



Annual Report

2014-15



**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES &
BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT
Govt. of Odisha**

Annual Report

2014 - 15



**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES &
BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT**
Government of Odisha



CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | ST & SC Development, Minorities And Backward Classes Welfare Department | 01 |
| 1.1 | Introduction | |
| 1.2 | Mission and Vision | |
| 1.3 | Brief History and background | |
| 1.4 | Organization Chart | |
| 1.5 | Institutional Mechanism | |
| 1.6 | Functions and Duties of Different Wings | |
| 1.7 | Flow of Funds | |
| 2. | Demographic Scenario of Orissa | 07 |
| 2.1 | Tribal Scene | |
| 2.2 | Schedules Caste Population | |
| 2.3 | SEBC Profile | |
| 2.4 | Minority Population | |
| 3. | The Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) | 11 |
| 4. | Programmes under Implementation | 18 |
| 4.1 | SCA TO TSP | |
| 4.2 | Article 275 (1) | |
| 4.3 | Special Plan for KBK District (RLTAP) | |
| 4.4 | Education | |
| 4.5 | Post-Matric Scholarship | |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 4.6 | Pre-Matric Scholarship | |
| 4.7 | Protective Legislation | |
| 4.7.1 | implementation of ORV Act. | |
| 4.7.2 | Protection of Civil Rights | |
| 4.8 | Tribes Advisory Council | |
| 4.9 | Implementation of Forest Rights Act. | |
| 4.10 | Development of Scheduled Castes | |
| 5. | The Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) | 77 |
| 6. | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) | 85 |
| 7. | Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme (OTELP) | 95 |
| 8. | Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) | 131 |
| 9. | Academy of Tribal Language & Culture (ATLC) | 142 |
| 10. | Orissa Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES) | 152 |
| 11. | Programmes for Socially & Educationally Backward Classes | 165 |
| 12. | Programmes for Socio-Economic Development of Minorities | 169 |
| 13. | Financial & Central Assistance received during 2009-10 | 210 |

ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT 2014-15

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha State occupies a distinct place in our country as it represents a unique blend of unity amidst diversity. There are 62 Scheduled Tribe communities, each one different from the other and 93 Scheduled Caste communities in the State. The State has the privilege of having highest number (13) of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Both ST & SC together constitute 39.98% of the total population of the State (ST-22.85% and SC-17.13% as per 2011 census).

The ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department functions as the nodal Department for the welfare and all-round development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Backward Classes. The basic objective of the Department is to formulate and coordinate policies, programmes, laws, regulations etc. for economic, educational and social development of these communities. The principal aim is to empower the principal stake holders through their educational, economic and social development in order to build self-reliance and self esteem among them.

1.2 MISSION AND VISION

It is imperative to get a glimpse of the humble beginning and development of the nodal department, which initially cherished to provide welfare and development, with dedication, devotion, commitment and sincerity, for the weaker sections of communities, which were relatively deprived, marginalized, encysted and isolated due to geo-historical and socio-political factors. The initial phase which advocated welfare measures in consonance with our national policy was expanded subsequently by inclusion of planned development intervention. Keeping in view the policy issues and options, the nodal department, for smooth execution of activities,

witnessed structural-functional changes. The vision and mission of the ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department is all-round development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minority communities vis a vis other sections of the society. The policies, programmes and schemes have been designed in consonance with the overall goals and objectives as enshrined in Articles 46 (Part IV), 16, 17, 19, 164, 244, 275, 330, 332, 335, 338, 339, 341, 342 and 366 of the Constitution of India for which a four-pronged strategy has been evolved and implemented:

- ◆ Programmes for economic development;
- ◆ Programmes for social empowerment;
- ◆ Programmes aimed at elimination of all forms of exploitation & for protective legislation;
- ◆ Nodal agency for monitoring flow to TSP & SCSP.

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The execution of ameliorative measures for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled Areas were initially exclusively carried out by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Department in 1965-66 combined the functions of the Secretariat and the Heads of Department, which consisted of;

- (1) Secretary
- (2) Director of Tribal & Rural Welfare-cum-Joint Secretary
- (3) One Financial Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary
- (4) One Under Secretary, and
- (5) One Special Officer-cum-Under Secretary

The Director, Tribal & Rural Welfare was the head of the organization for superintendence and was assisted at headquarters by the following officials:

- (1) A Deputy Director
- (2) An Assistant Director
- (3) A Special Officer of the Tribal Development Programme for giving special attention to the welfare of most Backward Tribes.
- (4) A Special Officer in charge of educational programme.
- (5) A Lady Welfare Officer to look into the education of tribal girls.
- (6) An Honorary Rural Welfare Officer working in an advisory capacity, and
- (7) A Junior Statistician for collection, compilation and analysis of statistical information relating to progress of education and other welfare schemes.

During 1965-66, the combined field organization of both Tribal & Rural Welfare and Gram Panchayat Departments was bifurcated. Thereafter the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department had its own field organization at the district level, which worked under the direct supervision of Collectors.

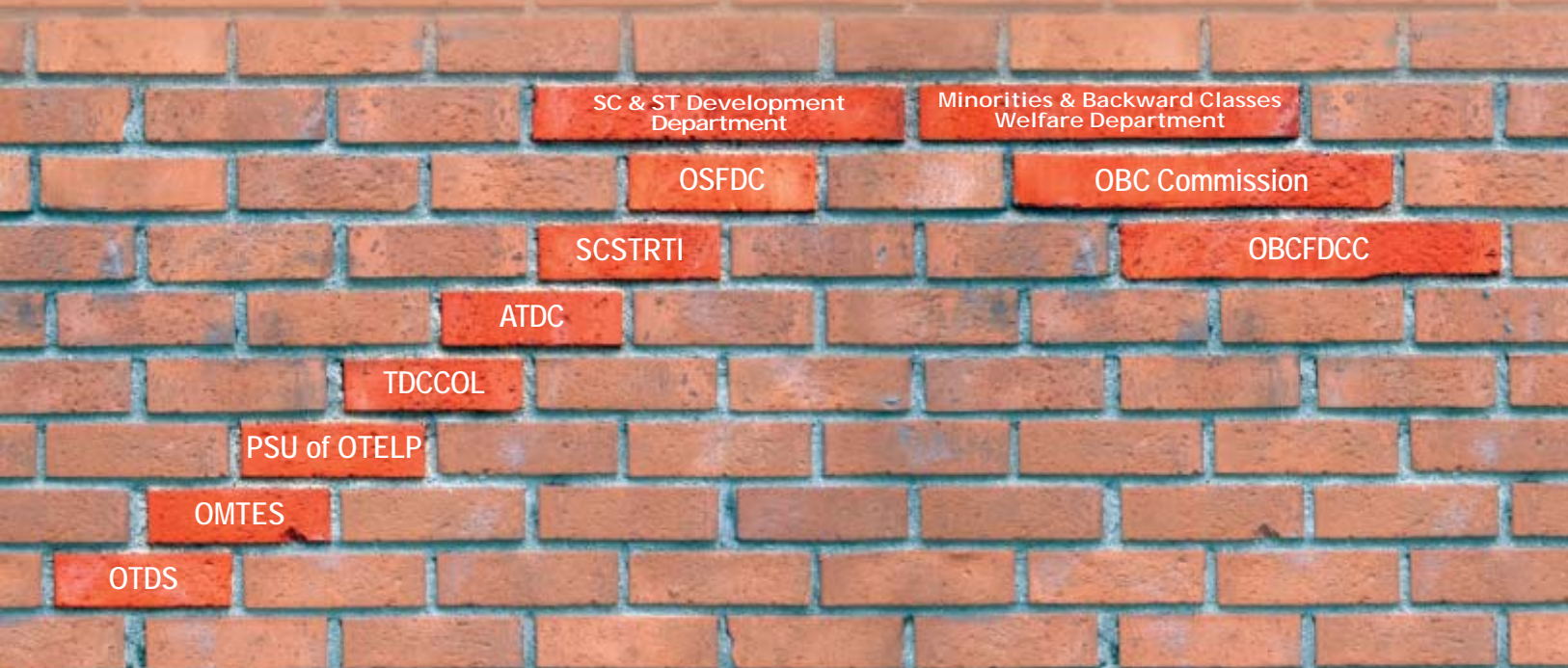
The task of developing the Scheduled Areas is, indeed, a difficult one. In the matter of amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes, Whereas greater need for ensuring people's participation and active co-operation of social workers, social service agencies and development practitioners or in other words field executives. Participation of ST & SC communities in the implementation of development programmes initiated for their welfare from time to time has increased over the years. Currently, the following two Departments are functioning together:

- ◆ Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department.
- ◆ Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department.

1.4 ORGANISATIONAL CHART



COMPONENTIAL CHART OF VARIOUS AGENCIES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT



1.5. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department is the nodal Department of the State for the welfare and development of the ST & SC communities. Article 46 of the constitution of India enjoins upon the state to “promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”. It is mandatory for the department *inter alia*, to carry forward the goals enshrined in Article 46 of the Constitution. The welfare of Minorities and Other Backward Classes is the main responsibility of the Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department. The Department is headed by a Senior Cabinet Minister.

The Department has an elaborate arrangement at the field level with a District Welfare Officer in every district, Assistant District Welfare Officers in most of the Sub-divisions and Welfare Extension

Officer in every Block. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Clusters where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 17 Micro Projects have been established in 12 tribal districts of the state. The Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) is an apex institution under the Department, which implements programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Dispersed Tribals. The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd (TDCCOL), is an apex organization that looks after marketing of minor forest produce (M.F.P) and surplus agricultural produce (S.A.P) for the benefit of the tribals. The Orissa Minorities and Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (OBCFDCC) channelizes loans targeted for the development of backward



classes and minorities. The Department runs a number of residential and non-residential educational institutions and hostels for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. The Department has a Research and Training Institute named, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), which provides in-house facility for research and training and documentation related to the development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of the State. For promotion of the State's tribal languages and culture, the

Department has established a separate institution, named Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC).

1.6. FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF DIFFERENT WINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT

There are four wings of the department; such as Scheduled Tribes Welfare, Scheduled Castes Welfare, Minorities Welfare and Other Backward Classes Welfare and each of these wings has specific functions and duties. The List of Subjects allotted in favour of each one of these is as follows:

1.6.1. SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

| Branch | Subject |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare | <p>Union Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes 2. Inclusion and Exclusion in the Scheduled list for the Tribes 3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as they relate to the Scheduled Tribes <p>State Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - Execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction. 2. Submission of Annual Reports to the President regarding Administration of Scheduled Areas. 3. All matters relating to Tribes Advisory Council. 4. Application of Laws to the Scheduled Areas. 5. Regulations for peace and good Governance in Scheduled Areas. 6. Problem of Shifting Cultivation 7. Organization and control of SCs and STs Research and Training Institute 8. Central Grants under Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. 9. Sub-Plan for tribal regions and matters related there to. 10. Matter relating to the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 and rules framed there under. 11. Matters relating to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited. 12. Education of Scheduled Tribes. 13. Matters relating to Academy of Tribal Language and Culture. 14. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals. 15. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning tribals. 16. The entire field establishment and matters relating to Education under the erstwhile Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department, except the Educational Institutions for Scheduled Caste. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>2. Scheduled Castes Welfare</p> | <p>Union Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removal of untouchability 2. Inclusion and exclusion in the Scheduled list for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes 3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as there relate to Scheduled Castes. <p>State Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes including execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction. 2. All matters relating to State S.C. Welfare Board. 3. Matter relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation. 4. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Scheduled Castes. |
| <p>1. Minority Communities Welfare</p> | <p>Union Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of Minority 2. National Minority Development Finance Corporation. 3. Pre-examination coaching for Civil Services for Minorities. 4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Foundation <p>State Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welfare of Minorities, Formulation, Execution and Co-ordination of implementation of Special Schemes for Minorities. 2. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Minority Communities. 3. Nomination of Channalising Agency/ Setting up Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for implementation of economic development programmes for the Minority Communities in the state. 4. Constitution of Commission for Minorities. 5. 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities. |
| <p>4. Backward Classes Welfare</p> | <p>Union Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of the Commission to investigate the condition of Backward Classes set up under Article 340 of the constitution. 2. National Commission for Backward Classes to examine the request for inclusion in and exclusion from the central list of Backward Classes. <p>State Subjects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welfare of all Other Backward Classes “Execution of Special Schemes for other Backward Classes and Co-ordination of work.” 2. Identification of Other Backward Classes, inclusion in and exclusion from the State list of Other Backward Classes. 3. Matters relating to State Commission for Other Backward Classes. 4. Matters relating to the Orissa Backward Classes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation. 5. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Other Backward Classes |

1.7 FLOW OF FUNDS

The Department of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare receive funds from various sources, which include the State Plan and Non Plan; Central Plan & Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes of Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total plan outlay of Rs. 1690.06 Crore in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 795.81 crore aggregating to Rs 2485.87 has been provided in the budget of 2014-15. The developmental programmes and projects have been implemented during the year with Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Grants in Aid received under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution; funds received under several Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes from the Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, and Minority Affairs allocations under State Plan including Additional Central Assistance under the Special Plan for KBK districts. Besides, external assistance from DFID, WFP and IFAD are received for the tribal development in as many as 30 backward Tribal Development Blocks under a special project, called Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP). The abstract of budget estimate in different plan schemes and non-plan for 2014-15 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been indicated below.

(Rs in Lakh)

| | Budget estimate for 2014-15 | Supplementary 2014-15 | Total provision 2014-15 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| State Plan | 151023.34 | 2553.69 | 153577.03 |
| Central Plan | 14998.27 | 305.50 | 15303.77 |
| Centrally Sponsored Plan | 125.04 | 0.00 | 125.04 |
| Total Plan | 166146.65 | 2859.19 | 169005.84 |
| Non Plan | 79482.86 Ch. 0.15 | 98.67 Ch. 2.07 | 79581.53 Ch. 2.22 |
| Grand Total | 245629.51 Ch. 0.15 | 2957.86 Ch. 2.07 | 248587.37 Ch. 2.22 |

II. DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO/COMPOSITION OF ORISSA

2.1 TRIBAL SCENE

Odisha occupies a unique position among the Indian States and Union Territories for having a rich and colourful tribal scenario. Majority of Scheduled Tribes live in hilly and forest regions. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non stratified and non-specialized. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are limited. Though the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to geo-historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness and social-cultural milieu. The process of socio-economic development is going on after independence and has picked up momentum. 62 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha speak as many as 74 dialects. Their ethos, ideology, worldview, value-orientations and cultural heritage are rich and varied. At one end of the scale there are nomadic food gatherers and hunters and at the other end, skilled settled agriculturists and horticulturists. The tribal areas of Odisha, therefore, present an extremely diverse socio-economic panorama.

According to 2011 Census, the tribal population of the State is 95,90,756 constituting 22.85% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. There are 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State. Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. About 44.70% of the State's geographical area which is known as Scheduled Area, extends over 118 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and a portion of Suruda Tahsil of Ganjam District. The Sch Tribe population of Sch Area accounts for about 68.09% of total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population inhabit in MADA / Cluster pockets and are dispersed in other areas that are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP).

The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is 52.24% against the overall literacy rate of 72.87% of the State as per 2011 census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 63.70% and 41.20% respectively. Over the last decade, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among the STs in the State, which recorded an increase from 37.37% in 2001 to 52.24% in 2011. The list of 62 ST Communities enlisted by Government of India is given below:

- 1 Bagata, Bhakta
- 2 Baiga
- 3 Banjara, Banjari
- 4 Bathudi, Bathuri
- 5 Bhattada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
- 6 Bhuiya, Bhuyan
- 7 Bhumia
- 8 Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
- 9 Bhunjia
- 10 Binjhal, Binjhwar
- 11 Binjhia, Binjhoa
- 12 Birhor
- 13 Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
- 14 Chenchu
- 15 Dal
- 16 Desua Bhumij
- 17 Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
- 18 Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
- 19 Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
- 20 Gandia
- 21 Ghara
- 22 Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
- 23 Ho
- 24 Holva
- 25 Jatapu
- 26 Juang

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27 | Kandha Gauda | 48. | Matya, Matia |
| 28 | Kawar, Kanwar | 49. | Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda |
| 29 | Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia | 50. | Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda |
| 30 | Kharwar | 51. | Mundari |
| 31 | Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kond Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond | 52. | Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya |
| 32. | Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia | 53. | Oraon, Dhangar, Uran |
| 33. | Kol | 54. | Parenga |
| 34. | Kolah, Loharas, Kol Loharas | 55. | Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodja Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja |
| 35. | Kolha | 56. | Pentia |
| 36. | Koli, Malhar | 57. | Rajuar |
| 37. | Kondadora | 58. | Santal |
| 38. | Kora, Khaira, Khayara | 59. | Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juara Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, MaliaSaora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, RaikaSaora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora |
| 39. | Korua | 60. | Shabar, Lodha |
| 40. | Kotia | 61. | Sounti |
| 41. | Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya | 62. | Tharua, Tharua Bindhani |
| 42. | Kulis | | |
| 43. | Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh | | |
| 44. | Madia | | |
| 45. | Mahali | | |
| 46. | Mankidi | | |
| 47. | Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi | | |

2.2 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Scheduled Caste population constitutes a sizeable chunk of the state population and according to 2011 census, the SC population of the State is 71,88,463 which accounts for 17.13% of the total population. There are 93 SC communities distributed in the State spread over 30 districts. Some of the districts have larger concentration of SC population, though unlike STs, presence of SCs is almost everywhere. The "Panas" are the most predominant among all the SCs. However, as per 2011 census, the most populous districts in

terms of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (3.79 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh) while Gajapati (0.39 lakh) is with the lowest SC population. The rate of literacy among the SCs is 69.02% against the over all literacy rate of 72.87% of the State as per 2011 census. The male and female literacy rates of SC population are 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Over the last decade, the rate of literacy among SC population has increased from 55.53% in 2001 to 69.02% in 2011 census. The lists of 93 SC communities of Odisha are given below.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Adi Andhra | 33. | Ghusuria | 65. | Namasudra |
| 2 | Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi | 34. | Godagali | 66. | Paidi |
| 3 | Audhelia | 35. | Godari | 67. | Painda |
| 4 | Badaik | 36. | Godra | 68. | Pamidi |
| 5 | Bagheti, Baghuti | 37. | Gokha | 69. | Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana |
| 6 | Bajikar | 38. | Gorait, Korait | 70. | Panchama |
| 7 | Bari | 39. | Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 71. | Panika |
| 8 | Bariki | 40. | Irika | 72. | Panka |
| 9 | Basor, Burud | 41. | Jaggali | 73. | Pantanti |
| 10 | Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri | 42. | Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama | 74. | Pap |
| 11 | Bauti | 43. | Karua | 75. | Pasi |
| 12 | Bavuri | 44. | Katia | 76. | Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua |
| 13 | Bedia or Bejia | 45. | Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela | 77. | Rajna |
| 14 | Beldar | 46. | Khadala | 78. | Relli |
| 15 | Bhata | 47. | Kodalo, Khodalo | 79. | Sabakhia |
| 16 | Bhoi | 48. | Kori | 80. | Samasi |
| 17 | Chachati | 49. | Kummari | 81. | Sanei |
| 18 | Chakali | 50. | Kurunga | 82. | Sapari |
| 19 | Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamara-Rohidas | 51. | Laban | 83. | Sauntia, Santia |
| 20 | Chandala | 52. | Laheri | 84. | Sidhria |
| 21 | Chandhai Maru | 53. | Madari | 85. | Sindhuria |
| 22 | Deleted | 54. | Madiga | 86. | Siyal, Khajuria |
| 23 | Dandasi | 55. | Mahuria | 87. | Tamadia |
| 24 | Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta | 56. | Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola | 88. | Tamudia |
| 25 | Dhanwar | 57. | Mang | 89. | Tanla |
| 26 | Dhoba, Dhobi | 58. | Mangan | 90. | Deleted |
| 27 | Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 59. | Mehra, Mahar | 91. | Turi |
| 28 | Dosadha | 60. | Mehtar, Bhangi | 92. | Ujia |
| 29. | Ganda | 61. | Mewar | 93. | Valamiki, Valmiki |
| 30. | Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 62. | Mundapotta | 94. | Mangali (in Koraput & Kalahandi districts) |
| 31. | Ghasi, Ghasia | 63. | Musahar | 95. | Mirgan (in Navrangpur district) |
| 32. | Ghogia | 64. | Nagarchi | | |

2.3 S.E.B.C PROFILE

No disaggregated data is available for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) of Odisha. In fact, Census has not enumerated this section of population as a separate category for which disaggregated data is not available. But it can be said for sure that there is a sizable chunk of SEBC population in the State of Odisha. There are 209 communities who have been enlisted as SEBC in State list of Odisha. so far, whereas 200 communities have been specified in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) prepared by Government of India for Odisha.

2.4 MINORITY POPULATION

As per 2001 census, minorities account for 5.64 %

of Odisha's population which include Christians (2.44 %), Muslims (2.07 %), Sikhs (0.05 %), Jains (0.02 %), Buddhists (0.03 %) and others (0.05 %). The literacy rate among the minority communities in Odisha is as follows:

| Minority Community | Literacy Rate |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Muslims | 71.30 % |
| Sikhs | 90.50 % |
| Budhists | 70.98 % |
| Christians | 54.91 % |
| Jains | 93.25 % |
| Others | 42.36 % |

The 2011 census figure of Minority population is awaiting release by census authority



III. THE SCHEDULED AREA AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)

Introduction

About 44.70% of the area of the state has been notified as the Scheduled Area in accordance with the orders of the President of India, issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and Kandhamals district, R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks, of Gajapati Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahasil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tahasils of Keonjhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75), which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development. This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between Tribals and others, within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure

development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development.

Objective and Strategy

The objectives of the TSP strategy are basically two fold, i.e. (i) socio- economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their habitats, and (ii) protection of tribals from exploitation. It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that exist between them and the rest of the society.

Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach that have been adopted in the State during the XII Plan period, including the year 2014-15 are:

- ◆ To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
- ◆ To ensure survival, protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- ◆ To strive and to secure for the tribal people their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- ◆ To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.
- ◆ To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading

to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.

- ◆ To bridge the literacy status between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability among the tribal population.
- ◆ The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies, already adopted/proposed by the State Government in this direction are as under:
 - ◆ Education, being the most effective and critical instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given priority.
 - ◆ Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the level of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes.
 - ◆ Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention. In this regard, 1000 ST Girls Hostels have been opened.
 - ◆ Focused attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.
 - ◆ Prevention of exploitation of tribal in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of minor forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
 - ◆ Regulation 2 of 1956 has been amended to

prohibit transfer of land to non-tribal and even to other tribal by the Scheduled Tribes with marginal land holdings except for some specific purpose.

- ◆ A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribal from exploitation by moneylenders.
- ◆ In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
- ◆ Besides, community/cluster approach is being adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.
- ◆ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the tribals to ensure them social justice.
- ◆ Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
- ◆ Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries have been provided through SGRY, I.T.D.A. programmes etc.
- ◆ Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges. Culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of Tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.

Special attention is being given for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), so that their mainstreaming is ensured. A new Central scheme for conservation-cum-development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups has been continuing since 2007-08.

Monitoring of flow of funds to TSP/ SCSP

The ST & SC Dev. Deptt. has been acting as nodal Department for monitoring the flow to TSP and SCSP. Odisha has been successful in ensuring the requisite flow to TSP and SCSP in accordance with

the population percentage. Year wise details of State Plan outlay, flow to TSP and SCSP during the 11th five year plan period, 2012-13 AND 2013-14 are as follows:

Flow to TSP & SCSP from the State Plan year wise during XI Plan period

(Rs in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Year | Net Provision | SCP Provision | TSP Provision | Total Expr. | SCP Expr. | TSP Expr. | % SCP Expr. to Total Expr. | % TSP Expr. to Total Expr. |
|--------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2007-08 | 731852.08 | 87265.22 | 134130.56 | 601533.74 | 127709.19 | 123552.52 | 21.19 | 20.50 |
| 2 | 2008-09 | 898888.91 | 128275.81 | 219462.51 | 750624.91 | 112363.54 | 187154.34 | 14.97 | 24.93 |
| 3 | 2009-10 | 1077455.71 | 158265.41 | 220303.47 | 772774.06 | 158751.99 | 191217.78 | 20.54 | 24.74 |
| 4 | 2010-11 | 1218796.63 | 186836.73 | 303246.53 | 1010566.99 | 160015.58 | 260254.57 | 15.74 | 25.75 |
| 5 | 2011-12 | 1680126.19 | 284872.15 | 433892.04 | 1275311.41 | 213689.55 | 331476.69 | 16.76 | 25.99 |
| 6 | 2012-13 | 1883916.85 | 284780.14 | 446467.95 | 1548490.53 | 242391.04 | 380949.26 | 15.65 | 24.60 |
| 7 | 2013-14 | 2403511.64 | 399278.74 | 562011.09 | 2103192.27 | 35078.27 | 509955.69 | 16.68 | 24.25 |
| 8 | 2014-15 | 4081000.00 | 675129.04 | 965409.59 | - | - | - | - | - |

MAJOR ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

ONGOING PROGRAMME

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. Programs for Social Development | vi) | Teaching in 10 tribal languages in Primary Schools. |
| II. Programs for Economic Development | vii) | Supply of L.P.G & equipments to Hostels run by SSD Department. |
| III. Programs aimed at elimination of all forms of exploitation | viii) | Provision of solar lamp to 150 hostels where traditional source of electricity can not reach. |
| IV. Nodal agency for monitoring flow of funds for TSP/SCSP | | |

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agency(ITDA) | ix) | Implementation of computer education & Computer lab in selected HS & GHS of SSD. |
| II. 17 Micro Projects | x) | Construction of 10 numbers of 100 seated SC Girls Hostels in KBK district headquarters. |
| III. 46 Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) | xi) | Vocational training to ST & SC students. |
| IV. 14 Cluster Approach Projects | xii) | Steps have been taken to open ITI in every TSP block. |
| V. Dispersed Tribal Development Programs (DTDP) | xiii) | Creation of 336 nos of MPHWF/ANM posts to look after the Health, sanitation and hygiene of the students of ST/SC Dev. Deptt Schools/ hostels out of which 221 are recruited |

PROGRAMS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ EMPOWERMENT/ EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) Of the 1000 nos. of hostels sanctioned during 2013-14, Construction of 33 Hostels have been completed and 440 are in progress. More over 1135 out of 1328 of 2009-10, 58 out of 65 & 616 out of 1000 Hostels sanctioned during 2009-10,2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively have been completed. | xiv) | Promotion of selected Sports and Games at Block Level & extracurricular activities in 307 HS/GHS. |
| ii) One B.Ed College in Kandhamal along with 2 secondary Training Schools, In addition to existing 8 Higher Secondary Schools, 14 more constructed out of which 12 are made functional. | xv) | Organization of Science exhibition and cultural festival for Boys & Girls of SSD schools in Block and State level (Sargifula-2014) |
| iii) Implementation of Scout & Red Cross in 307 High Schools of SSD. | xvi) | Enhancement of Pre-Matric scholarship from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 620/- p.m for Boys and from Rs. 630/- p.m to Rs. 650/- p/m for Girls in the Hostel w.e.f 01.07.2012 |
| iv) Archery training for ST/SC students in KBK. | xvii) | Two more EMRS opened at Malkangiri & Nuapada and other three in offing. |
| v) Exemption of tuition fees for 18 nos. of SC/ST students in Sainik School. | xviii) | Distribution of free bicycle to SC/ST students (for class-X) |
| | xix) | Free uniform to all. |

- xx) To open urban Hostel complexes for 1000 students in Bhubaneswar, and students each 300 in Berhampur & Raurkela for ST students to provide better education to them and also assist for Preparation of Medical, Engineering and Management studies.
- xxi) Facilitate education for ST students in English Medium schools at Malkangiri Myurbhanj and Sundergarh.
- xxii) Percentage of pass in H.S.C Examination 2014 for SSD Deptt. Shools is 96.37% against the State average of 84.21 %.
- xxiii) 863114 Sch. Tribe student and 625590 SC Students are in receipt of Pre-Matric Scholarship. Under Post-Matric Scholarship, 37848 ST students and 47992 SC students are getting the facility.
- xxiv) Online Scholarship management system PRERANA launched and scholarship amount credited directly to the bank account of the student.
- xxv) Opening of Nursing and ANM Training Centre in ITDA district during 12th Plan Period.
- xxvi) To steer the various Training programme for education functionaries and give leadership to various innovative and important education initiatives, it is decided to select & groom the potential facilitators from amongst teachers/ head teachers of the school.
- xxvii) Capacity building of Head Masters.
- xxviii) Development of school and hostel management guidelines and monitoring frame work for the school.
- xxix) Strengthening physical education, school cabinet, language dictionaries & career counseling desk.
- xxx) Smokeless Chulla have been installed in some hostels of SSD schools for helath hygienic students and to check pollution.

PROGRAMME UNDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(I) SCA to TSP

- i) Rs. 80.38 crore utilized for 42492 beneficiaries including 13436 women beneficiaries under employment-cum-income generating schemes like Agriculture, horticulture, minor Irrigation, Land Development, Rural Transport Services, small scale village and cottage industries, petty business, processing of SAP & MFP etc. The expenditure includes creation of 836 nos infrastructure project incidental to IGS.
- ii) In order to ensure livelihood support through a strong focused planning and implementation of activities, the land based interventions like Wadi cultivation (in 12 ITDAs), Rubber Plantention (5 ITDAs), Coffee Cultivation (1 ITDA), Lac cultivation (4 ITDAs), vegetable cultivation (8 ITDAs) and Non-Land based programmes like poultry (in 12 ITDAs), collection processing and marketing of MFP (in 4 ITDAs) and integrated livestock development programme in 770 centres have been taken up.
- iii) Plantation of 4952 acres in 12 ITDAs by 4085 ST households with an expenditure of Rs 563.81 lakh (share of MGNREGA, SCA to TSP and NHM are Rs 117.74 lakh, Rs 341.85 lakh and Rs 8.64 lakh respectively) under WADI program completed
- iv) 399 beneficiaries of Nabarangpur, Bonai, Baripada, and Nilagiri ITDAs have adopted Lac cultivation wih establishment of one lakh processing units with an expenditure of Rs 22.01 lakh
- v) More than 1705 acres of Rubber plantation in 5 ITDAs by 3025 households with an expenditure of Rs 740.96 lakh
- vi) Coffee & shade tree plantation in 125.00 & 500.00 acres respectively of Koraput ITDA by 120 families

- vii) 27 Mother chick units 956 backyard poultry units, & 109 broiler units in 12 ITDAs by 2176 households. The expenditure is Rs 493.97 lakh
- viii) Under vegetables cultivation, 36 nos. of Poly houses have been established and 15 SHGs are being benefitted
- ix) As many as 12915 S.T. candidates have been sponsored under skill development training programmes through I.T.D. As out of which 9039 candidates have completed their courses and are likely to get employment in different enterprises and 217 candidates have already joined in different enterprises.

Besides, the following Programmes have also been implemented under SCA to TSP.

- ◆ Small villages' connective roads.
- ◆ Small connective bridges.
- ◆ Cross drainage works.
- ◆ Minor Irrigation Projects.
- ◆ Market sheds and multipurpose service centres.
- ◆ Repair works.

II. ARTICLE 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

A sum of Rs. 70.30 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 79.57 crore received from GOI as on 31.12.2014.

As many as 858 projects out of 1650 have so far been completed under infrastructure development projects like.

- ◆ School and hostel buildings.
- ◆ Multipurpose service counters/ market sheds.
- ◆ Connective village linkage roads.
- ◆ Small connective bridges.
- ◆ Cross drainage works.
- ◆ Drinking water well/ tube wells.
- ◆ Electrification
- ◆ Ekalabya Model Residential Schools.
- ◆ And also for implementation of Forest Rights Act.

Under Conservation-cum-Development Plan, a sum of Rs. 20.00 crore have been released for implementation of different programmes under various income generating and infrastructure dev. Programme of Primitive Tribal Groups in 17 Micro Project area and a sum of Rs 20.00 lakh have also been released under health insurance scheme.

Out of a target of Rs. 60.09 crore under RLTP, a sum of Rs. 24.19 crore have been utilized for development works like repair/ maintenance of school & hostel buildings, electrification of boys/ girls hostels, provision of amenities and infrastructures of hostel and payment of differential amount of scholarships.

In K.B.K districts, 100 seated S.C hostels in each of the district headquarters are under construction with an estimated cost of Rs. 49.50 lakh each.

OTELP is in operation in 30 backyard tribal blocks of 7 districts with an outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP.

Livelihood programmes to foster economic development activities in Koraput, Malkangiri, Gajapati, Nabarangpur, Kandhmal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Keonjhar through establishment of Micro watersheds, the OTELP + has been launched and work program has been started implemented other programmes by way of convergence over a period of 7 years.

PROGRAMMES AIMED AT ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF EXPLOITATION

- i) Odisha is the number one State in the Country in implementing the Forest Rights Act and distributing as many as 340594 individual and 3474 community records of rights involving an area of 541482.96 acres and 180163.50 acres of forest land respectively as on 31.12.2014. This includes distribution of 17555 individual titles with an area of 27748.20 acres of forest land to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)

- ii) Besides, 142757 beneficiaries under I.A.Y, 3730 under MO Kudia, 3937 in Mo Pokhari, 53945 in land, under MGNREGA, 383 under National Horticulture Mission, 286 under National bamboo mission and 12261 under other developmental programmes aggregating to 225299 have been facilitated with convergence of different schemes.
- iii) Out of 2297 complaint cases regarding issue of fake caste certificates received, 629 cases have been finalized by 31.12.2014.
- a. Special initiatives have been taken up and decision has been made to appoint one special counsel, to establish one district legal cell to look after the cases of fake caste certificate exclusively at each district level.
- iv) For enforcement of protection of Civil Rights Act a sum of Rs. 20.75 crore has been provided under the following needs during 2014-15.

Rs. In Lakh

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| a) | Legal Aid | 40.00 |
| b) | Inter Caste Marriage | 339.60 |
| c) | Public awareness create on programme | 27.40 |
| d) | Relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities | 400.00 |
| e) | Recurring expenses of Legal Aid Cell | 958.00 |
| f) | Establishment of Special courts | 300.00 |
| g) | TA/ DA to the witnesses for investigation & trail of cases | 10.00 |
| | Total | 2075.00 |

NODAL AGENCY FOR MONITORING FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

This Deptt. has been declared as nodal agency in respect of allocation and utilization of funds under flow to TSP and SCSP out of State Plan of All

Departments. Accordingly the State Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Dev. Commissioner-cum-Addl. Chief Secretary monitors the allocation of funds to TSP/ SCSP alongwith physical and financial achievement regularly.



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 SCA to TSP

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) to the State Government as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), where state plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals. From the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based, but also run by the Self Help Groups (SHGs). Thus, SCA is primarily meant for family oriented income generating schemes in the

sectors of agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, sericulture, animal husbandry village small scale cottage industries, skill development training etc, and a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted to be utilized for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India releases Special Central Assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid to the State Government keeping in view the tribal population percentage of the state. Further, Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) related programmes in tribal areas have been implemented under the funding of S.C.A. to T.S.P.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been providing Special Central Assistance as an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes



to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the Tribal Sub-plan areas to support economic activities. A portion of the SCA is allocated to OSFDC for implementation of Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). Leaving these aside, the SCA funds are passed on to the I.T.D.As, Micro Projects and the MADA/Cluster Blocks for implementation of Income Generation Schemes

(IGS) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30. During the Xth Plan Period (2002-03 to 2006-07), and XIth Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), a total amount of Rs. 347.62 crore and 545.62 Crore respectively have been received under SCA to TSP. The year wise allocations during the tenth five year plan from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and eleventh plan from 2007-08 to 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as follows:

| Year | Allocations (Rs. In Lakh) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 2002-03 | 6495.30 |
| 2003-04 | 6184.94 |
| 2004-05 | 7578.63 |
| 2005-06 | 6673.96 |
| 2006-07 | 7829.33 |
| Total During the Xth Plan Period | 34762.16 |
| 2007-08 | 8543.41 |
| 2008-09 | 10290.50 |
| 2009-10 | 8885.55 |
| 2010-11 | 12393.00 |
| 2011-12 | 14449.15 |
| Total During the XI th Plan Period | 54561.61 |
| 2012-13 | 13321.00 |
| 2013-14 | 13321.00 |
| 2014-15 | 11886.20(Received against B.P. of Rs 20000.00) |



A total number of 42,492 S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and

OSFDC during 2014-15 by 31.12.2014 under SCA to TSP. Besides, 836 numbers of infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA.

Statement showing position of SCA to TSP fund during 2013-14 & 2014-15.

(Rs. In Lakh)

| SI No | Name of the Agency | 2013-14 | | 2014-15(upto 12/2014) | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Funds Received from Gol | Expr. Incurred | Funds to be received from Gol(Committed) against BP of Rs 20000.00 Lakh. | Funds released to Executing Agencies |
| 1 | ITDAs | 11435.2296 | 11435.2296 | 10748.56 | 8133.40 |
| 3 | MADA Pockets | 391.4164 | 391.4164 | 220.00 | 100.00 |
| 5 | DTDP | 421.392 | 421.392 | 203.96 | 80.00 |
| 7 | OTDS | 611.2806 | 611.2806 | 332.45 | 82.28 |
| Total | 13321.00 | 13321.00 | 11886.20 | 8601.85 | |

Article- 275(1):

Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. The assistance covers the entire Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. Under this Scheme, 100 percent grants are being provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas. The grants are provided on the basis of ST population percentage in the State. A part of the allocation is utilized towards capital and recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Odisha has been receiving about Rs.120-150 crores annually as assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Projects that are usually implemented under the programme are as under:

- I. Roads and Bridges
- II. Minor Irrigation Projects
- III. Educational Complexes
- IV. School & Hostel Buildings
- V. Drinking Water Projects
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Bastees etc.
- VII. Establishment of multipurpose service centres.





Odisha has also received allocations under Article 275 (1) for 13 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII. The details of year wise release

of funds by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2002-03 to 2014-15(as on 31.12.2015) are as follows:

| Year | For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets | Ekalabya Model Residential Schools | Total |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 2002-03 | 3441.60 | 200.00 | 3641.60 |
| 2003-04 | 2570.00 | 260.00 | 2830.00 |
| 2004-05 | 3516.77 | 830.21 | 4346.98 |
| 2005-06 | 3415.69 | 1029.79 | 4445.48 |
| 2006-07 | 3729.11 | 300.00 | 4029.11 |
| 2007-08 | 3830.58 | 346.26 | 4176.84 |
| 2008-09 | 3244.27 | 885.46 | 4129.73 |
| 2009-10 | 6228.50 | 797.50 | 7026.00 |
| 2010-11 | 6466.53 | 3177.80 | 9644.33 |
| 2011-12 | 7834.24 | 3512.76 | 11347.00 |
| 2012-13 | 7238.68 | 4045.31 | 11283.99 |
| 2013-14 | 11999.24 | 3500.76 | 15500.00 |

During the year 2014-15 a sum of Rs. 15500.00 lakh has been proposed in the budget under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution as normal grant. Later, Govt of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs approved the proposal of the State Government worth of Rs 12140.22 lakh against which a sum of Rs 7956.56 lakh have been released by the Ministry. Till December 2014-15 funds to the tune of Rs 6853.11 lakh have been released to the Executing agencies in anticipation of receipt of the targeted amount. This includes release of Rs1039.80 lakh to the EMRSs for implementation of special education development programmes.



(Statement showing utilization of Article 275 (I) fund during 2014-15 (As on 31.12.2014)

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl No | Name of the Agency | Amount received from GOI (2014-15) | Amount of release made during (2014-15) |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | ITDAs | Receipt from Gol | 5221.30068 |
| 2 | Micro Project | during 2014-15 | 431.56683 |
| 3 | Cluster Pockets | Rs 7956.56 Lakh | 61.1031 |
| 4 | MADA Pockets | | 17.1089 |
| 8 | TDCC | | 39.00 |
| 9 | OMTES(EMRS) | | 1039.7968 |
| 10 | OTDS | | 82.2358 |
| 11 | Lighting a Billion Lives | | |
| | Total | 7956.56 | 6853.11 |

4.2.1 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I.T.D.A.)

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five year plan. As many as 118 Blocks of Odisha State having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 21 ITDAs in the State viz: ITDA, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Nowrangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Sundergarh, Bonai, Panposh, Keonjhar, Champua,

Kuchinda, Nilgiri, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda and Phulbani. Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is a senior Class-I Officer of OAS/OWS, cadre. Besides, every I.T.D.A. is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Asst. Engineer, as the Technical head, supported by Junior Engineer.

The performance of ITDAs under SCA to T.S.P and Article 275(I) of the Constitution during 2014-15 is indicated at **Annexure-I & Annexure-II**.





4.2.2 MICRO PROJECT:

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc. During the Fifth Five-Year plan, it was decided by Government of India to plan and implement

specific programmes focused on all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs). The programmes were mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. These programmes have expanded with the passage of time with greater thrust.



Government of India has recognized 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha. Their population based on the survey conducted in 2007 is 78,519 residing in part of 20 Blocks of 12 districts. For total development of these PVTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State. PVTGs families are being assisted by Micro Projects under various schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry, etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, like drinking water, education, health and link roads are being provided in the Micro Project areas with focussed attention.

The PVTGs of Orissa are localized groups, which are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts of the state namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. 17 Micro Projects have been constituted in the State out of which 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and remaining 4 are located outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The Micro Project wise details of funds available, financial and physical achievement under SCA to TSP and Article 275(I) of the Constitution during the year 2014-15 has been furnished at Annexure- IV & Annexure-V respectively

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Gol have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PVTGs during 11th Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on



conservation of their culture alongwith their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th plan period for the PVTGs. In the parameters of the guidelines from MOT, Govt. of Orissa in ST & SC Development Department has formulated a Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PVTGs located in 17 Micro Projects of odisha state. The CCD plan during the 11th plan period is a modest attempt for the holistic development of the PVTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs of the PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase literacy level, ensure improved health status, overcome problem of food insecurity and above all bring improvement in the quality of life and conserve their traditional culture. The basic approaches of the CCD plan are:

- ◆ Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Government and State Government;



- ◆ Bring about GO, Gram Panchayats and NGO partnership to address the development needs of the PVTGs;
- ◆ Encouraging people's participation in development process through the involvement of traditional institutions, like labour cooperatives, youth dormitory, SHGs etc.;
- ◆ Provision of basic infrastructure and amenities like health, education, drinking water and also all weather roads to all the PVTGs villages;

- ◆ Restoration of hill slopes ravaged by shifting cultivation by way of raising horticultural plantations thereby protecting natural environment and providing employment and income to the PVTGs.
- ◆ Assistance for conservation and promotion of PVTGs traditions like labour cooperatives, traditional skills, Art and Crafts, Dance and Songs; and
- ◆ Ensuring social security through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Vima Yojana.

The five year perspective plan (2007-2012) for the 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Projects termed as CCD Plan for Orissa has been done for a total estimated cost of Rs.84.25 Crore out of which Rs.64.46 Crore have been posed to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Gol for financial assistance over a period of five years.

Since the Socio-Economic indicators of PVTGs still remain below the State average of other Schedule

Tribes and general categories the new CCD Plan for the total development of PVTGs and their areas during the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) has been prepared as per the guidelines of MoTA, Govt. of India with the following thrust areas.

(a) Social Sector

- (i) Educational Complex for PVTGs Boys.
- (ii) Health & Nutrition.
- (iii) Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation.

(b) Sustainable Livelihood Development

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Horticulture
- (iii) Animal Husbandry
- (iv) Irrigation
- (v) Social Security
- (vi) Promotion of SHG
- (vii) Market Linkage

(c) Conservation of Culture

- (i) Construction of Community Centre
- (ii) Promotion of Traditional Art, Craft & Dance
- (iii) Construction of Tribal Museum in Micro Project Area

(d) Infrastructure Development

- (i) Connectivity

(ii) Electrification

(iii) Housing

(e) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism

The availability, utilization and physical achievement during 2014-15 under CCD Plan is indicated at Annexure-VI.

4.2.3. M.A.D.A

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts having 5.68 lakh tribal population (2001 census), are functioning in the State. The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs. In these pockets, IGS in group mode and community oriented programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials including the local MLA and MP as members. The Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. The physical and financial achievement of MADA pockets under SCA and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 2014-15 is indicated at Annexure-VII & Annexure-VIII



4.2.4 CLUSTER :

The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7th Plan period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters have been identified covering parts

of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes. The detail of achievement during 2014-15 is furnished at Annexure-VII & VIII respectively.

4.2.5. D.T.D.P:

As an extension of TSP strategy, the dispersed ST population of the State located outside the ITDA/ MADA/ Cluster Pocket areas, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, 'Dispersed Tribal Development programme (DTDP), Odisha, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is the nodal agency that operates DTDP for the total development of dispersed STs.

Tribal Development involves upliftment of a number of Tribal Groups, which are at different stages of socio-economic development. Dispersed tribals comprise a substantial part of the total tribal population in the State. The proportion of dispersed tribals, however, varies considerably from one region to another and also between different areas in the same region. Dispersed Tribal population constitutes about 27% of the total tribal population in the State.

The following activities are being implemented for which assistance is being provided to the Dispersed Tribal Population living below the Poverty Line:

- ◆ Provision of subsidy under various bankable Income Generating Schemes.
- ◆ Community Minor Irrigation Projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc.
- ◆ Training Programme for self-employment, wage employment etc. Bankable income generating schemes consist of schemes in the areas of-

- ◆ Agriculture/Horticulture Development
- ◆ Minor Irrigation
- ◆ Animal Husbandry
- ◆ Fishery
- ◆ Village small scale & cottage industries.
- ◆ Vocational Trade and Small Business

Utilization of Special Central Assistance and coverage of ST families during Annual Plans 2002 - 03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given below:

| Year | Utilization funds(Rs. In Lakhs) | Family coverage |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2002-03 | 174.56 | 2179 |
| 2003-04 | 94.69 | 1008 |
| 2004-05 | 106.49 | 1156 |
| 2005-06 | 187.75 | 2062 |
| 2006-07 | 344.14 | 7616 |
| 2007-08 | 1409.76 | 9233 |
| 2008-09 | 1179.85 | 9748 |
| 2009-10 | 1200.00 | 8896 |
| 2010-11 | 1012.50 | 7088 |
| 2011-12 | 954.00 | 9756 |
| 2012-13 | 725.52 | 8456 |
| 2013-14 | 421.39 | 11980 |
| 2014-15 (upto 12/2014) | 80.00 | 2794 |
| Total | 7890.65 | 81972 |

4.3 SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS (RLTAP)

Ever since implementation of the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK Districts in 1998-99, major thrust area of activity has been promotion of literacy among the ST & SC in general and promotion of female literacy in particular by way of providing scholarship to SC /ST students to pursue their studies, providing hostel accommodation from primary level, arranging amenities in these hostels and taking up special repair / renovation of existing school and hostel infrastructure. As a result of these efforts, 400 nos. of 40-seated ST girls' hostels were constructed in KBK Districts and were provided with basic amenities from 1998-99 to 2001-02.

Another 471 Primary School hostels have been repaired / renovated during the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs. 1582.50 lakh. Besides this, 246 nos. of hostels both for ST/ SC boys and girls have been constructed during the year from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and a total amount of Rs. 3210.00 lakh had been utilized for the said work.

Keeping in view, the special development of KBK districts, as many as 364 nos. of 100 seated ST Girls hostel have been established during the year 08-09 out of 1004 established in the State. The trend has been maintained by proposing further 372 new 100 seated ST Girl's hostel during the year 2010-11 out of 1040 in the State as a whole. Construction of 120 boy's hostel in the KBK districts is also in progress out of 288 proposed for the State. Of the 250 seated 19 nos. of ST Girl's educational complexes, 8 nos are located in the KBK districts and are in functional. In addition to the above, 19 Ashram schools out of 52 nos established in the State have also been operationlized in the KBK districts (Micro Project Area).

In order to provide Higher Education to ST & SC students of KBK Districts, up-gradation of 8 nos.

of High Schools from among the existing High schools of KBK Districts to Higher secondary school has been completed during 2007-08. Rs. 480.00 lakh has been spent during the year 2007-08 for infrastructure development of the said Higher Secondary Schools.

Consequent introduction of the new scheme i.e. "Special Plan for KBK Districts" which is almost same as that of the RLTAAP scheme from the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.35.50 crore has been allotted to the implementing agencies of KBK Districts during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.23.05 Crores have been utilised by different implementing agencies including Rs.3.00 Crores to the education complex at Hatamuniguda of Gunupur ITDA through R.K. Mission. During the 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 a sum of Rs. 4303.00 Lakh Rs. 2800.00 Lakh , Rs 5057.47 Lakh and Rs 5948.95 Lakh respectively have also been utilized.

A sum of Rs. 2419.40 lakh during 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) have been released to the KBK districts for implementation of the following programmes against the budget provision of Rs 6008.52 lakh. Details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme /Programme | Amount sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh) | Amount spent (Rs. In Lakh) | No. of project sanctioned | No. of projects completed | Remarks |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Sports activities in ST girls Schools | 110.00 | 110.00 | 15 | 8 | In Progress |
| 2 | Construction of hostels for ST Boys/Girls | 1245.00 | 1245.00 | 60 | - | In Progress |
| 3 | Constructsof hostels for SCBoys Girls | 250.00 | 250.00 | 5 | - | In Progress |
| 4 | Infrastructure for Up-grade High Schools (+2 Colleges) | 120.00 | 120.00 | 15 HS Schools | 07 HS Schools | In Progress |
| 5 | Providing amenities to ST & SC Hostels | 694.40 | 694.40 | 1592 Hostels | 636 Hostels | In Progress |
| 6 | Differential amount of Post-Matric Scholarship in favour of ST & SC | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 2419.40 | 2419.40 | - | - | - |

4.4 FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 2014-15

BACKGROUND

Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS), a society promoted by SC & ST Development (SSD) Department in Government of Odisha and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, has been facilitating implementation of "Focused Area Development Programme (FADP)". This Programme has the following objectives.

- ◆ Ensure sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land based livelihood activities;
- ◆ Develop suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitate incremental results in their livelihoods;
- ◆ Develop backward & forward linkages and strengthen the local institutions; &
- ◆ Improve the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions.

The decadal Perspective Plan for FADP aims to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families with tentative budget of Rs.1569.70 crores. Convergence of funds from Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article-275(1) of the constitution with national/state flagship schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY), *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana* (BKVY) etc. has been proposed in this Plan.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

OTDS is under administrative control of SSD Dept. State office of OTDS is located in the 1st floor of Tribal Youth Hostel at the Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar. Governing Council of OTDS has 20 members and Chief Secretary to Govt. of Odisha is ex-officio "President" of Governing Council, OTDS. Executive Council of OTDS has 8 members and Commissioner-cum-Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio "Chairperson" of Executive

Council, OTDS. Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio 'Chief Executive Officer (CEO)' of OTDS.

At the state office, 4 Technical Experts and 1 Accountant have been engaged to prepare and consolidate Annual Budgeted Action Plan, provide support in implementation and monitoring of FADP in the ITDAs as well as facilitate convergence initiatives. 17 Project Managers and 9 Subject Matter Specialists are providing techno-managerial support in project formulation, implementation, convergence, monitoring and documentation during this financial year. These 26 professionals, placed in ITDAs, were selected from leading management schools and State Agriculture University.

For each ITDA, one FNGO has been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory formulation & implementation projects under FADP. The FNGOs, who have been engaged in ITDAs, have prepared Annual Budgeted Action Plan (ABAP) for 2014-15 and Detailed Project Report (DPR), the decadal Perspective Plan, on livelihood interventions for the ITDA.

INTERVENTIONS

I. Programme Implementation

Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas that are scalable in nature, likely to create significant socio-economic impact and promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. This year the 15 sectoral interventions, taken up under FADP, are mentioned as follows.

1. WADI / Horticulture

Wadi (Orchard) is an Agro-Horti-Forestry arrangement of beneficial plant species e.g. Mango, Cashew, Litchi, Banana and K. Lime. This project is being implemented in 12 ITDAs namely, Champua, Koraput, Jeypore, Rayagada, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Phulbani, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh, Panposh and Bonai.

| Sl. No. | Interventions | Sl. No. | Interventions |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 | WADI/Horticulture Plantation | 8 | Vegetable Cultivation |
| 2 | Rubber Plantation | 9 | NTFP Collection & Marketing |
| 3 | Lac Cultivation & Processing | 10 | Micro Enterprise Development |
| 4 | Improved Agriculture | 11 | Sericulture |
| 5 | Poultry Rearing | 12 | Dairy |
| 6 | Farm Mechanisation | 13 | Fishery |
| 7 | Coffee Plantation | 14 | Apiculture |
| 15 | Skill Development & Placement Linked Employability Training | | |

During the financial year 2014-15, a total of 41,082 persons are being provided technical and financial support, under the FADP interventions, in 21 ITDAs of 12 districts, coming under Tribal Sub Plan area.

During the current year, plantation of fruit crops has been done in over 4957 acres benefiting 4050 tribal farmers. Inter-cropping of niger, vegetables, pulses etc. has been done in 785 acres to augment income of these farmers. Besides plantation of forest tree species has been done as border crop. Irrigation sources, such as dug-well, shallow tube-well, bore-well, lift irrigation, drip irrigation, have been created for 438 acres in convergence with Jananidhi, *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana*-Deep Bore-well Scheme, NHM etc.

Of the total expenditure of Rs.593.41 lakhs, share of MGNREGS, SCA to TSP and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are Rs.124.58 lakhs, Rs.354.12 lakhs and Rs.8.64 lakhs respectively. Besides, contribution of Rs.106.07 lakhs has also been made by the beneficiary tribal farmers in the form of labour.



Inter-cropping in Wadi in Rayagada



Mango plantation in Koraput



Banana plantation in Balliguda



Fencing of Mango plantation in Jeypore



Drip irrigation in ITDA, Th. Rampur



Wadi in Sundergarh

2. Rubber Plantation

Rubber plantation was undertaken in more than 2991 acres of Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Paralakhemundi ITDAs benefiting 3025 tribal farmers during the current year. Inter-cropping of pulses, besides cereals, is likely to be taken-up as well.

Preliminary activities such as land identification for nursery development, beneficiary selection, procurement of brown budded stumps have also been initiated by three more ITDAs, Malkangiri, Raygada and Koraput. Since rubber plantation provides sustainable income for a longer period of time with lesser investment even in degraded land, these ITDAs have identified it as one of their Focus Areas.

For this intervention, expenditure of Rs.570.88 lakhs, Rs.207.64 lakhs, Rs.75.50 lakhs and Rs.15.58

lakhs have been made under SCA to TSP, MGNREGS, NHM and Rubber Board respectively, totalling to Rs.869.60 lakhs. Efforts have been taken for MGNREGS convergence in labour component of plantation works and accordingly, 101824 man-days have been created under MGNREGS in ITDAs of Mayurbhanj district.



MGNREGS in ITDAs of Mayurbhanj district.



3. Lac Cultivation

In Nilagiri, Nawarangpur, Bonai and Baripada ITDAs, Lac cultivation is being done in Kusum trees by 399 tribal farmers to whom 32.95 quintals of Brood Lac have been supplied. One lac processing unit is to be established in Bonai to support the producers' group.

Rs.22.01 lakhs have been spent by 4 ITDAs under SCA to TSP during the reporting year. Besides, beneficiaries have contributed Rs.1.00 lakhs in the form of labour.



Lac cultivation & processing in Nilgiri ITDA

4. Improved Agriculture

Maize cultivation has been taken-up by 750 tribal farmers in 750 acres in Baliguda ITDA. 40 quintals of seed and 250 quintals of fertiliser have been supplied to tribal farmers under this intervention. Rs.11.00 lakhs have been spent under SCA to TSP.

5. Poultry Rearing

Poultry rearing is being taken up by 2189 tribal families in 12 ITDAs of Phulbani, Balliguda, Koraput, Jeypore, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Sundergarh, Bonai, Kuchinda, Nilgiri, Rairangpur and Kaptipada. The two models of poultry, under this intervention, are as follows.

- ◆ In the first model, Mother Chick Units (MCUs) are linked with Backyard units. Birds of *Banraj* and *Kuroiler* breed are mostly reared in this model. In the MCUs, 600 to 1000 numbers of one-day old chicks are

reared for 4 weeks by individual tribal families/ tribal women SHGs. Then, 30 numbers of such 4-week old chicks are reared in night-shelters in the backyards by tribal families.;

- ◆ In Broiler/Layer units, 400 birds are reared by individual tribal families.

Backward linkages in this intervention include vaccination of birds, timely availability of chicks, feed supplement etc. Linkage with Veterinary Dept. is being done to ensure vaccination. Besides, a poultry pellet feed mill is being established in Jeypore. The tribal families engaged in poultry rearing are tagged with local Poultry Cooperatives for marketing.

During the reporting year, allocation of Rs.688.52 Lakh has been made under SCA to TSP for establishment of 27 MCUs, 956 Night Shelters for backyard poultry and 109 Broiler units.

Maa Tarini SHG of Chikmiaguda village, comprising of 10 women members, in Jeypore ITDA started poultry farming with an assistance of Rs.1.98 Lakhs from ITDA. The SHG constructed a 600 sq. ft. brooder-shed and bought chicks, feed, medicine etc. After rearing 6 batches of *Banraj* chicks, they got an income of Rs.55,316/- in one year. One member Ms. Duti Bhumia of this SHG is providing handholding support to other SHGs as a poultry trainer. Technical & marketing support to this SHG was provided by Swarnajyoti Women Poultry Co-operative Federation Limited.



Lac cultivation & processing in Nilgiri ITDA



Poultry farming by WSHG in Malkangiri



Broiler farming by WSHG in Koraput



Training to poultry farmers in Nilgiri

6. Farm Mechanisation

In the current year, Rs.160.00 Lakhs have been allotted to these 7 ITDAs under SCA to TSP to support 75 Women SHGs in procurement of tractors, power tillers, levellers, paddy threshers, maize shellers, rice mills etc. in Champua, Koraput, Gunupur, Malkangiri, Balliguda and Th. Rampur ITDAs. Subsidy is being provided under "State Agriculture Policy" scheme.

Members of the WSHGs are being trained by Odisha Farm Machinery Research & Development Centre to utilise these farm machineries for their

agricultural works. These SHGs have developed "user mechanism/rules" and collect 'user fee' for rental usage of these machineries by members/ other tribal farmers. These fees are meant to ensure maintenance of the machineries & increase members' earnings.

7. Coffee Plantation

During the reporting year in Koraput ITDA, 120 tribal farmers have undertaken Coffee and Silver Oak (shade tree) plantations in 125.00 acres and 500.00 acres respectively. This was done with 4.6

lakh coffee saplings raised in nurseries of ITDA, Koraput. Availability of irrigation sources in entire plantation areas has been ensured.

Expenditure of Rs.99.00 lakhs has been incurred under MGNREGS with creation of 58,750 numbers of man-days while expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been planned under SCA to TSP.

Sri Jalandhar Kharaof Kasampodar village in Koraput has taken up Coffee plantation in his 2 acres land. He got yield of 800 kg. from this plantation and his income was Rs.1.28 Lakhs from harvest of this year. With inter-cropping of black-pepper, he will get additional income as well.



Coffee plantation and harvest in Koraput

8. Vegetable Cultivation

Commercial Vegetable cultivation is being taken in Phulbani, Baliguda, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Rayagada, Th. Rampur, Kuchinda and Rairangpur ITDAs in 1272.00 acres by 1495 tribal farmers. The two models adopted, in this intervention, are as follows.

- ◆ Vegetable nursery in Poly-houses by SHGs run by women members and making available vegetable seedlings to individual farmers undertaking vegetable cultivation on raised beds with drip irrigation; &

- ◆ Supply of inputs viz. seed, fertiliser etc. to poor tribal farmers.

The above-mentioned efforts have been supplemented with establishment of functional infrastructure for collection/sorting/grading with Pack units as well as Cool Chamber and refrigerated van for marketing support in various ITDAs. 15 Vegetable Producers' Groups have been formed.

Rs.89.38 lakhs have been spent by these 8 ITDAs in the current year, with Rs.47.45 lakhs from SCA to TSP and Rs.36.93 lakhs from NHM. Besides, Rs.5.00 lakhs have been contributed by the beneficiaries in the form of labour.



Chilly cultivation in Kuchinda



Cauliflower cultivation in Th. Rampur



Tomato cultivation and inter-cultural work & crop protection in Rayagada

9. NTFP Collection and Marketing

Keonjhar, Champua, Bonai and Sundergarh ITDAs have been provided with Rs.70.00 Lakhs for procurement of weighing scales and creation of primary value addition infrastructure such as Storage godown & Drying yard etc., for better price realisation by **840 tribal beneficiaries** (NTFP gatherer) and to face lesser market exploitation. Besides, women SHGs of these 4 ITDAs have been provided with Seed Capital for collection of non-timber forest produce.

10. Micro Enterprise Development

Paralakhemundi ITDA has been allotted with Rs.5.00 Lakhs to support **20 tribal families** in setting up Compressed Stabilized Earth Block enterprise, where tribal youth/youth groups are being supported with equipments of mechanised brick making, establishment of work shed and necessary technical and business training to run the enterprise.

Rs.95.65 Lakhs have been allotted to 5 ITDAs viz. Nilgiri, Kaptipada, Keonjhar, Bonai and Phulbani, for development of Production/Processing Centres by **12,060 tribal families**. Support is being provided for establishing Production/Processing infrastructure for value addition in Lac, Sericulture produce and Skill upgradation centres for livelihood development of tribal people. Producer Cooperatives/Groups are to manage and maintain these Units.

11. Sericulture

Rs.48.00 Lakhs have been allotted to 3 ITDAs viz.

Baripada, Rairangpur and Keonjhar, to popularise rearing of silkworms and preservation of cocoons by supporting **3,310 tribal farmers** engaged in Sericulture activity with Seed subsidy, Tasar reeling & spinning training and purchase of Twin reeling Charkha. Coordination with the Dept. of Handlooms and Textile is being done for establishment of processing units and marketing of the silk.

12. Dairy

Rs.40.00 Lakhs have been allotted to 4 ITDAs, viz. Baripada, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Paralakhemundi, to benefit **1,225 tribal cattle-rearing families** with improved breed of calf, individual fodder demonstration unit and organising exposure visit of Farmers.

13. Fishery

Promotion of inland fishery is being done in association with Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies (PFCS) and Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) by raising of fingerling stocking, provision of fish fingerlings in village ponds, small & medium reservoirs and supply of equipments (e.g. fishing net) for fishermen. **7 ITDAs** viz. Baripada, Rairangpur, Panposh, Sundergarh, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Paralakhemundi, have been allotted with Rs.48.65 Lakhs for livelihood development of **1,660 tribal fishermen**. Besides, Rs.38.12 Lakhs have also been allotted for supporting pisciculture in small and medium reservoirs of TSP areas in **12 ITDAs** through Fishery Dept.



Distribution of fingerlings and their release in ponds in Sundergarh



14. Apiculture

3 ITDA viz. Nilgiri, Karanjia and Nawarangpur, have been allotted with Rs.20.00 Lakhs to support 150 tribal families in supplementing their income, with beekeeping equipments, training on beekeeping and establishment of primary Processing Unit.

15. Skill Development & Placement Linked Employability Training

21 ITDA have spent with Rs.492.72 Lakhs to provide Skill Development Training (SDT), Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) and Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) to 9,039 tribal youths. Under PRT, unemployed tribal youths interested to join armed forces are being given training support. Camps/Melas were conducted by the ITDAs in blocks under their jurisdiction to generate awareness among unemployed tribal youths and provide them required counselling to enable them take-up suitable courses/trades and join designated/empaneled training Centres.

The major trades opted by tribal youths under SDT included emerging domains such as Computer Networking & Hardware, Tally Computer Accounting, Mobile Repairing etc. as well as core/traditional domains such as Heavy/Light Motor Vehicle Driving Training, Electrician/House wiring, Welding & Fabrication, Civil work Supervisor etc.

The major trades opted by tribal youths under PLET included emerging domains such as Hotel/Hospitality Management, Plastic Processing Operator, Diploma/Bachelor Degree in Pharmacy,

Diploma in Food Management, Office Automation & Graphic Design, Multimedia, Retail Sale, DLMT, Health Care & Multipurpose Worker, Bedside Patient Assistant/Attendant etc. as well as core/traditional domains such as Data Entry Operator, Auxiliary Nursing & Mid-wifery (ANM), General Nursing & Mid-wifery, Tailoring/Sewing, Fitter, Mason etc.

Sponsored by ITDA, Shri Purna Chandra Kirsani of Pedawada village in Malkangiri attended 4 months training on Plastic Processing in August 2014 at CIPET, Balasore. After this, he got placement in Prince Pipes & Fittings Pvt. Ltd. at Roorkee in Uttarakhand with a monthly salary of Rs.9,000/- and free lodging & boarding. Annual income of his family has increased by Rs.1.08 lakhs.



ANM training in Malkangiri



Driving training in Koraput



Mason training in Malkangiri



Counselling of youth in Jeypore



Hardware & Networking in Koraput

II. Capacity Building

1. Orientation on Rubber Nursery & Plantation at Baripada

Orientation programme on 'Rubber Nursery and Plantation' for two-days has been organised during 20th-21st August 2014 at Baripada. Classroom sessions on nursery raising & maintenance, pre-planting operations, plantation & maintenance, crop protection, inter-cropping and basics of processing, were held in the Conference Hall of ITDA, Baripada. Field visit was conducted at Jadunathpur plantation site, where participants were given first-hand demonstration of nursery raising, budding, plantation and they interacted with the members of Rubber Producers' Society.

Asst. Development Officers, Rubber Board Regional Office, Baripada, along with Project Administrator, ITDA, Baripada and Technical Expert (Capacity Building), OTDS facilitated this



Counselling of youth in Kuchinda

orientation programme. 31 participants, comprising of 4 Special Officers, 4 Project Managers, 1 Subject Matter Specialist (Agriculture), 2 Junior Engineers, 7 Welfare Extension Officers & 3 Udyan Sathis from 8 ITDAs (Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Paralakhemundi, Malkangiri, Raygada & Koraput) and 1 representative from each of the 10 FNGOs, attended this programme.

2. Training on Rubber Nursery, Plantation and Production at Kerala

2 Project Administrators, 3 Project Managers, 1 Junior Engineer, 3 Welfare Extension Officers from 4 ITDAs (Karanjia, Malkangiri, Raygada & Koraput) and 1 representative from each of the 4 FNGOs participated in five-days training programme on 'Rubber Nursery, Plantation and Production' at Kottayam in Kerala during 27th-31st October 2014.



The training programme, facilitated by Odisha Tribal Development Society, was organised for these 13 participants at Rubber Training Institute, Rubber Board, Kerala. The participants were given classroom training and field demonstration on nursery raising, plantation, pre and post planting operations, inter-cropping, tapping of latex and processing of rubber.



Participants in the training at Rubber Training Institute, Kerala

Livelihood Development & Employment Generation (2014 -15)

| Intervention | Physical In No. | Detailed Status | Financial In Lakh Rs. | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | No. of Families /Beneficiaries | | SCA to TSP | MGNREGS | Rubber Board | NHM | Other Sources* | |
| WADI Plantation | 4050 | Plantation in 4957 acres of 12 ITDAs | 354.12 | 124.58 | 0.00 | 8.64 | 106.07 | 593.41 |
| Rubber Plantation | 3025 | Plantation in 2991 acres of 5 ITDAs | 570.88 | 207.64 | 15.58 | 75.50 | 0.00 | 869.60 |
| Lac Cultivation | 399 | Lac on Kusum Trees in 4 ITDAs | 22.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 23.01 |
| Improved Agriculture | 750 | Cultivation in 750 acres in 1 ITDA | 11.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.00 |
| Poultry Farming | 2189 | 32 Mother Chick, 956 Backyard & 158 Broiler Units in 12 ITDAs | 688.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 688.52 |
| Farm Mechanisation | 750 | 75 SHGs of 7 ITDAs | 160.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 160.00 |
| Coffee Plantation | 120 | Coffee & shade tree plantation in 625 acres of 1 ITDA | 30.00 | 99.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 129.00 |
| Vegetable Cultivation | 1495 | Cultivation in 1272 acres of 8 ITDAs | 47.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.93 | 5.00 | 89.38 |
| Skill Training for Tribal Youth | 9039 | Out of 12915 youths, 9039 tribal candidates were sponsored in 21 ITDAs | 492.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 492.72 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| NTFP Collection & Marketing | 840 | Creation of primary Value Addition infrastructure in 4 ITDAs | 70.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 70.00 |
| Micro Enterprise Development | 12080 | Production/Processing Centres in 6 ITDAs | 100.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.65 |
| Sericulture | 3310 | Seed subsidy, twin reeling Charkha & training in 3 ITDAs | 48.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.00 |
| Dairy | 1225 | Improved calf breed in 4 ITDAs | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 |
| Fishery | 1660 | Inland fishery in 12 ITDAs | 86.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 86.77 |
| Apiculture | 150 | Beekeeping equipments & Processing Unit in 3 ITDAs | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
| TOTAL | 41082 | <i>Status up to 25.01.2015</i> | 2742.12 | 431.22 | 15.58 | 121.07 | 112.07 | 3422.05 |

NHM-National Horticulture Mission

Other Sources* - includes contribution from Beneficiary, State Agriculture Policy

Starting up of OTELP + for livelihood enhancement:

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malakanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme currently continuing its Phase III operation covering 1042 villages distributed in 358 micro watersheds including 56180 households.

The programme aims *“to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal household are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development”*.

The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. The programme focuses on empowering the tribal and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life

through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management, more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices, and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The funds under this component will be directly invested within the micro watershed for development of the natural resources as well as for the livelihoods support of the communities. Following are the major initiatives taken in the programme for livelihood enhancement of ST families.

- i) Wadi and Horticulture crop and orchard development
- ii) Agriculture and farm mechanization
- iii) Minor irrigation and vegetable cultivation
- iv) Construction of storage facilities and cool chambers
- v) Animal husbandry including Backyard poultry, Mother chick units for groups, Goatary, Pisciculture etc.
- vi) Rural Financial service
- vii) Skill training to youth
- viii) Strengthening of community institutions
- ix) Promotion of Micro enterprise etc.

Looking at the progress and achievement of the various livelihood initiatives, the Govt. has expanded the programme and has named it as OTELP plus programme. Under OTELP Plus, a total of 1566 villages will be covered having 585 Micro Watersheds in 33 blocks of 9 districts. Similar approach will be adopted in the OTELP+ areas.

Comprehensive Programme on Land Rights to Tribal in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) blocks of Odisha along with sustainable Livelihood on convergence mode.

Recognition of tenurial rights of the Tribals has been a priority area of concern for the State Government. Though, with successful implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 in the State, the Tribals occupying the forest land have been provided with land rights. There are still many deserving cases of landlessness among the Tribals, particularly in TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) areas, which needs urgent attention. Keeping this in view, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) has initiated the process to provide Land to Landless within its project area in select TSP Blocks of seven districts i.e. Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nawarangpur covering 1042 villages. This programme is being implemented in collaboration with Landesa an international NGO working towards securing tenurial rights; and duly supported by a literate and trained village youth, known as Community Resource Person (CRP) or Bhumi Sanjojak. After careful consideration and looking at the potential of the programme, the land allocation programme is extended to additional 17974 villages in all the 118 TSP blocks of 12 districts of the State, using *CRPs/ Bhumi Sanjojaks*. The villages shall be covered under three overlapping phases and shall be covered within next 5 years. The 1st phase from during 2012-13 covered 6,094 villages in addition to 1042 villages already taken up under OTELP, the 2nd phase-will be from 2014 - 2015, to cover 3970 villages, and the 3rd phase covering 7910 villages shall start in 2016 and end by 2017. The first two phases with 61TSP blocks, shall

saturate the current 7 OTELP project districts and the third phase shall be implemented in all 57 TSP blocks of 5 non-OTELP districts, viz Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Balasore and Sundergarh.

Post Land allocation, the CRPs/Bhumi Sanjojaks shall work with line Departments and extension services for livelihoods convergence including homestead development and housing support to beneficiaries. It is planned to cover all the land holders benefitted through various govt. schemes particularly intervening in the primary sector viz agriculture and horticultural intervention, animal husbandry activities, off farm activities etc.

The District Administration is the key implementer of the land allocation programme which is responsible for planning, monitoring and review of the programme on a monthly basis and issue necessary instructions as and when required. The programme is estimated to Rs. 32.63 crores.

Govt. of India has stopped fund flow under Article 275(I) for the comprehensive land allocation programme in TSP areas. Accordingly state Govt. may take steps whether to continue the said programme in TSP areas.

4.4 EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of Hostels for Boys and Girls in the State:

The state Government have given continuous thrust towards reducing drop out rate particularly in the primary and secondary level and improving the quality of education. In order to provide residential facility to the students belonging to ST families, the state Govt. have taken a special drive to establish hostels in approachable places. The approach was to provide facility to ST students studying in the near by schools of S & ME Deptt, Higher Education Department as well as in the schools run by SSD Dept.

The Department has sanctioned a total of 6910 hostels for the ST/SC students and there by to provide residential facility to approx. 6.00 lakh students, out of which Approx. 4.00 lakh are girl students. Since 2007-08, 4397 number of 100

seated girls hostels have been sanctioned in the atonage of State Government and Central Government in addition to the existing 1513 nos hostels, which have been provided with all facilities like safe piped drinking water, sufficient number of toilets and bath rooms, library rooms, kitchen, playground and high & properly fenced boundary walls etc. In addition, the boarders are supplied with reading and writing materials, cots, blankets, mosquito nets, utensils, medicines, lady warden, lady cook cum

attendants etc. Over and above all these hostel complexes for Girls, the Govt. is also planning to establish another 500 hostels each of 100 capacities @ Rs. 1.2 Crore per hostel within next 5 years, which will cater 50,000 ST students. Accordingly, during 2013-14 as many as 100 numbers of 100 seated hostels have been allotted with an estimated cost of Rs 1.20 crore each to colleges and universities. District wise no of hostels sanctioned since 2009-10 and progress have been indicated below:-

Progress of construction of 1328 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2009-10.

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | No.of ST Under Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted | Progress | Completed Stage | Not Started |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Angul | 13 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 2 | Balasore | 23 | 7 | 16 | 0 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 60 | 3 | 58 | 0 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 6 | Boudh | 24 | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 12 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 15 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 123 | 53 | 80 | 0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 22 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 18 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 53 | 9 | 44 | 0 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 127 | 69 | 60 | 0 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 69 | 1 | 68 | 0 |
| 19 | Khurda | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | Koraput | 61 | 6 | 55 | 0 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 99 | 55 | 70 | 0 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 82 | 0 | 82 | 0 |
| 23 | Nuapada | 49 | 12 | 40 | 0 |
| 24 | Nabarangpur | 83 | 2 | 81 | 0 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 26 | Puri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 127 | 18 | 120 | 0 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 124 | 10 | 119 | 0 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 87 | 0 | 87 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 1328 | 271 | 1135 | 1 |

Physical Progress of 65 nos. of ST Girls Hostels sanctioned during 2010-11

| Sl.No. | Name of the PA, ITDA | No. Hostel Sanctioned | Functional / Likely to be functional |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Koraput | 11 | 8 |
| 2 | Jeypore | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | Baripada | 15 | 15 |
| 4 | Gunupur | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | Rairangpur | 15 | 15 |
| 6 | Rayagada | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | Malkangiri | 7 | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 65 | 58 |

Progress of construction of 1328 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2011-12.

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | No. of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted | Under Progress | Completed Stage | Not Started |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Angul | 16 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 2 | Balasore | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 18 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 14 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 6 | Boudh | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 34 | 22 | 11 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 34 | 16 | 18 | 0 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 23 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 53 | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 95 | 24 | 81 | 0 |
| 19 | Khurda | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 | Koraput | 80 | 40 | 52 | 0 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 42 | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 160 | 65 | 111 | 0 |
| 23 | Nuapada | 37 | 25 | 10 | 2 |
| 24 | Nabarangpur | 70 | 50 | 22 | 0 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 14 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| 26 | Puri | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 68 | 21 | 56 | 0 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 52 | 23 | 30 | 0 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 110 | 43 | 76 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 1000 | 440 | 616 | 10 |

Progress of construction of 1000 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2013-14

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | Hostel Allotted | | | | | Under Progress | Completed Stage |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | 100 seated | 200 seated | 300 seated | 500 seated | Total | | |
| 1 | Angul | 16 | 9 | | | 34 | 0 | |
| 2 | Balasore | 13 | 2 | | | 17 | 0 | |
| 3 | Bargarh | 8 | 3 | | | 14 | 0 | |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 9 | 1 | | | 11 | 0 | |
| 5 | Bolangir | 3 | 2 | | | 7 | 0 | |
| 6 | Boudh | 15 | 3 | | | 21 | 0 | |
| 7 | Cuttack | 11 | 4 | | | 19 | 0 | |
| 8 | Deogarh | 3 | 1 | | | 5 | 0 | |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 16 | 0 | |
| 10 | Gajapati | 2 | 2 | | | 6 | 1 | |
| 11 | Ganjam | 11 | 3 | | | 17 | 0 | |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 7 | | | | 7 | 0 | |
| 13 | Jajpur | 7 | 3 | 1 | | 16 | 0 | |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 2 | 4 | | | 10 | 0 | |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 14 | 14 | | | 42 | 30 | |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 18 | 7 | 1 | | 35 | 13 | 6 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 7 | | | | 7 | 0 | |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 15 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 103 | 15 | |
| 19 | Khurda | 9 | 4 | | | 17 | 0 | |
| 20 | Koraput | 24 | 13 | 1 | | 53 | 34 | 4 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 9 | 1 | | | 11 | 3 | |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 75 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 147 | 117 | 14 |
| 23 | Nuapada | 24 | 5 | | | 34 | 0 | |
| 24 | Nabarangpur | 35 | 10 | 1 | | 58 | 42 | 1 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 14 | | | | 14 | 0 | |
| 26 | Puri | 9 | 1 | | | 11 | 0 | |
| 27 | Rayagada | 84 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 85 | 4 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 27 | 8 | | | 43 | 11 | 1 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 6 | | | | 6 | 0 | |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 42 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 119 | 89 | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 522 | 206 | 12 | 6 | 1000 | 440 | 33 |

Although the above mentioned hostels are made functional in the District locations, there were felt needs to establish **urban hostel complex** in urban areas, so as to provide residential facility to ST students studying in the urban areas.

Creation of Special Urban Hostel Complexes:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide education to the best SC/ST students in best Residential Schools of the State. It has been decided to establish 05 Special Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar to accommodate 1000 students. At present one Special Urban Hostel

Complex at Rourkela and one at Berhampur are functioning. A total of 1600 students will be admitted in the said 7 Special Urban Hostel Complexes in next 5 to 6 years' time. Funds have been provided for construction of 03 Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar in Kalinganagar, Pokhariput and Lumbini Vihar. Construction of Urban Hostel complex at Pokhariput has been completed

Major education initiatives :

Development of STs & SCs in the state is a matter of special concern of the State Govt. Since

education is the most important aspect of the Socio Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes. The Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. put special emphasis on development of education among Tribals. In order to promote education among the STs & SCs, this Deptt. have established 506 Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools, 164 Boys High Schools, out of which 14 have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in Science & Commerce Stream, 173 Girls High Schools out of which 8 GHS have been up to HSS. 02 nos. Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 13 nos. EMRS Residential facilities are being provided in these Schools which have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to improve the standard of education.

Computer Laboratory

a) As IT and ICT based learning is the need of the day and is ensuring the objective of learner focused education, the Govt. has established internet enabled computer labs with share computing facility in 86 number of High schools to begin with. The Govt. is planning to cover all the SSD Dept. run schools and educational institutions under the programme. In this programme, students are provided with basic computer education related course materials and are provided with individual student centric lab classes, which enables them to get acquainted with computer, based learning, internet usage etc. Further during 2014-15 steps are being taken to establish 50 nos Computer Labs.

Extra-Curricular Activities:

b) Participation of ST/SC students of this Department High Schools and Girls High Schools in sports and non-sports activities is being encouraged for their overall personality development. Funds have been provided to the HS/GHS for taking up sports activities like hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basketball and other indoor games and non-sports activities i.e. Music, Odishi Dance, Creative Dance, Terracotta decorative items, photography and editing,

videography and editing, handicrafts, painting, training / learning in classical instruments like Tabla, Veena, Guitar, Keyboard, Drums etc. among the students of High Schools and Girls High Schools. For the above purpose, an amount of Rs.248.70 lakh has been allotted during 2011-12 and Rs.232.25 lakh have been released in favour of HM/HM of 307 nos. of High Schools/Girls High Schools in the year 2012-13. Similarly during 2013-14 Rs. 307.00 lakh has been released in favour of HMs of 307 Nos of High Schools. Further in order to extend the Programme in primary & middle Educational Institution, Rs. 48.48 Lakh has been released in favour of DWOs. Further Focus has been given to extend the programme to cover 30 Nos newly created Girls High School during 2014-15.

c) **English Language Lab:** The Govt. have already set up English Language Lab in 13 EMRS running in the state, where the basic focus is to improve the English language skill of the students. The programme aims to improve English language skills on four of its major aspects viz. Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing (LRSW). In addition to this, special focus shall be given to improve the student's achievement on grammar and communication skills. Through this, the students will be able to gain command over English Language. It is planned to expand the programme to other schools of the department.

d) **Smart Class Rooms:** The Govt. have established Smart class rooms in each of the 13 EMRSs and 8 Higher Secondary Schools, where the class rooms will be equipped with modern teaching learning aids and the lectures with multimedia content. The thrust is laid on four of the major subjects viz. English, Social Science, Mathematics and Science and for higher secondary classes, the subjects on Math, Physics, chemistry, Botany and Zoology will be covered. and the course contents shall be delivered in multimedia mode,

which will help students understanding in a better way. It is also planned to expand the programme to other High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in subsequent years.

e) **Integrated 10+2 Science and Medical Coaching:** Top 100 best performing students in Annual H.S.C. Examination of the ST&SC Deptt. Schools are enrolled in this programme, where in the students are placed in Bhubaneswar and are provided with residential; college facility. Along with the 10+2 science classes, the students get coaching for the Medical Entrance exam. It is expected that during the upcoming years, students belonging to ST&SC category will be able to take admission in the Medical Colleges by the help of such coaching.

f) **Online mode of Monitoring the performance of schools:** In consultation with UNICEF, the Govt. have developed a web based monitoring

mechanism for assessing the performance of the schools. The Monitoring officials of the department are engaged and submit data in the Prescribed Format in the DWO Office for tracking. Every school is expected to be in continuous effort to maintain its service standards and academic delivery.

g) **Provision of Additional Class rooms and other amenities for Schools.**

The Govt. have taken special drive to provide Additional Class Rooms in the existing schools, so as to cater additional students enrollment. The provision for the additional class room and other amenities is made in the State budget every year.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

The details of the Educational Institutions are given below.

Educational institutions under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department

| Sl.No. | Category of Schools | Number of Institutions |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Ekalavaya Model Residential Schools | 13 |
| 2 | Higher Secondary Schools (Science & Commerce) | 22 |
| 3 | High Schools | 164 |
| 4 | Girls High Schools | 173 |
| 5 | Ashram Schools | 766 |
| 6 | Residential Sevashram | 5 |
| 7 | Sevashram | 505 |
| 8 | Secondary Teacher Training Schools | 2 |
| 9 | B.Ed. Training College | 1 |
| 10 | Educational Complex for PTGs | 19 |
| TOTAL | 1670 | |

Hostels under ST & SC Development Department

| Sl. No | Category of Hostels | Number of Hostels |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks) | 1548 |
| 2 | Primary School Hostels in (ST Boys & Girls) KBK District | 400 |
| 3 | ST Girl's and Boys Hostels including 288 in 5 L.W.E. districts | 2007-08 (1004 nos completed) 2009-10 (1135 completed out of 1328 sanctioned) 2010-11 (58 completed out of 65 sanctioned) 2011-12 (616 completed out of 1000 sanctioned) 2013-14 (33 completed out of 1000 sanctioned) |
| 4 | Hostel for SC Girls & Boys | 438 (Existing) & 55 under construction |
| 5 | Residential Ashram Schools in TSP | 52 |
| 6 | New Ashram Schools under construction | 30 |
| 7 | Special Adivasi Hostels | 07 |

4.3.3. Annual High School Certificate Examination Result, 2014

The table below indicates the overall achievement of High Schools managed by the ST & SC Development Department.

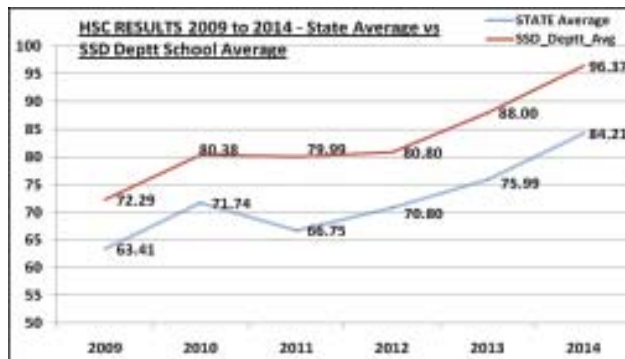
High Schools of SC & ST Dev. Deptt have secured 96.37 % compared to State average result of 84.21%. The following Table shows the No. of students on roll, students appeared, students passed and percentage of pass :-

| Category | ST | | | SC | | | Others | | | Total | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| On Rolls | 6561 | 10163 | 16724 | 1216 | 1702 | 2918 | 948 | 1150 | 2098 | 8725 | 13015 | 21740 |
| Total appeared | 6437 | 10073 | 16510 | 1193 | 1670 | 2863 | 923 | 1132 | 2055 | 8553 | 12875 | 21428 |
| Total Passed | 6223 | 9722 | 15945 | 1141 | 1589 | 2730 | 883 | 1093 | 1976 | 8247 | 124.04 | 20651 |
| % of Pass | 96.68 | 96.52 | 96.58 | 95.64 | 95.15 | 95.35 | 95.67 | 96.55 | 96.16 | 96.42 | 96.34 | 96.37 |

Comparison between State Average & ST & SC Dev. Deptt Average in Annual HSC Results for the last 6 years is stated below: (2009-2014)

Comparison between State Average and SSD Deptt average in HSC Results

| Year of Passing | STATE Average | ST & SC Deptt Average |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2009 | 63.41 | 72.29 |
| 2010 | 71.74 | 80.38 |
| 2011 | 66.75 | 79.99 |
| 2012 | 70.80 | 80.80 |
| 2013 | 75.99 | 88.00 |
| 2014 | 84.21 | 96.37 |

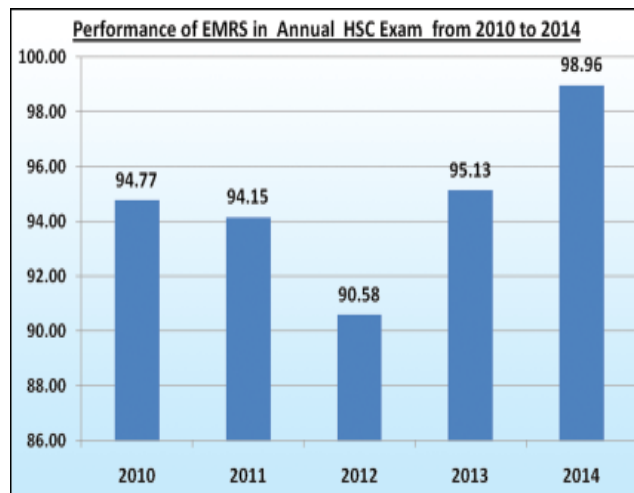


Results of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Annual HSC Examination during 2010 to 2014

EMRS - HSC

| Year of Passing | Pass Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 2010 | 94.77 |
| 2011 | 94.15 |
| 2012 | 90.58 |
| 2013 | 95.19 |
| 2014 | 98.96 |

New EMRS HSC 2010 to 2014 graph here

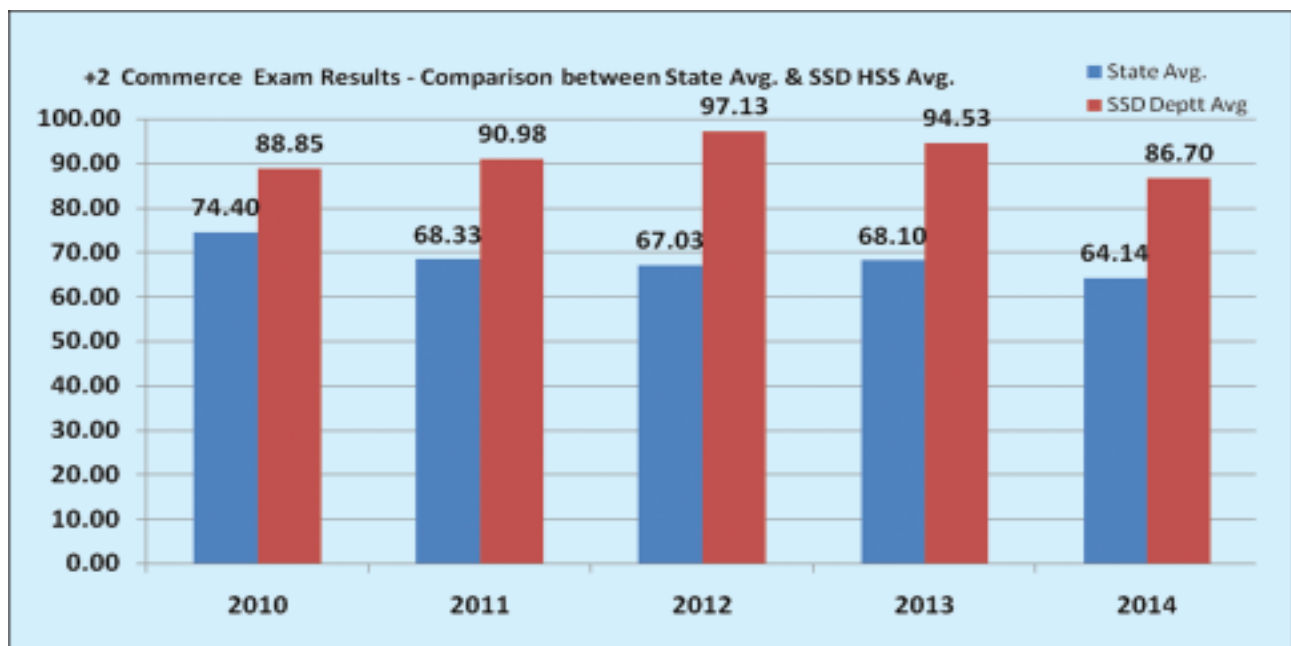
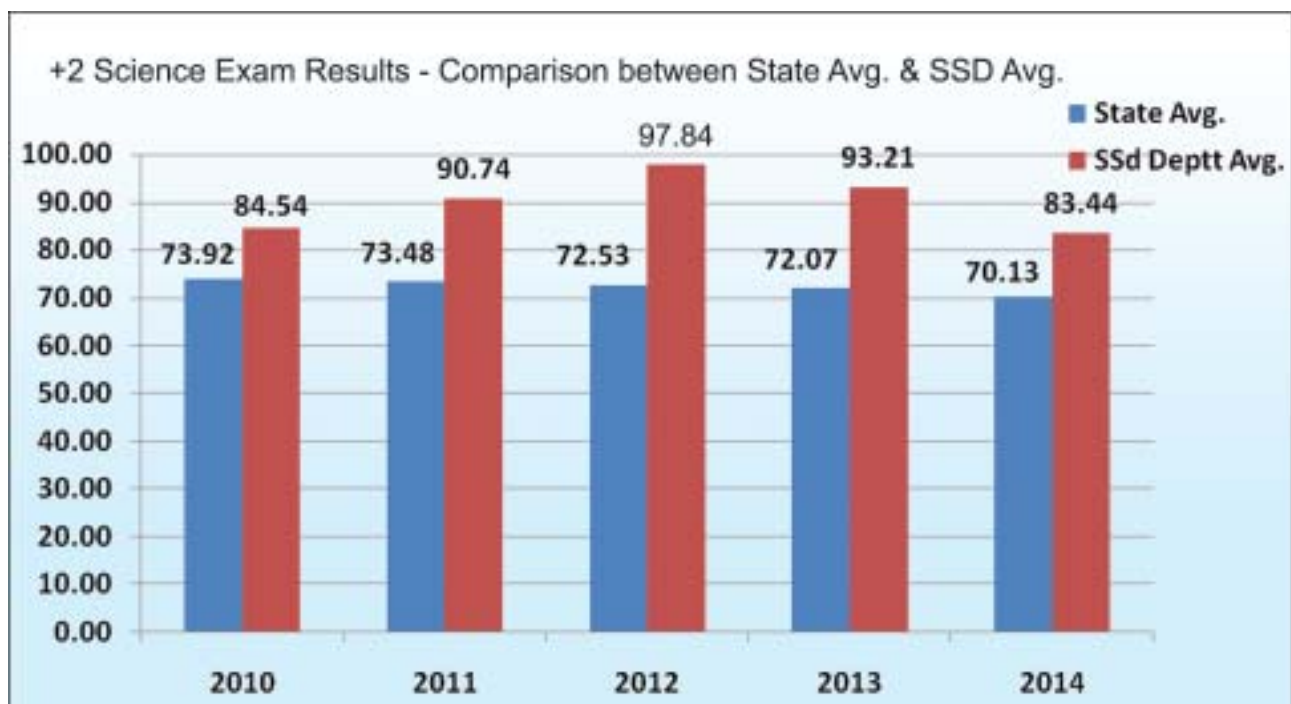


Results of Higher Secondary Examination

A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in Higher Secondary Science & Commerce Examination from the year 2010 to 2014 is given below:

Results in Higher Secondary Examination

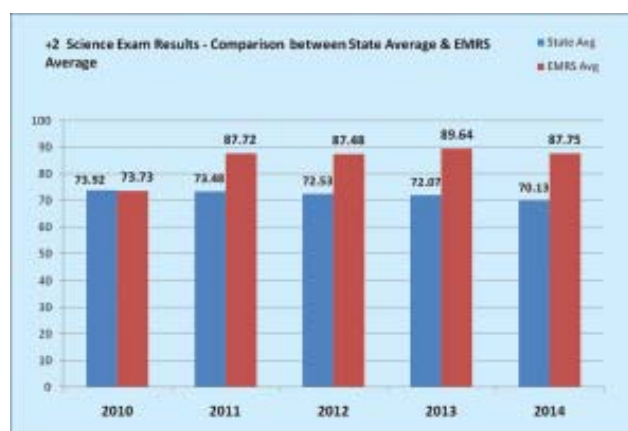
| Year of Passing | Pass Percentage | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Science | | Commerce | |
| | State Avg. | SSD Deptt Avg | State Avg. | SSD Deptt Avg |
| 2009 | 71.67 | 40.68 | 74.78 | 54.09 |
| 2010 | 73.92 | 84.54 | 74.40 | 88.85 |
| 2011 | 73.48 | 90.74 | 68.33 | 90.98 |
| 2012 | 72.53 | 97.84 | 67.03 | 97.13 |
| 2013 | 72.07 | 93.21 | 68.10 | 94.53 |
| 2014 | 70.13 | 83.44 | 64.14 | 86.70 |



A comparative analysis of State Average with that of average of EMRS in the Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2010 to 2014 is given below:

EMRS - Plus 2 (Science only)

| Year of Passing | Pass Percentage | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | 2 | 3 |
| | State Avg | EMRS Avg |
| 2010 | 73.92 | 73.73 |
| 2011 | 73.48 | 87.72 |
| 2012 | 72.53 | 87.48 |
| 2013 | 72.07 | 89.64 |
| 2014 | 70.13 | 87.75 |



Payment of Ex-gratia:

Financial assistance @ Rs.50,000/- to the next of kins of deceased and Rs.25,000/- for incapacitation of boarders of ST/SC students are being provided from the year 2009-10. For the above purpose, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been kept in the Budget for the current financial year 2012-13, out of which Rs.8.50 lakh has already been released in favour of concerned DWOs for payment to the genuine claimant. Subsequently during 2013-14 the Ex-gratia amount has been revised 50,000/- to 1,00,000/- & 25,000/- to 50,000/-. In the current Budget 2014-15 Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose out of which Rs 28.00 lakh have been released

Introduction of improvised cooking system in Residential Schools.

Funds have been provided for supply of Cooking Gas (LPG) and equipment to some of the hostels

of this Department Schools. The expenditure will be incurred in the following manner. (a) to arrange 20 nos. of Gas Cylinders for 100 boarders @ Rs.75,000/- and to meet the addl. cost required, if any for installation work (b) to arrange piping arrangements, (c) to arrange training of CCAs for operating the Gas system and for safety. Subsequently the aforesaid scheme has been revised and re-named as "Introduction of improvised cooking system in the Residential Hostels. Under this Scheme, preparation of quality food for boarders, funds have been provided to concerned Dist. Authority in order to install Solar Steam Cooking System. A sum of Rs 40.00 lakh have been provided out of which funds to the tune of Rs 28.00 lakh has been released

Introduction of Green Energy solution for illumination of residential hostels.

Solar Lamps are being supplied @ 10 nos. of Solar Lamps to each Hostel of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools located in TSP Areas / PTG Areas / other interior Tribal Areas, which have not yet been electrified or not likely to be electrified in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Bidyut Karan Yojana. Subsequently the aforesaid scheme has been changed and named as "Introduction of Green Energy Solution for illuminations in the Residential Hostels".

The objective of the scheme is that where no electric facility are available at present or available in near future, it has been decided to provide solar plants, inverters, Energy system from Food Waste etc.

Safety and Security of Students and Hostellers-

The Department accords high importance to the safety of girls and boys in schools and hostels with particular attention to prevent any form of sexual exploitation and abuse. In order to ensure the students are free from any form of abuse and exploitation, stringent mechanisms will be put in place, all teaching and non teaching staff oriented on their code of conduct and responsibilities; and students trained on life skills to prevent and deal with such situations.

These guidelines are applicable to all employees (regular, contractual, teaching and non-teaching) and students residing in and/or studying at Sevasham, Ashram, High Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Educational complexes for PVTGs and the Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) under the Department of ST & SC Development, Govt. of Odisha.

Special Merit Scholarship to ST/SC students of Odisha studying in Sainik School:

Special Merit Scholarship is being provided to SC/ST students studying in Sainik Schools who are found socially and economically weaker. The scheme has started from the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs 8.25 lakh is provided during 2014-15

Block level, Zonal level Science Exhibition & State level Competition:

In order to create interest and to imbibe scientific temper among ST/SC students in the field of Science, Block level, Zonal level Science Exhibition and State level Competition among the students of 307 nos. of High Schools & Girls High Schools have been conducted. This programme has been started since 2010-11. During the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been released for conducting the programme in 307 High Schools

Implementation of Scouts and Red Cross in High School:

Junior Red Cross units have already been opened in 307 High Schools and Girls High Schools and Scouts and Guides units have also been opened in 307 nos. of HS/GHS of this Deptt. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh have been provided during the year 2014-15 for opening of Junior Red Cross in 307 nos. of HS/GHS

Opening of NCC Unit:

NCC units have already been opened in 20 High Schools/Girls High Schools under the control of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. for development of personality and punctuality of the ST/SC students.

Opening of 30 nos. of new Ashram Schools:

From the Academic Year 2013-14, 30 nos. of new Ashram High Schools have been opened in TSP area by sanction of MoTA. The teaching and non-teaching posts have already been created for the above Schools. Construction work of School buildings is in progress. The Collectors are being instructed for filling up of the teaching posts of the said new Schools. In the meantime 17 have been functioning from the year 2013-14. The rest schools are being made functional from the Academic Session 2015-16.

Upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (HSS):

14 nos. of HS/GHS have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in TSP areas. For this purpose, required numbers of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) posts have been created construction work is in progress. The PGT Cadre Rules has already been approved by the Cabinet. Action is being taken for posting of PGTs through OPSC in the above upgraded Higher Secondary Schools. Besides there are 28 nos of High School in TSP area which will further be upgraded to HSS. It is under active consideration of Govt.

Engagement of MPHWF / ANM

In order to take care of the girl students in the SSD Hostels, 336 ANM posts have been created for engagement in MPHWF/ANM out of which 221 have so far been engaged. They are being engaged to look after the health and sanitation along with hygiene aspect of boarders and surroundings.

Pre Recruitment Training:

Pre Recruitment Training for enrollment in to the Military Services and Police Services has been organized at different district headquarters in some recognized colleges of the State under the direct supervision of the concerned Collectors.

Placement Linked Employability Skill Development Training Programme:

Un-Employed Tribal Youths of the State have been imparted Placement Linked Employability Skill

Development Training in the ITI/ ITC recognized by NCVT/ Govt. of Odisha in the trades like Computer Hardware & Software, Mobile Phone Repairing, Apparel Designing, Motor Mechanic with Driving, Welding & Fabrication, Fitter, Repairing of Electrical & Electronics Appliances, Plumbing, Nursing & Midwife, Mason and various other trades. On successful completion of the course they have been employed with the help of their placement cell.

New Initiatives undertaken in Education Sector during 2014-15

During the year 2014-15 the Department of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development has undertaken various initiatives to strengthen the quality of elementary education across the SSD run schools. The focus of these initiatives is:

- ◆ To build capacities of head teachers/ teachers and school administrators to make the schools inclusive and responsive to the needs of the learners
- ◆ To facilitate strengthening of Child friendly school components including strengthening of school cabinets, physical education programme, reading promotion programme and other extra and co-curricular activities
- ◆ To establish a comprehensive monitoring framework and system for SSD run schools to identify the critical gaps and issues and initiate actions for addressing those

Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken during 2014-

Strengthening MLE components in SSD schools

A teacher on Multi Lingual Education training module has been developed for the teachers in SSD schools in TSP districts. The training of Language Teachers' on Multi Lingual Education Module to improve language communication, language acquisition skills among varied tribal children and responding to the Multilingualism in classroom transaction has been facilitated in 5 districts.

The department has focussed on building the capacity of the teachers for addressing the language problem existing in many of the Schools run by SSD department. In this context Language Handbook in 6 languages i.e. Oraon, Kisan, Koya, Desia (Parja), Kui and Kuvi has been developed. These bi-lingual dictionaries, containing common conversational phrases, vocabularies related to text books of class I & II and other common words being used for language teacher's support material in the schools having the students from these 6 language groups. In 2014-15 academic years, development of Language Dictionary in Kandhan, Binjhal and Sadri languages combined has been conceived and developed by Language Teachers, who have contributed immensely based on curriculum standard.

In this regard, supplementary readers in 2 languages to improve language communication and reading skills among children in Saora and Koya languages has been developed by Language Resource teachers in SSD schools. The framework has been developed

The framework is divided in three types of Primers for three different classes specific for learners in SSD schools. This year, the department has focussed on two tribal languages to develop grade specific supplementary materials, such as- Saora and Koya languages. Three types of primers are as follows:

- A. Primer I for Class II & III
- B. Primer II for Class IV & V
- C. Primer III for Class VI, VII & VIII

The short stories, riddles, songs with illustration has been developed

The language situation in the SSD schools, classroom reflects the magnitude of multi-lingual situation where we find students from more than 2 language groups in a classroom. The children in class I and III do face problem in understanding and participating in the classroom transaction due to language issue. An analytical Study Report has been prepared on Language Mapping in SSD

Schools. A sample of 45 SSD schools in multi lingual languages prone districts and blocks has been selected for collecting data and collated by ATLC. The Sharing workshop on study on Language Mapping in SSD schools will be implemented in February, 2015...

Developing module on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection for each boarders in SSD schools child protection in SSD run schools on holistic perspective on Child Rights with special focus on child protection issues in each SSD school.

A comprehensive training module has been developed on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD schools based on introspection, experiences and prevention strategy in dealing with abuse, harassment, child rights and education with child protection preventive measure mechanism in residential SSD schools and tried out in Ganjam district.

SSD and UNICEF agreed to undertake review of existing module on School Cabinet guidelines. The School Cabinet Ministers booklets will be reviewed and linked with protection environment and child participation.

Actions taken in the workshop:

Overview of existing Booklets

Group analysis exercises

Group work

Experiences sharing among the participants

Presentation

Monitoring framework support system

Documentation of School Cabinet activity

Here are the outcomes of the discussion:

Booklet (Sahayak Pustika/ Guidelines for School Cabinet) to be modified on following indicators/ Activities/ interventions:

The elections to the school cabinets as per the democratic processes should be completed and list of the Elected cabinet be finalized by 15th July every year.

(ii) The concerned Head Master of the schools

would fix a date according the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.

- (iii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June
- (i) Students should be shared with the best practices of the last school cabinet prior to the elections.
- (v) Students from Class I onwards should have Voting Rights rather than for the students of Class III onwards as was practiced till now.
- (VI) Elections should be made mandatory for holding it by democratic secret voting rather than by raising the hands.
- (VII) Chatra Mahasabha which is scheduled to be held once in Two months will be organized in the way Mock parliament is done.
- (VIII) The Ratio of Representation of girls to boys in the School Cabinet will be in proportion with the existing ratio of the same in the school rather than sticking to 50% at any cos.
- (IX) The Role of Chief Minister & Deputy Chief Minister:

Monitoring & mentoring as per the space in the guidelines and format

They would maintain a Personal Diary

Will keep themselves updated on different activities and plans that were made for the school so as to ensure their effective participation in School Development Plan (SDP)

Keep a record of better performing ministers and talk to the headmaster and other teachers so as to respect them during the Chatra Mahasabha

They would be the connecting communication link between children, Teachers and parents in addressing all relevant issues of creating the best suitable & conducive environment.

They would keep an eye on the safety & security of children as a whole while sharing the observations with teachers and other responsible members of the school.

Create a safe and protective environment for children staying in residential schools and hostels addressing the key concern under the broader framework of protective environment

State level Training of trainers for SRGs on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection for boarders in SSD schools child protection in SSD run schools on holistic perspective on Child Rights with special focus on child protection issue will be implemented in March, 2015

Training of teachers on effective package on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection, institute the mechanism of rights violation within the hostel premises and support to strengthen reporting mechanism by establishing link with appropriate child protection institutions in SSD schools will be implemented very shortly.

Facilitating Child friendly School Systems across the State

Elected CMs' Convention on accelerating School Cabinet Programme in SSD Schools

The District CMs' Convention for students will be conducted in 12 TSP districts. The three days programme will be divided into six sessions based on 6 ministries and districts will be presented their charter of demands for compliance in SSD schools to the SSD Department in 4 zones. Each zone 45-50 students with teachers will be participated-3days. The programme will be conducted in 4 venues. The State level CMs' Convention (SHISHUMAHAPANCHAYAT) for students. Selected CMs will be attended based on their ability, leadership, communication skill, decision making skill and good academic record from said 12 TSP districts will be followed by March, 2015.

Up-scale of Physical Education Programme in SSD schools

The physical education not only improves the physical well being of children but also their overall performance at school. It also equips students with lifelong learning skills like team building, healthy competitive spirit, planning and strategizing, discipline etc. Considering the

importance of Physical Education in the overall growth of the children, the department of ST&SC Development has initiated a structured Physical Education Programme. State level Training of trainers programme has been completed and Master trainers has been trained for facilitating training programme. In this regard, Malkangiri district has been facilitated in all SSD schools and continued Physical Education programme with Sport kits among students. Malkangiri have successfully implemented the intervention.

Broadcasting of Meena Radio Programme through All India Radio in SSD Schools in Odisha

Meena Radio is an innovative and engaging radio program designed to deliver various messages to rural school children, their educators, parents and community leaders.

This show is being broadcast by All India Radio during school hours, and children tunes in to the radio show as part of a structured school timetable. This ensures that Meena Radio forms a direct communication link to the children/teachers. This broadcasting programme is now available in the State, but successful in Malkangiri and Ganjam district.

The radio show has been designed in entertainment-education (e-e) format. By definition, entertainment-education implies that the show focussed on educational in substance, entertaining in structure, and popular in style.

The success of e-e format shows depends on a clever mix of education and entertainment. The substance should not overshadow the structure and the style so that the purpose of the programme is not lost. An advocacy and training framework providing tools and materials aimed at:

- ◆ Promoting pro-social behaviours and practices
- ◆ Improving life skills and pro-social values with an emphasis on gender and social inclusion
- ◆ Promoting children's and especially girls' education with attention to enrolment, retention, quality, and literacy
- ◆ Endorsing and modelling Child Friendly Schools

CAREER COUNSELLING DESK

An initiative for Career counseling among students of High Schools of SSD department

For equipping the children of class 9th and above with the information on vast and ever growing career opportunities and to develop the ambition to look beyond the immediate observable career options in their surrounding environment, the department has initiated the Career Counseling Desk in each of the 307 High Schools.

Objective:

Providing information relating to career options available in different sectors to the students through organized classroom sessions, guest lectures and sharing of information bulletins/ brochures

Providing the students with information on different incentive schemes for the SC and ST students provided by the government for encouraging the pursuance of the post-matric courses

Facilitating organizing and participation of the students in the Career Fairs in coordination with the block and district officials



Major Highlights:

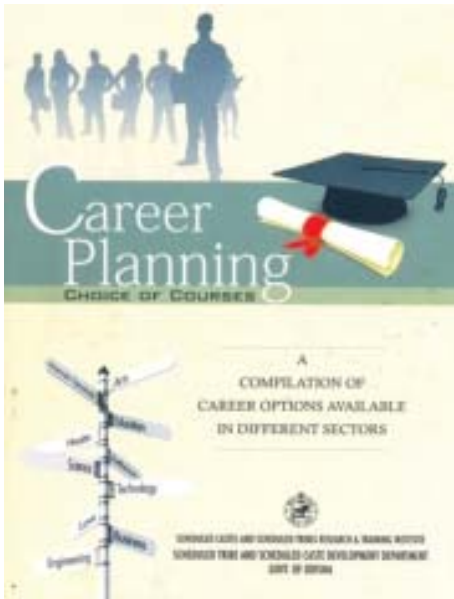
2 nodal teachers from the respective High Schools have been assigned the responsibility to conduct and coordinate the key activities of Career Counseling Desk. *Database of these nodal teachers developed.*

These nodal teachers have been trained in the different aspects of the Career Counseling and on the operational modalities of the Career Counseling Desks enhanced understanding career assessment tools, etc in collaboration with UNFPA, KISS & Career Counselling Department of RGNIYD (Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development) Chennai.



At-least 2 classroom based counselling sessions are conducted every month with the students of class 9th and above on the importance of career planning and key steps therein, the various career opportunities available in different sectors, basic information on eligibility criteria, major institutions and future prospects and information on various incentives for SC/ST candidate like reservation of posts/ seats in service/ academic institutions, relaxation in eligibility criteria/ admission fee, educational loan etc.

At-least one guest lecture on specific sectors/ career opportunities is organized every month. Guests from the local, block and District headquarters such as Doctors, Medical Officer, ANM, Assistant Engineers, Junior Horticulture officer, Officials from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Teachers from local ITI, officials from DIC, District Inspector of Schools etc. are invited to take session with the students on the various career avenues in their respective sectors.



Rs. 10000/- per annum has been earmarked for the Career Counseling Desk activities.

A Compendium of Career opportunity in different sectors was also published by the department to

be used as a reference material by the Teacher-Counsellor for conducting the career counselling sessions in the school.

Development of School Development Plans on Pilot basis:

As part of the requirement of formulating the School Development Plans (SDP) as mandated under Right to Education, the Department in collaboration with external resource agency has extended support to SMCs of select 228 schools from 29 districts .in preparing School Development Plan on pilot basis. The process helped the SMCs in understanding the process of formulating the SDPs, information requirement and other challenges faced during the process. The learning will be used for improving the process in remaining schools while the SDPs prepared w

It'll be used for sharing of requirement for RtE compliance with the SSA for support.

SCHOOL CABINET

Strengthening Students' Participation through School Cabinet in Background

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 describes the modalities of the provision of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. The RTE Act is the first legislation in the world that puts the responsibility of ensuring enrolment, attendance and completion on the Government. The Act interprets education as children's basic rights and entitlements and urges all the concerned duty bearers and stakeholders to remain accountable to children across the country.

Odisha is one of the first States in India to initiate the process of implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (known as RTE) Act, 2009 considering it as a landmark act in the history of education. The Department of School and Mass Education, being the nodal department to implement the Act, has

taken positive and proactive interventions steps towards it's grounding at all crucial levels, while reaching out to as many stakeholders as possible. This document captures in brief some of the major initiatives, steps and events undertaken in the State towards the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009.

This clearly indicates that the existing system, rules/regulations, mindsets/attitudes of the duty bearers and modus operandi in the system need to undergo dynamic changes in the stipulated time period to pave the way for the new school/ teacher that welcomes children and community as equal partners and facilitates a new pedagogy that enables every child irrespective of her/his background to pursue education in a joyful manner. Making schools child friendly and an attractive place is the need of the hour.

With a view of making all SSD schools child friendly, the state government decided to set up child participation forums "School Cabinet" in all SSD schools.

Objectives:

The aim of the programme is to provide a platform for children to express their views and also to involve them in the development activities of the schools and hostels. The Child Participation Forums would go a long way in making the school child friendly by improving the participation of children in school and hostel management.

At this juncture, there is a need to regularize the functioning of this programme in order to create a platform for participating and influencing decision making at all levels (school & hostel) and at the same time facilitating peer learning, interactive learning by providing opportunities to develop skills, communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills.

Framework/structure/content areas of training module

The framework and content based training module has been developed with session wise activity plan.

Session I-Meaning, levels & necessity of Child Participation (Creating opportunities for children to express their views, respecting their views and opinions, providing them with information that they require, involving children in planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation of activities both in the school and hostel, involving them in decisions that affect them and above all providing them with conditions where their competence is recognized & accepted irrespective of caste, class and gender which is essential for their holistic development.

Session II- School Cabinet as a forum for participation: Like creating a platform for participation and influencing decision making at school & hostel level. Facilitating peer learning and providing opportunities to develop leadership skills, communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills.

Guiding principles -Active listening to children's voices and acknowledgement and integration in the actions/programme meant for them. Participation based on the principle of voluntarism, non discrimination and to the best interest and ability of the child. Above all children not being used for adults work-rather acknowledging and respecting the distinction between adults' accountability and children's responsibility.

Structure &Composition -Office bearers- Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, Cabinet Minister & Deputy Minister. Health, hygiene & sanitation, environment Minister, Sports & Culture Minister, Education & Meena Minister, Information & Communication/Child Reporter Minister.

Process of formation by election, nominations, representations in the ministries, role of HM & Nodal teachers in the election process, re-election in case of students leaving the schools in between /students withdrawing/resigning from the position.

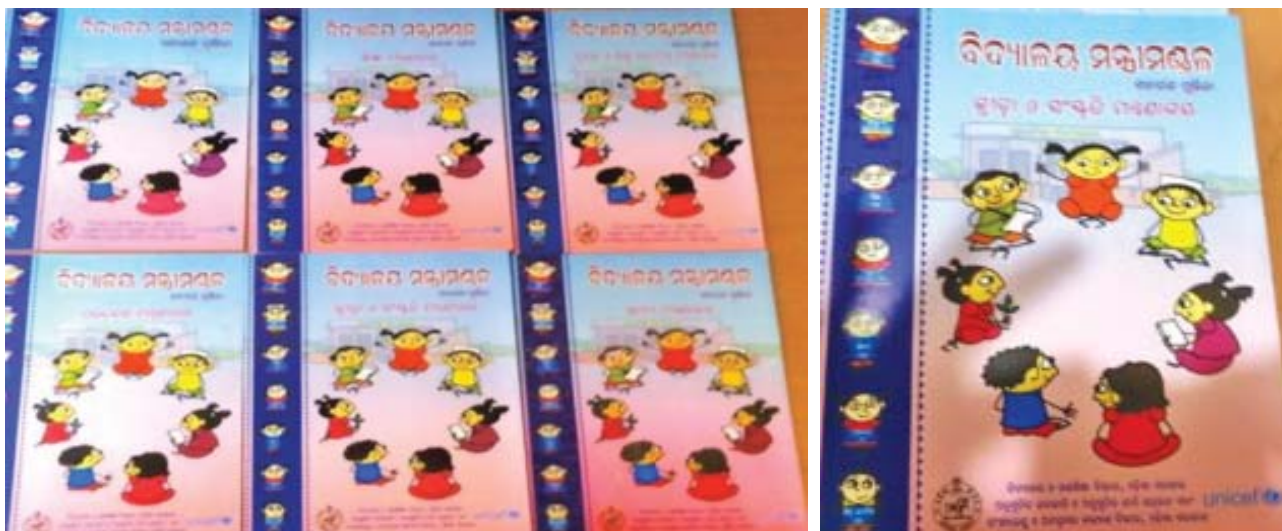
Tenure - For a period of one year, i.e. till the formation of new cabinet

Session III- Activities to be undertaken-Daily activities, weekly activities in line with the activities indicated in the handbook, conduct of student assembly meeting for reflections and experience sharing and event based activities led by one of the ministry in festive mode-its linkage to observation of designated dates like-Children's Day, Literacy Day, Girl Child Day etc. (One and half hours)

Session IV- Roles and responsibilities of Nodal Teacher in accelerating the activities of the School Cabinet. In the formation /election process, conduct of daily & weekly activities for the school & hostel with reference to the indicative activities mentioned in the handbook. Nodal teachers develop an action plan (quarterly Plan) which will be reflected in their activity calendar accordingly. (One and half hours)



School Cabinet Booklets at a glance



Structure of School Cabinet

Chief Minister

Education Minister

Health, hygiene and Sanitation

Food Minister

Sports and Culture

Environment

Information and Child Reporter

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Office Bearers | - 14 members |
| Chief Minister | - 1 |
| Deputy Chief Minister | - 1 |
| Cabinet Minister | - 6 (one for each Ministry) |
| Deputy Minister | - 6 (one for each Ministry) |



Major Highlights:

- ◆ Participation of all students ensured in the structure and process of School Cabinet through class representatives and volunteer members to each of the six ministries with the assistance of Nodal/designated teacher.



- ◆ Structure of School Cabinet Weekly Learning and Activity sessions of the Ministries - Every Saturdays, except last Saturday of the month, Learning and Activity sessions are conducted of the different ministries, during last two periods with the facilitation of Nodal teachers. These sessions comprises of members of the concerned ministries, class representatives and Cabinet and Deputy Ministers. In case of large variation in the age group; the groups are divided into Junior and Senior groups.



Four days workshop has been designed to revisiting the School Cabinet booklets for better facilitation and improvement in school governance in SSD schools.

Actions taken in the workshop:

- ◆ Overview of existing Booklets
- ◆ Group analysis exercises
- ◆ Group work

- ◆ Experiences sharing among the participants
- ◆ Presentation
- ◆ Monitoring framework support system
- ◆ Documentation of School Cabinet activity

Here are the outcomes of the workshop:

- ◆ Booklet (Sahayak Pustika/ Guidelines for School Cabinet) to be modified on following indicators/ Activities/ interventions:

- (i) The elections to the school cabinets as per the democratic processes should be completed and list of the Elected cabinet be finalized by 15th July every year.
- (ii) The concerned Head Master of the schools would fix a date according the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.
- (iii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June
- (iv) Prior to the elections, students should be shared with the best practices of the last school cabinet.
- (v) Students from Class I onwards should have Voting Rights rather than for the students of Class III onwards as was practiced till now.
- (vi) Elections should be made mandatory for holding it by democratic secret voting rather than by raising the hands.
- (vii) Chatra Mahasabha which is scheduled to be held once in Two months will be organized in the way Mock parliament is done.
- (viii) The Ratio of Representation of girls to boys in the School Cabinet will be in proportion with the existing ratio of the same in the school rather than sticking to 50% at any cost.
- (ix) The Role of Chief Minister & Deputy Chief Minister:
 - (a) Monitoring & Mentoring as per the space in the guidelines and format
 - (b) They would maintain a Personal Diary

- (c) Will keep themselves updated on different activities and plans that were made for the school so as to ensure their effective participation in School Development Plan(SDP)
- (d) Keep a record of better performing ministers and talk to the headmaster and other teachers so as to respect them during the Chatra Mahasabha
- (e) They would be the connecting communication link between children, Teachers and parents in addressing all relevant issues of creating the best suitable & conducive environment.
- (f) They would keep an eye on the safety & security of children as a whole while sharing the observations with teachers and other responsible members of the school.

4.7 PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

Enforcement of two Central Acts like Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is the responsibility of Home Department while award of financial relief to the victims of atrocities is the responsibility of the ST & SC Development Department.

Besides this, as per both the Acts & Rules framed there under, the following welfare schemes are dealt with for providing financial assistance for welfare of SC/ST people.

- 1) Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity.
- 2) Legal Aid to SC/ST litigants.
- 3) Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage.
- 4) Grants-in Aid to NGOs.
- 5) Public Awareness Programmes.
- 6) Planning of Legal Aid Cells
- 7) Inclusion of Castes & Communities in SC & ST list of Orissa.

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

Cash incentive is being providing for inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu Communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. The said incentive has been revised w;e;f 17.9.2005 to

Rs.10,000/- & from 3.12.2007 to Rs.50,000/-per inter-castes married couple respectively. During the year 2014-15(upto 31.12.2014) funds of Rs.323.76 lakhs has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 671 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated below:

POSITION OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE DURING THE YEAR 2014-15 (31.12.2014)

| Sl. No. | Name of Districts | Amount Released | No. of Couples |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Angul | 350000 | 7 |
| 2 | Bolangir | 300000 | 6 |
| 3 | Balasore | 6020000 | 122 |
| 4 | Baragada | 247000 | 5 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 2310000 | 47 |
| 6 | Boudh | | |
| 7 | Cuttack | 2453000 | 50 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 500000 | 10 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 2986000 | 64 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 50000 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 660000 | 14 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 2106000 | 44 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 1953000 | 40 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 200000 | 4 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 400000 | 8 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 50000 | 1 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 3469000 | 73 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 1300000 | 26 |
| 19 | Khurda | 400000 | 8 |
| 20 | Koraput | 163000 | 5 |
| 21 | Malkanagiri | 260000 | 6 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanja | 953000 | 20 |
| 23 | Nawarangpur | | |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 250000 | 5 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 50000 | 1 |
| 26 | Puri | 3293000 | 70 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 100000 | 2 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 600000 | 12 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 250000 | 5 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 703000 | 15 |
| | Total | 32376000 | 671 |

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid provided to the SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 is administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also provided with legal aid under Legal Aid Scheme operated by the ST & SC Development Department to fight cases for establishing their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land and also for cases under PCR Act, 1955 & POA Act, 1989. Since Members Secretary, Odisha State Legal Service Authority Odisha, Cuttack is giving Legal Aid to SCST litigants, this Deptt., has not released funds during the year 2014-15.

OPENING OF LEGAL AID CELLS IN THE DISTRICTS/ SUB-DIVISIONS/BLOCKS

In terms of Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 the State Govt. in its resolution No.PCR 22/2011-24452/ SSD Dated.14.07.2011 have set up 390 Legal Aid Cell in the Head Quarters of 30 districts, 46 Sub divisions and 314 Block in the State. As against above Legal Cells, 593 Retainers @ 2 in each Leagal Aid Cell have been selected and engaed. The Retainers engaged in the Legal Aid Cells have been trained up through video conferencing for providing free Leagal Services to ST SC people. Apart from this, Data Entry Operator have been engaged through Service Provider to work in such Leagl Aid Cells.Further,109 retainers have been engaged in the vacant posts during 2014-15.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The traveling & maintenance expenses to witnesses including victims of atrocities are provided as per the State Govt. Resolution issued vide ST. & SC. Development Department Resolution No. 396/ SSD Dt. 7.1.2004. Govt of Odisha in S.T & S.C.Development Department have frtther resolved vide their Resolution No.9824 dated 28.02.2013 published in Extra ordinary Gazette Notification No.427 dated 15.03.2013 enhancing diet allowance Rs 200/- and diet expences Rs 100/- for witnesses for investigation and trial of cases under CR/POA Act.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION/MONETARY RELIEF

State Government was adopted a scale of relief to the victims of atrocities belonging to SC/ST as per the norms and scale prescribed in the scheduled annexed to the SCs and STs (POA) Rules,1995 vide Resolution No. 402/SSD Dt. 7.1.2004. Subsiquent ST & SC Development Department in it's Resolution No 21179 dated 28.06.2012 have resolved further enhancement of monetary relief pursuant to Sch Castes and Sch Tribes POA Ammendment Rules-2011 published in Govt of India Gazette Notification No GSR No 896 dated 23.12.2011

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETARY RELIEF TO VICITMS OF ATROCITIES DURING THE YEAR 2014-15(31.12.2014)

| Sl. No | District | Funds in Rs | Beneficiary |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | ANGUL | 375000 | 1 |
| 2 | BALANGIR | 2698000 | 82 |
| 3 | BALASORE | 2022500 | 85 |
| 4 | BARGARH | 5430000 | 75 |
| 5 | BHADRAK | 1352500 | 49 |
| 6 | BOUDH | 1025250 | 50 |
| 7 | CUTTACK | 25000 | 1 |
| 8 | DEOGARH | 230000 | 5 |
| 9 | DHENKANAL | 1940000 | 84 |
| 10 | GAJAPATI | 140000 | 5 |
| 11 | GANJAM | 205000 | 31 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 12 | JAGATSINGHPUR | 1502500 | 49 |
| 13 | JAJPUR | 439750 | 39 |
| 14 | JHARSUGUDA | 120000 | 20 |
| 15 | KALAHANDI | 901000 | 41 |
| 16 | KANDHAMAL | 1500000 | 24 |
| 17 | KENDRAPARA | 110000 | 76 |
| 18 | KEONJHAR | 1658500 | 39 |
| 19 | KHURDA | 2435000 | 87 |
| 20 | KORAPUT | 250000 | 1 |
| 21 | MALKANGIRI | 150000 | 8 |
| 22 | MAYURBHANJ | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | NAWARANGPUR | 1575000 | 14 |
| 24 | NAYAGARH | . | 1215000 70 |
| 25 | NUAPADA | 35000 | 7 |
| 26 | PURI | 1722000 | 111 |
| 27 | RAYAGADA | 200000 | 11 |
| 28 | SAMBALPUR | 3465000 | 59 |
| 29 | SUBERNAPUR | 876250 | 35 |
| 30 | SUNDARGARH | 1525000 | 60 |
| TOTAL | 36823250 | 1219 | |

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Government have constituted District Human Rights Protection Cells abolishing the PCR Cells, Grievance Cells in 32 police district of the State vide Notification No. 62181/ HRPC Dt. 6.11.2000 to deal with atrocities on SCs and STs as per the provisions of the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989.

The ST & SC Development have appointed the concerned Additional District Magistrates of all districts as special Officer. The District Magistrates/Superintendent of Police are being instructed to conduct periodical survey and submit report to concerned quarters.

SETTING UP OF SPECIAL COURTS UNDER SCs & STs (POA) ACT.1989

Exclusive Special Courts have not been established in Orissa for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989. But Home Department have designated 92 District & Sessions Judges and Additional Session Judges as Special Judge for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989 vide Government of Orissa in Home Deptt Notification No.46504 Dt. 13.12.2013. Home Deptt. Vide their Notification

No. 21839 dt. 31.07.2013 have set up 3 Special Courts in Balasore, Bolangir & Cuttack for speedy trial of cases under P.C.R. & P.O.A. Necessary steps are being taken for construction of court buildings.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The District Magistrates & Superintendents of Police were instructed to identify areas where it has reason to belief that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act. Recently a consolidated list of atrocity prone areas of all 30 Police Districts have been identified vide Home Deptt, letter No. 46608/HRPC Dt. 30.10.2002. Government in ST & SC Development Department vide their Notification No. 1802 Dt. 12.01. 2003 have appointed Additional District Magistrates as Special Officers in respective Districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule-10 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas. The Notification is furnished below. Notification indicating details of atrocity prone areas is enclosed at Annexure:

WORKING OF SCs & STS CELL, SCs & STs THANA AND SPECIAL THANAS IN THE STATE

There is no any special Thana for SCs & STs in the State. All the existing Thanas are working for the SC & ST people.

FUNCTIONING OF DIFFERENT COMMITTEES

The State Government have set up committees at various levels to address the problems of atrocities against the SCs & STs.

(A) STATE LEVEL HIGH POWER VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

In pursuance to Rule- 16 of the SCs. & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, the State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted and the meeting has been held on 02.08.2013. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(B) ODISHA SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

The Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted by Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Department Notification No.23214/SSD Dt.08.08.2014 pursuant to Rule-3 & 5 of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rules.1957. As per the Rule-4 of the aforesaid Rules, the aims and objects of the Board are to associate members of the legislature and other public workers interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes with matters pertaining to the advancement of the members of the scheduled castes.

The Board may generally advice the State Govt. in all matters pertaining to scheduled caste welfare in particular:-

- (i) Assessment of the requirement of the scheduled castes and formulation of welfare scheme for them.
- (ii) Review from time to time of the working of sanctioned scheme and appraisal and evaluation of the benefits derived there

from, with a view to suggesting improvements or changes in the schemes where necessary.

As per Rule-7(a) of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rules.1957, the Board shall ordinarily meet at least once in every six months provided that the Chairman, on his own motion or on the requisition of at least two thirds of the members, may convene a meeting at any time even at short intervals. The last meeting of the Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been held on 02.08.2013. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(C) District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees as required under Rule-17 of SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 have been constituted in all the 30 districts in the State. The quarterly meetings of the Committees are being held regularly to review incidence of atrocities and implementation of the provisions of the Act and the proceedings of the said meetings from the Districts are received.

(D) SPECIAL CELL FOR SC/ ST

Special Cell has been created in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. vide Notification No.PCR(A)-6/2007-13250/SSD Dt.5.4.2007 for ensuring effective implementation of welfare programmes and protective legal provision in relation to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Communities.

SETTING UP OF SANJOG HELP LINE

This Deptt. has joined with R.D. Deptt., P.R. Deptt. & I.T. Deptt Sanjog Help Line which Help Line No. is 155335 and maintained by OCAC under public awareness generation programme for redresal of grievances relating to various schemes of Government Departments for implementation of PCR & POA Act. On receipt of complaint it will be immediately intimated to SP & Collector with intimation to I.G. of Police, HR&SJ. A weekly report will also be generated and sent to this Deptt. as

well as Home Deptt. for taking immediate necessary action. Now the Help Line is available 24 hours for receiving complains from SC & ST victims. Besides this, BSNL Mobile Phones with chronological mobile number have been supplied to all 30 District Welfare Officers for implementation of Sanjog Helpline.

PUBLICITY MEASURES

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 have been translated into Oriya and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relation Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of PCR Act. The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their field tour for creating awareness among all concerned. Creating awareness against this evil practice, orientation for social integration and legal step in cases are necessary together for complete eradication of untouchability. The State Govt. are making continuous efforts to protect the Civil Rights of down-trodden and complete removal untouchability. Non-Official Organizations (NGOs) working in the field of untouchability are encouraged by providing with grants-in aid to intensify their efforts to create awareness among general public and bringing social integration.

WORK SHOP SEMINARS & TRAINING PROGRAMMES

i) Sensitization and Publicity/ Public Awareness Programme

The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their field tour for creating awareness and knowing their problems, if any. Creating awareness against this evil practice of untouchability, orientation training for social integration and legal step in cases are necessary together for complete eradication of untouchability. The State Govt. are making continuous efforts to protect the Civil Rights of down-trodden people and complete removal of untouchability. For Sensitization and

Publicity/ Public Awareness Programme, funds are being placed with the District Administration / SCSTR&TI for conducting awareness programme in rural areas for awareness of general public regarding important provisions of the PCR & POA Act. Strategy Plan by govt. of odisha has been prepared and entrusted with the State Level Research & Training Institute for exhaustive I.E.C. measures on elimination of untouchability, which includes incidence relating to Untouchability, by NGOs & Civil Activists, Aat Panchayat Samiti/ G.P. Level and by the Educational Institutions.

- i) Training Programmes to sensitize Police and other personnel officers in regards to provision of the Act.
 - ◆ Out of four days training programme, three training programme have been organized by the Biju Pattnaik State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the Police Officers to deal with the atrocity cases under PCR & POA acts
 - ◆ I.G, SC & ST Protection Cell, Odisha out of 16 days training programme, 4 training programmes have been completed for imparting training to the Police Officers 4 atrocity prone districts to deal the atrocity cases. 391 Legal Aid Clinics have been opened with two Advocate/ Retainers for each Clinic for providing free legal services to SCs/ STs. for which Rs. 651.11 lakhs has been released for the purpose.

Measures taken by the State Government for awareness for prevention

- ◆ SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar has undertaken sensitization/ awareness programme for eradication of Untouchability through stakeholders for implementation PCR & ST/SC POA Act.
- ◆ Tekecast of messages for awareness generation and scroll in local TV channels i.e. OTV, ETV & Kanak TV.
- ◆ Theme based Jingle/ Spots and to broadcast for a period of 180 days (seven days in a week,

10 times a day of 20 seconds duration each during prime time) by AIR, FM Radio Channels like 93.5 and Ratio Chocolate are such other broadcasters are being done.

- ◆ Reputed NGOs engaged for publicizing information on prevention of untouchability, provision of monetary relief to atrocity victims and cash-incentive to the inter-caste married couples.
- ◆ District Collectors and DWOs of all districts have been instructed to organize awareness campaign at Block level for publicizing monetary relief to atrocity victims and cash-incentive to the inter-caste couples for eradication of untouchability & prevention of atrocities. Assistance of NGOs is also being taken.
- ◆ Advertisements have been published in both the English & Odiya newspapers widely circulated for implementation of Sanjog Helpline 155335 in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. For awareness of general public.
- ◆ Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been released to the District functionaries for publicity of the Sanjog Helpline 155335 by displaying

hoardings in Dist. Hqrs. Sub-Divisional Hqrs., Block & Panchayat Hqrs. Which has already been installed in the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. I.G. of Police, SC & S Protection Cell during the review meeting held on 30.01.2014 reported that 16 training programme have been chalked out one training programme for each atrocity prone district for imparting training to the Police Officers to deal with the atrocity cases during the current financial year. Out of 16 training programme chocked out by the I.G. of Police, SC & ST Protection Cell to cover 16 atrocity Prone districts, 7 training programmes have been completed covering 7 atrocity prone districts.

- ◆ During the year 2014-15, funds to the tune of Rs

PERIODICAL SURVEY

- ◆ The ST & SC Development Department have appointed the concerned Additional District Magistrates of all districts as Special Officer. The District Magistrates/Superintendents of Police are being instructed to conduct periodic survey in the respective atrocity prone areas and submit report to concerned quarters.

Abstract of financial and physical achievement during the year 2014-15

| Name of Schemes | Amount Released(Rs. in Lakh) | No. of Beneficiary |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity. | 386.23 | 1219(958 SC+261 ST) |
| Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage. | 323.76 | 671 |
| Total | 774.48 | 1890 -SC & ST |

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CERTIFICATE

State Level Scrutiny Committee and District Level Vigilance Cell have been constituted for verification of fake caste certificates. State Government had constituted a State Level Scrutiny Committee vide Resolution No-PCR-(C)-9/2005-18175/SSD Dt.2.5.2006. In order to ensure expeditious disposal of all compliant petitions relating to fake caste certificate cases in the State in time bound manner,

Govt. have constituted 3 State Level Scrutiny Committees one for each RDC in place of present single State Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned Revenue Divisional Commissioner vide this Deptt. Resolution No.53 Dated 01.01.2010. To further expedite the process, decision has been taken to initiate the following steps:

- i) One Special Counsel to be engaged at State Level for contesting these cases on behalf of the State in the High Court of Odisha.

- ii) One District Legal Cell to be constituted at Phulbani with two legal Retainers to facilitate the process of enquiry into the Fake Caste Certificate cases and also to provide necessary assistance to the District Administration.
- iii) State Legal Cell exclusively for the Fake Caste Certificate issues to be created at ST & SC Development Department to be headed by one senior retired OAS officer duly supported by one Legal Retainer.
- iv) To explore the possibility of engaging the retired Police officers for the purpose of conducting enquiry in the districts.
- v) RDC (S.D), Berhampur to have at least two Camp Courts per month in Kandhamal District for State Level Scrutiny Committee meeting. However, the progress made so far with regard to disposal of cases has been indicated below:

RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate cases for the month ending December, 2014

| RDC Zone | Sl. No. | Name of the District | No. of complaint on false Caste Certificate received from different sources | No. of complaint petition forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry. | No. of Enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell | No. of cases finalized |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| RDC (SD), Berhampur | 1 | Kandhamal | 1072 | 1072 | 675 | 424 |
| | 2 | Kalahandi | 105 | 105 | 20 | 1 |
| | 3 | Ganjam | 26 | 26 | 4 | 1 |
| | 4 | Gajapati | 14 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| | 5 | Nabarangpur | 321 | 321 | 25 | 7 |
| | 6 | Rayagada | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7 | Koraput | 40 | 40 | 9 | 0 |
| | 8 | Malkangiri | 10 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| | 9 | Boudh | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | Nuapada | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 1607 | 1607 | 741 | 483 |
| RDC (ND), Sambalpur | 11 | Bolangir | 299 | 296 | 192 | 81 |
| | 12 | Subarnapur | 109 | 109 | 95 | 51 |
| | 13 | Angul | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 14 | Bargarh | 114 | 111 | 74 | 4 |
| | 15 | Deogarh | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 16 | Dhenkanal | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | 17 | Jharsuguda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 18 | Keonjhar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 19 | Sambalpur | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| | 20 | Sundargarh | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 552 | 542 | 374 | 142 |
| RDC(CD), Cuttack | 21 | Balasore | 35 | 35 | 23 | 9 |
| | 22 | Bhadrak | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | 23 | Cuttack | 9 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| | 24 | Jagatsinghpur | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 25 | Jajpur | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| | 26 | Kendrapara | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | 27 | Khurda | 15 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| | 28 | Mayurbhanj | 29 | 29 | 26 | 20 |
| | 29 | Nayagarh | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| | 30 | Puri | 12 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | | 138 | 138 | 94 | 54 |
| G.TOTAL | | | 2297 | 2287 | 1209 | 629 |

4.8. Implementation of the STs & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and its Amendment Rules, 2012 in the State of Odisha

The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force with effect from January, 2008, which is the result of protracted struggle by forest dwelling communities and civil society groups for the tenurial and access rights of tribals over forest land. The Act provides a comprehensive and empowering frame for implementation of both individual and community forest rights of the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who primarily depend on forest for their livelihood and food security. The State Government of Odisha has been implementing the Act expeditiously in a mission mode, soon after the stay order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in WP (C) no. 4933/2008 was vacated on 12th August, 2009. Thereafter as on 31.12.2014 a total no. of 344068 titles have been settled and distributed which consist of 340594 individual titles and 3474 community rights title holders. The total area covered towards distribution of titles is 721646.46 acres which includes 541482.96 acres for individual titles and 180163.50 acres for community right holders. Distribution of titles includes 17555 individual certificates of titles to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) families involving an area 27748.20 acres.

Besides several workshop/ awareness camp are being held in a regular manner at field level to create awareness among the beneficiaries for availing various other beneficial schemes of Government under "Indira Awas Yojana", "Mo Kudia", "Mo Pokhari", "Land Development under MGNREGS", "National Bamboo Mission", "National Horticulture Mission", "Marketing of Minor Forest Produces" etc. which aims at assistance for their livelihood support/ development.

Capacity building programme for the concerned officers and other stake holders are being

organised through orientation training and workshop. The scheme is further being reviewed at Sub-divisional level/ District level/ State head quarters in a regular manner to ensure expeditious implementation of this flagship programme of Government to ensure maximum error free coverage of beneficiaries compatible with the provisions of the Act/ Rules and extend livelihood support thereof. The disputed claims are being reviewed at proper quarters as per provision by providing the affected applicant the scope to represent before the Appellate Authority to substantiate the claim.

In view of the execution of the scheme in a mission mode, the State of Odisha presently stands as one of the pioneering States in implementation of Forest Rights Act and settlement of claims thereof in favour of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

4.9. TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

The Fifth Schedule of our Constitution enshrines provisions for the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly the Tribes Advisory Council (T.A.C.) functions in Orissa State. It is the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. The TAC is constituted of 21 Members out of which 18 members are selected from MPs and MLAs belonging to ST categories. Honourable Chief Minister is the Chairperson, Honourable Minister, ST & SC Development is the Deputy Chairman and Principal Secretary, ST & SC Development Department acts as the Member Secretary of this TAC and this sits twice a year. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) meetings was held on 28.09.2012 & 13.05.2011 where it deliberated upon many important issues.

Pre-Matric Scholarship

Pre-Matric Scholarship is being paid to the SC/ST boarders and Day Scholars students of ST & SC Development Department and S & ME Department

Schools. The ST & SC Students whose parents are not Income-Tax Payee are eligible for getting Pre-Matric Scholarship. The rate of Pre-Matric

Scholarship given to the Day Scholar and boarder students reading in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. and School & M.E. Deptt. Schools is given below:

| Sl. No. | Day Scholar | Amount of Scholarship | | Remarks |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|
| | | Boys | Girls | |
| 1 | VI & VII | 150 | 200 | Per Annum |
| 2 | VIII | 200 | 250 | Per Annum |
| 3 | IX & X | 150 | 150 | Per Month |
| Hosellers | | | | |
| 1 | I to VIII | 620 | 650 | Per Month |
| 2 | IX & X | 620 | 650 | Per Month |

Day Scholars of class IX & X receives a sum of Rs. 750/- Per Annum as Adhoc Grant from G.o.I. over and above the Scholarship amount mentioned above..

Hostellers of class IX & X are given Rs. 350/- P.M. for 10 months and annual adhoc grant of Rs. 1000/- over and above the scholarship amount mentioned above.

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship of Boarders

The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the boarders has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 620/- per month per boy boarder and from Rs. 630/- to Rs. 650/- per month per girl boarder. This provision

is extended to boarders for 10 months excluding the 2 months vacation period in a year.

Enrolment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric scholarship funds during 2014-15 is given below:-

| Beneficiary | | Budget Provision (Rs. In lakh) | | Release by 31.12.2014 (Rs. In lakh) | |
|-------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| SC | ST | SC | ST | SC | ST |
| 625590 | 863114 | 8165.83 | 33511.75 | 6811.56 | 33405.48 |

Post Matric Scholarship for S.T/S.C. Students

Post Matric Scholarship scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. With the 100% central Assistance of Govt. of India i.e., MOTA/MOSJ&E over & above the committed liabilities under Non Plan of State Govt. Accordingly Govt. of India i.e Ministry of MOTA/MOSJ&E have prescribed guideline for implementation of the Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide Financial Assistance to the ST& SC students studying at Post Matriculation/Post Secondary Stage to enable them to complete their Education.

As per the existing practice PMS to S.T/S.C students are disbursed through Bank Draft in iOTMS. In order to avoid delay in payment of PMS claims of ST/SC students studying in inside/outside the state, it has been decided henceforth the PMS claims of ST/SC students will be disbursed through the electronics mode by N.I.C BBSR w.e.f the financial year 2011-12. Accordingly all PMS claims of ST/SC students under PMS scheme for the year 2011-12 & onwards will be paid by electronic mode. Under this system funds are directly credited to the Account of the concerned S.T/S.C Students.

B. Post-Matric Scholarship rates:

Post-Matric Scholarship rates applicable for different courses as per the Govt. of India is indicated below:

| Group-wise course particulars | Rate | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|
| | Group | Hostellers | Day-Scholar |
| (i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses (vi) L.L.M. | I | 1200 | 550 |
| (i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc. | II | 820 | 530 |
| All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc. | III | 570 | 300 |
| All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High- School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc. | IV | 380 | 230 |

The physical and financial achievements made under Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST/SC students during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 are given below:

| Year | Beneficiaries | | Released (Rs.in lakh) | |
|---------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| | ST | SC | ST | SC |
| 2011-12 | 690.22 | 81205 | 2842.29 | 3396.17 |
| 2012-13 | 72669 | 84674 | 6306.42 | 4147.18 |
| 2013-14 | 107813 | 129444 | 7781.00 | 9593.35 |
| 2014-15 | 37848 | 47992 | 3821.56 | 8248.67 |

ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP)

Background:

The ST&SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha with the support of Department for International Development (DFID), UK Government, is implementing "Odisha Girls Incentive Programme" (OGIP) since 2013 as a top-up cash-incentive to ST&SC girl students of class IX & X to encourage their participation in Secondary Education. Under OGIP, ST&SC girl student of class IX and X are given an additional top-up amount of Rs. 950/- per annum over and above their usual entitlement under the Centrally Sponsored Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.

Objective:

- ◆ To enhance the transition of Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST) students from grade VIII to grade IX and from grade IX to X;
- ◆ To enhance the attendance rates of SC and ST students in grade IX & X;
- ◆ To increase the graduation rates of SC and ST students to higher secondary education (i.e. from grade ten to eleven);
- ◆ To promote improved community and household cultural norms and attitudes towards secondary education in general and of girls in particular.

Major Highlights of the programme:

- ◆ During 2013-14, 2.07 lakh eligible ST&SC girl beneficiaries (ST - 95,405 & SC - 1,11,717) received additional cash incentive of Rs. 950/- per annum directly in their bank-accounts.
- ◆ OGIP also assisted in effective implementation of Centrally Assisted pre-matric Scholarship Scheme of MoTA and MoSJE, Gol. 4.07 lakh ST & SC students (both girls and boys) of class IX & X were paid their Central share of scholarships directly to their bank-accounts.
- ◆ Scholarship payment directly to the accounts of beneficiary students ensured financial inclusion of more than 4 lakh ST&SC students.
- ◆ Scholarship payments being conditional to minimum 70% attendance have led to some early impacts on the attendance rates; about 7-10% improvement recorded in average monthly attendance rates during 2013-14.

Two experimental pilots - Learning Hub and Safe Transport have been initiated in Mayurbhanj & Koraput and Rayagada district respectively as complementary initiatives to maximize programme benefits under the OGIP.

Progress during 2014-15 (upto 3rd Quarter):

| Total ST& SC girl Beneficiary under the programme | Budget Outlay (in lakh) | Total ST& SC girl Beneficiary covered till Dec' 14) | Total Expenditure till Dec' 14) (in lakh) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 2,17,545 | 2206.28 | 2,07,487 | 1527.70 |



Case Study

Hisimoni Hansdah, aged 14, is the second child amongst four siblings. She belongs to a very poor family in Mayurbhanj district. Her family earns their living by collecting fire wood and non-timber forest products. It was hard to manage the household expenses with the meager earnings but still Hisimoni continued her studies despite all the odds. However, when her father passed away, it became very difficult for her family to manage their daily expenses. Moreover, her elder brother

got married and abandoned his mother and siblings to live a separate life. Now being the eldest, the responsibilities of home and her younger siblings came on Hisimoni's shoulders.

Her mother was very insistent on her leaving her studies as she thought that education would not do any good. Also since the girl had now learnt to read and write, she should focus more on earning money rather than wasting time on books. Hisimoni dropped out of the residential school and returned home to support her mother financially and started working as a labourer.



The Block Coordinator during the visits to the school came to know from the school records that Hisimoni had dropped out. He therefore tracked her and met Hisimoni's mother to explain to her in detail about the scholarship scheme and about the importance of education. Though her mother seemed interested and positive at first, she still had apprehensions about the impact of education. She was also worried about her livelihood and her other kids as Hisimoni was an earning member of the family.

The coordinator made Hisimoni's mother meet other girls from the neighbourhood who had availed the scholarship and were very happy going to school. He also told the mother about other government schemes which can be opted for, after completion of matriculation, to earn a decent livelihood. The coordinator also spoke to the principal of the school where Hisimoni was studying as a hosteller to get her readmitted so that her studies wasn't impacted.

Finally the coordinator was able to convince the mother with the help of local teachers of the school and made her aware of bright future prospects her daughter would have if she completed her education.

The coordinator also met Hisimoni to counsel her to rejoin the school and explained to her how education would help her in future to overcome the financial difficulties and earn a decent living. He helped her in overcoming the guilt of leaving her mother alone and advised her on the most efficient use of the scholarship money. Also, her

mother's agreement made her overcome all other barriers and she gave permission to her daughter to complete her education.

Finally with all the efforts of the block coordinator, Hisimoni rejoined the school and now resides in the hostel. She is very dedicated to her studies as she doesn't want to waste the second chance that she has been given. She aspires to become a nurse as she felt the shock of losing her father at a very young age due to the unavailability of a medical facility and financial help.

She is happy that the scholarship will help her realize her dream and also provide a better future to her family.



4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Budget Provision for B.E. 2014-15

| Sl. No. | Scheme/ Programme | Budget Estimate (Trs.) |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | SCA to SCSP under Central Plan | 4,70,700 |
| 2. | Managerial Subsidy to OSFDC (State Plan) | 1,50,00 |
| 3. | SC Hostels for SC boys/ girls under CSP through ITDAs | 32,00,00 |
| 4. | SC Hostels under Central Plan | 2,00,00 |

1.1. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP):-

Objective:-

SCA to SCSP is a central Sector Scheme under which 100% grant is received from Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E), as

an additive to the State Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan(SCSP) with a main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.

The physical and financial achievements during the last three years of the scheme of SCA to SCSP as follows:-

Statement showing the achievement made under SCA to SCSP for the last 3 years (Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Programme | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Achievement | | | Achievement | | | Achievement | | |
| | | Physical | Financial | | Physical | Financial | | Physical | Financial | |
| | | | Subsidy | Bank Loan | | Subsidy | Bank Loan | | Subsidy | Bank Loan |
| 1 | Bankable Income Generating Scheme | 11187 | 1057.34 | 1740.69 | 15005 | 1411.05 | 2111.48 | 2621 | 223.3 | 302.9 |
| 2 | Pisciculture | 4015 | 67.31 | | | 67.31 | | | | |
| 3 | Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road) | 335 | 207.45 | | | 263.70 | | | 69.5 | |
| | Augmentation of SHG | | | | 134 | 10.07 | | | | |
| 4 | Subsidy for High Cost Scheme | 25 | 1.20 | 20.05 | | | | | | |
| 5 | Skill Development Training (PLET/ PRT) | 3674 | 349.35 | | 14625 | 731.62 | | 4049 | 823.62 | |
| 6 | Income Generation with Cluster based Dev. Approach | | | | 3685 | 706.09 | | | 10.77 | |
| 7 | Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision | | 51.86 | | | 47.20 | | | 39.26 | |
| 8 | Bio Gas Plant Monitoring & Evaluation | 1000 | 76.00 | | | | | | | |
| | Grand Total | 20236 | 1810.51 | 1760.74 | 33449 | 3237.04 | 2111.48 | 6670 | 1166.45 | 302.9 |

Skill Development Training Programme

10% of SCA to SCSP have been earmarked for Skill Development Training Programme within existing framework of the Scheme in order to enhance the

employability of the SC group. Apart from that, under the Scheme of Chief Minister's Employability Mission Skill Development Training Programme have been imparted to youths of SC community through Channelizing Agency OSFDC Ltd.

year-wise financial and physical achievement under Placement Linked Skill Development Training Programme through OSFDC Ltd. from 2011-12 to 2014-15

| Year | Target | | | No. of Beneficiaries trained | | | Funds utilized | | | Placement status | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | (Rs. in Lakh) | | | | | |
| | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total |
| 2011-12 | 8383 | 2760 | 11143 | 1451 | 579 | 2030 | 59.02 | 24.58 | 83.6 | 234 | 101 | 335 |
| 2012-13 | 15375 | 3980 | 19355 | 3674 | 1232 | 4906 | 349.4 | 112.9 | 462.3 | 554 | 181 | 735 |
| 2013-14 | 15375 | 3980 | 19355 | 14625 | 8180 | 22805 | 731.6 | 387.2 | 1118.8 | 4563 | 3303 | 7866 |
| 2014-15 | 25000 | 5000 | 30000 | 4049 | 2155 | 6204 | 823.62 | 574.12 | 1397.74 | - | - | - |
| Total | 57133 | 15720 | 72853 | 22832 | 11487 | 34319 | 1883.57 | 1031.17 | 2914.74 | 5351 | 3585 | 8936 |

1.2 BabuJagjivan Ram ChhatrawasYojana

The objective of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities for SC girls and boys students prosecuting their studies in middle schools, High schools, +2 colleges, degree colleges and Universities.

494 hostels have been sanctioned under this scheme up to 2008-09. 494 SC boys/ girls hostels have been sanctioned under this scheme up to 2008-09. Out of 494 hostels, 415 are for SC girls and 79 are for SC girls. As per funding pattern of the Scheme 100% financial assistance

is provided by Central Govt. for SC girls' hostels. For Boys hostels the GOI provides 50% financial assistance and 50% is borne by the State. However no funds have been received under BJRCY scheme during last five years. An amount of Rs.16.00 Crores had been provided in the B.E. 2014-15 towards the State share for construction of SC hostels under CSP and Rs.2.00 Crores had been provided under Central Plan. During the year 2014-15 the incomplete hostels have been completed except 5 hostels due to litigation and other reasons.

District-wise SC Hostels (Boys/Girls) under CSP & CP Scheme

| Sl. No. | District | Hostels completed under CSP till 2006-07 | | Girls Hostels under CSP during 2007-08 | Girls Hostels under CP during 2007-08 & 2008-09 | | | Boys Hostels under CP during 2007-08 & 2008-09 | | | Total |
|---------|---------------|------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Girls | Boys | | Sancd. | Compld. | Under Constn. | Sancd. | Compld. | Under Constn. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12(3+4+5+6+9) |
| 1 | Angul | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 2 | Balasore | 11 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 13 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| 6 | Boudh | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 24 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 12 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 5 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 17 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 8 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 48 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 17 | Kendrapara | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 19 | Khurda | 3 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 29 |
| 20 | Koraput | 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 8 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| 23 | Nuapara | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 24 | Nabarangpur | 5 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 26 | Puri | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 4 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| | Total | 182 | 67 | 189 | 44 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 494 |

1.3 Implementation of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” and Rules framed there under

After enactment of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” by the Govt. of India, the same has been implemented in the State *mutatis mutandis*. Accordingly the State Govt. has republished.

- i) The Central Act “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” has been republished in the State Gazette (Extraordinary) for general information.
- ii) The ST & SC Development Department has been declared as Nodal Department for implementation of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)” in the State.
- iii) In pursuance of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act) and Rules, 2013 of Govt. of India, different committees i.e. (i) State Level Monitoring Committee, (ii) State Level Survey Committee and (iii) District Level Survey Committee have already been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Acts and Rules in the State.
- iv) After implementation of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their

Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)”, “The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993” has become redundant. The H & UD Dept. have sent necessary draft resolution to Law Dept. for placement of the same for approval of Legislature.

Survey of Manual Scavengers and Insanitary Latrines:-

- i) The survey report on Manual Scavengers and Insanitary latrines in urban areas as submitted by the 10 District Collectors have been sent to the Govt. of India, MoSJ&E vide this Deptt. letter dated 19.08.2014. The details of the identified manual Scavengers have not been given by the concerned Districts till date.
- ii) The lists of Manual Scavengers and Insanitary Latrines received from the Govt. of India, MoSJ&E (as surveyed by Safai Karmacharis Andolan) have been sent to the line Deptts. i.e. H & UD Deptt., R.D. Deptt and P.R. Deptt. with a request to verify the authenticity of the list and to comply all the points raised in the MoSJ & E letter dated 26.08.2014. The required reports from these Departments are still awaited. The dateline for submission of the same was 31st November, 2014.
- iii) All Collectors also have been requested vide this Dept. letters dated 05.09.2014 to verify the list of Manual Scavengers and Insanitary

Latrines received from the Govt. of India, MoSJ&E (as surveyed by SafaiKarmacharisAndolan). But report from the Collector, Deogarh only has been received by this Dept. till date.

Meetings/ Review Meetings:-

In order to expedite implementation of the MS Act, meetings/ review meetings with all concerned officials of Act implementing Departments of State Government and the Collectors & District Magistrates of all Districts of the State have been taken up as follows:-

- i) Meeting on 27.01.2014 held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., ST & SC Dev. Dept. which was before publishing of the MS Act, 2013 in Odisha Gazette.
 - ii) Review meeting on 23.04.2014 presided over by the D.C.-cum-Additional Chief Secretary.
 - iii) A video Conference on 29.05.2014 has been taken by the Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, MoSJ&E in presence of D.C.-cum-Additional Chief Secretary with all Collectors and officers of line Depts.
 - iv) Meeting on 16.07.2014 held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., ST & SC dev. Dept.
 - v) A review meeting on 31.10.2014 taken up by the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary implementation of MS Act. 2013. The Proceedings of the said meeting is awaited.
- The Collectors have been instructed to:-
- i) expedite the finalisation of the survey reports;
 - ii) to take necessary steps to rehabilitate the identified Manual Scavengers under SRMS on immediate basis;
 - iii) to take appropriate measures to introduce mechanised equipment for cleaning of sewers/ drains etc. through the Municipal bodies.
 - iv) to take all precautionary/ safeguard measures to avoid hazardous cleaning/ removal of insanitary latrines.
- v) to take up implementation of the Act with all sincerity as they have to take ultimate responsibility.
 - vi) Implementation of various provisions of MS Act, 2013.
 - vii) Conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines and action for elimination of the same forthwith.
 - viii) Identification of the persons/ organizations engaging manual scavengers.
 - ix) Appointment of requisite number of inspectors as per section-20 of MS Act. for implementation of penal provision.
- 6) The Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Executive Engineers of RWSS have already been informed about the severity of punishment that they can be held liable under various sections of the MS Act, if they are found insincere/ negligent in proper implementation of the Act.
 - 7) The Act implementing Departments of the State Govt. have been requested to take immediate necessary actions on the following points:-
 - i) Comply with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court given in the judgement dated 27.03.2014 passed in W.P.(Civil) No.583 of 2013.
 - ii) Identification of insanitary latrine in both urban and rural areas as per the wider definition of insanitary latrines given in the MS Act and as per the procedure laid down in the Rules framed thereunder.
 - iii) Survey of Manual Scavengers as per the wider definition of Manual Scavengers in the MS Act. Re-verification of District-wise data of self-declaration as Manual Scavengers and the corresponding number of persons found to be Manual Scavengers.
 - iv) Promotion and use of appropriate technologies for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces as per section-33 of the Act.
 - v) The proposal for setting up of a PMU to monitor implementation of the Act has been

submitted for concurrence of Finance Department.

1.4 OTS Policy-2011

About the Policy:-

In order to get back the recovery, this OTS Policy - 2011 has been planned. Besides, helping in recovery of the outstanding loan over dues, this will also help the SC/ ST/Scavenger/OBC/Minority beneficiaries to avail waiver of interest and liquidity damage on the over dues against them. The OTS Policy - 2011 is aimed at helping the poor SC & ST beneficiaries in clearing their outstanding over dues by availing the benefits of the Policy which in turn will help OSFDC to go for further lending of loans to the target groups. The Policy has been approved by Board of Directors of OSFDC.

Scope of OTS Policy:-

OSFDC borrows loans from NSFDC, NSTFDC & NSKFDC with specific rate of interest which varies from 3% to 5% per annum and lends this loan to individual SC/ST/SafaiKarmachari beneficiaries with a higher rate of interest which varies from 6% to 8% per annum.

This amount is to be recovered over a period of 5 years from the beneficiaries from the date of finance in 20 instalments. Since these High Cost Term Loan Schemes started in 1997 - 98, individual beneficiaries have been financed under following 3 categories.

- (i) Agriculture & Allied Sector
- (ii) Industrial Sector
- (iii) Service Sector including Transport Sector

It is observed that barring a few cases, all other individual High Cost Term Loans have remained unpaid till date for which the over dues position is increasing everyday and the 5 National Corporations are demanding repayment of the over dues.

The scope of this OTS Policy will cover such loans which have become non-recoverable after 5 years repayment period is over. This OTS Policy will benefit the SC/ST/SafaiKarmachari/OBC/Minority beneficiaries on a rational basis for settlement of their loan over dues. The salient features of OTS Policy shall have the following characteristics.

- (a) This shall be applicable to the loanees who have died before repayment of the entire loan with interest.
- (b) This shall be applicable to cases where assets have been seized and auctioned.
- (c) This OTS Policy shall cover the cases where legal proceedings have been initiated under Negotiable Instruments Act & OPDR Act.
- (d) This shall apply to the cases where beneficiaries have approached any other Court for settlement of dues.
- (e) The beneficiary and / or his / her legal heirs are allowed to apply for settlement of the loan account.
- (f) The Guarantor(s) / Mortgager(s) and / or their legal heirs can also apply for settlement of the loan account.
- (g) This OTS Policy shall not re-open the accounts already closed before the commencement of the OTS Policy-2011.

COVERAGE OF LOAN

This OTS Policy 2011 shall cover all the following loans.

- (a) All Term Loans financed on or before 31.12.2006.
- (b) All the Term Loans where principal / interest or both are outstanding.
- (c) All the Term Loans where the assets are considered to be doubtful / loss in view of remaining over dues after the completion of the repayment period of 5 years.
- (d) All the Term Loans where legal proceedings have been initiated by OSFDC under OPDR Act for recovery of the over dues.

Although such a helpful policy was launched by government, yet the response remains at a very low level. out of the 471 numbers of applications received under this policy, only 80 persons have deposited the amount due on them and their loan cases have been closed.

ODISHA SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION (OSFDC)

The Odisha Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe Dev. Finance Coop. Corporation (OSFDC) was established in the year 1979 - 80, with an objective to implement various economic development programmes for the benefit of the poor Sch. caste, Sch. Tribe (DTDP) and Scavenger Communities of the State under various Income Generating Schemes.

The important programmes implemented by OSFDC are:

- (a) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)
- (b) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP - For Dispersed Tribals residing out side the ITDA, MADA, Micro Project and Cluster Areas)
- (c) Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- (d) Implementation of High Value Term Loan with Financial Assistance from NSFDC, NSTFDC and NSKFDC (National Corporation).

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Sch. Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) is received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and is utilised by OSFDC for implementation of Income Generating Schemes and Infrastructure Development to assist the Sch. Caste families living below the poverty line.

Besides, OSFDC also receives funds under SCA to TSP from Ministry of Tribal Affairs for Implementation of Income Generating Schemes and Infrastructure Development incidental to income generation for dispersed tribals under DTDP (Dispersed Tribal Development Project) below the poverty line.

(A) Schemes Implemented for Sch. Castes out of SCA to SCSP

- (i) Credit Linked Family Income Generating Schemes for SCs.

Subsidy is provided under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Village & Small Scale Industries,

Vocational Trade and Small Business Sectors, where Banks finance the loans for different income generating activities.

OSFDC pays back end subsidy of Rs.10,000 per beneficiary limited to Rs.1.25 lakhs per group (having 10 or more beneficiaries).

- (ii) Infrastructure Development Programme limited to 10% of the total SCA funds.

Construction of C.C.Roads, Repair of Educational Institutions etc.

As per SCA guide-lines there is provision for utilization of 10% of grants under SCA to SCSP on different Infrastructural Development work in the Villages having 50% or more of SC population and where, infrastructural facilities for overall development of SCs are lacking. Infrastructural facilities for providing Construction of Cement Concrete Roads, Mobile Water Purification Unit, Augmentation of SC (SHG) can be provided with this fund which is mostly incidental to IGS. Further, repair of Education Institutions and Hostels run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt. are also being done by OSFDC by utilizing funds from SCA.

- (iii) Income Generation with Cluster Based Development Approach

During the year 2013 - 14 OSFDC has proposed to launch a new programme on Cluster Based Development Approach with overall Development of Village Infrastructure, creation of Capital Assets, and to provide Income Generating opportunities to Sch. Caste youths. The programme shall be mainly Land Based and Agro Based enterprises to assist and help Sch. Caste families of Odisha with partnership of different Govt. Agencies, Non-Govt. Organisations and Non Profit Making Companies. This is a Cluster Based Development Approach with overall development of a model village with provision for Village Infrastructure such as Construction of CCRoads, Drinking Water facilities, Electrification and creation of assets.

This programme will help for sustainable Income Generation with quantum jump in creation of Capital Assets.

(iv) Skill Development Training

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training Placement Linked Employability Training to Sch. Caste youths in various trades such as Welding and Fabrication, Tally Accounting, Data Entry Operator, Mobile Repairing, House Wiring, Basic Machining, Certificate Programme in Retail Skills, Garment

Construction Technique, Electrical Maintenance, Security Guard, Certificate in Food & Beverage Services and Certificate in Front Office Operation etc. Besides Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) is also imparted to the educated SC youths enabling them to compete for various job oriented examinations. The training is provided free of cost.

The details of funds released to different Districts & Training Institutions and reputed NGO's achievement made during 2014 - 15 (till 31st December, 2014) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme | Funds released to Districts/ Trg. Institutes / NGOs (Rs. In lakhs) | Achievement made (till Dec. 2014) (Rs. In Lakh) | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | No. of Benef. Assisted | Amt. of sub./Grant utilised | Bank Loan disbursed. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| (A) | SCA to SCSP | | | | |
| 1 | Bankable I.G.S. | 1307.60 | 2621 | 223.30 | 302.90 |
| 2 | Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road) | 69.50 | | 69.50 | |
| 3 | Skill development Training | 823.62 | 4049 | 823.62 | |
| 4 | Income Generation with Cluster Based Dev. Approach | 10.77 | | 10.77 | |
| 5 | Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision. | 39.26 | | 39.26 | |
| TOTAL : | | 2250.75 | 6670 | 1166.45 | 302.90 |

(B) Schemes Implemented for Sch. Tribes (DTDP) out of SCA to TSP

The Tribal families living out side the project areas like ITDA, MADA, Micro Project and Cluster Projects are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Dev. Programme (DTDP) and the programme is being implemented by OSFDC w.e.f. 1986 - 87. Under this programme, Group and individual loans under Bankable Income Generating Schemes are being implemented by OSFDC. OSFDC pays back end subsidy @ 50% of the unit cost subject to

maximum of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary and maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per group as subsidy out of SCA grant and the Bank loan is provided for rest of the unit cost.

30% of the TSP grant is utilized under Infrastructure Development, Incidental to IGS for repair of School Buildings of ST and SC Development Deptt., and Construction C.C.Roads, Drinking Water facilities etc.

The details of funds released to District and achievement made during 2014 - 15 under SCA to TSP are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme | Funds released to District/Trg. Institute/NGOs (Rs.in lakhs) | Achievement made (till Dec. 2014) (Rs. In Lakh) | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | No. of Benef. Assisted | Amt. of sub./ Grant utilised | Bank Loan disbursed. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| (A) | SCA to TSP (DTDP) | | | | |
| 1 | Bankable I.G.S. | 245.10 | 639 | 61.50 | 95.76 |
| 2 | Skill Development Training | 506.49 | 2155 | 574.12 | |
| 3 | Subsidy for Term Loan | 44.00 | | 44.00 | |
| TOTAL : | | 795.59 | 2794 | 679.62 | 95.76 |

(C) IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGH COST LOAN PROGRAMME BY OSFDC WITH TERM LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NATIONAL CORPORATIONS SUCH AS NSFDC, NSTFDC & NSKFDC.

(i) NSFDC (National Sch. Caste Finance & Development Corporation)

High Value Term Loan schemes were implemented by OSFDC. The schemes implemented by OSFDC with financial assistance from NSFDC under the following 3 sector: -

- Agriculture Allied Sector (Tractor, Power Tillers etc.)
- Industrial Sector
- Service Sector (Vehicles, Small Business, Shops)

Because of non-recovery and non-payment of the outstanding loan dues and exhaust of the Block Govt. Guarantee, NSFDC fails to provide any further loan on this scheme.

(ii) NSTFDC (National Sch. Tribe Finance & Development Corporation)

OSFDC implements High Value Term Loan schemes with financial assistance from NSTFDC in (i) Agriculture Sector (ii) Industrial Sectors & (iii)

Service Sector. Besides this, WADI scheme has been implemented in Kandhamal District.

(iii) NSKFDC (National Safai Karmchari Finance & Development Corporation)

Term Loan Scheme

Term Loan is given for different projects under following 3 sectors with financial assistance from NSKFDC.

- Agriculture & Allied Sector
- Service Sector (Including Transport)
- Industrial Sector

(D) SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2014-15, OSFDC has implemented various Skill Development Training Programmes by utilizing more funds under SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP in order to create and provide employment opportunities to target groups. OSFDC intends to focus on the Skill Development / Skill Up-gradation, Placement Linked Employability Training and Pre-Recruitment Training (SDT/PLET/PRT) with an objective of developing employability and entrepreneurship skills among SC youths of Odisha.

Training Programmes provided by OSFDC during 2014 - 15 (till December, 2014) is given at Annexure-I.

STATUS OF SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMME AS ON 10.01.2015 (PIAs wise)

| Sl No | Name of the PIA | Target | Name of the District | Name of the Centre | Name of the Trade | Total No. of trainees | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | | | | SC | ST | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1 | ACE, Kuchinda | 300 | Sambalpur | Kuchinda | DEO | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| 1 | ASTM | 300 | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Security Guard | 5 | 35 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 5 | 35 | 40 |
| 1 | Basanti (BCT) | 800 | Rayagada | Kolanara | Electrical | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 2 | Basanti (BCT) | | Rayagada | Kashipur | Welder | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 31 | 29 | 60 |
| 1 | CCD | 500 | Cuttack | Cuttack | Hw & Nw | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 2 | CCD | | Keonjhar | Anadapur | DTP | 46 | 14 | 60 |
| 3 | CCD | | Mayurbhanj | Mayurbhanj | DTP | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 93 | 37 | 130 |
| 1 | CIPET-II | 250 | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | FEMO | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| 2 | CIPET-II | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | TQC | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| 3 | CIPET-II | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Basic Electrician | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| 4 | CIPET-II | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | H.W & N.W | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| Total: | | | | | | 69 | 41 | 110 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | 2700 | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | DTP | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 2 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | Tally | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| 3 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Bolangir | Bolangir | Tally | 63 | 17 | 80 |
| 4 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Bolangir | Bolangir | Hw & Nw | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 5 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Bolangir | Bolangir | DTP | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 6 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Cuttack | Cuttack | DTP | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 7 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Cuttack | Cuttack | Tally | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 8 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | DTP | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 9 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Tally | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 10 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | Hw & Nw | 10 | 50 | 60 |
| 11 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | Tally | 12 | 48 | 60 |
| 12 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Nuapada | Nuapada | Tally | 128 | 32 | 160 |
| 13 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Nuapada | Nuapada | DTP | 47 | 13 | 60 |
| 14 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | DTP | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| 15 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | Hw & Nw | 26 | 14 | 40 |
| 16 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Sonepur | Sonepur | Hw & Nw | 63 | 17 | 80 |
| 17 | DATAPRO Pvt. Ltd. | | Sonepur | Sonepur | Tally | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 656 | 264 | 920 |
| 1 | ET & T | 500 | Cuttack | Athgarh | DTP | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 2 | ET & T | | Cuttack | Athgarh | Mob Repairing | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| 1 | Focus Skill Pro | 1300 | Bolangir | Bolangir | Incl Fitter & Machinist | 15 | 35 | 50 |
| 2 | Focus Skill Pro | | Bolangir | Bolangir | Retail Sales | 6 | 24 | 30 |
| 3 | Focus Skill Pro | | Ganjam | Brahmapur | Incl Fitter & Machinist | 27 | 3 | 30 |
| 4 | Focus Skill Pro | | Ganjam | Brahmapur | Retail Sales | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 5 | Focus Skill Pro | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Incl Fitter & Machinist | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| 6 | Focus Skill Pro | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Welder | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| 7 | Focus Skill Pro | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Ele Maintenance | 11 | 19 | 30 |
| 8 | Focus Skill Pro | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Retail Sales | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| 9 | Focus Skill Pro | | Jharsuguda | Jharsuguda | Sewing M Operator | 9 | 16 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 10 | Focus Skill Pro | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Sewing M Operator | 21 | 39 | 60 |
| 11 | Focus Skill Pro | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Indl Fitter & Machinist | 6 | 24 | 30 |
| 12 | Focus Skill Pro | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Mobile Repairing | 8 | 32 | 40 |
| 13 | Focus Skill Pro | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Retail Sales | 10 | 36 | 46 |
| 14 | Focus Skill Pro | | Ganjam | Barahmpur | Electrical Maintenance | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| Total: | | | | | | 214 | 278 | 492 |
| 1 | Global | 600 | Kandhamal | Kandhamal | Hospitality | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| 2 | Global | | Balasore | Balasore | Hospitality | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| 3 | Global | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | Hospitality | 22 | 38 | 60 |
| 4 | Global | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | H.W & N.W | 15 | 45 | 60 |
| 5 | Global | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | DEO | 14 | 46 | 60 |
| Total: | | | | | | 70 | 172 | 242 |
| 1 | Gram Tarang | 1500 | Khordha | Jatni | B.P.O. | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| 2 | Gram Tarang | | Khordha | Jatni | B.P.O. | 17 | 24 | 41 |
| 3 | Gram Tarang | | Khordha | Jatni | B.P.O. | 18 | 24 | 42 |
| 4 | Gram Tarang | | Gajapati | Paralakhemundi | Sewing M Operator | 1 | 32 | 33 |
| 5 | Gram Tarang | | Gajapati | Paralakhemundi | Welder | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 6 | Gram Tarang | | Gajapati | Paralakhemundi | Driver-cum-peon | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| 7 | Gram Tarang | | Gajapati | Paralakhemundi | B.P.O. | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Total: | | | | | | 55 | 133 | 188 |
| 1 | HDF Grameen ITC | 300 | Dhenkanal | Dhenkanal | DEO | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| 1 | ICA | 500 | Balasore | Balasore | Tally | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 2 | ICA | | Baragarh | Baragarh | DEO | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 3 | ICA | | Baragarh | Baragarh | Tally | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 4 | ICA | | Sonepur | Biramaharajpur | H.W & N.W | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| 5 | ICA | | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | DEO | 12 | 45 | 57 |
| Total: | | | | | | 86 | 60 | 146 |
| 1 | IIIM | 900 | Angul | Angul | BPO Associate | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| 2 | IIIM | | Angul | Angul | Retail Sales | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| 3 | IIIM | | Angul | Angul | Hw & Nw | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 4 | IIIM | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | BPO Associate | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 5 | IIIM | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | Retail Sales | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 6 | IIIM | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | Hw & Nw | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 7 | IIIM | | Cuttack | Cuttack | BPO Associate | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 8 | IIIM | | Cuttack | Cuttack | Retail Sales | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 9 | IIIM | | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | BPO Associate | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 10 | IIIM | | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | Retail Sales | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 11 | IIIM | | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | Hw & Nw | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 12 | IIIM | | Nayagarh | Nayagarh | BPO Associate | 35 | 10 | 45 |
| 13 | IIIM | | Nayagarh | Nayagarh | Retail Sales | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| 14 | IIIM | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | BPO Associate | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 15 | IIIM | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Retail Sales | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| 16 | IIIM | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Hw & Nw | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| Total: | | | | | | 317 | 108 | 425 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | India Can | 1100 | Balasore | Balasore | D.E.O. | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 2 | India Can | | Balasore | Balasore | B.P.O. | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 3 | India Can | | Balasore | Balasore | Retail Sales | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| 4 | India Can | | Balasore | Balasore | Hospitality | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| 5 | India Can | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | D.E.O. | 59 | 1 | 60 |
| 6 | India Can | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | B.P.O. | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 7 | India Can | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | Retail Sales | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 8 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | D.E.O. | 42 | 15 | 57 |
| 9 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | B.P.O. | 25 | 3 | 28 |
| 10 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | Hospitality | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| 11 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | D.E.O. | 29 | 1 | 30 |
| 12 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | Hospitality | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 13 | India Can | | Cuttack | Cuttack | Hospitality | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 14 | India Can | | Mayurbhanj | Baripada | DEO | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 15 | India Can | | Mayurbhanj | Baripada | Retail Sales | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 16 | India Can | | Mayurbhanj | Baripada | B.P.O. | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 454 | 79 | 533 |
| 1 | India Skills | 1000 | Boudh | Boudh | Hospitality | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| 2 | India Skills | | Kandhamal | Phulbani | SMO | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 3 | India Skills | | Kandhamal | Phulbani | Hospitality | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| 4 | India Skills | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | SMO | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 5 | India Skills | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | Beauty Care | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| 6 | India Skills | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | SMO | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 126 | 26 | 152 |
| 1 | KIIT | 700 | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Health Care & M W | 70 | 50 | 120 |
| 2 | KIIT | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Sewing Machine Op | 0 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | KIIT | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Welder | 0 | 40 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 70 | 130 | 200 |
| 1 | Koshal InfoTech | 400 | Baragarh | Baragarh | Tally | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 2 | Koshal InfoTech | | Baragarh | Baragarh | DEO | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 55 | 15 | 70 |
| 1 | KS of Nursing | 600 | Khordha | Khordha | SMO | 31 | 14 | 45 |
| 2 | KS of Nursing | | Khordha | Khordha | HC MW | 66 | 9 | 75 |
| Total: | | | | | | 97 | 23 | 120 |
| 1 | Laurus Edutech | 500 | Bolangir | Bolangir | Mobile Repairing | 52 | 8 | 60 |
| 2 | Laurus Edutech | | Bolangir | Bolangir | Sewing Machine Op | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 3 | Laurus Edutech | | Balasore | Balasore | DEO | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| 4 | Laurus Edutech | | Balasore | Balasore | Fitter | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| 5 | Laurus Edutech | | Balasore | Balasore | Advanced Machinist | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 135 | 45 | 180 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Mousumi SCO | 700 | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | HMV | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| 2 | Mousumi SCO | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | LMV | 63 | 50 | 113 |
| 1 | OSCAR | 1200 | Kalahandi | Bhawanipatana | Retail Sales | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 2 | OSCAR | | Kalahandi | Bhawanipatana | HC MW | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 3 | OSCAR | | Kandhamal | Phulbani | HC MW | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 4 | OSCAR | | Kandhamal | Phulbani | Retail Sales | 5 | 22 | 27 |
| 5 | OSCAR | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Retail Sales | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 6 | OSCAR | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | HC MW | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 7 | OSCAR | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Beauty Care | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 1 | Planet Solutions | 1000 | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | D.E.O. | 83 | 25 | 108 |
| 2 | Planet Solutions | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Tally | 33 | 7 | 40 |
| 3 | Planet Solutions | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Retail Sails | 41 | 18 | 59 |
| 4 | Planet Solutions | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Hospitality | 69 | 14 | 83 |
| 5 | Planet Solutions | | Khordha | Bhubaneswar | Mob Repairing | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| 1 | Priyanka IVE | 300 | Koraput | koraput | DTP | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 2 | Priyanka IVE | | Koraput | koraput | Mobile Repairing | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | Priyanka IVE | | Koraput | koraput | Tailoring | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | Priyanka IVE | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | Mob Repairing | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | Priyanka IVE | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | DTP | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 1 | PS of Nursing | 600 | Puri | Puri | HC MW | 39 | 1 | 40 |
| 2 | PS of Nursing | | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | H.C & M.W | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 3 | PS of Nursing | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | H.C & M.W | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| 4 | PS of Nursing | | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | H.C & M.W | 17 | 59 | 76 |
| 1 | Sahithi | 300 | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | Mobile Repairing | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| 2 | Sahithi | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | Retail Sales | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| 1 | Santoshi Infotech | 500 | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | DEO | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 2 | Santoshi Infotech | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | Tally | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 4 | Santoshi Infotech | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | Tailoring | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| 1 | Santuka Associates | 800 | Balasore | Balasore | Tally | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| 2 | Santuka Associates | | Balasore | Balasore | DEO | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 1 | SB Trust | 500 | Cuttack | Banki | DEO | 47 | 13 | 60 |
| 2 | SB Trust | | Cuttack | Banki | Tally | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 3 | SB Trust | | Cuttack | Banki | Mob Repairing | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 4 | SB Trust | | Cuttack | Banki | SMO | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Total: | | | | | | 139 | 31 | 170 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Semiotics Computer | 300 | Baragarh | Bargarh | DEO | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Total: | | | | | | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| 1 | SITD | 900 | Puri | Puri | BPO Associate/ DEO | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| 2 | SITD | | Rayagada | Rayagada | Computer Hardware | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 3 | SITD | | Rayagada | Rayagada | Mobile Repairing | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| 4 | SITD | | Sambalpur | Sambalpur | Tally | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| 5 | SITD | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | DEO | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| 6 | SITD | | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | Retail Sales | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| 7 | SITD | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | DEO | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 8 | SITD | | Nawarangpur | Nawarangpur | BPO | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| 9 | SITD | | Baragarh | Baragarh | DEO | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 10 | SITD | | Baragarh | Baragarh | Tally | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 11 | SITD | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Retail Sales | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 12 | SITD | | Sundargarh | Rourkela | Mobile Repairing | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| 13 | SITD | | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | Tally | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| 14 | SITD | | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | H.W & N.W | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 15 | SITD | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | Tally | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 16 | SITD | | Bhadrak | Bhadrak | BPO | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Total: | | | | | | 296 | 135 | 431 |
| 1 | SSCI | 1000 | Cuttack | Choudwar | Security Guard | 47 | 70 | 117 |
| 2 | SSCI | | Cuttack | Choudwar | Security Supervisor | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 3 | SSCI | | Cuttack | Choudwar | Plumber | 15 | 26 | 41 |
| Total: | | | | | | 82 | 116 | 198 |
| 1 | Upasana | 1000 | Sonepur | Sonepur | DTP | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| 2 | Upasana | | Sonepur | Sonepur | Mob Repairing | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Total: | | | | | | 38 | 12 | 50 |
| Grand Total: | | | | | | 4049 | 2155 | 6204 |

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha is the premier and oldest tribal research institute of the country established in 1952. Considering the Institute's impressive activities and splendid performance in all the areas, like, Research, Training, Museum and Publication, etc. the MOTA, in GOI, New Delhi has been pleased to elevate its status as a Nodal Tribal Institute of the country in 2008-09 to play a leading role in undertaking research, evaluation, training, publication, and interactive Museum by sharing similar activities with its link TRIs, in 4 states and one UT, such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT). UNESCO has identified the tribal museum of the institute as the Model Interactive Tribal Museum for further improvement. This institute was set up with the following key objectives.

I. To conduct research studies for documentation of the distinguishing characteristic features of different Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) of the State.

- II. To study the processes of social, cultural and economic change and development among the ST and SC communities of the State.
- III. To prepare Action Plans and suggest effective measures for development interventions.
- IV. To serve as a centre for providing data and advisory services to Government on the problems and developments of the ST and SC communities.

This institute has seven specialized wings each having well defined activities and functions. The wings of the institute are:

1. RESEARCH

- ◆ Monographic/Ethnographic Studies
- ◆ Diagnostic and Problem Oriented Studies
- ◆ Policy Research
- ◆ Ethnic Status Determination

2. PLANNING:

- ◆ Bench Mark/Base Line Survey Covering the Tribal Sub Plan Area.

- ◆ Survey, Identification and Formulation of Action Plans/Project Reports For SC and ST Communities

3. EVALUATION

- ◆ Monitoring and Concurrent Evaluation
- ◆ Post Facto Evaluation
- ◆ Inspection

4. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

- ◆ National Level,
- ◆ State Level

5. TRIBAL MUSEUM

- ◆ Display of more than 5,860 rare tribal art and artifacts in 5 Halls (Fully Air Conditioned)
- ◆ 5 Tribal Huts of Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Saora and Kandha
- ◆ Special Gallery for Exhibition of PTG World

6. LIBRARY

The Institute has a Library with 21,000 rare collections of books, reports and journals mostly pertaining to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians from inside and outside the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the Institute through LAN system.

- ◆ Best anthropological library in the state (Automation)
- ◆ Facility to access library for researchers
- ◆ Exclusive A.C Reading Room

7. DATA BANK & RESOURCE CENTRE

- ◆ Computerized Universal Bench Mark Survey data of STs.
- ◆ Statistical Data on SC and ST communities
- ◆ Sectoral data on ST and SC community

8. PUBLICATION:

- ◆ Assessment of ground situation in respect of implementation of PESA Act in Odisha.

- ◆ Conservation-cum-Development of CCD Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Groups PTG of Odisha.

- ◆ Compilation of CCD Plan 2007-11 of 17 Micro-projects.

- ◆ ST & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Right Act 2006 Implementation status and good practices of Odisha.

- ◆ Evaluation of PCR Act 1955 and POA Act 1989 in SC Concentration Pockets of Odisha.

- ◆ Inclusion of PTG villages in Micro-Project area.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE :

- ◆ An Administrative Building (double storied) of about 12,000 Square Feet plinth area.

- ◆ A Triple Storied Library, fully computerized having facility of a well furnished reading room and having more than 21,000 rare books and journals.

- ◆ A Separate Section "Data Bank & Resource Centre and a Publication & Sales Unit" operating in a separate wing.

- ◆ A Museum of Tribal Arts and Artifacts of about 9,000 Square Feet with rare collections of tribal arts & artifacts displayed in 5 Halls and one Special Gallery for PTGs.

- ◆ There are 5 Tribal Huts in the Campus of the institute which are life size Tribal Houses built & maintained by respective Tribal Communities.

- ◆ There is a Training Hostel with facility for accommodation of about 50 persons.

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES, 2014-15:

The Institute has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2014-15 (up to end of March, 2015).

I. Research Studies:

The following research studies have been undertaken during the year under report.

- i) Indigenous Knowledge on Selection and Sustainable Utilization of Local Flora and Fauna for Food by Tribes (PTGs) of Odisha: A Potential Resource for Food and Environment Security.
 - ii) *Indigenous Ethno-Medicinal Practices among the Kandhas and Santals of Odisha.*
 - iii) Indigenous Knowledge for Management of Land and Water Resources of the Tribes of South Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
 - iv) Need Assessment Study of Dropout and Out of School Youths in Age Group of 16-24 years.
 - v) Tribal Textiles of Odisha.
 - vi) Assessment of Health Status of PTGs of Odisha.
 - vii) Ethnographic Study of Five Tribal Communities of Odisha.
 - viii) Feasibility Study on Koya and Gadaba Tribe for their inclusion in the list of PTGs for constitution of Micro Projects.
1. Outcome Study of Various Livelihood Interventions Extended in ITDAs under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) Schemes in Improving the Economic Conditions. (State Level Evaluation / Research Study)
 2. Impact of OTELP in Improving Socio-Economic Condition of the Tribals in Odisha. (State Level Evaluation / Research Study).
 3. Impact of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Enhancing the Educational Attainment of ST Children. (National Level Evaluation Study).
 4. Effectiveness Measurement of Development Interventions among the PVTGs in the 9 PVTG inhabited States of India: An Outcome Analysis. (National Level Evaluation Study).
 5. Cost disability in TSP areas and way forward.
- IV. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:**

II. Ethnic Studies:

The Institute's role and importance in the field of determination of Ethnic Status of various Communities for the purpose of their inclusion / non-inclusion in the ST or SC list of the State is recognized because of its long years of experience and expertise. Therefore the Director, Deputy Director/ Research Officer have been taken as expert members in the **State Level Scrutiny Committee** which is constituted in pursuance of the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.9.1994. Ethnic Status of Boda Community has been completed and Rajuar and Bagal Community of Mayurbhanj district is under progress.

It has also played an active role in conducting Scrutiny Committee meetings for disposal of Fake Caste Certificate cases routinely held in the Offices of Revenue Divisional Commissioners (RDCs) at Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack.

III. Planning and Evaluation Studies:

During the year 2014-15, the following evaluation studies have been taken up.

SCSTRTI during the year 2014-15 has conducted a number of Training Programmes including State level workshops and seminars. Training was imparted to Government officials of ST & SC Development as well as other departments, newly elected PRI members, SHG members, PTG representatives, educated and unemployed tribal and SC youth, Headmasters and other teachers of SSD schools and junior lecturers of SSD academies, and science teachers of SSD High Schools. Officials were given training on rules, regulations and various ongoing development schemes. For SHG members the focus was on effective packaging, storage and marketing of their products. For unemployed youth the focus was on career counseling. Focus was on subject specific hard spots in the academic curriculum in the training programs organized for school teachers. They were also given training on effective school & hostel management including administrative and financial management of school and hostel.



In addition; a new program of series of onsite training was also introduced during the current year for awareness generation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, Forest Rights Act 2006, PESA 1996 and ongoing development projects. While ten programs were organized by SCSTRTI in collaboration with the concerned district administrations in both TSP as well as non-TSP areas that include Raygada, Junagadh (Kalahandi district), Rairangpur and Karanjia (Mayurbhanj district), Baliguda and Daringbari (Kandhmal district), Daspalla (Nayagarh district), Cuttack (Cuttack district), Kamakhyanagar (Dhenkanal district), and Niladri G.P and Damiya Barbara G.P in Banapur Block (Khorda district). Apart from this the PA ITDAs, Baliguda, Karanjia, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Raygada, and Parlakhemundi have been provided funds for organizing training and awareness programs relating to ongoing development programs.

Apart from the residential and off campus training

programs, SCSTRTI also conducted three collaborative programs with NUEPA (National University of Education, Planning and Administration, New Delhi), with CCRT (Center for Cultural Research and Training, New Delhi), and V.P (Vigyan Prasar, Lucknow under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India).

Three State level seminars and workshops were organized by SCSTRTI on "Right to Education Act and its implementation"; "PTG Development, problems and prospects"; and "Tribal Women and their Empowerment". Three other national level seminars and workshops were organized in collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India respectively. The event organized in collaboration with UNDP was on "sustainable tribal development", event organized in collaboration with UNICEF was on "nutrition and tribal health", and the event organized under the supervision of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India was on "Implementation of Forest Rights Act."

The following programs were organized by Training Section of SCSTRTI during 2014-15

| Sl.No. | Title of the Programme | Date | No of Participants |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Sensitization program for tribal youth and career counseling | 21-23 April 2014 | 66 |
| 2 | Forest Rights Act for PA ITDAs and Special Officers of Micro Projects | 29-30 April 2014 | 40 |
| 3 | Forest Rights Act DWOs and ADWOs | 01-02 May 2014 | 82 |
| 4 | State Level Seminar on RTE | 28-29 th May 2014 | 102 |
| 5 | State Level Workshop on Tribal Women and their Empowerment | 18 th -19 th June 2014 | 105 |
| 6 & 7 | Training program for Junior Lecturers and PG Teachers - 2 programs on Physics and Chemistry | 01 st -02 nd July 2014 | 23 + 25 |
| 8 | Training program for Junior Lecturers and PG Teachers - English | 08 th -10 th July 2014 | 23 |

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 9 & 10 | Training program for Junior Lecturers and PG Teachers - 2 programs on Zoology and Botany | 15 th -17 th July 2014 | 19 + 21 |
| 11 | Off campus training program at Raygarah in Raygarah district for officials, PRI members, SHG groups and tribal youth | 16 th -17 th July 2014 | 66 |
| 12 | Off campus training program at Junagarh block in Kalahandi district for officials, PRI members, SHG groups, and tribal youth | 18 th = 19 th July 2014 | 92 |
| 13 | Training program of Science Teachers of High School in collaboration with Vigyan Prasara | 25 th - 26 th July 2014 | |
| 14 & 15 | Training program for Junior Lecturers and PG Teachers - 2 programs, Information Technology and Mathematics | 26 th - 28 th July | 15 + 25 |
| 16 | Off campus training program on orientation on PESA and Rules for PRI members | 01 st - 2 nd August | 100 |
| 17 | Training program for High School Science Teachers - Central Zone | 04 th -8 th August | 40 |
| 18 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Daringbari Block of Kandhamal district | 25 th - 25 th August | 89 |
| 19 | Off campus training program on CFR and CFRR at Baliguda Block headquarters for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth | 27 th -28 th August | 72 |
| 20 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 01 st - 2 nd September 2014 | 40 |
| 21 | Training program for High School Science Teachers - Koraput Zone | 8 th - 12 th September 2014 | 31 |
| 22 | State Level workshop on PTG problems and prospects for officials, SHG group members, PTG representatives, youth, PRI members and others | 17 th -18 th September 2014 | 123 |
| 23 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Karanjia block of Mayurbhanj district | 21 st -22 nd October 2014 | 70 |
| 24 | Training program for High School Science Teachers - Koraput Zone | 27 th -31 st October 2014 | 42 |
| 25 | Training program on Cultural education in school in collaboration with CCRT | 28 th October - 4 th November 2014 | 85 |
| 26 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Cuttack Sadar Block | 29 th - 30 th October 2014 | 84 |
| 27 | Training program of science teachers in collaboration with Vigyan Prasara | 4 th - 6 th November 2014 | 70 |
| 28 | Effective school & hostel management for Headmasters of Ashram Schools | 21 st - 22 nd November | 40 |
| 29 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 24 th -25 th Novembers 2014 | 40 |
| 30 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Daspalla block of Nayagarh district | 25 th - 26 th November 2014 | 92 |
| 31 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 26 th -27 th November 2014 | 40 |
| 32 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 28 th -29 th November 2014 | 40 |
| 33 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 01 st -2 nd December 2014 | 40 |
| 34 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 03 rd - 4 th December 2014 | 40 |
| 35 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 05 th -6 th December 2014 | 40 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 36 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 15 th -16 th December 2014 | 40 |
| 38 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 17 th -18 th December 2014 | 40 |
| 39 | Training program on effective school and hostel management for Headmasters of SSD schools | 19 th - 20 th December 2014 | 40 |
| 40 | National level seminar in collaboration with UNICEF on nutrition and tribal health | 15 th - 16 th January 2015 | 250 |
| 41 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Kamakhyanagar in Dhenkanal district | 16 th - 17 th January | 66 |
| 42 | Off campus training program on PCR and POA Act for officials, newly elected PRI members, SHG groups, NGOs, and youth at Niladri Panchayat and Damia Barbara Panchayat headquarters in Banapur block of Khorda district | 21 st - 22 nd January 2014 | 164 |

V. Tribal Museum

The institute has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of total 5850 nos. of art and artifacts, as many as 3500 nos. of rare tribal artifacts have been displayed in 5 Display Halls of the Museum. Besides, one Special Gallery has been constructed for showcasing the socio economic and cultural activities of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

of Odisha named as 'PTG World'. In addition to these, there are five Tribal Huts of five important tribal communities constructed in the campus exhibiting the household articles of these communities. The open air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Museum, has also been attracting the tourists most. Total 9 nos. of documentary films on 9 tribes/ PTGs such as Bonda, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Gadaba, Santal, Chenchu, Lanjia Saora, Banjara, and Mankirdia have been prepared by the Institute. The artifacts displayed in the gallery have been collected through purchase, donation from various people and agency since 1955. Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.

Construction of two New Tribal Huts:

During the year, the Tribal Museum has achieved another milestone by constructing two more Tribal Huts namely: The Gond House and the other one, The Chukutia Bhunjia House



with their Lal Bangala (Kitchen) which is famous as the most auspicious place in their society. They believe that the house deity reside inside the Lal Bangala and look after the welfare and prosperity of the House. Nobody touch the house except the married females, male members and unmarried daughters. If the married daughters and any outsider enter or touch the house, then they burnt the house. Besides the special attraction of the Gond House is its spacious verandah around the main hut which is used for multipurpose activities.

Installation of C.C. Camera

For protection of the valuable tribal objects from theft, CCTV Cameras have been installed in different galleries, outside the huts and Museum Campus for safety measures.

Construction of passage from Hall No.2 to Hall No.3

For convenience of the visitors, a passage has been constructed from Hall No.2 to Hall No.3 to facilitate them to move from one side to the other side of the gallery during the rainy season

Installation of Solar Light:-

The Institute has installed six nos. of solar light near the tribal huts to save consumption of electricity.

Chemical treatment and preservation of artifacts

During the year 2014-15, 2963 nos. of Museum objects are cleaned, given chemical treatment and applied with preservatives.

Construction of Food Court & Souvenir Shop:

As a large number of visitors visiting daily to the Tribal Museum, most of them had suggested in their feedback for arrangement of tribal foods at Museum complex to make it more enjoyable and attractive. In view of the interest and satisfaction of the visitors, a Tribal Food Court and a Souvenir Shop have been opened in the Museum Complex

to make the Museum more attractive. The main purpose of the food court is to serve tribal food to the interested and curious visitors and the Souvenir shop is to provide vast information on Tribal people and their culture and give a scope to the visitors for purchase of their products at their door steps.

Landscaping, Beautification and Parking Place:-

Keeping in view a large number of inflows of the visitors to the Tribal Museum, special arrangement have been made for landscaping and beautification of the Tribal Museum Complex and also for development of parking spaces for vehicles of visitors in the open place outside the boundary wall of the Museum.

Maintenance and Repair of Tribal Huts and Shrine crafts

Every year tribal huts and shrine crafts are repaired and renovated. Anti-termite treatments of the Museum building are also done throughout the year.

Beautification of Museum Building and Compound Wall

During the year Santal, Gond, Kandha and Lanjia Saora painting were done by the tribal artists on outside wall of the Museum building, compound wall and in some trees planted in the Museum Campus. The Dongria Kandha shawl, Flex Painting has been fixed around the Museum building.

Live Demonstration Programme:

Govt. is keenly interested to preserve, protect, popularize and promote tribal arts and crafts in one form or the other. In view of this, Govt. has taken concerted efforts to encourage tribal artists and artisans by providing all possible scope to facilitate their respective culturally vibrant art and crafts and their sales through the Live Demo Programme and Annual Craft Fair.

Some of the activities relating to Tribal Arts and Crafts, by various Tribal communities organized by the institute during 2014-15 in the Tribal Museum complex is placed below.





Siali craft of Mankirdia



Lacquer craft of Santal & Bathudi



Gond Painting of Odisha



Paddy craft of Bhottada

National Tribal Craft Mela:

To help tribal communities to retain and develop their inherent creative talents on arts and crafts and to enhance their traditional knowledge and skills through cross cultural interaction by sharing new ideas and making the tribal museum a movement and interactive, a 10 Day National Tribal Craft Mela was organized from 19th to 28th November, 2014 at SCSTRTI Campus in



Bamboo craft of Chhatisgarh



Textile of Assam



Bamboo craft of Odisha

collaboration with IGRMS, Bhopal in which 81 nos. of tribal participants from 8 States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Manipur and Assam were participated. All the participating tribal artists and craftsmen of different tribal communities had represented their natural creative talents of their respective ethnic groups in the craft mela. This national tribal craft mela had been witnessed by a large number of art and craft lovers across the states and the country.

National Tribal Dance Festival:

The National Tribal Dance Festival was a cultural show to preserve, propagate and popularize by showcasing the rich cultural wealth of the picturesque tribal Odisha as well as the States, like Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarkhand. It is a perfect platform for the events of live performance of different tribal dances which gives a glimpse of dance tradition of tribal India that attracts spectators from across the world. The show presented a bouquet of twenty three colourful tribal dances in the Open Air Auditorium of the Utkal Mandap, in the premises of Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar during the 3-day tribal dance festival of gaiety.



National Tribal Dance Festival, 2014 was inaugurated by Shri Lal Bihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister, ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare. Shri Sudam Marndi, Hon'ble Minister of State, Sports & Youth Affairs (Ind.) and S.T. & S.C. Development (Tribal Welfare)

and Smt. Snehangini Chhuria Hon'ble Minister of State, Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts (Ind.) and S.T. & S.C. Development (S.C. Welfare), W.& C.D.(Mission Shakti) of Odisha marked its glorious opening by enlightening the lamps with the august presence of Shri Surendra Kumar, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Shri R. Raghu Prasad, Additional Secretary-cum-Director ST, Dr. A. B. Ota, Director, SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha along with Shri Sarit Kumar Choudhury, Director IGRMS, Bhopal. at 6.30P.M. on dt.10.12.2014.



Dhemsra Dance of Paraja Tribe (Odisha)



Hori dance of Rathwa Tribe (Gujarat)

V. Data Bank and Statistical Cell:

The Data Bank and Statistical Cell has become fully functional and has started creating database on various aspects of STs and SCs of Odisha. Collection of different data and database of 118 TSP Blocks has been prepared.

VI. Publication:

The SCSTRTI publishes a Research Journal titled the ADIVASI biannually. On 26th January 2015 Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha released the Journal (Vol-



54, No-1&2) with articles from eminent research scholars on various aspects of tribal society, culture, problems and development. Besides, Photo Handbooks of Bhumija, Sounti, Bhattada, Santal, Koya, Binjhal, Bhumia, Pentia, Banjara and Statistical handbook of Tribal Sub-Plan Blocks in Odisha and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Vol.I are also published during the year.

VII. LIBRARY

The Institute has a library with rare collections of books mostly pertaining to tribes and Other Backward Communities and other related books, Reports and Journals on Socio-Economic Research. It attracts a large number of students, research

scholars, academicians drawn from inside and outside the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the institute through LAN system. As a part of preservation of old / rare documents on ST and SC communities, digitizations of those documents are being made. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. About 21,000 numbers of books and reports are preserved in the library.



Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Odisha with financial assistance from the DFID, IFAD and the WFP. The programme aims at *to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal household are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development.*

To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

- a. build the capacity of marginal groups as individual and grass root institution.
- b. enhance the access of poor tribal people to land water and forest and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways;
- c. encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households;
- d. monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies;
- e. strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively on a participatory mode for poverty reduction with tribal communities;
- f. encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through ensuring that legislation governing control of and access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and

- g. build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a quick pace of development.

The programme started during 2003-04 with support from IFAD, DFID & WFP. This External Aided programme covered 358 MWS in the 30 blocks of 7 south western districts of Odisha namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Gajapati & Nawarangpur. From the leanings and success of the programme, the Govt. of Odisha have up-scaled the same to nearly 585 plus MWS in 9 districts as OTELP Plus. This new programme will be covering 1566 villages and is to be funded out of state plan and other convergence programme.



2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

The implementation programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I covering 19481 households in 390 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations have started, in the new blocks in the Phase-I districts. The total coverage in Phase-II areas of Phase-I districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district also

started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. Currently the programme is in Phase III of implementation. The

details of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and coverage for different phases are presented in the table below.

| Particulars | Phase I (2004-2011) | | Phase II (2008- 2015) | | Total |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal | Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal | Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada | | |
| Districts covered | | | | | 7 |
| Blocks covered | 10 | 9 | 11 | | 30 |
| No. of FNGOs | 12 | 11 | 11 | | 34 |
| No of Micro-watershed | 135 | 113 | 110 | | 358 |
| No of Villages | 390 | 346 | 306 | | 1042 |
| Treatable area (in ha) | 63219.43 | 55904.53 | 56244.32 | | 175368.28 |
| Total households | 19481 | 15129 | 21570 | | 56180 |
| ST Households | 16301 | 10438 | 15462 | | 42201 |
| SC Households | 2360 | 2276 | 3433 | | 8069 |
| BPL Households | 16277 | 10314 | 12883 | | 39474 |
| Landless Households | 4990 | 2935 | 4470 | | 12395 |
| Vulnerable/ destitute Households | 3101 | 1546 | 1474 | | 6121 |

The targeted beneficiaries of the programme in programme villages constitute about 80% of the Schedule Tribe and 15% of Schedule Caste households. About 75% of the targeted households live under Below Poverty Line (BPL). 12395 Households, which is about 24% of the total households are absolute landless household who doesn't have any land for agriculture or homestead. The programme covers 127979 male and 127682 female beneficiaries. The programme conducts well being ranking (WBR) to access the number and position of vulnerable and destitute

households during the planning Phase of the programme. Looking into the WBR results, about 12% of the total households are either vulnerable or destitute households. Most of these households are women headed, widows, and persons with old age or disability. As the programme adopts the complete inclusion strategy the total population of the villages has been included for the proposed interventions.

The new OTELP Plus programme will cover 585 MWS in 32 blocks of 9 districts as per details below:

No of Micro Water Shed taken up under OTELP Plus in different districts

| Sl No | District Name | No of Block | No of FNGO | No of Consortium | No of MWS |
|-------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Malkanagiri | 6 | 10 | 1 | 102 |
| 2 | Koraput | 6 | 9 | 1 | 102 |
| 3 | Nawarangpur | 2 | 4 | 1 | 50 |
| 4 | Gajapati | 5 | 8 | 1 | 80 |
| 5 | Kandhamal | 3 | 5 | 1 | 51 |
| 6 | Kalahandi | 2 | 4 | 0 | 38 |
| 7 | Keonjhar | 2 | 4 | 1 | 53 |
| 8 | Mayurbhanj | 4 | 4 | 0 | 59 |
| 9 | Rayagada | 3 | | | 50 |
| Total | | 33 | 48 | 6 | 585 |

Project Strategy:

- a. Go-NGO partnership and programme implementation through CBOs.
- b. It adopts a Micro-Watershed approach with the objective of holistic tribal development
- c. Well structured institutional mechanism and institutional set up.
- d. The community is at the core of implementation, and awareness & capacity building are given primary importance. All works are executed through the Village Development Committee.
- e. It addresses the basic issues pertaining to the tribal population, especially related to livelihood and natural resource management.
- f. Young dedicated team of professionals with relevant subject expertise and performance evaluation measurement.
- g. Phasing of project with adequate thrust on planning.

- h. Acceptance level of this model of governance is very high among the tribal population.

3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

The programme adopts a public private - community partnership approach in implementation of the programme. In this PPCP mode, Government has taken the role of providing technical assistance and support, where the NGOs play the role of facilitator in capacitating the community and their institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and governance. Community being the primary stakeholders (beneficiary) of the programme plays the role of implementer. They directly plan, execute and monitor the programme activities through their institutions like Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG) and Common Interest Group (CIG). The following table depicts the key roles of each category of stakeholders involved in the process of project implementation.



Micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood has been adopted as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, Gol, to ensure proper alignment of the programme with mainstream development programme. Thus at the micro watershed level (cluster of two to three villages) Village Development Associations (VDA) are constituted. All the adult members of the villages (more particularly the voters) living in the villages located within the micro watershed are the members of the VDA. This VDC is registered under the societies act 1860. The VDA has further

constituted a committee called Village Development Committees (VDC), which is the executive body of the VDA. This committee holds 15 to 20 members comprising of the representatives from all the villages within the micro watershed.

These representatives of VDC/VDA are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG), and Traditional Institutions. The VDC has 50% women representation and representation of the marginalised groups like landless, disabled, widow etc.

| Parameters | Phase-I | Phase-II | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Phase-I Dist | Phase-II Dist |
| No. of VDCs formed and Registered | 135 | 113 | 110 |
| No. of VLSCs formed | 390 | 328 | 289 |
| No. of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee formed | 390 | 328 | 289 |
| % of Women Members in the VDCs | 51.21 | 50.40 | 52.48 |
| % of ST Members in the VDCs | 82.32 | 89.10 | 77.13 |
| % of Landless Members in the VDCs | 17.24 | 18.71 | 21.30 |
| Average attendance in the meetings Men | 65.35 | 81.42 | 61.47 |
| Average attendance in the meetings Women | 52.21 | 80.75 | 82.39 |
| (Source: Project MIS, 2014) | | | |

The VDC select one President and one Secretary among the member who works as office bearers. They look into the day to day affair regarding implementation of the programme, accounts keeping etc. For better implementation of the programme, the VDC selects five youth from their villages who work as village volunteers. They work as community resource person in five areas of livelihoods promotion i.e. Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Water, Book Keeping and Social Mobilization. These village volunteers are trained in their respective subject areas to provide support services to the primary stake holders. For further decentralisation of the process, Village Level Sub Committee (VLSC) has been formed in each village within a micro watershed. The VLSCs are responsible for planning and implementation

of programme activities in their respective villages. They work under the overall coordination of the VDC and works as a subcommittee to deliver the responsibilities of VDC in their villages. For a better governance and delivery system the responsibilities of the social audit of the activities implemented in the programme villages are given to the Palli Sabha of the respective villages. This is a recognised village institution which undertakes social and financial audit of the programme implementation. Under OTELP this Palli Sabha has been given the title of Village Level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee. The programme promotes the monthly meeting of the Palli Sabha (VLSFASC) in each village which reviews the implementation progress.

COMPONENT WISE PROGRESS

4. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT

4.1 Community Empowerment & Management

This is an area where the focus is given in two segments. First is to make the community aware regarding their entitlements, which will subsequently create demand for services, and the second is to improve their capability in implementing the programme as well as other developmental programmes. Thus, to create awareness, series of community mobilization activities have been taken up on various development issues including the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers have been oriented on the expected benefit of these mainstream programmes. Training programmes on tribal rights were organized to sensitize them on their responsibilities to avail the entitled benefits. Similarly, series of human health camps, veterinary camps etc. have been organized. Strengthening of existing SHGs and formation of new SHGs with the left over households was prioritized with campaign mode. Community members were facilitated to draw up the village development and livelihoods plan. Training/ sensitization meetings on land right issues (OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara

etc.) have been organized for all the programme villages. Villagers are also mobilized on the advantages of convergence with the PRIs to ensure continued support from different schemes. Need based exposure visits have been organized at different places for comprehensive understanding.



Similarly, to increase their capability to manage the implementation of the programme various community institutions such as SHG, VDC, VLSC, VSS etc. were also trained on the areas of leadership, group dynamics, accounts, organization- management, managing convergence. The details of the training programmes and other events conducted for during the period are presented.

| Activities | Cumulative training/events organized | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Cumulative up to 13-14 | April- Dec 2014 | Cumulative Total Up to Dec 2014 |
| Community Mobilization (Health, Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health, Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/wall writing etc.) | 5412 | 116 | 5528 |
| Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational, Management etc) | 4987 | 116 | 5103 |
| Training Programme for VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.) | 5715 | 197 | 5912 |
| Total | 16114 | 429 | 16543 |

4.2 Beneficiaries Skill Development:

Livelihood of the poor is primarily dependent on their skill base. They work as labour particularly in

primary sector like agriculture for food production and employment. Besides, they work as unskilled labour in other construction works. The programme has adopted the strategy for adding



new skill and upgrading the existing skill of primary stake holders so as to meet demand employment demand in the local areas. Capacity building inputs under this sub-component include trainings, exposures, demonstration etc. to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the production enhancement components (L&W, Agri, Horti, Pisci-culture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Skill based trainings, exposures, demonstrations etc. are being designed based

on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. Capacity Building inputs under this component will be mostly covered during implementation phase (3-5 yrs) of programme cycle.

Different resource institutes/ organizations and resource persons have been contracted / tied up to take up capacity building activities under different thematic areas as identified jointly by the staff from ITDA and FNGOs. The Resource Centers like Soil Conservation Training Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, ICAR, Semiliguda, Regional Research Technology Transfer Station, (RRTTS), OUAT, Semiliguda, Koraput, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Bhubaneswar, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, OUAT, Community Level Resource Centers(OWDM) and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP programme districts. Besides, Resource Persons from local NGOs and line department has been augmented regularly. The various training programme conducted during 2014-15 are presented in the above table.

| Activities | Cumulative Training & Exposures up to 2013-14 | April-Dec 2014 | Cumulative Total till Dec' 14 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Training and exposure on low cost measures under Land & Water Management | 1600 | 61 | 1661 |
| Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti / PFM | 2552 | 291 | 2843 |
| Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development | 1267 | 118 | 1385 |
| Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities Development | 1610 | 62 | 1672 |
| Vocational Training to Youth | 272 | 42 | 314 |

Skill Development through Placement Linked Vocational Training Programme for Unemployed Youth of OTELP

About 40% of the targeted population under the programme are youth (age group between 15 to 35 years). They are either employed in the agriculture during the season or works as casual labour in the unorganized sector in local suburban

locations. Non availability of skill and relevant information on employment makes this productive age group unemployed or underemployed. With subsistence income from agriculture from their degraded land and marginal farming, produces from forest and occasional income from wage engagement are the means of living for most of these families. As much as 28% of these families



don't own a piece of land, either for homestead or for agriculture. The government defines landless as a family without having one standard acre of agriculture land. In recent years, some of these families have been settled in forest land (which they were cultivating) under the Forest Rights Act 2006. 40% of Youth between the age group of 18 to 35 years of age of total targeted population of OTELP operational area are sometimes seen as disguised unemployed in agricultural field. Therefore, they invariably migrate to urban areas in search of work due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural areas. The school dropout rate in these areas is also alarming. Since the dropout rate is high and these youth lack pure academic qualification, there is a limited scope for employability. Rural youth capital is one of the major inputs for the improvement of the quality of life of the rural community but it is not true when they migrate to other areas to earn a measly income of Rs.50 to 60 per day which becomes difficult for them to meet the basic necessities of life.

Thus, under the sub component of skill up-gradation of the primary stakeholders the programme has targeted the youth (18-35 years) to create human resource for the future. Advance agricultural as well as vocational trainings are provided in order to attract the youth be self employed. This was adopted to reduce the incidence of migration during lean seasons. The basic purposes to upgrade the skills of tribal youths

in various short/long term vocational courses are depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. This will enable them to gain suitable employment or to become self employed. Keeping in view of the emerging need to address the unemployment issue and help the youths to tune up their skill, it was planned to train all the unemployed youth in OTELP areas to in vocational training in phased manner. The strategy has been further concentrated for the youths from the landless families to provide them skill development trainings on various trades like Masonry, Gardener, Grafting, Beekeeping, Mushroom production, Mother Chick Unit & Backyard Poultry, Pisciculture, Housekeeping, Hotel Management, Tractor & Power tiller and 4 wheeler driving, Mobile repair, Computer Training, Welding, Lathe, Tailoring, Plumbing, Carpentry, Weaving etc. Many of these youths are now gainfully self-employed locally and in some nearby townships. During the year 8630 tribal youths from the programme areas were identified to be trained in various trades. All these skilful training programmes are conducted in OTELP districts through the convergence with Odisha SC & SC Finance Development Corporation through their empanelled ITI/ ITC. Besides this, associations of Khadi Village Industries Commission and Odisha State Employment Mission through various employable vocational training are being operational. These candidates are trained in a phased manner at various institutions. In the year 2013-14, 518 candidates were trained in various institutions and trades.

OTELP is conducting these training programmes through convergence with the Odisha Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Financial Development Corporation (OSFDC) through the empanelled training providers. These youth according to their qualification and interest do take part in the training institutions in phased manner depending on the vacancies. This has created a ripple effect with youth from the adjoining villages demanding vocational training with a view to enhance their

employable skill. Out of 10,013 nos. of unemployed youth identified from OTELP operational areas with proper counseling & trades of interest, at present a total of 2794

unemployed youth so far have been trained. Details of the training programme are given in the following table district wise.

OTELP VOCATIONAL TRAINING-Trained Status-December,2014

| ITDA | Trades | No. of Candidates Trained |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nawarangpur | Domestic BPO | 10 |
| | Desktop and Laptop Maintenance | 36 |
| | Driving | 175 |
| | Security Guard | 7 |
| | Data Entry Operator | 46 |
| | Electrician | 13 |
| | Tailoring | 21 |
| | Mason | 54 |
| | Plastic Processing Operator | 12 |
| | Total | 374 |
| Gunupur | Domestic BPO | 1 |
| | Desktop and Laptop Maintenance | 14 |
| | Driving | 30 |
| | Electrical and Electronic Home Appliances | 6 |
| | Tailoring | 51 |
| | Mobile repairing | 3 |
| | Welding | 33 |
| | Electrician | 42 |
| | Fitter | 2 |
| Total | 182 | |
| Th.Rampur | Tailoring | 11 |
| | Driving | 12 |
| | Nursing | 5 |
| | Total | 28 |
| Malkangiri | Driving | 43 |
| | Tailoring | 85 |
| | Brick Making | 178 |
| | Mason | 230 |
| | Grafter | 30 |
| | Petty Contractor | 39 |
| | Total | 605 |
| Koraput | Security Guard | 55 |
| | Driving | 67 |
| | Mason | 7 |
| | Desktop and Laptop Maintenance | 22 |
| | Electrician | 54 |
| | Electrical and Electronic Home Appliances | 14 |
| | Tailoring | 123 |
| | Petty Contractor | 83 |
| | Total | 425 |
| | Security Guard | 34 |
| | Driving | 180 |
| | Data Entry Operator | 69 |
| | Tailoring | 91 |

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Paralakhemundi | Fitter | 26 |
| | Mobile repairing | 2 |
| | Electrician | 62 |
| | Domestic BPO | 12 |
| | Nursing | 16 |
| | Mason | 2 |
| | Plastic Processing Operator | 22 |
| | Welder | 4 |
| | Tally | 3 |
| | Beauty Care | 3 |
| | Hospitality Management | 10 |
| | Total | 536 |
| Balliguda | Data Entry Operator | 300 |
| | Fitter | 49 |
| | Welding | 61 |
| | Desktop and Laptop Maintenance | 12 |
| | Domestic BPO | 15 |
| | Driving | 157 |
| | Electrician | 15 |
| | Tailoring | 35 |
| | Total | 644 |
| Grand Total | 2794 | |

Capacity Building for staff of FNGOs and other Support Agencies

FNGO, ITDA and local Govt. institutions plays key role in facilitating the process of programme implementation with the community. Regular updation of skill, information and knowledge is essential for these staff in their respective subjects for ensuring better facilitation by them. Besides, regular orientation and training on programme perspective, participatory development etc. are essential to make these staff understand the concept of the programme, its implementation processes, objectives and expected outcomes. The PSU has organized number of exposure visit for staff of ITDA and

FNGO to ICRISAT, WOTR, MYRADA, WASSAN, BAIF and other Grassroots Institutes and IFAD assisted programmes for different thematic aspects of programme components. Exposure to the old programme villages were organized to ensure proper understanding of the modalities of community driven implementation of the programme. Training programme on various cross cutting subjects such as Communication, Micro Level Planning, Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management etc for the staff of ITDAs and FNGOs were also organized by the PSU on regular intervals. The details of training organized during last one year of time period to various facilitating agencies are given in the table below:

| Types of Training | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| No. of Trainings for FNGO staff | 359 | 24 | 383 |
| No. of training on Community Mobilization and Institution Building for FNGO Staff | 389 | 1 | 390 |
| Training for line Dept. Staff /Support Organizations | 192 | 4 | 196 |
| Total : | 940 | 29 | 969 |

5. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Land & Water Management

The livelihood enhancement component of the programme addresses issues on poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods as the way to help and encourage people dependent on natural resources. Understanding how and why rural people change their income generating activities is the key to developing effective strategies to support the targeted beneficiaries. However, the strategies adopted are understood by the beneficiaries and they assist the process with the objective of ensuring sustainability. The factors to be taken care of are too complex, ranging from the relative low productivity of the local area, to levels of risk, security and education, as well as the nature of local production, markets and demand. Systematic approaches to identify and promote alternative incomes have commenced. It is important that these approaches recognize that change in rural livelihoods is not so much a periodic phenomenon but an ongoing process. It is clear that both general development programmes and targeted support for the poor can pave the way for the poor to help themselves get out of poverty.

The livelihood basket of the poor is partly filled in by wage income, subsistence agriculture and forest. Thus effort has been made during the year to invest upon these resources which not only provide immediate wage employment but also improve these resources resulting in improved income in the long run along with ecological balance. With a food security of about 4 to 6 months per year, it is an ongoing effort to provide income in terms of cash and food grain resulting in improved availability of food and purchasing power.

5.1.1 Development of cultivable land

About 60% of the cultivable lands in the programme area are high land and 20% are medium land. Tribal people cultivate Paddy, Niger, Millets, Maize and Mustard etc. in these lands. The productivity of these lands is poor as most of these lands are unbunded. The farmers cultivate in these lands with a high risk due to erratic rainfall, soil loss, nutrient deficiencies, lack of irrigation etc., resulting in poor crop husbandry by them. The farmers get about 25-30% of their income from these lands, which are more than 80% of the total cultivated land in OTELP villages. Besides, crops grown in these patches are cash crops and also content nutritional values, it is important to treat these lands to increase its productivity.

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund | ha. | 8242 | 11 | 8253 |
| 2 | 30x40 Model | ha. | 526 | - | 526 |
| 3 | 5% Model | nos. | 578 | - | 578 |
| 4 | Terracing | ha. | 71 | - | 71 |
| 5 | Land Leveling | ha. | 1575 | 22 | 1597 |

The programme has facilitated the farmers to construct bunds and 30 x 40 models, 5 % models, terraces, levelling of these lands to retain fertile top soil and moisture. The farmers are also facilitated to grow some crops over the bund to stabilise these and in return get some income.

Now farmers are also facilitated to produce compost and use it as fertiliser in these lands to increase productivity.

The details of the interventions made for development of these lands are given in the table.

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Checkdam (New) | nos. | 498 | 52 | 550 |
| 2 | Checkdam (Renovation) | nos. | 16 | - | 16 |
| 3 | Diversion Weir (New) | nos. | 167 | 14 | 181 |
| 4 | Diversion Weir (Renovation) | nos. | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| 5 | Diversion based irrigation structure (piped) | nos. | 60 | 8 | 68 |
| 6 | Lift Irrigation projects (river/open source/borewell/dugwell) | nos. | 439 | 7 | 446 |
| 7 | Field Canal/Earthen Canal (New) | nos. | 378 | 3 | 381 |
| 8 | Field Canal/Earthen Canal (Renovation) | nos. | 176 | - | 176 |
| 9 | Masonry canal (new) | nos. | 416 | 2 | 418 |
| 10 | Masonry canal (renovation) | nos. | 466 | - | 466 |
| 11 | Water Harvesting Structure/Irrigation tank (New) | nos. | 590 | 6 | 596 |
| 12 | Water Harvesting Structure/Irrigation tank (Renovation) | nos. | 91 | 10 | 101 |
| 13 | Farm Pond | nos. | 1233 | 7 | 1240 |
| 14 | Percolation tank/sunken pond | nos. | 183 | 1 | 184 |
| 15 | Irrigation well/chuan (open) | nos. | 1163 | 93 | 1256 |
| 16 | Hydrant project for upland irrigation & domestic use | nos. | 21 | - | 21 |
| 17 | Renovation of Open well dug well | nos. | 277 | 3 | 280 |

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD) | nos. | 80649 | 53 | 80702 |
| 2 | Masonry Gully Plug/ Gabions | nos. | 24 | 5 | 29 |
| 3 | Masonry Drop Structure | nos. | 882 | 54 | 936 |
| 4 | Nalla Bank Stabilisation/Steram Bank Erosion Control | nos. | 17 | - | 17 |
| 5 | Retaining wall/ Guard wall (Masonry) | nos. | 247 | 19 | 266 |
| 6 | Retaining Wall/ Guard Wall (Dry) | nos. | 71 | 26 | 97 |

5.1.2 Water Resources Development

All the medium and high land in the programme areas are non-irrigated and solely depend upon the rainfall for cultivation. There are number of perennial streams available in these locations and also the area receives annual rainfall of 1400 mm or more. However, the rainfall is highly erratic and the number of rainy days per year is decreasing gradually. This is resulting in uncertainty of crop production and yield. To mitigate the situation, rain water conservation





and utilisation of water from perennial streams during stress period with prolonged dry spell in kharif has been adopted as a strategy by the programme. As part of this strategy various types of water bodies are created along with irrigation structures. Water bodies are to provide protective irrigation during kharif. The irrigations structures such as diversion wires, check dam, canal etc. are constructed/renovated to ensure protective irrigation during kharif and also support post rain crops cultivated by farmers. These interventions are resulted in increase in cropping intensity and volume of production. There are evidences of crop diversification and improved cropping practices due to additional irrigation facility.

5.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Development

5.2.1. Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Odisha is an agrarian state with Agriculture & Animal husbandry contributing 17.18% (2012-13) to Gross State Domestic Product. It provides employment & sustenance, directly or indirectly to more than 60% of the population & forms the single largest employment sector of the state. Agriculture economy being basic livelihood provider to masses has to be understood not only in terms of its productivity but also in terms of its sustainability. Priority has been given for household level food security through land use planning of different land capability classes:

Key activities through programme initiation:

5.2.2. Cropping Strategy:

a. Diversification of Cropping :

Major thrust has been given on mitigation of moisture stress or drought condition and to grow non-paddy crops in the rainfed up land. Crops like coarse cereals (Maize, Jowar, Ragi & Minor millets), Pulses (Pigeon pea, Black gram, Cowpea, Horse gram), Oil seeds (Groundnut, Niger), Vegetables, Tuber crops, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric) are promoted alone or in combination instead of paddy crop. 1620 ha of upland paddy area has been diverted to non paddy crops by 7133 farmers in different programme districts during 2014.



b. Inter Cropping system

Two or more crops are promoted simultaneously in same piece of land under rainfed high lands for acting as an insurance against the crop failure. A combination of legume & cereal crops (pigeon pea





+ paddy in 2:5 ratio) are promoted as this system reduces input of nitrogen and give partial substitution of paddy wherever, farmers insist for paddy. Besides other inter cropping systems like pigeon pea + ragi (2:4), maize + cowpea (2:2), yam + maize (1:2) and maize + runner bean (2:2) have been promoted for giving higher income in aberrant weather, in the non irrigated highlands instead of mixing 4-5 crops and going for mixed cropping by the farmers traditionally. 2112 ha of upland area covering 8613 farmers in different programme districts have been up scaled during rainy season, 2014.

c. Sequential Cropping:

In sequential cropping ,two or more crops are promoted in same piece of land in succession one after another. Farming system & location wise details are placed below:

Under rain-fed ecosystem:- This is decided as per availability of length of growing period (length of rainy season + period for which stored soil moisture meets the crop water requirement after cessation of the rainy season). Field pea /black gram / mustard / chickpea is promoted after paddy in medium and lowlands instead of keeping fallow of the lands after harvest of Kharif paddy for increasing income at household level. Besides mustard/ black gram/ kulthi is also grown after harvest of kharif maize. Field pea/ black gram is also sown 15-20 days before harvesting of medium land paddy in the programme areas of Kalahandi, Koraput & other districts. In such situation, after

harvest of the kharif paddy the field pea crop is successfully grown under residual soil moisture condition. The above 2nd crops under rain-fed situation are harvested successfully availing residual moisture and few showers of rain in the post rainy season and farmers get additional income from these crops. 8326 farmers of OTELP areas taken up 2nd crop in an area of 2856 ha in the rainfed ecosystem during post rainy season 2014.

Under irrigated ecosystem:- Irrigation facilities have been developed in most of the villages through interventions under land and water management component. The popular two crop patterns in the programme areas are: rice-mustard/black gram/vegetables/chick pea, monsoon potato-winter vegetables, kharif tomato/ cauliflower./cabbage/radish-winter vegetables, maize - vegetables/mustard. Besides three crop patterns like rice - vegetable - vegetable and vegetable - vegetable - vegetable are also done in Koraput and other areas. Based on the experience of previous years 7200 farmers have taken up 2nd crop/3rd crop in an area of 1756 ha in the irrigated ecosystem during post rainy season 2014 .

d. Introduction of new crops and varieties

New crops and improved varieties of Paddy (Khandagiri, Lalat, Naveen, Swarna, Jajati, MTU 1010, Surendra sahabhagi), Maize (Navjot), Ragi (Bhairabi) Pigeon pea (Asha), Chick pea (ICC37 (desi) & KAK 2 (kabuli)), Black gram (PU94-2), Ground nut (Devi), Niger (GA-10), Turmeric (Lakadong), Elephant foot yam (Gajendra), Pineapple (Queen), Orange flesh sweet potato, Brinjal (Green star,Blue star), Off season cauliflower (Pusa early, Pusa deepali), Offseason cabbage (Konark, Deepa), Runner bean (Pottangi local, Udayagiri local, Radish (Pusa Chetki), Tomato (Utkal Pallavi, Utkal Dipit ,Utkal Kumari), Okra (Utkal Gourav), Chilly (var - Utkal Abha), Monsoon potato (var- Kufri Jyoti), Onion (var: Nasik red, Agri found light red) have been promoted in the programme areas.

The details of areas under introduction of new crops during 2014 are as follows:

| Sl No | New crop | Area (ha) | Farmer (nos) |
|-------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Paddy | 1320 | 3690 |
| 2 | Ragi | 1691 | 5990 |
| 3 | Niger | 2618 | 4090 |
| 4 | Sunflower | 410 | 1512 |
| 5 | Mustard | 1150 | 3043 |
| 6 | Yam | 136 | 4522 |
| 7 | Elephant foot yam | 60 | 2500 |
| 8 | Turmeric | 170 | 7533 |
| 9 | Monsoon Potato | 84 | 2100 |
| 10 | Onion | 340 | 7605 |
| 11 | Radish | 278 | 6200 |
| 12 | Chilly | 34 | 1700 |
| | Total | 8291 | 50485 |



5.2.3. Informal seed production and linkage with village seed banks

Farmers have realized that productivity of different crops increase significantly due to use of quality seeds. Basing on the learning experience of the previous years, a systematic programme was drawn up for informal seed production during Kharif, 2014 and linking the same to village seed bank. The idea of operationalisation of the concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Accordingly, 45 village level seed banks were established during 2013-14. 1356 qtls of seeds (paddy 1192 qtls, Ragi 50 qtls., Niger 76 qtls., Kodo 38 qtls.) were procured by women SHGs of village level seed banks from the seed growers & sold to 6860 farmers after processing, bagging and stitching of the bags. New 20 kg capacity HDPE bags were used for the purpose of packing of paddy seeds where as new 4 Kg capacity cloth bags were used for packing ragi & niger seeds.

5.2.4. Vermi composting (Recycling wastes into valuable organic fertilizers):

214 Vermi compost units were established and 56220 kg vermin compost produced in different programme areas as stated below during 2014.

| ITDA | Unit (no) | Quantity (kg) |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Koraput | 45 | 15120 |
| Paralakhemundi | 15 | 4100 |
| Nawarangpur | 154 | 37000 |
| Total | 214 | 56220 |

5.2.5 Promotion of farm mechanization:

Farm mechanization is the process of using Agricultural Machineries for increasing production & productivity of land, return & profitability to the farmer and comfort & safety by timeliness of operation, saving labour requirement, cropping intensity and reduction in human drudgery. In OTELP, Farm Mechanization is taken up by way of owning Agricultural Machineries (Tractor, Power tiller & other equipments) by SHGs. These

machineries are being utilized for summer ploughing & other agricultural operations on custom hiring to fellow farmers. This has been introduced as an income generating activities of SHGs. Summer ploughing helps to kill weeds hibernating insects and disease causing organisms by exposing the soil to summer heat. Besides summer ploughing improves soil structure due to alternate drying and cooling. Soil permeability is increased by breaking the compacted layers. For owning tractor, power tiller and other implements / equipments, the source of funding is from contribution by the SHGs, assistance under SCA to TSP and subsidy from Agriculture Department.



So far 56 SHGs have owned 49 (Koraput 7+Paralakhemundi 6+Balligdua3+Th.Rampur 7+Nawarangpur 23 + Malkangiri 2 + Gunupur 1) power tillers and 7 (Balliguda 5 + Nawarangpur 2) tractors by end of 2014. These are used on custom hiring for fellow farmers.

On an average each SHG has earned a net profit of Rs.19,258.00 during 2014.

5.2.6 Practice of low cost technology:

Ploughing across the slope, Summer ploughing, seed treatment, timely sowing & planting, growing of short duration variety of crops in upland & medium lands, application of organic manure (vermin compost / green manuring), use of bio-fertilizers, pest surveillance & identification of beneficial's, preparation of neem seed extract solution & its application against pest, use of bio-pesticides & micro-nutrients are low cost technologies & had no environmental hazards, thus accepted by the farmers. The details of practice of low cost technology during 2014 are as follows.

| Sl No | Low cost technology | Area (ha) | Farmer (Nos) |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | Summer ploughing | 13120 | 8212 |
| 2 | Ploughing across slope | 1402 | 3678 |
| 3 | Seed treatment | 2712 | 9872 |
| 4 | Timely sowing / planting | 7363 | 10233 |
| 5 | Green manuring | 210 | 965 |
| 6 | Bio-fertilizer application | 1480 | 19121 |
| 7 | Mulching | 523 | 6832 |

5.2.7 Ragi Development

Ragi is a popular crop in the tribal areas as because it provides a major part of food security to them. It is also highly nutritious. In the programme areas of Kalahandi, Koraput, Gajapati districts the tribal mostly consume Ragi at least once or twice daily.



Bhairabi variety of Ragi developed and released by State Agriculture University, Bhubaneswar gives on an average 40 - 50% higher yield than the traditional varieties during 2014. The Bhairabi variety of ragi has been taken up in OTELP areas in 924 ha covering 4215 famers.

5.2.8 Cultivation of Hybrid Maize

In OTELP programme areas through convergence with RKVY Hybrid maize taken up by 9218 farmers in an area of 5117 ha during 2014 Kharif.

5.2.9 System of Rice Intensification (SRI) & Line Transplanting of Paddy SRI :

Innovation in the agricultural sector can come from a variety of sources. SRI is a fascinating case of rural innovation that has been developed outside the formal rice research establishment. This has been taken up in an area of 450 ha covering 788 farmers during 2014.

Many farmers have felt that there is increase of root system in both volume and weight and increase of tillers. The ultimate result is increase of productivity by 20-25 % compared to traditional practice.



Line transplanting of Paddy

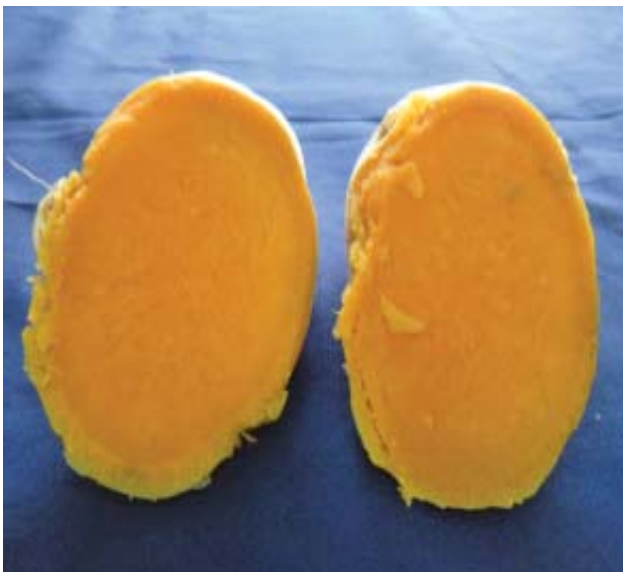
This has been taken up in an area of 4748 ha covering 5660 farmers during 2014 Kharif. The details are as follows.

| ITDA | Area (Ha) | No of farmers |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Koraput | 818 | 622 |
| Paralakhemundi | 1260 | 965 |
| Balliguda | 270 | 700 |
| Th.Rampur | 320 | 510 |
| Nawarangpur | 710 | 1100 |
| Malkangiri | 940 | 1230 |
| Gunupur | 430 | 533 |
| Total | 4748 | 5660 |

The productivity is also increased by 20-25 % like SRI compared to traditional practice.

5.2.10 Growing of Orange flesh sweet potato:

Sweet potato is an important crop taken up for food, feed and raw materials for industries. Vines can be used as fodder for cattle during off season. Malnutrition is a serious threat to health & productivity of people in most of the tribal areas. Vitamin A deficiency increases the risk of night blindness. One possible solution for addressing vitamin A deficiency is through a food based approach using orange-fleshed sweet potato as an inexpensive source of beta-carotene (the precursor to vitamin A). Access to planting materials for orange-fleshed sweet potato is a challenge for growers. There is a need for rapid multiplication method and the establishment of community nurseries to meet the demand of the community. An area of 19.5 ha was covered by 178 farmers during 2014 as detailed below.



| ITDA | Area (Ha) | No of farmers |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Koraput | 12.5 | 90 |
| Paralakhemundi | 7 | 88 |
| Total | 19.5 | 178 |

5.2.11 Backyard Kitchen Gardening for nutrition and supplementary income:

Back yard kitchen garden (Home garden) generally referred to the gardens occupying a small area located near the residence used mainly for vegetables required daily for the kitchen. Fresh fruits and vegetable from home garden provide carbo hydrate, proteins, vitamins, minerals & fats that are essential to our body. Hence home garden provides convenient and economic source of nutritious and balance diet for the rural and tribal family. Cultivation of improved vegetables are taken up in the backyards during 2014 covering 5272 households to meet the nutritional requirement of the tribal families.

5.2.12 Poly House :

Crops/Seedlings are grown in protected environment. Hence poly green house regulates temperature, ventilation, light intensity, humidity etc & facilitates for raising of quality seedlings. 39 poly nurseries each 160 m² area have been functional in OTELP Programme areas. Programme staff facilitates Women SHGs for procurement of quality seeds for raising seedlings in the poly



houses and supply the same to the farmers. On an average, each women SHG has got a net profit varies from of Rs.14000 to Rs. 21000 by selling vegetable seedlings from one poly house.

5.3.1 IMPACT OF IFAD ASSISTED SCAMPIS -Micro Irrigation Project

The project successfully demonstrated the improved water use efficiency in enhancing productivity of vegetable and other crops in 469 villages of programme areas of Gajapati and Koraput district by providing 15105 units of micro irrigation system covering 11500 households. The upscaling programme during 2014 is given below:

| ITDA | No of micro irrigation kits used | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Bucket kit | Drip kit | Treadle pump |
| Koraput | 147 | 161 | 48 |
| Paralakhemundi | 760 | 608 | 852 |
| Total | 907 | 769 | 900 |

5.3.2 Enhancing livelihood of tribal through Gravity based drip irrigation for vegetable cultivation on raised beds.

The agro climatic zone of the programme areas of OTELP is very much suitable for vegetable cultivation especially off-season vegetables. Vegetables are low in fat but content good amounts of vitamins and minerals. The tribal farmers of the programme areas mostly do not take required quantities of vegetables. Many tribal farmers consume only carbohydrates for which there is acute mal nutrition. Emphasis has been given for production of vegetables. Productivity & profitability from vegetable cultivation is increased by use of low pressure drip irrigation system as compared to traditional flood irrigation. Poly house is very suitable to provide favorable climate for germination of seeds and protection of seedlings from adverse weather conditions and quality seedlings are raised. Considering the above facts 2257 farmers each with having 1000 M2 area have taken up commercial vegetable cultivation in the raised beds after laying pressure compensated drip kits.



| ITDA | No. of Functional Drip |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Koraput | 870 |
| Paralakhemundi | 222 |
| Balliguda | 579 |
| Th.Rampur | 208 |
| Nawarangpur | 178 |
| Gunupur | 200 |
| Total | 2257 |

502 farmers of OTELP areas have taken up commercial cultivation of vegetables with trellis. The ITDA wise detail as indicated



| ITDA | No. of Functional Trellis |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Paralakhemundi | 87 |
| Balliguda | 165 |
| Th. Rampur | 82 |
| Nawarangpur | 40 |
| Malkanagiri | 65 |
| Gunupur | 63 |
| Total | 502 |

The achievements of the few farmers under the above programme are placed below:

| Name of the Grower | Village/ District | Crop | Yield obtain from 1000sqmt in qtl. | Average sale rate(Rs) in Kg | Net amount (Rs.) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Thabira Bharta | Sirisiguda Papadahandi Nawarangpur | Chilly | 13.00(green) | 20-30 | 26500 |
| | | | 1.00(dry) | | |
| Sadasenapati | Gullel | L finger | 10 | 20-30 | 20000 |
| | Semeliguda | | | | |
| | Koraput | | | | |
| Dayanidhi pujari | Gullel | Bitter gourd | 6.4 | 25-30 | 16000 |
| | Semeliguda | | | | |
| | Koraput | | | | |
| Arjuna Bathra | Jabaguda | Chilly | 12 | 15-30 | 23000 |
| | Nawarangpur | Brinjal | | | |
| Pipa Hikaka | Begalguduri | Tamato | 25 | 20-25 | 30400 |
| | Bissamcuttack | Brinjal | | | |
| | | Bittergourd | | | |
| Nikapoki Hikaka | Jambuguda | Tamato | 20 | 20-25 | 18940 |
| | Bissamcuttack | Brinjal | | | |
| Rasa Pradhan | Gudrumla | Cabage | 20 | 15-20 | 24000 |
| | Balliguda | | | | |

Vegetable cooperatives facilitated the vegetable growers for market linkage in Bissamkatak & Balliguda areas through producer co-operative. Two sale centre was opened at Balliguda of Kandhamal & Bissamkatak of Rayagada district for sale of vegetable like cabbage, tomato,

cauliflower & beans directly by the famers eliminating middleman. 21 no. of aggregation centre & 6 no. of vegetable co-operative are in progress for providing market linkage to the vegetable growers of Koraput, Balliguda, Nawarangpur & Gunupur OTELP areas.



5.3.3 RKVY

On the basis of the learning of 2012-13 & 2013-14, a project on Supplementing Livelihood option in OTELP programme through field base cropping

with a financial out lay of cost of Rs.501 lakh has been implemented in the programme areas of OTELP under RKVY during 2014-15. The detail demonstration programme as indicated below:

| Crop demonstration | No. of Households | Unit area in Sq.m | Area (ha) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| i) Bio-diversity conservation of traditional crops | | | |
| Paddy | 640 | 1000 | 64.0 |
| Ragi | 510 | 1000 | 51.0 |
| Nutritious cereals & Lesser millet | 370 | 1000 | 37.0 |
| Pulses | 155 | 1000 | 15.5 |
| Total | 1675 | | 167.5 |
| ii) Replication & upscaling of best practices | | | |
| Ragi | 1030 | 1000 | 103.0 |
| Oil seeds -Niger | 280 | 1000 | 28.0 |
| Oil seeds - Mustard | 600 | 1000 | 60.0 |
| Total | 1910 | | 191 |
| iii) Tuber crops | | | |
| Elephant foot yam | 522 | 100 | 5.22 |
| Total | 522 | | 5.22 |
| iv) Organic spices | | | |
| Turmeric | 3395 | 200 | 67.9 |
| Chilly | 1700 | 200 | 34.0 |
| Onion | 4500 | 200 | 90.0 |
| Total | 9595 | | 191.9 |
| v) Vegetables including off season vegetables | | | |
| Brinjal | 4000 | 400 | 160.0 |
| Tomato | 3970 | 400 | 158.8 |
| Radish | 4057 | 400 | 162.28 |
| Potato (Monsoon) | 2100 | 400 | 84.0 |
| Total | 14127 | | 565.08 |
| vi) Crop demonstration programme for Poorest of the Poor (PoP) | | | |
| Paddy & Ragi | 900 | 4000 | 360.0 |
| Total | 900 | | 360.0 |
| A. Grand total (i to vi) | 28729 | | 1480.7 |

Capacity building

Trainers training of Agriculture Experts of ITDAs and Livelihood Experts at FNGO level were done on production technology of tuber crops, organic spices and vegetables at CTCRI / CHES, Bhubaneswar

At village level 4500 farmers & farm women have been trained on improved technology of

different crops taken up under RKVY through 150 training camps. The scientists from ICAR Institute & SAU, senior specialists from Agriculture Deptt. & retired scientist / specialist on the relevant subject imparted the training. 20 nos. exposure visit programme to RCCTCRI & CHES was organize & 320 nos. farmers have been participated.

5.3.4 Promotion of WADI Model of Orchard

A fruit based agro-forestry system of plantation under upland situation comprises of a combination of perennial & annual plant species in same piece of land for maximum productivity from the unit area. Fruit trees like mango, cashew, litchi, orange etc are sufficient enough in providing higher economic return even under stress conditions as compared to annual crops like paddy, pulses, oil seeds & even vegetable and spices. The different combination of fruit species covered under the programme areas are mango + cashew & Mango pure crops. The programme was converse with MGNREGS. The ITDA wise achievements during 2014-15 are as follows:

| ITDA | New plantations during 2014-15 (area in Ha.) |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Koraput | 123 |
| Paralakhemundi | 360 |
| Balliguda | 126 |
| Th. Rampur | 46 |
| Nawarangpur | 218 |
| Total | 873 |

5.3.5. Inter cropping in WADI

1151 WADI farmers have taken up intercropping with vegetables and spices in the programme areas or OTELP during 2014-15. On an average each WADI farmer has got a net profit of Rs.5250.

6.1 LIVESTOCK AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

In OTELP operation villages about 75% households are below the poverty line (BPL) & 24% are absolute landless. These tribal families depend on subsistence agriculture. OTELP adopts micro watersheds as a unit of planning & implementation with community participation for livelihood promotion including farm, off farm & nonfarm enterprise interventions. The income from traditional agriculture being low due to seasonal (rain fed) is unable to provide full employment for working class. The major issues for the poor & landless tribal are food security & risk spreading

through subsidiary income. Therefore, there is dependency on non-farm activities like poultry & goatery for supplementary income. Backyard poultry farming requiring hardly any infrastructure set-up is a potent tool for upliftment of the poorest of the poor. Small-scale poultry production through individual broiler farming also has the potential to stimulate economic growth of resource poor households. In order to overcome this problem, it may be necessary to take up scientific rural poultry production by introduction of low input technology dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming so as to meet the requirement of the rural sector where the poultry farming constitute a source of subsidiary occupation, generating subsistence income to boost the nutritional standards, income levels and health of rural masses.

The income from this activity, equivalent to 200 wage days reduces outward migration and helps the family to invest in existing resources-most notably in her land (arable or homestead) further augmenting the sufficiency in the hither to deficit house hold.

Looking into vast scope of Poultry farming both in terms of backyard poultry farming with low input technology & dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming amongst the rural poor & tribal families in OTELP operational area, poultry was taken as focused livelihood intervention in OTELP operational area with the assistance under SCA to TSP & SCA to SCSP. The intervention were as follows:

- ◆ Establishment of day old chick rearing units (mother units) by the women SHGs.
- ◆ Backyard poultry & Duckery farming by the tribal families
- ◆ Improved broiler & layer farming by the individual tribal families

The programme also focused on goat rearing and pisci-culture in an improved manner for sustainable livelihood of the tribal farmers in OTELP blocks of tribal districts of the state. Each of these programme are elaborated below:

6.2.1 Establishment of day old chick rearing units (mother units) by the women SHGs:

As the day old chicks are vulnerable to predators in free range conditions, the day old chick rearing units were established so as to rear the day old chicks in a reasonably controlled conditions with proper brooding facility, balanced feeding, vaccination & medication up to 28-30 days and thereafter provided individual tribal households to be reared in open range conditions. The poultry birds Vanaraja, Colour plus, Rainbooster & Kuroiler etc are reared under backyard poultry programme . They are multi coloured birds with high egg laying capacity like exotic layers and high weight gain like those of broilers. The SHG managing the mother chick unit for a period of 28 days makes an additional income of Rs. 9000 to 10000 per cycle & there by a SHG receives an additional income of Rs. 45000 to 50000 per annum in 5 cycles. As on 31st December,2014, 93 Nos of



Mother Chick Units are functional under OTELP operational area and equivalent no.i.e. 93 nos of MCUs established in Non-OTELP villages within the jurisdiction of 9 ITDAs of ST & SC Development Department totalling to 186 nos.of Mother Chick Units.

6.2.2 Improved Broiler Farming:

Under rural poultry farming , improved broiler farming has been introduced by individual tribal households in small units of 400 chicks capacity. The tribal family is provided assistance to build a shed of 400 sq.ft. for rearing 400 nos day old broiler chicks (Cobb 400) for a period of 35 to 40 days. Efforts are also made to build the capacity of the tribal famers in shed management, chick management, feeding, vaccination & water management etc. 380 nos. individual broiler units are already in place and functioning as on 31st March, 2014.Each tribal family earns an average additional income of Rs.4000/- per cycle and thus earns Rs.20,000/-per annum from this livelihood activity by devoting 1 to 2 hours per day. In addition to this the Poultry Co-operative also transfers a part of its profit as dividend at the end of the financial year as per quantity of chicken supplied to the Co-Operative. The poultry Co-Operative has passed on Rs.2/- per Kg as additional incentive to the members managing broiler units. The improved poultry farming (Broilers) is facilitated by SwornaJyoti Womens' Poultry Co-Operative Federation Ltd.(SWPCFL).The Federation provides the backward & forward linkages for broiler farming through its district level co-operatives in ITDAs Koraput , Nawarangapur & Gunupur. The following no of broiler units have been established as on 31st December,2014 in the ITDAs mentioned below:



| Sl.No. | Name of the ITDA | No. of Broiler Units (400 chicks'capacity) established. |
|--------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Koraput | 150 |
| 2 | Gunupur | 50 |
| 3 | Nawarangpur | 198 |
| | Total | 398 |

6.2.3 Supply of Chickens to ITDA Schools:

The quality chickens are supplied by the poultry Co-operative & the SHGs to the residential school hostels of ITDAs & Ashram Schools of the ST & SC Development Deptt. on regular basis at weekly intervals. As per norm each schoolchildren staying in the residential hostel is provided 100gms chicken once in a week and eggs twice in a week. Out of this 216 nos of ITDA residential schools with student strength of 30,709 are provided chickens once in a week preferably on Sunday. By promotion of poultry activities as an important livelihood intervention, this has not only increased the

per capita income of the tribal families but also provided nutritional supplement to the poor tribal household and high quality protein rich diet to the school going children. The priority has been given for supply of quality chickens to the ITDA residential school hostels on regular basis. This initiative would ensure high quality protein rich diet to the school going children. The protein consumption in the tribal family would also increase and the poultry enterprise will provide a sustainable livelihood for the poor landless, small and marginal farmers of the tribal areas of Odisha. The numbers of ITDA Schools being supplied chickens are as follows:

| Sl.No. | Name of the ITDA | No. of ITDA schools supplied with chicken |
|--------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Koraput | 43 |
| 2 | Gunupur | 106 |
| 3 | Nawarangpur | 37 |
| 4 | Malkangiri | 12 |
| 5 | Paralalkhemundi | 13 |
| 6 | Th.Rampur | 5 |
| | Total | 216 |

6.2.4 Establishment of Vanaraja Layers Parent Stock Farm:

In order to meet the demand of day old chicks for the Mother Chick Units, fund has been sanctioned under SCA to TSP during 2011-12 through the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. for establishment of Vanaraja Parent Stock farm with a capacity to rear 16000 Vanaraja layers out of the incentive grant of Rs.238.38 lakhs under ITDA, Koraput. An area measuring 28.00 acres in village Dimiriput of Koraput block has been provided with advance possession in favour of ITDA, Koraput and the civil works is in full wing. Further Rs.102.58 lakhs has also been sanctioned under article 275 by MoTA

during 2013-14 for establishment of a Goat Breeding cum Training Centre at the same place. The construction of the parent stock layer farm is in full swing.

6.2.5 Poultry Co-operatives:

The SwornaJyoti Women's Poultry Co-operative Federation Ltd.(SWPCFL), with its office at Jeypore, Koraput and HARSHA TRUST have made agreement with OTELP and the ITDAs to look after the poultry and Goatery activities being established in the tribal districts of Koraput, Nawarangapur & Rayagada and provide the backyard and forward linkages to the tribal families

rearing broilers as well as Vanaraja /Kuroilers/ Rain booster variety poultry birds under backyard poultry farming. The Federation through its district level poultry co-operatives provides the day old chicks, feed, medicines, and vaccines at the doorstep apart from providing the marketing facility to the beneficiaries. There is a plan to promote poultry cooperative in each OTELP functional district. The SWPCFL has also been entrusted to facilitate poultry & goatery projects in ITDA, Koraput, Nawarangapur sanctioned under SCA to TSP during 2014-15. Mean while a Poultry company has been established namely "Kandhamal Poultry Development Corporation Ltd. (KPDCL) registered under Company Act during May, 2012 under ITDA, Balliguda in the district of Kandhamal. Similarly, Odisha State Poultry products Co-Operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (OPOLFED) is facilitating rural backyard & layer poultry farming under ITDA, Parlakhemundi in Gajapati District since 2013-14 onwards.



Duck rearing (Indian Runner) gives on an average 150 to 200 eggs per year has also been started as a pilot project in the night shelters established under backyard poultry programme covering 79 nos. of households under ITDA, Koraput. The result from this activities quite encouraging as the tribal family earns an additional income of Rs.50/- to Rs.60/- per day by selling duck eggs. Therefore it has been proposed to cover 172 nos. of SC households under duckery programme during 2014-15 out of SCA to SCSP. The poultry cooperative has also placed advance with Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), Govt. of India,

Bhubaneswar & State poultry breeding farm, Chipilima, Sambalpur to supply 20,000 nos. of day old Khaki Campbell ducklings by March, 2015. This variety of ducks (Khaki Campbell) gives on an average 250 to 340 eggs per year.



The SWPCFL has also started layer farming in the individual broiler units of 400 sqft. in 7 tribal households under ITDA, Koraput and in 3 MCU under ITDA, Nawarangpur by providing 200 nos. layer birds (BV - 300) to each household which are being reared in the broiler units. The birds are now 5 months of age and laying 100 to 120 eggs per day. It is estimated that each family rearing layer shall get additional income of Rs.15,000/- to Rs.18,000/- in a year from 200 birds. In a similar way the cooperative has also introduced a dual purpose bird called "Gramapriya" to be reared in the night shelters under scavenging condition. This bird has the capacity to lay 160 to 180 nos. of eggs upto 72 weeks. 48 tribal household have been covered under this programme during 2013-14.



6.2.6 Fund Flow under SCA to TSP:

ST & SC Development Deptt has sanctioned Rs. 1405.94 lakhs during 2013-14 for implementing backyard poultry, broiler & layer poultry farming, improved goatery activity and establishment of a Poultry pellet feed mill at Jeypur in the district of Koraput at a projected cost of Rs.312.00 lakhs.

6.2.7 Fund Flow under SCA to SCSP:

In order to enhance the livelihood of Scheduled Caste Community under SCA to SCSP through various Livestock related interventions i.e. poultry, goatery, dairy, duckery & fishery, an amount of RS.2198.09 Lakhs has been sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department to benefit 5203 SC & BPL beneficiaries under OTELP,ITDAs. Rs. 658.89 lakhs has been sanctioned by ST & SC Development Deptt. during the year 2013-14. The guidelines for implementing livestock activities along with the incentive based payments on activity wise to paravets & livestock Inspectors to be paid by the ITDAs, FNGOs, Poultry Co-operatives, Producer groups & VDC have also been communicated to all ITDAs along with transfer of fund required for towards the investment cost, CB and Incentive to be paid to the paravets and livestock inspectors for the first 2 quarters.

6.2.8 OTELP Intervention under Improved Goatery Farming:

The present goat rearing practices amongst the tribal is very traditional and unscientific. Kid mortality and mother mortality are as high as 40 %

and 30% respectably. Hardly any tribal family avails veterinary service available from the government's veterinary department. OTELP plan is to further strengthen the services like regular health check up at the doorstep and regular vaccination, medication provided by the trained Para-veterinarians along with improvement of the local breeds by supply of improved quality Bucks. Thus it will restrict the kid mortality and mother mortality to 15% and 10 % respectively. Improved shed construction, enhanced knowledge of tribal about improved rearing practice, with crèche for kid goats, and feed supplement for pregnant and lactating mother goats will help in mitigating the risks in production. Proper feeding practice (preparation of dry fodder and silage, Azolla cultivation also helps in increasing the immunity in goats and in increasing their body weight within a short duration. With the existing skill a tribal can easily rear 6 to 8 mother goats to get additional annual income of Rs. 15,000 from the 3rd year of involvement in this activity.

In view of this goatery projects were sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department for 900 ST families under ITDA, Balliguda and Gunupur for a projected cost of Rs.337.50 lakhs under SCA to TSP during 2012-13. Similarly, Rs.240.01 lakhs has also been sanctioned during 2012-13 under improved goatery programme for 1200 Nos. poorest of the poor tribal families under ITDA, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. Apart from this Rs.637.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to cover 1600 tribal families for OTELP Plus Blocks under ITDA,



Paralakhemunid, Nawarangpur and Koraput under SCA to TSP by the ST & SC Development Department during 2013-14. It has also been targeted to cover 2132 tribal HHs under goatery farming during the year 2014-15 under IFAD ToP up assistance. Through this project each tribal family is to be provided 5 mother goats and one buck for every 4 families. As on 31st December, 2014, 4035 nos. of goat sheds have been completed with supply of 6531 Does (She goats) & 272 nos. of improved bucks for breed up-gradation in OTELP project villages under SCA-TSP, SCA-SCSP & IFAD. The focus will be on women rearers involved in goat rearing and sustainably even after the end of the project.

6.2.9 OTELP Intervention Under Pisci Culture through DHAN Foundation:

Thus OTELP planned to promote inland fishery to maximize the utilization of existing water bodies & generate additional income for the farmers in Koraput & Nawarangpur district through DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation (DVTF). The DVTF is giving importance to conservation of minor rain fed water bodies such as Tanks and Ponds to receive water through rain water runoff during South west and North east monsoon period, only from their free catchments area without any other supplemental source. Normally these water resources are used for irrigation as well as for percolation.

DHAN is giving importance to develop community Inland fisheries development in these rural minor rainfed water bodies by providing "dead storage"

in these water bodies. Dead Storage is the stored water below the sill level of Sluice which cannot be taken by gravitational force for irrigation. This will help to store water for two more months which help to rear fishes additional for two months and also helps as drinking source to cattle. The main objectives are to utilize existing water bodies, Supplement food & nutrition security through fish consumption in tribal villages and additional income by developing skills in Pisciculture.

In order to implement improved fish farming an agreement was executed between the OTELP and DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation, a public charitable Trust, Madurai, Tamilnadu since September 2012 for piloting inland fishery in 10 village ponds and 20 farm ponds as additional livelihood and added nutrition activities in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput district under ITDA, Koraput at a projected cost of Rs.11.58 lakhs. During 2012-13 inland fishery was piloted in 24 individual farm ponds & 10 community ponds under ITDA, Koraput with community approach covering about 140 households through two primary producers' group (PPG).

After seeing promising prospects it is decided to expand inland fishery in 50 community managed tanks & 70 individual ponds under ITDA Koraput & Nabarangpur under SCA to TSP during 2013-14. Nabarangpur is highly feasible for fish rearing, as large number of village ponds is available in the district. Apart from that second crop was also geared up in thirty water bodies as continuation



of previous Piloting project under ITDA, Koraput. After piloting fish rearing activities in OTELP areas of Dasmantpur block last season, some lessons learnt which are helpful in designing the course of action for fish rearing in the new project. The steps were taken up towards organizing the community. The fish growth & production is also an important instrument which highly motivates the community to continue this activity in a

scientific way. 287 farm ponds & 72 community/ SHG managed ponds are covered under pisciculture in different blocks of Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri & Gajapati districts as on December, 2014.

In short about 1000 poor tribal families have been covered through 359 water bodies till 31st December, 2014. The details are as follows:

| Sl no | PISCI-CULTURE | ITDA, Koraput | ITDA, Nawarangpur | ITDA, Malkangiri | ITDA, Parlakhemundi | Total |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Farm ponds | 118 | 63 | 98 | 8 | 287 |
| 2 | Community ponds | 30 | 30 | 0 | 12 | 72 |
| | Total | 148 | 99 | 98 | 20 | 359 |

Major Project Activities Undertaken

- ◆ Five primary producers' group (PPG) formed in Koraput District and six primary producers' group (PPG) are in process in Nabarangpur District.
- ◆ Pre stock liming is done in all the ponds @100 to 200 kg/acre as per the pond condition and Post stock liming ensured during winter
- ◆ 350 finger lings stocked in farm ponds and 1000 to 2000 finger lings stocked in community tanks as per the water area.
- ◆ Raw cow dung applied regularly during pre-stock as well as once post stock every month.
- ◆ Pro biotics used for disease control and growth of plankton
- ◆ At least three partial harvests per season was ensured to train the farmers about multiple stocking and harvest for better yield.

Impact of Pisciculture in Tribal Area

Financial

- ◆ Income from individual farm pond ranged from Rs.5000 to Rs.10000
- ◆ Income from community tank ranged from Rs.12000 to RS.30000
- ◆ Money earned through pisci culture partially used for agriculture (Summer Paddy Harvest) & Special Saving for coming season fish rearing.

Social & Environmental

- ◆ Awareness was Created on Systematic Fish Rearing
- ◆ More Farmers are coming forward to take up Fish Rearing
- ◆ More ponds are created with focus on Inland fishery
- ◆ The farmers realized their responsibility resulting increased production and Income

Way Forward

In undivided Koraput district water resources are plenty in form of tanks and reservoirs. There is a need to have up scaling based on the experience gained. Most important is to build social capital and groom them as entrepreneurs. The inland fishery will definitely become a source of income as well as add to food & nutrition security in tribal households.

7. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUND

Under these sub-components, apart from the general watershed treatment and livelihood based approach, the programme provides additional funds and facilitates additional activities to strengthen the interventions under livelihoods support activities.

7.1 Community Infrastructure fund:

This sub-component of programme primarily aims

at financing community infrastructure needs identified by the communities. The objective would be to fill the critical gaps for small and remote communities which may not be covered in under other rural infrastructure development programmes. Programme adopted a strategy to access CIF through a demand driven approach with communities identifying critical infrastructure constraints. The priority area under this component are-(i) improving the linkages to market for those communities which are producing significant surplus, particularly during the monsoon season (ii) reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water close to the habitations, (iii) improving the access

to food supply through PDS (iv) child care (v) health care, (vi) supplementing educational infrastructure etc. Besides, activities like creating work sheds for the communities for income generating activities like NTFP processing unit, storage centers, mills etc. may also be covered. These facilities will be used by the communities and may be managed by the VDCs through the common user groups. Emphasis is given on community responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructures so developed and women are encouraged to take up this responsibility. The activities undertaken so far under this sub-component are given in the table below:

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|----|----------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Multipurpose community center | nos. | 162 | 8 | 170 |
| 2 | Storage godown | nos. | 449 | 8 | 457 |
| 3 | Drying Yard | nos. | 203 | 8 | 211 |
| 4 | Threshing Platform | nos. | 7 | 170 | 177 |
| 5 | Work shed | nos. | 36 | - | 36 |
| 6 | Toilet & Bathroom | nos. | 8093 | 131 | 8224 |
| 7 | Chuan / Open well | nos. | 76 | 1 | 77 |
| 8 | Agricultural Pump set | nos. | 38 | 6 | 44 |
| 9 | Village approach road/ causeway/ culvert | nos. | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 10 | Oil extraction mill | nos. | 6 | - | 6 |
| 11 | Poultry Firm | nos. | 11 | - | 11 |
| 12 | Community animal Shed | nos. | 7 | 36 | 43 |
| 13 | Rice / flour / dal/ turmeric processing unit | nos. | 7 | - | 7 |
| 14 | Saloon | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 15 | Solar Lantern | nos. | 111 | - | 111 |
| 16 | Water storage tank | nos. | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| 17 | Solar Street Lights | nos. | 132 | 2 | 134 |
| 18 | Bore well | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |

Project MIS 2014



7.2 Development Initiative Fund:

There is a provision of an additional funding to provide the flexibility to address to areas of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory processes and also to supplement those components / interventions of the programme yielding very good results. It will also



enable the communities to implement activities which are not accommodated in other available components within the programme. This fund will also ensure better targeting of the households which are traditionally left out, including landless, destitute, disables and those who are unable to be part of the SHG or other income generating activities.

The activities under DIF are broadly divided into four categories such as;

- ◆ Supplementary funding to other programme component
- ◆ Experimenting and / or up scaling innovative activities for livelihoods
- ◆ Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery

Support to the vulnerable and destitute households living in the programme villages.



The activities undertaken so far under this sub-component are given in the table below:

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec' 14 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Supplemental funding to other programme components | | | | | |
| 1 | Multipurpose Community Center | nos. | 77 | 8 | 85 |
| 2 | Storage godown | nos. | 47 | 3 | 50 |
| 3 | Mother chick Unit | nos. | 37 | - | 37 |
| 4 | Backyard Poultry | HH | 1,990 | - | 1990 |
| 5 | Diary unit | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6 | Goatery shed | nos. | 319 | - | 319 |
| 7 | Backyard kitchen garden | HH | 6,575 | 667 | 7242 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 8 | Nutritional garden (schools) | nos. | 351 | 54 | 405 |
| 9 | Drying yard | nos. | 191 | 28 | 219 |
| 10 | Bathing ghat/ river steps | nos. | 54 | 67 | 121 |
| 11 | Village drain | nos. | 23 | 8 | 31 |
| 12 | Market yard | nos. | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| 13 | Introduction of Buck | nos. | 18 | - | 18 |
| 14 | Tube well Platform | nos. | 223 | - | 223 |
| 15 | Night shelter | nos. | 764 | - | 764 |
| 16 | Yam Seed Production | HH | 931 | - | 931 |
| 17 | Retaining Wall/ guard wall | nos. | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 18 | Extension of Cement of Canal to the existing one | rmt. | 1,718 | - | 1718 |
| 19 | Gully Control Structures | nos. | 12 | - | 12 |
| 20 | Repairing of well | nos. | 2 | - | 2 |
| 21 | Supply of Sunflower seeds to households | HH | 125 | - | 125 |
| 22 | Earthen canal | nos. | 107 | - | 107 |
| 23 | Earthen check dam | nos. | 7 | - | 7 |
| 24 | Renovation of D/W and canal | | 5 | - | 5 |
| 25 | Earthen bund | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 26 | Well/ Chuan | nos. | 14 | - | 14 |
| 27 | Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well) | nos. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 28 | Poly greenhouse nursery | nos. | 17 | - | 17 |
| 29 | Masonry Drop structure | nos. | 2 | - | 2 |
| 30 | Gravity Flow Irrigation Structure | no. | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| 31 | Water supply projects | no. | 571 | 67 | 638 |
| 32 | Drip Irrigation Systems | nos. | 29 | - | 29 |
| 33 | Well | nos. | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| 34 | WADI model plantation | Ha | 133 | - | 133 |
| 35 | Vegetable Cultivation (By Group) | nos. | 79 | - | 79 |
| 36 | Bore well | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| B. Experimenting and/or up-scaling innovative activities for livelihoods | | | | | |
| 37 | Grain storage bin (Silo) | nos. | 3,966 | 2,900 | 6866 |
| 38 | Work shed | nos. | 41 | - | 41 |
| 39 | Animal shed | nos. | 18 | - | 18 |
| 40 | Cashew processing unit | nos. | 6 | - | 6 |
| 41 | Fruit processing unit | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 42 | Rice / flour / dal processing unit | nos. | 23 | 37 | 60 |
| 43 | Tamarind processing unit | nos. | 29 | - | 29 |
| 44 | Medicinal plant unit | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 45 | Bee keeping box | HH | 19 | - | 19 |
| 46 | Sanitary napkin unit | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 47 | Tailoring unit | nos. | 16 | - | 16 |
| 48 | Leaf plate stitching | nos. | 12 | - | 12 |
| 49 | Drug bank | nos. | 2 | - | 2 |
| 50 | Turmeric boiling Drum | nos. | 492 | - | 492 |
| 51 | Power tiller with accessories | nos. | 6 | - | 6 |
| 52 | Farmers information center | nos. | 1 | - | 1 |
| 53 | Oil Extracting Unit | nos. | 41 | - | 41 |
| 54 | Brick Making Machine | nos. | 5 | - | 5 |
| 55 | Agricultural pump set | nos. | 1,123 | 177 | 1300 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 56 | Television set with accessories | nos. | 4 | - | 4 |
| 57 | Refrigerator | nos. | 11 | - | 11 |
| 58 | Barbed wire fencing | ha. | 4 | - | 4 |
| 59 | Vermi compost | Nos. | 558 | - | 558 |
| 60 | Mobile Charging Station | nos. | 3 | - | 3 |
| 61 | Hydram | nos. | 6 | - | 6 |
| 62 | Grain storage bin (Silo) | nos. | 3,966 | - | 3966 |
| C. Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery | | | | | |
| 63 | Smokeless Chula | HH | 2,859 | 1,138 | 3997 |
| 64 | Toilet & Bathroom | nos. | 2,000 | 401 | 2401 |
| 65 | Water Filter | nos. | 998 | 1,432 | 2430 |
| 66 | Farm equipments | HH. | 4,113 | 1,037 | 5150 |
| 67 | Solar lantern | nos. | 867 | 312 | 1179 |
| 68 | Water storage tank | nos. | 31 | - | 31 |
| D. Support to the Vulnerable and Destitute Households | | | | | |
| 69 | Low cost housing materials for vulnerable HH | HH | 3,637 | 249 | 3886 |
| 74 | Special support to physically challenged | nos. | 1 | 160 | 161 |
| 78 | Skill based economic activities for vulnerables | nos. | 614 | 516 | 1130 |

Project MIS 2014

IFAD Top-up assistance for \$15 million USD i.e equivalent to INR 90.20 corers was approved in April 2014, out of which an amount of INR 49.17 corers, is in the budget of 2014-15 and INR 41.03 corers is in the budget of 2015-16. Till December 2014 an amount of INR 23.49 corers already been spend, and the physical achievement are as follows:

| SL | Activity details | Unit | Cumulative Total up to 2013-14 | Apr-Dec '14 | Cumulative Total upto Dec'14 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| A Support to ultra poor/ vulnerable families | | | | | |
| 1 | Support for agro processing units (rice huller, oil expeller, grinding units, dal processing, pickel, jelly making, broom making, leafplate units etc.) | HH | - | 57 | 57 |
| 2 | Support for rural artisans (wooden/ bambo craft, black smith, carpentry, pottery, plumbing units etc.) | HH | - | 162 | 162 |
| 3 | Grocery/ stationary shop, tailoring unit, small hotel, sales counter, cycle/ motorcycle/ mobile/ electrical repairing centers etc. | HH | - | 169 | 169 |
| 4 | Vending of agril. / consumable produces | HH | - | 491 | 491 |
| 5 | Musical equipments, tent houses and support for small scale trading | HH | - | 11 | 11 |
| 6 | Special support for physically challenged/ ultra poor for livelihoods enhancement | HH | - | 78 | 78 |
| 7 | Provision of low cost housing materials materials | HH | - | 573 | 573 |
| B Creation and development of irrigation infrastructure | | | | | |
| 8 | Diversion based irrigation projects | nos. | - | 59 | 59 |
| 9 | Small lift irrigation projects (dug well/ stream/ river etc.) | nos. | - | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Water lifting devices for existing water sources (treadle pump, diesel/ electric pumpsets etc.) | nos. | - | 1,602 | 1602 |

| C Focused livelihoods intervention | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---|-------|------|
| 11 | Poultry units | HH | - | 160 | 160 |
| 12 | Goat rearing units | HH | - | 1,127 | 1127 |
| 13 | Commercial vegetable cultivation (with trellis method) | HH | - | 301 | 301 |
| 14 | Commercial vegetable cultivation (with raised bed and drip irrigation) | HH | - | 103 | 103 |
| 15 | Economic units/ activities on various trades for trained unemployed youths (Agril. Service center, electrical shop, tailoring units, mobile retails and repairing shops, motor garrage, support for vehicles etc.) | HH | - | 387 | 387 |
| D Habitation improvement and sanitation | | | | | |
| 16 | Toilet & bathrooms for individual households | HH | - | 721 | 721 |
| 17 | Community animal shed | nos. | - | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | Improvement of animal shed at household level | nos. | - | 160 | 160 |
| 19 | Improved cook stove/ smokeless chulla (individual) | nos. | - | 1,429 | 1429 |
| 20 | Improved cook stove/ smokeless chulla (institutional) | nos. | - | 72 | 72 |
| 21 | Low cost community/ individual water filter | nos. | - | 2,456 | 2456 |
| 22 | Low cost community/ institutional water filter | nos. | - | 95 | 95 |
| 23 | Village waste disposal systems (waste water drain, soak pit, garbage disposal units etc.) | villages | - | 16 | 16 |

Project MIS 2014

8. SUPPORT FOR POLICY INITIATIVES

Land to landless and homestead land to homestead less households have been the major components of empowerment. With the active Support and assistance of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Orissa, ITDAs in the field along with FNGOs are facilitating for providing land to landless under various existing schemes and Acts of the Govt. of Orissa such as OPLE Act, OGLS Rule, Vasundhara and Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme. Besides, the project facilitated the



communities in getting land rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). The objective is to cover 14369 absolute landless households of the programme villages within the project period. The programme has facilitated to expedite the implementation of Forest Rights Act for settlement of forest lands by providing hand held GPS of the sub-collectors of the programme areas along with financial assistance to engage additional hands preferably retired RIs and Amins. During the period, 10122 families have received 12312.15 acres land under FRA. The scheme wise details of the households provided with land are presented in the adjoining table.

| Sl. No. | Schemes/ Programme/ Provisions | No. of Families Settled with Land |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | OGLS | 2905 |
| 2 | OPLE | 9773 |
| 3 | Vasundhara | 3515 |
| 4 | Mo Jami Mo Dhia | 638 |
| 5 | FRA | 8611 |
| 6 | Regulation-2 | 596 |
| | Total | 26038 |

9. FOOD HANDLING

Food security is the major challenges in tribal areas particularly in programme operating areas. WFP extended its support for supplementing food grains to the beneficiaries as part of their wage

payment with very nominal prices. Three Kgs of rice were given to the beneficiaries with Rs 10 only. The funds generated out of this grain deposited in VDF account, meant for post project management. The details are given below.

| Year | Food Grains Utilized in MT | | No of Wage days created | | Avg. no. of workers hired per month | |
|---------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | Rice | Pulses | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2005-06 | 73.327 | 5.007 | 17624 | 12123 | 511 | 372 |
| 2006-07 | 810.931 | 48.669 | 194623 | 129749 | 2570 | 1875 |
| 2007-08 | 2063.786 | 105.625 | 389310 | 354637 | 3062 | 2517 |
| 2008-09 | 4630.860 | 0 | 622453 | 594967 | 5274 | 4908 |
| 2009-10 | 3811.797 | 0 | 609702 | 569438 | 4240 | 3980 |
| 2010-11 | 3844.254 | 0 | 609912 | 569886 | 4243 | 3986 |
| 2011-12 | 2974.262 | 0 | 675456 | 638660 | 4807 | 4503 |

Source: Project MIS 2011-12

10. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

10.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation system plays important role in impacting on livelihoods in the lives of targeted audience. It has developed means and ways to monitor its activities in regular interval through various agencies at different level. This method also ensures the involvement of community at their disposal. The tools and techniques used for it are given below:

A. Maintenance of Books of account for Community Based Organization (SHG/VLSC/VDC/Federation/Cooperative)

- ◆ A standardized set of books/registers are developed and maintained to keep each and every record. This includes a set of books meant for accounting purposes and other set is for minute's i.e. the discussion of the organization to be recorded along with decision taken.
- ◆ This gives very good transparent records and built the confidence among all stakeholders.
- ◆ This helps in tracking success or failure and built upon from there.

Voucher based Monitoring System

- ◆ Any payment or expenditure needs to be supported by payment voucher and in same way any fund received requires receipt slip from the organization.
- ◆ The payment made for wage labourer is recorded in muster roll.
- ◆ All together to put into a single muster roll format developed for all payments and shared in the meeting
- ◆ All the entries are summed up in the report and the final figure along with the related documents (case record) are presented before the Village Social & Financial Audit Committee which is the Palli Sabha of the Village for approval of the expenditures made in each month from 22nd to 25th of each month.
- ◆ On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.
- ◆ The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates

the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.

- ◆ Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.
- ◆ All these expenditure reports are being accepted as utilization certificate of the funds spent.
- ◆ Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)
- ◆ The FNGOs and ITDAs prepare Half Yearly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year presenting the outputs achieved during the period and cumulative achievement.
- ◆ Besides, the ITDAs based on these reports, prepares Half yearly and Annual Performance Report which is an output linked outcome report presenting the change in various physical indicators for both RIMS and log frame.

Concurrent Evaluations

- ◆ Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase II conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010.
- ◆ Joint Review Mission (JRM) for the year 2014 conducted by IFAD completed during November 2014.

Web Based M&E Software

The web based M&E Software designed and implemented in the programme have been further upgraded based on the use and information need at various level. Due to low infrastructure availability at the remote project locations, it has become difficult to update data in the software in a real time manner. Subsequently, the planning and M&E module along with the SHG module has been delinked and made standalone desktop based software where the data entry can be done offline at the FNGO level and integrated with the

web based software at the ITDA/ PSU level depending upon the availability of the internet.

Tally ERP 9 has been provided to keep track of the Financial accounts, which is further customized to get the MPR reports and the standardized accounting reports and also synchronized by the accounts section to get the data of the ITDA's at PSU level.

Land Allocation and Management System has also developed and implemented for the effective management of the land title allocation and distribution system with the help of RDI. This system has kept the information on the landless families and follows up the steps for allocation of land titles.

Besides, a field monitoring system tool has been development and piloted to track the field movement of the staff at ITDA and FNGO level.

Implementation of RIMS

The other method applied in the field is result impacted management systems (RIMS). Basically it is conducted to know the status of programme in the field. It is conducted in sample basis. Proper methodology is being followed for identifying the sample villages as per the criteria set by the IFAD. This gives an interval picture of the programme to strengthen or replicate wherever possible. This year the RIMS report has been prepared and submitted to IFAD based on the field level data collected and consolidated.

Annual Outcome Survey

The project has conducted its annual outcome survey for the year 2013-14 during April, 2014. This survey was conducted based on a predefined questionnaire administered to a randomly selected sample households from both programme and control villages. 900 programme and 450 sample households were interviewed by a team of enumerators. Qualitative data were also collected

and incorporated in the report. The final report has been published and circulated.

Financial Progress



The programme prepares Annual Work Plan and Budget for every year which is being approved by the government against of which fund allocated and spent. The year wise approved annual work plan and budget from 2003-04 to 2011-12 and expenditure as details against each component is given below.

| Financial Year | Approved AWP&B Rs. in Lakh. | Exp. As per audited account Rs. in Lakh |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2003-04 | 4.00 | 4.38 |
| 2004-05 | 4.00 | 57.96 |
| 2005-06 | 1016.97 | 273.07 |
| 2006-07 | 3588.76 | 1209.69 |
| 2007-08 | 4184.45 | 2231.35 |
| 2008-09 | 5013.16 | 3982.07 |
| 2009-10 | 5358.9 | 4214.42 |
| 2010-11 | 4400 | 4121.77 |
| 2011-12 | 5600 | 5486.87 |
| 2012-13 | 5069.12 | 5123.01 |
| 2013-14 | 5038.69 | 3045.96 |
| 2014-15 | 11000.57 | 4516.58 |

Project MIS 2014-15

Programme Component wise Expenditure for the Financial Year 2013-14

The below table indicates that maximum fund goes for Development Initiative Fund (DIF), as the IFAD Top-up assistance is to be spend on DIF.

| Sl. No | Programme Component | Amount in Rs. |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Programme Management | 300.82 |
| 2 | Capacity Building For Empowerment | 189.08 |
| 3 | Livelihood Enhancement | 693.02 |
| 4 | Support for Policy Initiatives | 10.82 |
| 5 | Development Initiative Fund | 3322.84 |
| | TOTAL Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs) | 4516.58 |

Project MIS 2014-15

Summary of Key achievements:

Key outputs

- ◆ 167% increase in irrigated area (18.12 ha. to 48.35 ha. per VDC)
- ◆ 22% increase in Gross cropped area (163 ha. to 198 ha. per VDC)
- ◆ 193% increase in fruit plantation area (2.63 ha. to 7.70 ha. per VDC)
- ◆ 12% of increase in cropping intensity
- ◆ 80% increase in productivity of paddy (16.7 q/ha to 29.94 q/ha)
- ◆ 81% increase in productivity of vegetables (52.0 q/ha. to 94 q /ha)

Outcomes:

Farm based Livelihoods

- ◆ 17842 ha. of irrigation potential has been created.
- ◆ 90% of the households reported with increased irrigated area.
- ◆ 77% of households reported increase in crop production area.
- ◆ 70% of the households experiencing increase in agriculture productivity.
- ◆ 75% of the HH adopted key technologies promoted by the Programme (Seed Replacement, Composting, Crop Diversification, Vegetables, Kitchen/Nutritional Garden etc.)

Off-Farm based Livelihoods

- ◆ 94% HHs have increased income from livestock activities (Goat rearing, Backyard Poultry and Duckery).
- ◆ 83% HH reported increase in fish pond productivity and as IGA it is gaining popularity.
- ◆ 63% HH have improved access to credit.

Programme Impact

- ◆ Income: 175% increase in income (from Rs. 15,926.00 in 2007 to Rs.43,790.00 in 2011)
- ◆ Expenditure: 89.6% increase in expenditure (from Rs. 16,536.00 in 2007 to Rs.31,344.00 in 2011)

- ◆ Food Security: As compared to 21% HH during 2005, 94% HH indicating enough food throughout the year during 2013
- ◆ Migration: Reduced from 17.8% (2005) to 4.3% (2009) in case of very poor households.
- ◆ Poverty: Of 56,180 households covered, 70% were BPL; show an increase in assets; about 15% of them are moved out of poverty (2009)
- ◆ Quality of life: 83% of the HH are now having access to safe drinking water within 100 mtr. of their houses and 22% villages are covered under complete sanitation with tap water connection.



Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited

Background of TDCCOL:

Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) is in existence since 1964. Initially, it was registered as Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society with an objective to "implement the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price (PSFS) Scheme". It was basically aimed at to prevent exploitation of tribal communities from middleman / money lender and to make sure that basic household articles are available in and around the villages at fair price. 15 such PSFS scheme were implemented by the society.

Later the above society was reconstituted as Forest Marketing Co-operative Society during the year 1967-68 having membership from the Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies and other Marketing Cooperative (FMC) Societies with an objective to facilitate the marketing the Minor Forest Produces collected by the Primary FMCS's and to offer remunerative price for the products collected by the tribal households.

In the year 1972, State Tribal Development Co-operative Society took over the Apex Forest Marketing Co-operative Society as well as the PSFS Scheme run under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha.

Objectives of TDCCOL:

- a) To procure Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) and Surplus Agricultural Produces (SAPs) collected by ST households at fair and remunerative price and arrange for their marketing.
- b) Prevent Exploitation from Middle man
- c) Strengthening the community level institutions for product aggregation, grading, sorting, value addition etc.
- d) Strengthening the Livelihood Clusters in Tribal Sub Plan areas in Odisha.



- e) Building the capacity of primary gatherers for processing & value addition through Institutional framework

Mission Statement of TDCCOL:

The mission of TDCCOL is to provide fair and remunerative price to the tribal household with a view to enhance the income and a secured livelihood.

Management:

TDCCOL is operational under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha. The Commissioner cum Secretary, ST & SC Development Department is the President of TDCCOL, whereas Managing Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Apex Society. The Corporation is currently having 151 Primary members with representation from Large Area Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies and Panchayat Samitis. The entire Management of TDCCOL vested with the President at present. The last General Body Meeting of TDCCOL was held on 27th July, 2013.

Operational Network of TDCCOL:

- TDCCOL is operational through 13 branches in the State covering all TSP blocks of Odisha.

- TDCCOL has 96 Godowns in different locations in the State with the storage capacity of 38616 MT.
- Currently TDCCOL Apex Cooperative has 151 General Body Members

Staff Position of TDCCOL during 2014-15: Corporation Staff - 119

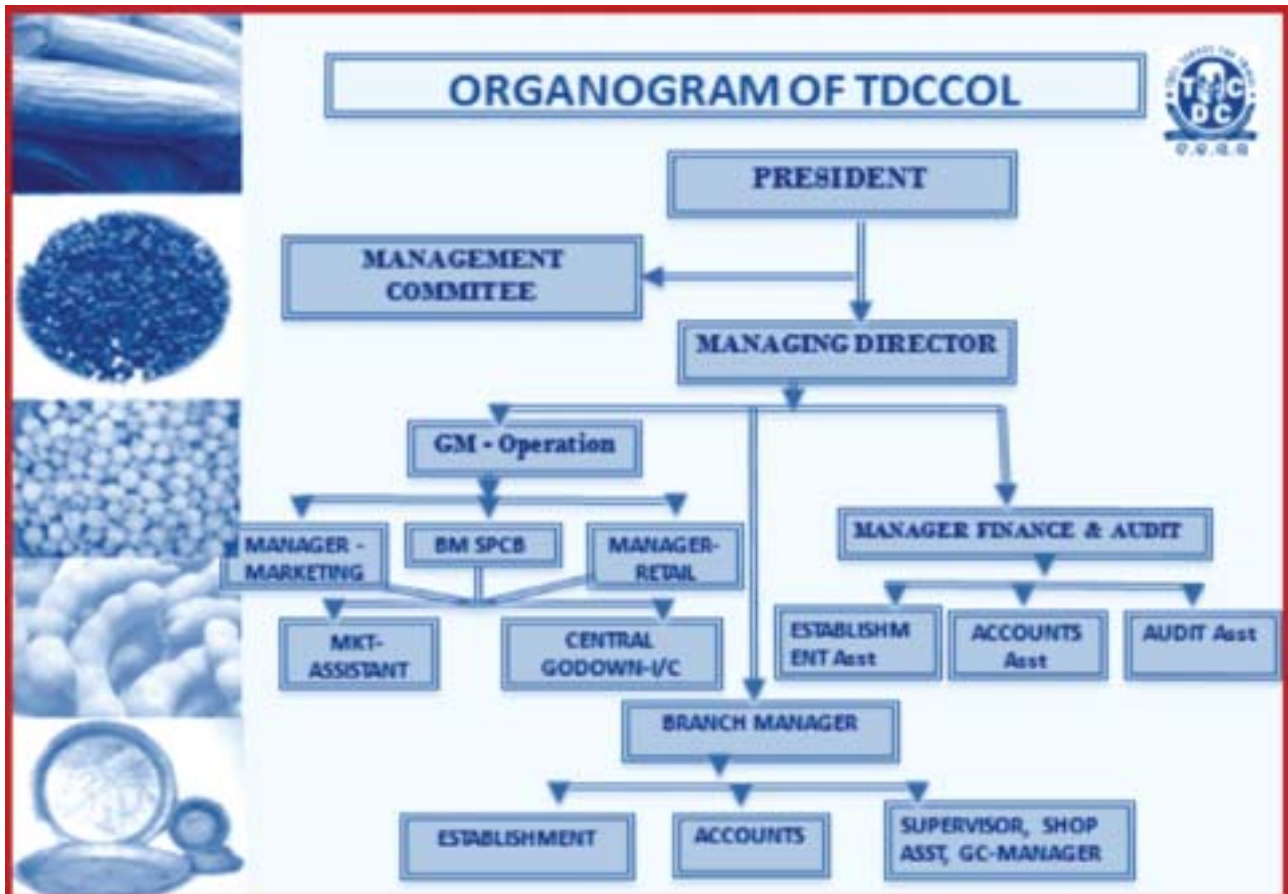
- Supervisors - 27 / Shop Asst- 29 / WCW - 22 /
- Others - 41 (PS, PA, Accounts Asst, Mkt Assts, Peons)

Professionals - 17

- General Manager - 1
- Manager Marketing - 1
- Retail Manager - 1
- Manager Growth Centre - 2
- Account Executives - 9
- Sales Executive - 1
- Data Entry Operator - 1
- Driver - 1.

Govt. Staff:

- Managing Director -1
- Manager Finance & Audit - 1



Business Scenario of TDCCOL:

The monopoly lease right to TDCCOL on Minor Forest Products was withdrawn during the year 2000 due to change of policy by the State Govt. in trading of Minor Forest Products. After withdrawal of monopoly, TDCC was forced to compete with the local traders, who often do not follow the govt. guideline in term of payment of tax, VAT, IT etc for such transactions. While ensuring the remunerative price to the tribal communities for their MFP



products, TDCCOL sustained huge loss and also could not attain sizable business in the field. In this situation, TDCCOL strategically diversified its activities keeping the mission and vision of the organization intact. The major interventions are taken up during the reporting period are as below:

Major Interventions of TDCCOL:

- ◆ Marketing support for Minor Forest Produces.
- ◆ Implementation of Centrally Sponsored MSP Scheme on MFP.



- ◆ Marketing Support for Surplus Agricultural Produces.
- ◆ Establishment of Processing Units for MFP & SAP.
- ◆ Livelihoods Cluster Development.
- ◆ Promotion of Handicraft and Handloom Clusters.
- ◆ Strengthening of Vegetable Cooperatives
- ◆ Paddy Procurement- As State level Agency
- ◆ Operation of Petrol Pumps (Gajapati & Sundergarh)



- ◆ Fertiliser Transaction at the grass-root level
- ◆ Sale in Tribal World Outlets.
- ◆ Innovative Mobile Van for sale of different products of tribal communities.
- ◆ Partnering with different agencies like UDYAN FRESH, Directorate of Horticulture, Airport Authority of India etc. for sale of TDCCOL Products.
- ◆ Participation of TDCCOL at State level and National level Exhibitions.
- ◆ Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Solar Lighting system in 450 villages and 450 residential schools in schedule areas of Odisha.



1. Marketing Support for MFP & SAP:

TDCCOL plays facilitative role to establish market linkage of the products harvested by the tribal communities to ensure that the tribal people are not being exploited by the middle man. Traders from State and National level are being invited through tendering processes and negotiated at Head Office and Branch Office as well for lifting of products available at the community level. Besides, TDCCOL is also entered into partnership with different agencies state level & national level agencies like OMFED, OFSDP, Natural Remedies, Choodamani International, Tamilnandu, Kanhiyalal Belaram, Bhatinda etc. for bulk sale of the forest and surplus agricultural produces of primary gatherers by attaining the scale of economy at the grass-root level.



Interventions taken up by TDCCOL under MFP & SAP Interventions during 2014-15 (till December, 2014) are as below:

- ◆ About 1 MT of Kalmegh, collected & has been sold through Tribal World Outlets from Sundergarh district.
- ◆ About 20 MT of Nux Vomica has been sold to Choodamani International, Dindugal Tamilnadu from Udala Branch, Mayurbhanj.
- ◆ Mahua Seed of 17.87 MT of Rs. 3.93 lakhs have been transacted under the MSP Scheme on MFP across the State.
- ◆ More than 4 ton of Hill brooms from Koraput, Rayagada & Gajapati was sold in local markets.
- ◆ The other NTFP items transacted during the reporting year are Tamarind, Siali Leaf, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Honey, Kusum lac, Mahua Seeds etc.
- ◆ Total annual transaction of TDCCOL on MFP & SAP Transaction reported during 2013-14 is about Rs. 195.73 lakhs.

2. Establishment of Processing Units:

To ensure incremental benefit on the produces harvested by the tribal households in the state, TDCCOL is playing strategic role to facilitate the tribal communities to add value to their product and sale at premium price. Accordingly, the primary cooperatives in the schedule areas having experience and expertise in processing have been supported with required machineries to facilitate the processing work at the community level. Similarly, TDCCOL also established numbers of processing unit at strategic locations to enable the forest and agricultural products are processed and can be sold at remunerative price. The processing units established are:

- ◆ Turmeric processing Unit at Baliguda
- ◆ Mustard Oil Processing Unit, Baliguda
- ◆ Grinding Unit, NJPCL, Nuagada, Rayagada
- ◆ Siali Leaf Processing Unit at Baliguda
- ◆ Siali leaf processing unit at Kalahandi
- ◆ Lac Processing Unit at Khuntugaon.
- ◆ Sun Flower Processing Unit at Parlakhemundi.
- ◆ Grinding Processing Unit, PRAYAS, Th. Rampur, Kalahandi
- ◆ Agarbati Processing Unit at Nawarangpur.



- ◆ Grinding Machine at Koraput.

Few Processing Units of TDCCOL:

Turmeric & Mustard Processing Unit at Baliguda:
The Turmeric & Mustard Oil Processing Units established at Baliguda have been functional for more than a year. TDCCOL has entered into agreement with different parties for bulk sale of Turmeric Powder across the country. That apart the finished products are also sold in the Tribal World Outlets in different districts with the brand name of ADISHA. The pure Mustard Oil manufactured in the processing unit at Baliguda has been appreciated by many and has catch up the market as one of the premium product of TDCCOL.



Processing Unit Support to Primary Cooperatives:
The Cooperatives like PRAYAS in Th. Rampur, Kalahandi, Nava Jyoti Producers Company Limited, Nuagada, Rayagada and many other cooperatives at the grassroots level have been strengthened with various machineries for processing of agricultural & forest produces. The machineries include grinding machine, packaging machine, flour milling machine etc., which contribute significantly to address the livelihoods need of the tribal communities.

Multipurpose grinding cum processing unit has been installed and functional at Koraput during the reporting year. The raw items available in and around Koraput are being processed and the finished goods are being sold through different outlets of TDCCOL across the State.

3. Livelihoods Cluster Development Programme:

TDCCOL aims at providing comprehensive and need based support to the tribal communities in ensuring the sustainable livelihood. It is also observed that the members in tribal communities do have exclusive skill and knowledge on handicraft, handloom and tribal art and painting in the state. However due to lack of market facilities for the finished craft and looms of the tribal communities, the continuity of the work is declining fast. In view of the above factor, TDCCOL has taken up the following clusters of tribal artisans on different craft and loom and providing complete support to ensure sustained livelihoods to the tribal families.

Cluster Promoted

- ◆ Promotion of Dokhra Clusters at Jhigidi, Rayagada & Suruni, Mayurbhanj
- ◆ Soura Art cluster at Putasingh
- ◆ Paper Mache Cluster in Anandapur, Keonjhar
- ◆ Bamboo Craft Cluster in Sundergarh
- ◆ Cluster on Lac items & jewelleryes in Sundergarh & Balasore.
- ◆ Kotpad Sarees from Koraput & Dangaria kandh Shawl from Rayagada.



Support augmented to the above cluster are as below:

- ◆ Common Facility Centre
- ◆ Machinery / Equipment Support
- ◆ Skill Up gradation (Training, Exposure etc.)
- ◆ Working Capital Support & Market Linkage



Activities Taken up:

Capacity Building: About 45 tribal youths both boys and girls associated in Dockhra casting in Jhigidi village, Bissamcutack, Rayagada have been provided with skill building training programme for improvised product design. 30 tribal youths (artisans) from Santhal community in Churuni village under Khunta Block have been trained with latest skill and design on Dokhra Craft. Similarly about 60 bamboo craft artisans in Khuntugaon, Sundergarh have been trained on Bamboo Craft making with advanced design. The Master Crafts available in and around the clusters were identified based on their experience and willingness to work as Master Trainer. They were properly guided and engaged to take up the training programme along with a customized training schedule. Required raw materials were provided in each cluster to ensure optimal skill transfer to the tribal artisans.

Working Capital: After the skill building programme, the groups at Jhigidi, Bissamcutack & Putasingh, Gunupur, Rayagada have been provided with working capital support to facilitate the craftsman work at their respective clusters.

Machinery & Other Supports:

Machineries and raw materials as required to maximise the efforts of tribal artisans to manufacture improved craft have been procured and supplied to the respective Groups.

Construction of Common Facility Centre:

Construction of Common Facility centre at each

site has been proposed to create a common place for the artisans to work professionally. Funds of Rs.6 lakh has been earmarked for each centre with the financial Assistance from ST & SC Development Department. Renovation of a building of LSDA at Putasingh to be used as common facility centre for the tribal artisans of Idtal Art is being taken up by PA, ITDA, Gunupur and expected to be completed shortly. Similarly the existing training building at Jhigidi, Bissamcutack which is in dilapidated condition has been taken up for renovation for use by the dokhra artisans trained by TDCCOL.

Due to non availability of suitable land nearer three sites namely the Churuni at Udala, Singdeo at Anandapur and Khuntugaon in Sundergarh, the construction work is yet to be started.

4. Paddy Procurement:

TDCCOL has been nominated as State level Procurement Agency along OSCSC, NAFED and Marked for paddy procurement operation in Odisha. The performance of TDCCOL in paddy procurement over the year observed to be quite consistent. During the reporting year KMS 2013-14, TDCCOL has procured 32969 MT CMR as against the target of 42000 CMR of transaction worth of Rs. 6433.62 lakhs. The paddy procurement during the year generated profit about Rs. 318.25lakhs.

5. Fertilizer transaction:

To facilitate the farmers in their farming activities, TDCCOL positioned fertilisers at the community level, particularly UREA & DAP, through its partner agencies and approved Retailer as well. During the reporting year fertiliser of worth 50 lakhs was transacted in four branches namely Nawaragpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati. TDCCOL in collaboration with OTELP is trying to make the required fertiliser available at the community level for the different groups strengthened by OTELP at Govt. price.

6. Farmers Vegetable Cooperatives:

Six vegetable cooperatives have been facilitated by TDCCOL with the technical assistance from

O TELP in four districts namely Kandhamal, Rayagada, Koraput and Nawarangpur. The Project of worth Rs. 1135.08 lakh has been sanctioned by ST & SC Development Department and is under implementation in collaboration with National Horticulture Mission, Odisha. The objective of this project to extend adequate support to about 3000 tribal farmers, who are associated in vegetable cultivation in term of basic value addition, storage, transportation and market linkage. Under this initiative, about 21 aggregation centres and 6 cool chambers will be constructed and provisions for vehicle for transportation of vegetable to terminal market has been made. Till date site for 19

aggregation centres and 6 cool chambers have been finalised. Construction of aggregation centres in most of the sites in Baliguda is in final stage.

7. Petrol Pump Operations:

TDCCOL has partnered with HPCL and BPCL petroleum Companies and operates to petrol Pump in Paralakhemundi and Sundergarh. Both the Petrol Pump have been nominated as best Petrol Pump in the respective district in term of its sale volume in last two years. Average annual transaction in these outlets comes to about Rs. 3736.06 lakhs with a tentative net profit margin of Rs. 62.87 lakhs. The actual transaction during the reporting year.

| Location | Turn over (In lakhs) | Margin Generated (In lakhs) | Net Profit (In lakhs) |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sundergarh | 1496.50 | 36.33 | 26.27 |
| Paralakhemundi | 2239.56 | 51.53 | 36.60 |
| Total | 3736.06 | 87.86 | 62.87 |

TDCCOL is also in touch with different petroleum agencies like BPCL, HPCL etc., to open more number of Retail Outlet (Petroleum Outlets) in the tribal pockets having potential for sale. Four sites proposed for opening of Petroleum Outlets are at Mohana & Chandragiri, Gajapati, Baliiguda, Kandhamal and Khuntugaon in Sundergarh. BPCL has taken up initiative to approve the proposal of TDCCOL in couple of site which has potential for opening of Petrol Pump.

8. Strengthening of Community level Institutions:

Initiatives have been taken up to strengthen the community level institutions and to support them for effective operation and to support for marketing of their products at remunerative price. The grass-root level institutions being promoted by TDCCOL are...

- ◆ Kandhamal Women Leaf-plate making Cooperative
- ◆ 18 Co-op facilitated by RCDC in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri etc.

- ◆ 38 Cooperatives facilitated by Vasundhara in Kalahandi, Sambalpur
- ◆ Navajyoti Producers Group in Padmapur, Rayagada
- ◆ Jailaitum Mahila Mandal Cooperative in, M Rampur Kalahandi
- ◆ 6 Vegetable Cooperatives in tribal districts-partnering with O TELP
- ◆ RTMS Cooperative, Mohana, Gajapati (NTFP & SAP Transaction)
- ◆ 10 SHGs in Baliguda block, Kandhamal on Silai Leaf
- ◆ Many other SHGs, federations etc. promoted by O TELP



9. Innovative Marketing Strategy:

To facilitate the marketing of tribal products like minor forest produces, Surplus Agriculture Produces, handicraft, tribal handlooms, Tribal Art

and Paints etc., TDCCOL independently and in partnership public has opened about 7 exclusive Tribal World Outlets across the State. The list of outlets operational is as below:

- ◆ 4 Outlets in Bhubaneswar, 2 in Rourkela & 1 at Koraput.
- ◆ Marketing of MFP & SAP, and Other handicraft items in Adisha & Tribes Odisha Brand.
- ◆ More outlets are in pipe line of TDCCOL.

Branding of product:

Handicraft and Handloom items manufactured by the tribal artisans are being marketed under brand name of "Tribes Odisha". Due procedure has been adopted to register the brand name with the Trade Mark Registry and Patent Office, Kolakata. Similarly the processed items under minor forest produces and surplus agricultural produces are being sold in the tribal outlets as below in the brand name of "Adisha".

Launching of New Products:

TDCCOL has recently launched series of few products and placed in the shelf in different outlets of TDCCOL operational across the State. The products launched are pure Mustard Oil from Baliguda, Organic Rice from Rayagada, Badi from Keonjhar, Lemon Grass Oil, Kusum Oil from Koraput, Neem Oil and other Essential Oils from Mayurbhanj etc.



Keeping in mind the sustainability of the initiatives, TDCCOL has strenghtend the skills of the people at the grass-root level on value addition and processing ensuring the quality parameters. The products of TDCCOL have been appreciated by the end users and able to create a niche market for its product.

Souvenir Shop: TDCCOL has opened a souvenir shop in the



campus of at SCSTRTI, CRP Square, Bhubaneswar with an objective to create a window at strategic locations, where the tourist will have an opportunity to view the exclusive artefacts of tribal communities of Odisha platform, where the urban denizen will have an opportunity to taste some exclusive tribal foods of Odisha and the SHG to earn a sustainable livelihood.



That apart, positioning of the Souvenir Shop of tribal handcraft, handloom and tribal paintings in the SCSTRTI campus would also contribute significantly to show case the rich heritage and exclusiveness of tribal artisans of Odisha. Tourist, students and other visitors, who come to Tribal Museum, Bhubaneswar (approximately about 25000 tourist including foreigners) will also have an opportunity to glance through the exclusiveness of tribal art and culture of Odisha and take the beautiful crafted products back home.

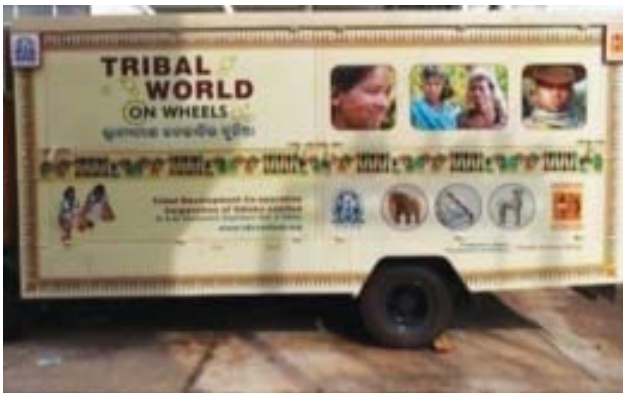
The proposal to open up the Souvenir shop has been approved by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India with the financial assistance for construction of the building and for its day to day operations. The initial response in the souvenir shop observed to be highly encouraging.

10. Souvenir Shop at Tourist Office, Puri:

TDCCOL also tied up with Tourism Department, Govt. of Odisha to open up a Souvenir shop in different strategic locations in Odisha. The Commissioner cum Secretary, Tourism Department, GoO has consented to open up a Souvenir shop in the new Tourist Office Building at Puri for show-casing the exclusive tribal products from all segments.

11. Tribal World on Wheels:

Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) has taken an innovative step for marketing of exclusive products of the Tribal Communities of Odisha. A van has been fabricated with tribal design as Tribal World Outlet for sale of the exclusive products of tribal communities in different strategic locations in and around Bhubaneswar. The vehicle has been designed with a provision to stock all the exclusive products where people can enter into the van and select the product for purchase. Besides the Tribal World on Wheel has been fitted with audio & video system to demonstrate various products available at different outlets of TDCCOL. The van is moving to different strategic locations for sale on a schedule plan. Important locations being covered are Railway station, Bus stand, Khandagiri and Udayagiri complex, Hotels, Housing Apartments, Malls.



12. Tribal Food Court:

A tribal food court has been inaugurated at SCSTRTI Campus Bhubaneswar with an objective to create a platform, where the urban denizen will have an opportunity to taste some exclusive tribal foods of Odisha and the SHG members of tribal community to earn a sustainable livelihood. TDCCOL under the overall supervision of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha will make the take up the Tribal Food Court and the same will be operated by a Tribal Self Help Group through annual contract.

13. Implementation of Minimum Support Price on Minor Forest Produces:

The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produces through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain has been rolled out in Odisha from 1st July, 2014. TDCCOL has been nominated for State Procurement Agency for 10 selected items and OFDC has been nominated for two items. The Products being covered by TDCCOL are Tamarind, Mahua Seed, Sal Seed, Sal Leave, Kendu Leave, Bamboo, Karanja Seed, Myrobalan (Harida), Chironjee Seed, Lac, Honey, Gum Karaya etc The Scheme has been designed as one of the Social Safety measures for MFP Gatherers, who are primarily members of Schedule Tribe.



The main objectives of the Scheme envisaged are:

1. To establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns to the primary collectors for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. through MSP.
2. To enhance the infrastructure facilities at the local level to enable the tribals to sale their produces at remunerative price

To start with, TDCCOL has procured 17.87 MT (approx) of Mahua Seeds in the State ensuring MSP Price to the primary gatherers during the Crop year 2014-15. Other items to be procured shortly are Harida, Honey, Tamarind etc.

State level meeting on implementation of MSP Scheme on MFP and development of Valuer Chain for MFP was conducted. The representative from different department like Forest & Environment, Panchayatiraj were invited and details of



operational modalities were discussed at large. That apart the professionals from different govt. run project like OTELP, OFSDP,



ORMAS etc. invited in the workshop. Later a state level workshop also organised inviting the members from the Civil Society Organisations, who are associated in similar assignment.

Recently, TRIFED Office, Bhubaneswar conducted training of trainers programme on FAQ parameter for Harida. Representatives of TDCCOL from all branches were deputed to under-go the two days training programme at Nawarangpur.

District level Monitoring Committee meeting has been conducted in many districts and selection of PPA is in progress. Till date about 500 Primary Procuring Agencies have been finalised and it is expected that the selection of Primary Procuring Agencies will be completed by mid February, 2015. Necessary preparedness has been made to procure seeded Tamarind, Harida, Honey etc. which are expected to come to market from mid of January, 2015 onward.

Other Achievements of TDCCOL during 2013-14

1. Marketing of Minor Forest Products of worth Rs. 90.82 lakhs.
2. Marketing of Surplus Agricultural Products of worth Rs. 104.91 Lakhs
3. Paddy Procurement Transaction Rs. 6433.62

lakhs with an average estimated profit of Rs. 318.25lakhs.

4. Net Profit generated in the petrol pumps operated by TDCCOL for Rs. 62.87 lakhs (approx.)
5. Establishment of Processing Units at different locations in the State.
6. Promotion of five livelihoods Clusters particularly on Handicraft and Handloom Sectors by creating sustainable model for assured livelihoods.
7. Partnered with Airport Authority of India and opened an Tribal World Outlet in the Terminal -1 Complex at Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar.
8. Partnered with primary cooperatives to facilitate the marketing of agri. and forest products and processing & value addition of the same for improved market facilities.
9. Opening of new sale outlets for sale of tribal products in different cities and towns of Odisha.
10. Introduced new value added items in partnering with the tribal communities like Pure Mustard Oil, Lemon Grass Oil, Neem Oil & Powder, Kusum Oil, Karanja Oil, Aswagandha Powder, Ginger Honey, Lac Ornaments which are exclusive in nature.

Financial Status of the Corporation:

The Authorized Share capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crores. The Paid-up Share Capital of TDCCOL stands at Rs.32.84 crores. The loan liability as on 31.03.2014 stands at Rs.52.76 Crores, out of which the interest liability comes to Rs.37.98 crores as on 31.03.2014.

| Sl No. | Particulars | Sanctioned amount | Received through Bank |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Grant-in-Aid for MFP Operation under Central Plan | 0.965 Crore | 26.07.2013 |
| 2 | Grant-in-Aid for MFP Procurement through MSP | 40.00 Crore | 06.03.2014 |
| 3 | Grant-in-Aid for Working Capital support to SHGs. For MFP and development of collection centre | 1.4141 Crore | 08.10.2013 and 16.02.2014 |
| 4 | GIA under Article-275(1) | 1.1534 Crore | 08.10.2013 & 16.02.2014 |
| 5 | Grant-in-Aid for lighting a billion lives under Article-275(1) | 10.095 Crores | 25.03.2014 |
| 6 | Grant-in-Aid under the Scheme " Institutional Support for Marketing & Development of Tribal Produces for the year 2014-15, GoI | 1.383 Crores | 25.11.2014 |
| 7 | GIA under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of " Mechanism for Marketing of MFP through MSP during 2014-15 (State Gov. Matching Share 25%) | 13.3333 Crores | 25.11.2014 |

Activities in Pipeline:

1. Support to 1500 farmers from tribal communities from Karanjia on Lac Harvesting in association with PRADAN an NGO of National Repute in Karania belt, Mayurbhanj.
2. Repair of existing godowns of TDCCOL for optimal use to implement MSP Scheme of MFP,
3. Facilitating the Primary Cooperatives / Producers Groups in Tribal Sub Plan areas in Odisha for MFP & SAP transaction.
4. Opening of New Tribal World Outlets in the existing premises of TDCCOL in selected strategic locations in Odisha.

which is likely to be implemented by TDCCOL as State Nodal Agency.

Few Photographs...



Lac work by Tribal Artist



Inauguration of Tribal World at Airport



Governing Body Meet 2013



Interaction with Lac Producers



Turmeric processing Machine at Baliguda



Inauguration of Souvenir Shop



Souvenir Shop at SCSTRTI



Mobile Van on Wheels

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

Academy of Tribal Languages & Cultures (ATLC), previously Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) in ST & SC Development Department, was established by Government of Odisha, which has been functioning as a Registered body since June, 1979 having been registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, bearing Registration No. 22488/78 of 2007-08.

From the date of inception of the Academy, it has been active over the years, fulfilling the set objectives.

OBJECTIVES

Documentation of Tribal songs, Drama, dance, musical performance, festivals, etc. in video and audio cassettes, L. P. discs, photographs for preservation and propagation, bringing out books on Tribal Languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, tribal art music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc. Annually the

Academy brings out its Souvenir BANAJA and tribal student's journal 'SARGIFUL'. Organize tribal language training programmes at different places in TSP areas for imparting, language training to the field functionaries and teachers to acquire working knowledge in the tribal languages. Offers guidance and provides consultancy services to scholars, film makers, writers, NGOs and Govt. institutions having interest in tribal societies, languages and culture.

Organize exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars, workshops on tribal cultural themes and issues Felicitates tribal creative talents, with citation and cash awards at the annual Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.

Manages a Tribal Art Gallery where Academy regularly organize painting workshop by Tribal Artisans which attracts visitors and tourists from different parts of India and provides expert guidance to the visitors.

Activities of Academy During the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014) are as follows;

1. TRIBAL LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMME TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS:

The Academy has successfully organized language

training programmes on Tribal languages such as Santali, Mundari & Saora languages, those are as follows;

| Languages | District | Centre | Trainees |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Santali | Mayurbhanj | Lalganj A/S | 31 Trainees |
| 2. Mundari | Sundergarh | Deokaranpur H/S | 56 Trainees |
| 3. Santali | Mayurbhanj | Deopata A/S | 33 Trainees |
| 4. Saora (1) | Rayagada | Bharsingh A/S | 34 Trainees |

Steps are being taken for undertaking language training programmes in the district of Nawarangpur in Gond language and in Gajapati in Saora Languages.





The main objectives of the language training is to trained primary teachers of SSD Department run schools to acquire communicative skills on the target languages for better interaction with the tribal students preferably students of Class-I and Class-II, so that they could easily switch over to State language.

2. SPONSORING CULTURAL TROUPES

Promotion and propagation of rich tribal cultural heritage is another main activity of ATLC. The



academy organizes cultural programme by sponsoring cultural troupes in order to make tribal dance more popular among the general mass. At present there is a growing demand to witness the rich tribal cultural life styles (performing art) among the urban mind set to meet their demand and to promote and propagate the tribal cultural heritage. Academy has taken initiatives for promotion of tribal dances. Accordingly, during 2014-15, academy sponsored 12 tribal dance troupes to the following Mahotsav inside the state.

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| i) | Kalasi Nrutya (Santali) | --- | Raja Festival, Morada, Mayurbhanj |
| ii) | Dhurua Dance, Siribeda | --- | National Convention, Bhubaneswar |
| iii) | Paraja Dance, Jeypore | --- | National Convention, Bhubaneswar |
| iv) | Bhatra Dance, Naworangpur | --- | National Convention, Bhubaneswar |
| v) | Gotipua Dance, Konark | --- | National Convention, Bhubaneswar |
| vi) | Dhap Dance, Kondh (Bolangir) | --- | Dussera, Bhubaneswar |
| vii) | Gotipua Dance, Konark | --- | Bijay Melana, Nilagiri |
| viii) | Ghumra Dance (M. Rampur) | --- | Balijatra, Mahanga |
| ix) | Ghumra Dance (M. Rampur) | --- | Bijay Melana, Nilagiri |
| x) | Gotipua, Konark | --- | R.D. Women's College, Bhubaneswar |
| xi) | Tribal Dance, B.C.Pur | --- | Chandipur Beach Festival |
| xii) | Gotipua Dance, Konark | --- | Dharmasala Mahostav |

3. PUBLICATION OF BANAJA & SARGIFUL

Academy used to publish its Annual Souvenir 'Banaja' every year by inviting articles from eminent, academicians, intellectuals and promising scholars on tribal languages and culture. Accordingly

Academy has take steps to publish "BANAJA" based on "Tribal Folk Traditions" which will be released by Hon'ble Chief Minister during inaugural function of Adivasi Mela -2015 on 26th January. Besides BANAJA, Academy has also published its rainy and winter issues of multi-colour, student's journal

"SARGIFUL". Which were released during students felicitation ceremony and Sargiful- 2014.

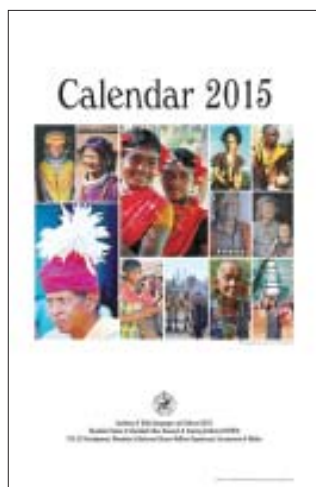


4. FELICITATION TO TRIBAL TALENTS

Every year the Academy felicitates ten tribal talents excelling in different fields such as dance, music, art, craft, literature, social services etc. The purpose of such important activity is to encourage tribal persons, who help in promoting the traditional culture and art of tribal communities. For 2014-15, Academy invites application from talented tribals duly recommended by the Collectors. The application have already been received from collectors and 20 talents will be felicitate on 26th January, 2015 on the inaugural day of Annual Adivasi Mela - 2015.

5. PUBLICATION OF CALENDAR 2015

Academy published 12 paged Wall Calendar based on Tribes of India to popularize the rich varieties of India's Tribes. The Calendar represents 12 vibrant and colourful different tribal communities of India.



6. SSD - UNICEF PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME:

Under the Joint Partnership Programme between the ST&SC Development Department & UNICEF, the following activities are proposed to be taken up during 2014-15.

Thrust Area: Strengthening MLE Components in SSD schools:

- ◆ Training of Teachers' on MLE Module on classroom transaction - Training on Language Acquisition skills among children and responding to the Multilingualism in classrooms at 4 zones for 2 days.
- ◆ Developing supplementary readers in 2 languages to improve language communication and reading skills among children - Saora and Koya
- ◆ Development of Language Dictionary in Kandhan, Binjhal and Sadri languages.
- ◆ Sharing workshop on study on Language Mapping in SSD schools
- ◆ Thrust Area: Create a Safe and Protective Environment for Children staying in residential schools and hostels:
- ◆ Facilitate a rapid and need based situation assessment to know the status of children in SSD schools.
- ◆ State level Training of trainers for SRGs on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection for boarders in SSD schools on holistic perspective on Child Rights with special focus on child protection issue. 15-20 participants- 3 days.
- ◆ Capacity building of newly recruited 3000 Female Wardens and Cook-Cum-Attendants (CCA) - Target- newly recruited 1800 participants. The one day orientation training programme will be conducted through video conference. The recruited participants will be attended in concerned District Conference Hall as per number of hostels. At the state level experts will be felicitated the orientation programme along with Senior Govt. Officials.

The booklets and materials will be distributed in districts prior to the said programme.

- ◆ Training of teachers on effective package on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection, institute the mechanism of rights violation within the hostel premises and support to strengthen reporting mechanism by establishing link with appropriate child protection institutions in SSD schools. 1648 SSD schools- 33 nos. (50 participants per batch) - 2 days. Target in Phase 1- 204 teachers
- ◆ Thrust Area: Facilitating Child friendly School Systems across the State.
- ◆ The District CMs' Convention for students will be conducted in 12 TSP districts. The three days programme will be divided into six sessions based on 6 ministries and districts will be presented their charter of demands for compliance in SSD schools to the SSD Department. 4 zones. Each zone 45-50 students with teachers will be participated-3days. The programme will be conducted in 4 venues in collaboration with 4 districts directly with District Administration and UNICEF.
- ◆ State level CMs' Convention (SHISHU MAHAPANCHAYAT) for students. Selected CMs will be attended based on their ability, leadership, communication skill, decision making skill and good academic record from 12 TSP districts.

WORK PROGRESS:

- a) In this regard, a Research work has been done on 'Language Mapping in SSD Schools of Odisha', and the report has been submitted to UNICEF and ST & SC Development Department. It has focused on the language attitude of Tribal student's of different regions which is helping in preparation of Teaching Learning Materials in the context of MLE.: The premise of the study focused on the educational scenario of the pre-primary and primary level schooling in thickly populated as well as scantily/thinly populated tribal areas



of Odisha. It is a bonafide yet stupendous work undertaken by a group of dedicated scholars and young ethnolinguists having penetration in the field of education for tribal's vis-à-vis the respective ethnic tongues as the medium of instruction.

- b) The Training of Teachers on MLE Module, four programmes completed in classroom transaction in SSD schools of Rayagada, Koraput, Balasore and part of Mayurbhanj District.



- c) **Supplementary Readers:** It was decided that to undertake language progression plan based on improvement of language skills through promotion of Reading Enhancement Programme. There is a need of develop supplementary readers for different grades specific (Class I-V for Sevashram and Class VI-IX for Ashram Schools) with logical conclusion as there is a gap or non-availability of such supplementary readers/ reading materials to improve their reading skills among the tribal learners. This year, ATLC will focus on two tribal languages to develop grade specific supplementary materials, such as- Saora and Koya languages. In this regard, Koya & Saora supplementary reader's book completed and illustration work is in progress. 6 numbers of story books, songs and riddles have been developed.



- d) To know the status of children in SSD schools, a training module has been prepared on Child Rights and child protection based on the feedback.
- e) Workshop on Developing Supplementary Readers to improve language communication and reading skills in Kandhan, Binjhal and Sadri Language in SSD Schools. First workshop completed in Sundergarh District.
- f) Workshop on Revisiting booklet on School cabinet has completed and module revised and updated. One modified guideline will be distributed in all SSD schools along with existing one.

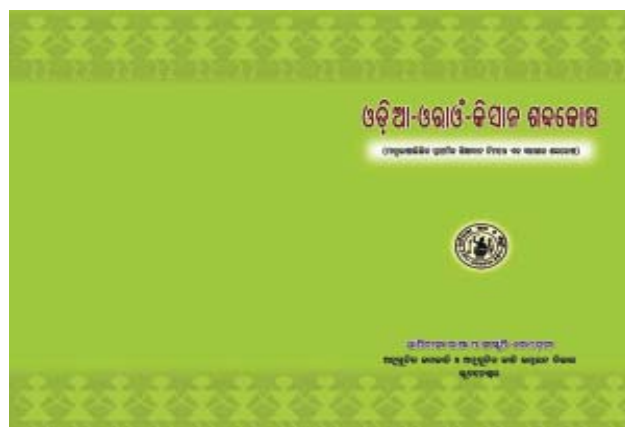
- g) Unicef has supported in organizing Surgifful-2014 program.

7. Research Work:

The Academy has ongoing research projects on Tribal Language, Folklore, Art, Music, Dance, Lifestyle, and various socio-cultural aspects. In this regards, Academy has prepared the manuscript of 'Ethnography of Tribal Painting in the Context of Gond paintings of Odisha' in relation to their Mythical narration, which is in the editorial board.

8. Publication of Bi-Lingual dictionary (Oraon & Kisan) and Oraon Bhasa Sikhyana Pustika:

To facilitate the tribal students in their mother tongue at the entry level, Academy had undertaken project work on collection and compilation of Oraon & Kisan Bilingual Dictionaries by engaging scholars under Unicef-SSD partnership. The manuscript prepared during the workshops were duly edited by the Language experts, and printed, which will be release during the Inaugural Ceremony of Adivasi Mela- 2015 on 26th Jan, 2015. Besides above ATLC has edited Oraon Bhasa Sikhyana Pustika for published which will be released during Adivasi Mela- 2015.



9. Compilation and Publication of Didayi & Koya Folklore

During field visit and language training, a good number of folk literatures on Didayi and Koya languages have been collected by the Research Officer. Both the manuscripts were duly edited and printed for release during Adivasi Mela- 2015.

10. Publication of Tahiee: a Kui Short Stories collection and Juang Life Style, written by two eminent intellectuals of repute.

Academy has published Tahiee, a kui short story collection which is the 1st publication of kui creative stories and also published the Juang life style based on 1st hand data collected from field.

11. 'SARGIFULA' State Level Students Festivals - 2014

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, ATLC as a nodal agency had organized State Level Children Festival SARGIFUL from 17th to 19th December 2014. The function was inaugurated by

the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 17th Dec. 2014 at 10 A.M. A total number of 850 students & 150 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated.







SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-VI to Class-X) reading in Sevashram/ Ashram/ Residential Ashram/ SSD High Schools/ Higher Secondary Schools/ EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt, workshops-cum-training on subjects



like magic, creative dance, Odishi dance, creative writing, art & painting, mathematics, terracotta, paper craft, creative games, Science experiment-cum-games, photography, child reporting etc. in the forenoon session followed by competitions in debate, elocution, quiz, painting, dance, song, archery along with Science Exhibition in the afternoon session and cultural shows comprising dance, song, music and drama in the evening session were successfully organized.

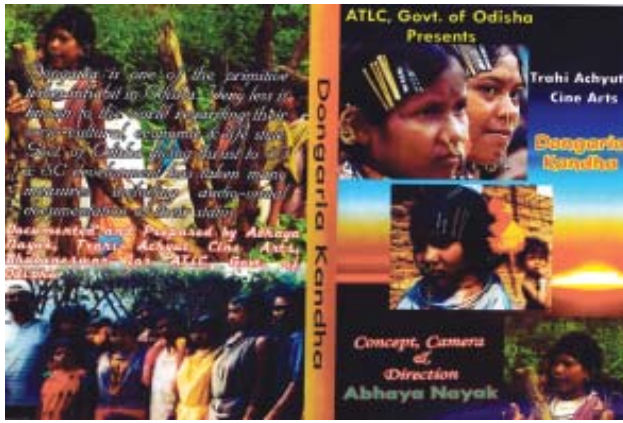


Similarly the teachers, who were participated, are also promoting these activities in their respective schools. Organizations like UNICEF, KIIT, BAKUL Foundation, SAI International, SCERT were actively coordinated the events in workshops and competitions to make the festivals a great success. The participants are acting as ambassadors and carry forward the messages to different schools to their respective district.



12. Video Documentation of Rituals and Dances of Tribal Odisha

Due to influence of cross-cultural elements and due to industrialization the rich performing art traditions have undergone a sea change. The original forms of Tribal dances are losing their ground very fast. In order to make an attempt to preserve and document the changing form, ATLC take steps to document the dance and rituals forms of Odishan Tribal World in a phase manner. In the first phase- Dongaria Kondha, Koya and Ho tribes have already been completed.



13. Publication of book on Tribal Arts & Crafts.

Tribals are rich in their traditional of arts and crafts, these traditional art and crafts are now on the verge of extinction. Academy has taken steps to showcase the rich art traditions of PVTGs of Odisha and try to explore the possibility of its marketing for sustainable income generation, so that it could be preserve for generations. The manuscript has duly edited and steps are taken for publication of the same during Adivasi Mela- 2015.

14. Organization of Annual Adivasi Mela- 2015:

The State Level Annual Adivasi Exhibition (Adivasi Mela), the ethnically vibrant cultural festival is

organizing by the ST&SC Development Department. The function will be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 26th January 2015.

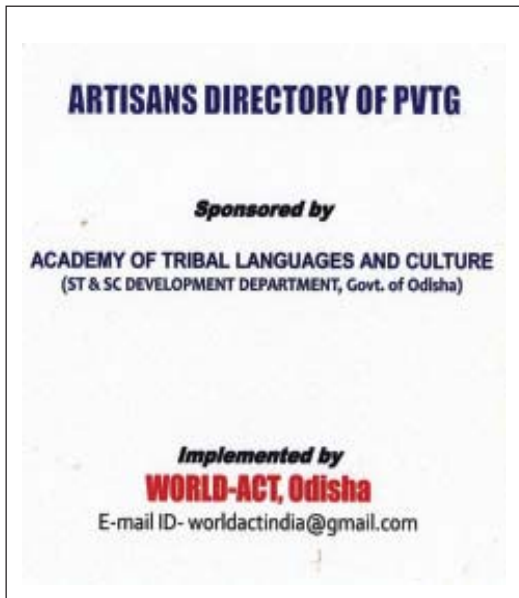
This Adivasi exhibition, showcase the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form - which are reflected from their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their prototype model adorns the ground, making the visitors confused choosing the fact from fiction. This Mela, provides a platform to the Tribals to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities.



As a Nodal Agency, ATLC is taking all the efforts for successful organization of Adivasi Mela and cultural programmes from 26th January- 2015 to 9th February- 2015.

15. Directory of Master Craft Persons of PVTGs of Odisha:

To identify the skilled artisan & craft persons of PVTG's of Odisha and to register them with D.C. Handicrafts Govt. of India. ATLC made a survey and



compiled a directory of 1500 skill artisans & crafts persons with ID card facility for D.C. Handicrafts

which help them enhancing their skills by taking artisans for Handicrafts Authority.

16. National Tribal Festival, New Delhi.

Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is organizing a National Tribal Festival at New Delhi 13th - 18th February 2015. ATLC is going to depute vibrant tribal dance (both tribal and non-tribal dance). Besides above Art and Craft stalls, Ethnic food plaza, herbal Medicine plants used by tribal and live demonstration of painting crafts will also be displayed during the festivals.

17. Technical Guidance

Technical guidance have been given to various organizations like:- OPEPA, SCERT, UNICEF, Sikhya Sandhan, KISS, IMAGE and ERLC on Tribal Life Style, Languages, Education and Culture.



ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY (OMTES)

FACT SHEET

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

- ◆ Total no of EMRS : 13
- ◆ District wise Location of EMRS :
 - : Koraput - One
 - : Nabarangapur - One
 - : Rayagada - One
 - : Keonjhar - One
 - : Mayurbhanj - One
 - : Kandhamal - One
 - : Gajapati - One
 - : Sundargarh - Three
 - : Jajpur - One
 - : Malkangiri - One
 - : Nuapada - One
- ◆ Total no of students : 5084
- ◆ Total no of Teachers : 212
- ◆ Teacher-Student Ratio : 1: 30
- ◆ HSC Examination Result :

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No of Students appeared | 566 | 594 | 613 | 662 |
| No of Students passed | 544 | 563 | 559 | 622 |
| Percentage of pass | 96.11% | 94.78% | 91.19% | 93.67% |
- ◆ CHSE Examination Result :

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No of Students appeared | 567 | 573 | 615 | 666 |
| No of Students passed | 412 | 450 | 538 | 597 |
| Percentage of pass | 72.66% | 87.72% | 86.56% | 89.00% |
- ◆ Total number of Educational Complexes-19
- Total number of PVTG Girls enrolled - 5304

ORIGIN OF EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)

A new concept for educational development "Establishment of Model Residential Schools was launched during 1997-98 to provide quality education to the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States of the Country. Out of the sanctioned 100 schools in favour of 22 States so far, 86 are in operation. These Schools are to be operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a uniform pattern of education in those schools and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education programmes (medical, engineering etc). These schools were affiliated to State Boards. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from class VI from the year 2011-12. The schools have been affiliated to CBSE Board w.e.f. 2012-13. The Model Residential Schools have been named as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and have been planned on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas but with State centered management.

GOVERNING BODY OF OMTES

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Commissioner cum Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department | Chairman |
| 2. | The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Finance Department. | Member |
| 3. | The Comm.-cum-Secretary to Govt. School & Mass Education Department. | Member |
| 4. | The Chairman , Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. | Member |
| 5. | Regional Officer, CBSE, Bhubaneswar. | Member |
| 6. | The President, Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. | Member |

Establishment of EMRS in Odisha

In Odisha as per the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, a society called the '*Odisha Model Tribal Education Society*' has been established and registered with the Secretary to the Department as its Chairman and the Director (ST & SC Dev.) as Member Secretary. This Society has been entrusted with the establishment and management of the EMRS including construction of buildings.

Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools were started functioning since 2000-2001. The Society intensified its activities for establishment of Model Tribal School following the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In its 14th years of functioning 13 EMRS have been established across the State covering total of 9 districts. Among them three EMRSs are in Sundargarh District and one each in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati, Kandhamal and Jajpur Districts. Out of the total 13 EMRs, 10 are located in the Sub-Plan area and only one is located outside the Sub-Plan area but within the MADA pocket.

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 7. | Director, Teacher Education & State Council of Education Research & Training, Bhubaneswar. | Member |
| 8. | Director, ATLC, Bhubaneswar. | Member |
| 9. | Director, SC ST RTI, Bhubaneswar. | Member |
| 10. | Secretary, OMTES & Director, (ST)-cum-Addl. Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department. | Member |
| 11. | Prof. N.C Dash Prof. of Population Studies, F.M University, Balasore. | Member |
| 12. | Prof. P.C. Mohapatra, N-1/55, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751013 | Member |
| 13. | Dr. Mohit ku. Mohanty Former Additional Director, OPEPA | Member |
| 14. | Dr. B.L. Pattanaik Former Head of Department, Anthropology, BJB College, Bhubaneswar | Member |

SOURCES OF FUNDING TO EMRS

The Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools have been established in the State with grants under Article 275 (1) provision of the Constitution provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India since 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 13 EMRS (IN 5 PHASES) IN ODISHA

Year-wise opening and District & ITDA-wise location of 11 EMRS are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Name and Address of EMRS | Districts | ITDA | Year of Opening |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| PHASE-I | | | | |
| 1 | Pungar EMRS Complex At. - Pungar, Po. Kunduli, via: Similiguda, Dist: Koraput-764036 | Koraput | Koraput | 2000-01 |
| 2 | Dhanghera EMRS Complex At./PO. Dhanghera, Via- B.C Pur, Dist: Mayurbhanj-757087 | Mayurbhanj | Kaptipada | 2000-01 |
| 3 | Bhawanipur EMRS Complex AT- Bhawanipur PO. Kirei, Dist: Sundargarh-770073 | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | 2000-01 |
| 4 | Siriguda EMRS Complex AT. - Siriguda, PO- Halua, Via. - Sugar Factory, Dist: Rayagada-765002 | Rayagada | Rayagada | 2000-01 |

| PHASE-II | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 5 | Ranki EMRS Complex AT/PO. Ranki, Via- Keonjhar Bazar, Dist: Keonjhar-758002 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 2001-02 |
| 6 | Chandragiri EMRS Complex AT/ PO- Chandragiri, Dist: Gajapati-761017 | Gajapati | Paralekhimundi | 2001-02 |
| 7 | Mahasingi EMRS Complex AT: Mahasingi, Po: Nuagaron, Via: Baliguda, Dist: Kandhamal | Kandhamal | Baliguda | 2001-02 |
| 8 | Hirli EMRS Complex At- Hirli, Po-Agnipur, Via- Nabarangpur, Dist: Nabarangpur-764059 | Nabarangapur | Nabarangapur | 2001-02 |
| PHASE-III | | | | |
| 9 | Laing EMRS Complex At. - Mandira Dam, Po. Laing Colony, Via- Kansbahal, Dist: Sundargarh-770034 | Sundargarh | Sundargarh | 2002-03 |
| 10 | Lahunipada EMRS Complex At/Po. Saradhapur, Via- Lahunipara- Dist-Sundargarh-770040 | Sundargarh | Banei | 2002-03 |
| PHASE-IV | | | | |
| 11 | Rampilo (Kalinga Nagar) EMRS Complex. At - Rampilo, Po- Ollala, Via- Danagadi, Dist: Jajpur | Jajpur | Welfare District, Jajpur | 2007-08 |
| PHASE-V | | | | |
| 12 | Malkangiri | Malkangiri | PA, ITDA, Malkangiri | 2010-11 |
| 13 | Nuapada | Nuapada | DWO, Nuapada | 2010-11 |

THE ODISHA MAP & LOCATION OF EMRS
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS OF ODISHA



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE EMRS

The Bye-laws of the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society, (OMTES) vide Para 12 provide that there will be a School Level Management Committee headed by the Collector of the concerned district and 8 (eight) other members including two eminent educationists of the areas to be nominated by the Collector and the Committee

will look after the overall development of the school and will render advice to the society as and when necessary.

For proper management of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), a Management Committee has been constituted for each EMRS at the district level as follows:

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (i) | Collector of the concerned District | - | Chairman |
| (ii) | Concerned PA, ITDA(s) in whose jurisdiction the EMRS is situated (DWO in case of non- ITDA districts) | - | Member (s) |
| (iii) | Concerned Inspector of Schools (SSD) of the concerned zone | - | Member |
| (iv) | CDMO of the concerned District | - | Member |
| (v) | Executive Engineer of the DRDA of the concerned District | - | Member |
| (vi) | Two eminent Educationists of the area to be nominated by the Collector | - | Members |
| (vii) | Principal of the concerned EMRS | - | Member Secretary |

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (i) The Committee meeting will be held monthly in the School premises within 1st week of each month under the chairmanship of Collector and all the expenditure of the school for the preceding month shall be approved by the Committee. In the absence of Collector, the P.A., ITDA (in case of non-ITDA district (Jajpur), ADM will chair the meeting. In no case, the meeting shall be postponed. The quarterly Audit Report of Chartered Accountant and Audit Report of Government /CAG Auditors shall also be placed before the Committee and remedial steps taken by them.
- (ii) The Committee will take care for campus development as well as the kitchen garden of the EMRS.

- (iii) The Committee will review the performance of the teaching and non-teaching staff on monthly basis and annually up to January of every year and submit report to the Society for extension of their contractual engagement by 15th February of each year.
- (iv) The Committee will review and ensure that the "Mess Committee" of the school function properly and ensure involvement of the representatives of the students to purchase quality materials/ food stuff, messing and preparation of menu of the hostels.
- (v) The Committee will approve all purchases for the EMRS and ensure that while purchasing the articles, Govt. Rules and Regulations are followed scrupulously. The Principal of EMRS shall take the prior approval of the Chairman before procuring any article.

- (vi) The Committee will ensure fortnightly health check up of the inmates by the medical staff of the nearest PHC/ CHC/ Govt. Hospital and incidental cost for purchase of medicines etc. shall be borne out of the funds placed in the school for the purpose. The committee shall also ensure leveraging health care benefits by student provided by NRHM including Mosquito nets.
- (vii) The Committee will chalk out a plan for organizing remedial classes for the students who are poor in subjects like English, Mathematics and Science etc. during summer vacation for better performance of the school in the Annual CHSE and AHSC Exams.
- (viii) The Committee shall review the progress of academic/co-curricular/ extracurricular activities of the students of EMRS.
- (ix) The Committee shall take up any other matter as they would consider proper and conducive for academic development and other all round development of the EMRS.

Financial Position

The concept of establishment of model residential schools dates back to the year 1997-98 when the

Ministry of Tribal Affairs decided to utilize a Part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the constitution for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States.

GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE -275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND EMRS

Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. In pursuance to this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through a Central Sector Schemes "grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution". A part of the allocation is utilised towards Non-Recurring and Recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Over a period of 11 years, Odisha State has got allocation of Rs.12542.37 lakh for setting of 11 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. A statement showing the year wise release of grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution and utilization made for construction and maintenance of 11 EMRS in the State has been reflected as on 31.03.2010.

Statement of Receipt & Expenditure incurred as per OMTES (Cash Book) for the period from 2000-01 to 2014-15

| FINANCIAL POSITION | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Year | Opening Balance A | Amount Received B | | A+B Total | Expenditure Incurred | | | Unspend Balance |
| | | Recurring | Non-recurring | | Recurring | Non-Recurring | Total | |
| 2000-01 | | 40,00,000 | 10,00,00,000 | 10,40,00,000 | 47,760 | 84,630 | 1,32,390 | 10,38,67,610 |
| 2001-02 | 10,38,67,610 | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 | 12,38,67,610 | 42,700 | 1,21,56,587 | 1,21,99,287 | 11,16,68,323 |
| 2002-03 | 11,16,68,323 | - | 2,00,00,000 | 13,16,68,323 | 1,27,486 | 1,13,12,920 | 1,14,40,406 | 12,02,27,917 |
| 2003-04 | 12,02,27,917 | 1,60,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 | 14,62,27,917 | 1,23,61,548 | 2,63,12,454 | 3,86,74,002 | 10,75,53,915 |
| 2004-05 | 10,75,53,915 | 4,70,00,000 | 3,60,21,000 | 19,05,74,915 | 1,01,94,790 | 5,97,54,119 | 6,99,48,909 | 12,06,26,006 |
| 2005-06 | 12,06,26,006 | 2,90,00,000 | 7,39,79,000 | 22,36,05,006 | 1,69,99,974 | 6,01,11,472 | 7,71,11,446 | 14,64,94,060 |
| 2006-07 | 14,64,94,060 | 3,00,00,000 | - | 17,64,94,060 | 3,56,33,189 | 6,74,20,000 | 10,30,53,189 | 7,34,40,871 |
| 2007-08 | 7,34,40,871 | - | - | 7,34,40,871 | 4,48,73,995 | 1,21,54,095 | 5,70,28,090 | 1,64,12,781 |
| 2008-09 | 1,64,12,781 | 7,75,00,000 | 4,56,71,600 | 13,95,84,381 | 4,21,98,515 | 3,83,83,300 | 8,05,81,815 | 5,90,02,566 |
| | | | | | | | Refund receipt | 1,98,735 |
| 2009-10 | 5,92,01,301 | 7,97,50,000 | - | 13,89,51,301 | 6,39,04,957 | 50,65,000 | 6,89,69,957 | 6,99,81,344 |
| 2010-11 | 6,99,81,344 | 19,40,40,000 | 12,00,00,000 | 38,40,21,344 | 9,25,50,219 | - | 9,25,50,219 | 29,14,71,125 |
| 2011-12 | 29,14,71,125 | 17,12,76,000 | 18,00,00,000 | 64,27,47,125 | 11,53,72,541 | 14,91,742 | 11,68,64,283 | 52,58,82,842 |
| 2012-13 | 52,58,82,842 | 22,45,32,000 | 17,99,99,000 | 93,04,13,842 | 15,97,45,942 | 3,25,00,000 | 19,22,45,942 | 73,81,67,900 |
| 2013-14 | 73,81,67,900 | 23,00,76,000 | 12,00,00,000 | 1,08,82,43,900 | 15,34,86,620 | 63,37,000 | 15,98,23,620 | 92,84,20,280 |
| 2014-15 till 30.01.15 | 92,84,20,280 | 10,39,79,680 | - | 103,23,99,960 | 2,44,29,346 | 9,65,37,000 | 12,09,66,346 | 91,14,33,614 |

19 Educational Complexes

Establishment of Girls' Hostels for Tribal Girls aiming to reduce drop out at the elementary level.

A new scheme has been introduced by the Union Govt. in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for strengthening of education among schedule tribe girls in low literacy districts. The programme aims at establishment of Educational complexes in villages' inhabited by primitive tribal groups. The scheme aims at to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified District or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. Improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from, socio- economic development.

The scheme comprises on

- i) To promote 100% enrollment of scheduled tribe girls' in the identified districts, blocks or pockets (for primitive Tribal Groups), vis-à-vis present level of enrollment, class-wise, for all schools taken together.
- ii) To reduce dropouts at the primary and middle school levels.
- iii) To monitor the running of the hostels/ complexes.
- iv) To make payments, grant of awards etc. as may be prescribed by the Ministry.
- iii) To arrange regular interaction between girls and ANMs to promote preventive health education and establish curative linkages of these hostels. Complexes with health institutions.
- iv) To promote awareness among parents towards the importance of girls education.

To tie up with potential recruiters so that immediately on passing, the student can get a job or can go in for self- employment.



The new scheme introduced by the Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides for establishment of educational complexes by autonomous societies/ institutions of State Government in villages inhabited by primitive tribal groups. Under the scheme of strengthening the education among the scheduled tribe ST girls in the low literacy districts. 90% support for running education institution complex by the autonomous society is made available. Apart from the management of the 11 EMRS, these 19 education complexes for ST Girls will be run by Orissa Model Tribal Education Society from the year 2007-08. The list of 19 Education complexes is enclosed for reference.



Educational Complex at Primary Level for ST Girl's

Apart from the management of 11 EMRS, the OMTES has been entrusted the responsibility management of 19 Educational complexes meant for ST Girls from the year 2007-08 in the State. The newly introduced scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is for strengthening of education among schedule tribe (ST Girls') in low literacy districts. The programme aims at establishment

of Educational complexes in villages' inhabited by primitive tribal groups.

The scheme aims at to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified District or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level.

Location of 19 Educational Complex at Elementary Level for ST Girls

| Sl No. | District | Sl | Name of the Education complex for ST Girls (PVTG Name) | Strength of ST Girls |
|--------|------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Keonjhar | i. | J.D.A, Gonasika, Keonjhar(Juanga) | 350 |
| | | ii. | Upper kusumita Low-Literacy pocket | 264 |
| 2 | Rayagada | i. | D.K.D.A. Parsali | 250 |
| | | ii. | D.K.D.A.Chatikona (Dongaria Kandha) | 310 |
| | | iii. | L.S.D.A, Putasingh,(Lanja Saura) | 250 |
| 3 | Nuapada | i. | C.B.D.A. Sunabeda,(Chuktia Bhanjia) | 260 |
| 4 | Mayurbhanj | i. | H.K.M.D.A. Jashipur, | 340 |
| | | ii. | L.D.A. Morada, (Lodha) | 308 |
| 5 | Deogarh | i. | P.B.D.A. Rugudakudar, (Paudi bhuyan) | 296 |
| 6 | Angul | i. | P.B.D.A., Jamardihi, (Paudi bhuyan) | 250 |
| 7 | Kalahandi | i. | Banipanga, KKDA, Lanjigarh | 250 |
| 8 | Ganjam | i. | T.D.A, Thumba, (Saora) | 250 |
| 9 | Gajapati | i. | L.S.D.A, Seranga, | 350 |
| | | ii. | S.D.A. Chandragiri, | 254 |
| 10 | Malkangiri | i. | BDA, Mudulipada, (Bonda) | 250 |
| | | ii. | D.D.A Kudumulguma, (Didayi) | 250 |
| | | iii. | Badapada, Low- Literacy Pocket | 250 |
| 11 | Sundargarh | i. | PBDA, Khuntagaon(Paudi bhuyan) | 322 |
| 12 | Kandhamal | i. | K.K.D.A. Belghar, (Kulia kandha) | 250 |

Opening of three EMRSs

13 EMRSs are functioning under OMTES. Three new EMRS are coming up and process has been initiated to construct buildings at Dhanarabhata, Dumerbahal, Rairangpur, in the district of Kalahandi, Bolangir & Mayurbhanj respectively to facilitate functioning of such approved EMRS.

Introduction of English as medium of instruction in EMRSs

Steps have been taken to introduce English as medium of instruction in all EMRSs. In class VI, CBSE course in English medium has been

introduced in the year 2011. CBSE course book have been supplied to all the Students. Teachers imparting instruction have been provided with training in ELTI, BBSR aiming at handling transition of Students from Odia medium to English medium.

Ekalavya Sishu Utsab

The second Ekalavya Sishu Utsab was organised at EMRS Bhawanipur, Sundargarh on 17th to 19th January, 2014. The Students of all the 13 EMRSs participated in different co-curricular activities.

On the opening day, Collector, Sundargarh, PD,DRDA, Sundargarh and Deputy Secretary,

OMTES visited the spot and encouraged students in different activities by personal interaction and blessed the students by inspiring talk to excel in life by hard work. Principal Lahunipara, Sundergarh, and Principal Laing, Sundergarh also graced the event as guests on closing ceremony and opening ceremony respectively. A game on table tennis was introduced for the first time including athletics.

Renovation of Dinning Halls

Steps have been taken to renovate the dinning halls of each EMRS by providing quality dinning table and dinning chairs. Movable dinning tables have been planned so that the

dinning hall can also be utilised as a multipurpose hall for the activities. Single kitchen system has been introduced in all EMRS.

Model menu chart to all EMRSs

The monthly stipend of the Student of EMRSs has been enhanced to Rs. 1000/-for boys and 1030/-for girls. Uniform menu chart has been circulated with scope for local food preferences. Mess committee has been formed for smooth functioning of Mess.

Academic supervision

The Principals have been given the responsibilities of supervision of classes and teaching learning methods, maintenance of registers, supervising of teachers work and students outcomes, laying more emphasis on academic transactions to upgrade academic status.

Opening of Library-cum-Reading room

All the Principal have been asked to open a library-cum-reading room in all EMRS and all library in all Sevashrams, Ashrams and High Schools of the Department. More stress has been given on the issue of books to students and examining the students reading status. Steps have been taken to supply library books.

Change in EMRS School Timing

In the Navodaya Vidyalaya pattern, the School timing of all EMRSs have been changed and School now run between 8 AM-1:40 PM. This is helpful in conduct of remedial

classes by teachers from 3 PM to 4:30 PM, which was almost getting disturbed due to load shedding during evening hours.

During evening hours 'supervised study' have been planned in academic blocks of EMRSs under the guidance of teachers. Alternative arrangements of power supply in the form of invertors, generators and solar lanterns is ensured for evening study.

Renovation of Laboratories in EMRSs

Steps have been taken to renovate laboratories of each EMRS as per need and requirement of latest syllabus.

Affiliation of EMRSs to CBSE

13 EMRSs have been accorded with recognition by CBSE.

Introduction of centralised payment mechanism

A Customised banking application(CBA) has been developed by NIC in banking collaboration with Axis Bank to start a Centralised payment mechanism for all the EMRSs under OMTES. Under the newly introduced system one nodal bank account is operated centrally at Bhubaneswar. User IDs and password are assigned to respective EMRSs for initiating and authorising the financial transactions at School level. This system helps in tracking and monitoring all the fund flows in real time. Online UC generation and online cashbook are some of the added features of this system.

Integrated coaching to class 10th pass out children

The SSD Department is committed to provide the

opportunities to the marginalised students studying in the SSD run Schools to enhance their competence in order to secure admission in professional courses like medical and engineering. As is evident from above, the department has already started providing coaching to the students of class XI and XII willing to appear in AIEEE, OJEE and IIT-JEE etc.

Engineering and Medical Coaching

In consistence with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST and SC communities, the SSD Department has launched an integrated medical coaching for class 10th pass outs. The students of EMRSs finding place among the 100 best students of SSD High Schools on the basis of performance in Annual HSC examination are being facilitated to read in integrated medical coaching scheme in the Hi-tech science college running under Vigyan Bharti Charitable Trust.

This will enhance the scope for such students to get admission in medical colleges as such they are the prospective future doctors of the community, who would serve the ST Community in particular and also would be the source of motivation for other students in coming years.

Strengthening of Libraries

School is the gateway to knowledge and plays an important role in building of a love for reading. Reading is essential for children as it helps them develop greater language comprehension, larger and expressive vocabularies and higher cognitive levels. The school library is an integral part of the educational process which can not only provide resource for curriculum learning but can be a very effective means of fostering the habit/inclination towards reading for pleasure, recreations, deepening of knowledge and imagination. Considering this as an inalienable component of quality education, the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 have

mandated that all the Schools, Govt. or Private, should have the library facilities under the prescribed scheduled of norms and standards.

With the view of promoting reading room among the students, the Department has decided to undertake library strengthening programme in selected 100 Schools. The initiative will include development of resource-cum-guideline document on reading promotion contacting different strategies and activities for promoting reading among the young readers. The initiative will focus on developing a resource group of master facilitators from amongst the teachers to steer and guide this initiatives in the select schools and for up-scale of the initiatives in the future.

House system in Schools

House system has been introduced in Schools and the boys and girls of the EMRSs have been subdivided into 8 houses each. Each house has been kept under the guidance of a teacher known as house-master. She/He will guide the students in both academic and co-curricular field to achieve better results in both the fronts. Master-on-duty has also been introduced and this has helped in daily monitoring of all activities of the School.

Language lab

The language laboratory is an audio or audio-visual installation used as an aid in modern language teaching. They can be found, amongst other places, in schools, Universities and academics. Perhaps the first lab was at the University of Grenoble in 1908. In the 1950s

up till the 1990s, they were tape based systems using reel to reel of (laterally) cassette. Current installation are generally multimedia PCs. The original language labs are now very out dated. They allowed a teacher to listen to and manage student audio via a hard-wired analogue tape deck based systems with 'Sound booths' in fixed locations. The 'traditional' system generally

comprise a master console(teacher position) which is electricity connected to a number of rows of student booths (US: carrels), typically containing a students tape recorder and headset with a boom arm micro phone. The teacher console is usually fitted with master play back source equipment(tape recorder), some means of monitoring of each booth in the class via the teacher head set and an intercom facility offering two way communication between teacher and student. All but the most simple or first generation laboratories allow the teacher to remotely control the tape transport controls of the students booths(record, stop, rewind, etc) from the master-desk. This allows for easy distribution of the master programme materials, which is often copied at high speed on to the student position for later use by the students at their own pace. Better tape laboratories housed the tape machine behind a protective plate (leaving only a control panel accessible to the students) or locked the cassette door. This kept the expensive and sensitive decks free from student misuse and dust etc. The objective of establishing language lab is to help the students to over come the short falls of teaching learning methods of English language which are reflected in ineffective communication, incorrect pronunciations and inability to comprehend native accents and idioms, this Department has planned to provide English language lab in some of its School.

Smart class room

Enabling the class rooms to become more student centric EMRSs are inducing students from standard VI to XII and the Department have taken lot many initiatives to provide better quality of education infrastructure in these Schools. With increasing trend of IT enabled class room learning and integration of ICT based education in the schools, the Department has initiated steps to set up smart class room in the existing Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Smart class in a solution designed to help teachers in meeting with new challenges and developing students abilities and

performances. It helps the teachers to access multimedia content and information that can be used for teaching students more

effectively. It helps the teachers in expressing their views and ensures teachers that every student is understanding and learning. Smart class helps the students in understanding the concepts. A well designed module allows a student to visualise the concept much better than static images. Smart class uses various technology to teach students such as TV, LCD, Computers. It can be downloaded and installed from web to computer. Our class rooms have multimedia content for the in identified hard spots for standard VI to X in the students of science, Mathematics, Social Science and English and for XI-XII, the content should be for Science stream only covering mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The content has a vast bank of inter active work sheets, games and practice sheets in each learning unit that can help the teachers to assess their students understanding of a lesson unit and under take remedial action immediately.

Opening of Scout and Guide

It was proposed to open Scout and Guide in all 13 EMRS, for which it got affiliation from The Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Principal from all EMRS, then nominated one Scout master and one Guide Captain from TGTs to attend Basic training organized by Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides, in the State Head quarter's Bhubaneswar, from 29/07/13 to 05/08/13- Scout master, 30/07/13 to 05/08/13- Guide Captain. After getting the training they will be eligible to conduct Pratham Sopan test for children. During the training in the State head quarters the Scout master and Guide Captain teacher's received their uniform. There are 32 Scout and 32 Guide students, in each EMRS.

Those teacher's who couldn't attend the basic training conducted on July, they were asked to attend training conducted on 03/01/14 to 10/01/14 - Scout master, 04/01/14 to 10/01/14- Guide captain.

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex

(Rs. In Lakh)

| SL. No. | Name of the Educational Complex | Name of the Micro Project | District | 2007-08 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2008-09 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2009-10 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Sibida | Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi | Anugul | 23.00 | 45.91 | 37.15 |
| 2 | Jharbahal | Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar | Deogarh | 23.00 | 40.21 | 29.19 |
| 3 | Tipisingh | Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango | Gajapati | 23.00 | 39.56 | 43.25 |
| 4 | Baghamari | Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri | Gajapati | 23.00 | 41.33 | 46.12 |
| 5 | Lokasahi | Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba | Ganjam | 23.00 | 39.39 | 39.31 |
| 6 | Banipanga | Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh | Kalahandi | 23.00 | 45.91 | 38.53 |
| 7 | Rangaparuru | Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar | Kandhamal | 23.00 | 42.00 | 36.99 |
| 8 | Gonasika | Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika | Keonjhar | 23.00 | 45.91 | 41.81 |
| 9 | Badel | Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada | Malkangiri | 23.00 | 45.91 | 38.53 |
| 10 | Nandiniguda | Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma | Malkangiri | 23.00 | 33.77 | 45.95 |
| 11 | Chiktamatia | Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada | Mayurbhanj | 23.00 | 45.91 | 51.89 |
| 12 | Angarpada | Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur | Mayurbhanj | 23.00 | 41.52 | 38.23 |
| 13 | Salepada | Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda | Nuapada | 23.00 | 45.91 | 48.50 |
| 14 | Arishakai | Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona | Rayagada | 23.00 | 45.91 | 44.46 |
| 15 | Parsali | Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali | Rayagada | 23.00 | 45.91 | 30.57 |
| 16 | Keraba | Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi | Rayagada | 23.00 | 38.10 | 48.92 |
| 17 | Khuntagaon | Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon | Sundargarh | 23.00 | 45.75 | 49.33 |
| 18 | Badapada | PA, ITDA, Malkangiri | Malkangiri | 23.00 | 45.91 | 44.26 |
| 19 | Upper Kusumita | PA, ITDA, Keonjhar | Keonjhar | 23.00 | 40.70 | 42.87 |
| | | Total | | 437.00 | 815.52 | 795.86 |

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex

(Rs. In Lakh)

| SL. No. | Name of the Educational Complex | Name of the Micro Project | 2010-11 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2011-12 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2012-13 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2013-14 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | 2014-15 |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1 | Sibida | Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 25.96 | 20 lakhs |
| 2 | Jharbahal | Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 33.68 | 20 lakhs |
| 3 | Tipisingh | Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 17.53 | 20 lakhs |
| 4 | Baghamari | Soura Dev, Age ncy, Chandragiri | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 25.91 | 20 lakhs |
| 5 | Lokasahi | Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 15.89 | 20 lakhs |
| 6 | Banipanga | Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 11.14 | 20 lakhs |
| 7 | Rangaparuru | Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | - | 20 lakhs |
| 8 | Gonasika | Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | - | 20 lakhs |
| 9 | Badel | Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 20.10 | 20 lakhs |
| 10 | Nandiniguda | Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 40.66 | 20lakhs |
| 11 | Chiktamatia | Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 48.59 | 20 lakhs |
| 12 | Angarpada | Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 24.10 | 20 lakhs |
| 13 | Salepada | Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 46.00 | 20lakhs |
| 14 | Arishakai | Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 32.26 | 20 lakhs |
| 15 | Parsali | Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | - | 20 lakhs |
| 16 | Keraba | Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 22.27 | 20 lakhs |
| 17 | Khuntagaon | Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntaga on | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 30.57 | 20 lakhs |
| 18 | Badapada | PA, ITDA, Malkangiri | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 16.87 | 20 lakhs |
| 19 | Upper Kusumita | PA, ITDA, Keojhar | 38.94 | 31.50 | 3.5 | 3.31 | 20 lakhs |
| | | Total | 739.86 | 598.50 | 66.5 | 414.94 | |

KALINGA EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

In order to provide an opportunity to the backward class students to study in model schools with conducive learning environment, Govt. have decided to establish and run 10 number of additional Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (in the name of Kalinga Ekalavya Model Residential School) in the State of Odisha. Quality education will be imparted in these school with integration of modern teaching aids and activity based learning. Ministry of Tribal Affairs 10 number of such schools over and above existing 16 number of EMRS (13 +3

under construction) with capacity of 480 students each. All the schools will be established in the TSP area and meritorious students of backward class sections (ST, SC and SEBC) will get the opportunity of the learning and the proportion of boys and girls will be 50 :50. All the schools will be affiliated under C.B.S.E with English as the medium of teaching. The location of the schools will be in the TSP blocks of the State i.e. Nilgiri, Kuchinda, Champua, Jeypore, Gunupur, Umerkote, G-Udayagiri, Khajuripada, Korkonda and Mohana.

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Odisha in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department have notified 209 Original Castes/ Communities alongwith synonyms in different notifications as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Similarly, Government of India in Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have notified 200 Original Castes/ Communities alongwith synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as OBC.

The following schemes are being implemented to address the Socio-economic backwardness of SEBCs.

STATE PLAN

Managerial Subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd. :

Managerial subsidy is being given to the Corporation for its functioning. The year wise budget provision and expenditure position is as follows :

Income Generating Schemes for OBCs (G-I-A) :

The Scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per the

(Rs. In Lakh)

| Year | Budget Provision | Expenditure |
|---------|------------------|-------------|
| 2002-03 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 2003-04 | 15.00 | 3.00 |
| 2004-05 | 15.00 | 5.15 |
| 2005-06 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 2006-07 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 2007-08 | 14.95 | 7.55 |
| 2008-09 | 30.00 | 13.54 |
| 2009-10 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2010-11 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2011-12 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2012-13 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2013-14 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2014-15 | 12.00 | - |

guidelines issued by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi. Under the Scheme the State Govt. provides 10% matching share against the funds released by National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The scheme is executed by the Odisha Backward Castes Finance Development Co-Operative Corporation (OBCFDCC) Ltd.

Implementation of income generating scheme has virtually stopped due to very poor recovery against

the loans granted in past for which the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation is unwilling to sanction further loan.

Odisha State Govt. have provided Rs.19.80 lakhs to OBCFDCC Ltd. during the year 2013-14 towards Skill Development Training of 90 OBC/SEBC youths. For the year 2014-15 funds to the tune of Rs 19.80 lakh have been sanctioned towards skill development training of 220 nos of youths.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-matric Scholarship to OBC Students :

The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. An amount of Rs.441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post-matric Scholarship for distribution among the students during 2008-09. During 2009-10 no Central Assistance under Post-matric Scholarship to OBC students has been received and as such budget provision of Rs. 604.00 lakh could not be utilized. During 2010-11 Rs.135.39 lakh has been utilized for payment of Pos-matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs.1445.03 lakh have been sanctioned for 40949 students. For the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs.2701.06 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement to 65067 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs.3443.48 lakh has been sanctioned for

disbursement of scholarship to 121781 nos. of OBC/SEBC students.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (STATE SHARE)

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students :

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50:50 Share. During 2009-10 Rs.138.38 lakh has been sanctioned for 28740 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2010-11 Rs.333.62 lakh has been utilized for 74137 students which includes 50% State Share & 50% Central Share. During 2011-12 Rs.314.00 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 62800 students. For the year 2012-13 Rs.586.95 lakh has been sanction for disbursement to 85011 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs.1153.88 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 161386 nos. of students. For the year 2014-15, Rs 624.09 lakh have been released in the 1st phase.

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls :

The Scheme is being implemented in the State on cost sharing basis. Under the scheme, hostel facilities are provided for OBC students pursuing their higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between Centre & State is in the ratio of 50:50. There is provision of Rs.498.51 lakh towards State Share during 2008-09. The year wise budget provision & expenditure position is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakh)

| Year | Budget Provision | | Expenditure |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Central Share | State Share | |
| 2003-04 | 161.87 | Nil | Nil |
| 2004-05 | 161.87 | Nil | Nil |
| 2005-06 | 161.87 | 47.03 | 47.03 |
| 2006-07 | 114.84 | 57.42 | 57.42 |
| 2007-08 | 152.36 | 57.42 | 38.42 |
| 2008-09 | 498.51 | 498.51 | Nil |
| 2009-10 | 100.01 | 100.01 | Nil |
| 2010-11 | 72.79 | 72.79 | 145.58 |
| 2011-12 | 139.00 | 138.00 | 139.00 |
| 2012-13 | 119.50 | 134.00 | 119.00 |
| 2013-14 | - | 134.00 | 8.00 |
| 2014-15 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 |

Status of OBC Hostels in the State of Odisha

| Sl. No. | Location | Year | Status |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | G.M. College, Sambalpur | 2002-03 | Completed |
| 2 | Govt. College, Angul | 2002-03 | Completed |
| 3 | MPC College, Baripada | 2002-03 | Completed |
| 4 | Utkal University Vanivihar | 2003-04 | Completed |
| 5 | College of Engineering & Technology (CET) (2 nos.) | 2003-04 | Completed |
| 6 | U.N. College of Science & Technology, Adaspur, Cuttack | 2006-07 | Completed |
| 7 | BJB Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar | 2010-11 | Completed |
| 8 | Pattamundai College, Kendrapara | 2011-12 | Under Construction |
| 9 | Panchayat College, Baragarh | 2011-12 | Under Construction |
| 10 | Ravenshaw University, Cuttack | 2012-13 | Under Construction |

STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The Office of the OSCBC is functioning under administrative control of M&BCW Deptt. The year wise budget provision and expenditure position of the OSCBC is as follows :

| Year | Budget Provision | Expenditure |
|---------|------------------|-------------|
| 2002-03 | 27.60 | 27.60 |
| 2003-04 | 14.70 | 14.70 |
| 2004-05 | 28.27 | 28.27 |
| 2005-06 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 2006-07 | 27.98 | 27.98 |
| 2007-08 | 32.17 | 32.17 |
| 2008-09 | 41.88 | 37.27 |
| 2009-10 | 51.50 | 50.17 |
| 2010-11 | 36.75 | 34.24 |
| 2011-12 | 35.49 | 35.49 |
| 2012-13 | 32.14 | 32.14 |
| 2013-14 | 32.42 | 30.16 |
| 2014-15 | 32.42 | - |

The Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.2014 have laid down the criteria for identifying the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Commission has given considerable thought to the evolution of criteria for identifying backward classes in the backdrop of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India in respect of State of Odisha. While framing the criteria, the Commission has kept in view the principles laid down by the Supreme

Court in the case of "Indira Sawhney and Others Vrs. Union of India and Others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria has been evolved for identification of Socially and Economically Backward Classes.

Social Backwardness :

Caste/ Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward.

And / or

Castes/ Classes which mainly depend on agricultural or other manual labour for their livelihood.

And /or

Castes/ Classes of which women and children, as a general practice, are engaged in work involving manual labour for sustenance of their families or for supplementing the low income of their families.

And/ or

Castes/ Classes which under the traditional caste system were subject to discriminatory treatment like entry into places of worship and public office and use of facilities like public passage, tanks and wells.

And / or

Castes/ Classes whose traditional occupation is, in terms of the caste system, regarded to be low, undignified, unclean or stigmatized.

And / or

Castes/ Classes who reside in poor quality of residence such as thatched house, tiled houses with low quality of building materials exposed to speedy decay.

And /or

Castes/ Classes which have no representation or have poor representation in State Legislature, Panchayats and other elective bodies during the 10 years preceding the date of representation.

Educational Backwardness :

Castes/ Classes, whose literacy rate is at least 8% less than the State average.

Or Castes/ Classes or which the proportion of matriculates is at least 20% less than the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where the students drop-out in the age group of 7 to 15 years is at least 15% above the State average.

Castes/ Classes of which the proportion of Graduates is at least 20% less than the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where the proportion of professionally qualified persons, e.g. Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers and Chartered Accountants and persons occupying important posts in the Judiciary and the Executive is at least 25% below the State average.

Economic Backwardness :

Castes/ Classes where the average value of family assets is not more than Rs.6000/- Castes/ Classes where the average annual family income is not more than Rs.12000/-.

Or

Castes/ Classes where percentage of persons in Government employment at different levels is 25% below the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where percentage of persons in public (Undertaking) Sector employment at different levels is 25% below the State average.



Minority Welfare

1. Post-matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a 100% Central Sector Scheme introduced by Gol w.e.f. 2007-08. As many as 4170 students of Minority communities are being benefited with Post-matric Scholarship amounting to Rs.275.32 lakhs for 2014-15. Scholarship amount are being transferred by the Government of India directly to the bank account of the beneficiariesthrough D.B.T. mode with effect from 2014-15

2. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is also a 100% Central sector scheme introduced by Gol w.e.f. 2007-08. For the Financial year 2014-15,as many as 575 students of Minority communities are being benefited with Merit-cum-Means based scholarship amounting to Rs 156.17 lakh.Scholarships amount is being transferred by the Government of India directly to the Bank account of the beneficiaries through DBT mode with effect from 2014-15.

3. Pre-matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a Central sector scheme.funded fully by Government of India with effect from 2014-15. Out of the budget provision of Rs 597.80 lakh for 2014-15 as many as 39610 number of students are being benefitted with an expenditure of Rs 443.67 lakh..

4. Multi Sectoral Development Plan (MsDP) :

Restructured MSDP is being implemented during 12th 5yr Plan in 15 Blocks and 1 Urban Local Body of 5 districts viz. Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Bhadrak for which an amount of Rs.1754.07 lakhs was released during 2013-14 for 1297 IAY Houses, 142 AWCs, 2550 units of Skill Development Training, 4 Girls Hostels, 15 Library-cum-Reading Rooms, 4 units of Market Yard & Sanitation, 21 Health Centres, 30 units of Addl. Class Rooms in Schools, 18 units of Computer

Laboratories & 2 units of Drinking Water Supply. During 2014-15 funds amounting to Rs 15.00 lakh for orientation programme, Rs 27.00 lakh for engagement of BLF, and Rs 28.00 lakh for base line survey under MSDP have been received from Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Besides, funds to the tune of Rs 18.75 lakh for construction of computer lab in Kutra block of Sundargarh district, Rs 35.00 lakh for construction of Girls hostel in Gurundia block of Bonai sub division, Rs 1.75 lakh for construction of toilets with overhead tank in Bhadrak Municipality and Rs 116.25 lakh for drinking water facilities in Rayagada and Sundargarh districts have been received from Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India during 2014-15 which are to be released soon.

5. Economic Developmet Scheme for Minorities :

This is a State Plan Scheme under which a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been released in favour of OBCTDCC Ltd for imparting Skill Development Training to 300 nos. of unemployed youths of Minority Communities.

6. Prime Mnister's New 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minority Communities:

About 4.58% of Odisha's population comprises Minority communities. In order to share the benefits of various ongoing development programmes among Minority communities, all concerned Deptt. have been requested to ensure implementation of schemes in such a way that the minorities derive as much benefit as others. A committee has been set up at the State Level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary which monitors the implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme on quarterly basis. Similar Committees with identical mandate have been set up at the District Level.

Literacy rate

| Religious communities | Total Population | Percentage to total population | Literacy Rate |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| All Religions | 36804660 | - | 63.08 |
| Muslims | 761985 | 2.07 | 71.30 |
| Christians | 897861 | 2.44 | 54.91 |
| Sikhs | 17492 | 0.05 | 90.50 |
| Buddhists | 9863 | 0.03 | 70.98 |
| Jains | 9154 | 0.02 | 93.25 |

Comparative Statement showing Budget Estimates during last 3 Years

The budget analysis of 2013-14 to 2015-16 and details of Central Assistance received under different schemes are indicated as under:

| Sl. No. | Source | Budget Estimate 2013-14(RE) | Budget Estimate 2014-15(RE) | Budget Estimate 2015-16 (BE) |
|---------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Non-Plan | 74222.46 + Ch 0.15 | 79583.60 + Ch 0.15 | 84285.35 +Ch 0.15 |
| | Total Non -Plan | 74222.46 + Ch 0.15 | 79583.60 + Ch 0.15 | 84285.35 +Ch 0.15 |
| 2 | State Plan | | | |
| | i) Grants under Art:275(1) | 15500.00 | 15500.00 | 11906.00 |
| | ii) SCA for TSP | 18000.00 | 20000.00 | 11541.00 |
| | iii) EAP | 1050.00 | 7206.30 | 4200.00 |
| | iv) SS for CSS | 2696.54 | 125.04 | 0.01 |
| | v) Special Programme for KBK district | 5957.47 | 6008.52 | 6000.00 |
| | vi) Others (Untied schemes) | 43701.64 | 104737.17 | 104947.51 |
| | Total - State Plan | 86905.65 | 153577.03 | 138594.52 |
| 3 | Central Plan | | | |
| | i) SCA for SCP | 4707.00 | 4707.00 | 4707.00 |
| | ii) Others | 43996.41 | 10596.77 | 9896.77 |
| | Total - Central Plan | 48703.41 | 15303.77 | 14603.77 |
| 4 | C.S.P. | 4299.57 | 125.04 | 0.01 |
| | Total C.S.P. | 4299.57 | 125.04 | 0.01 |
| | Grand Total (N.P., S.P., C.P. & C.S.P) | 214131.09 +Ch- 0.15 | 248589.44 +Ch- 0.15 | 237483.65 + Ch 0.15 |

DISTRICTWISE MINORITY POPULATION (2001 CENSUS)

| Sl | District | Total Population | Minority Population | | | | Total Minority (Col.4 to 7) | Percentage of Minority Population | | | | % age Total Minority (Col.8/3) |
|----|---------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Muslims | Christians | Sikhs | Buddhists | | Muslims | Christians | Sikhs | Buddhists | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Gajapati | 518837 | 1623 | 173663 | 2 | 1972 | 177260 | 0.31 | 33.47 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 34.16 |
| 2 | Sundargarh | 1830673 | 61873 | 308476 | 5517 | 204 | 376070 | 3.38 | 16.85 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 20.54 |
| 3 | Kandhamal | 648201 | 2253 | 117950 | 23 | 14 | 120240 | 0.35 | 18.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.55 |
| 4 | Rayagada | 831109 | 4545 | 55220 | 144 | 26 | 59935 | 0.55 | 6.64 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 7.21 |
| 5 | Sambalpur | 935613 | 19438 | 38786 | 2062 | 208 | 60494 | 2.08 | 4.15 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 6.47 |
| 6 | Bhadrak | 1333749 | 83993 | 532 | 42 | 5 | 84572 | 6.30 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.34 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 2341094 | 121529 | 10657 | 840 | 5697 | 138723 | 5.19 | 0.46 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 5.93 |
| 8 | Koraput | 1180637 | 8401 | 51323 | 270 | 86 | 60080 | 0.71 | 4.35 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 5.09 |
| 9 | Jajpur | 1624341 | 77825 | 1280 | 333 | 25 | 79463 | 4.79 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 4.89 |
| 10 | Deogarh | 274108 | 1055 | 11216 | 69 | 0 | 12340 | 0.38 | 4.09 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 4.50 |
| 11 | Khurda | 1877395 | 67040 | 8821 | 1113 | 227 | 77201 | 3.57 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 4.11 |
| 12 | Balasore | 2024508 | 76270 | 5967 | 162 | 40 | 82439 | 3.77 | 0.29 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 4.07 |
| 13 | Jagatsinghpur | 1057629 | 40586 | 1119 | 193 | 218 | 42116 | 3.84 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 3.98 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 509716 | 9498 | 8485 | 1073 | 191 | 19247 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 3.78 |
| 15 | Kendrapara | 1302005 | 43394 | 966 | 24 | 3 | 44387 | 3.33 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.41 |
| 16 | Nawarangpur | 1025766 | 6867 | 26118 | 52 | 17 | 33054 | 0.67 | 2.55 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 3.22 |
| 17 | Puri | 1502682 | 38318 | 2764 | 27 | 200 | 41309 | 2.55 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 2.75 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 1561990 | 20390 | 6144 | 1805 | 37 | 28376 | 1.31 | 0.39 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 1.82 |
| 19 | Bolangir | 1337194 | 6138 | 13801 | 359 | 56 | 20354 | 0.46 | 1.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 1.52 |
| 20 | Malkangiri | 504198 | 1807 | 6300 | 24 | 12 | 8143 | 0.36 | 1.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.62 |
| 21 | Mayurbhanja | 2223456 | 26437 | 9120 | 432 | 40 | 36029 | 1.19 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 1.62 |
| 22 | Nawapara | 530690 | 4045 | 1496 | 735 | 64 | 6340 | 0.76 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.19 |
| 23 | Bargarh | 1346336 | 6758 | 10121 | 384 | 59 | 17322 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 1.29 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 24 | Angul | 1140003 | 6610 | 3292 | 811 | 38 | 10751 | 0.58 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.94 |
| 25 | Kalahandi | 1335494 | 3592 | 6923 | 612 | 47 | 11174 | 0.27 | 0.52 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.84 |
| 26 | Ganjam | 3160635 | 10910 | 14818 | 325 | 39 | 26092 | 0.35 | 0.47 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| 27 | Sonepur | 541835 | 1633 | 1396 | 22 | 9 | 3060 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| 28 | Nayagarh | 864516 | 4233 | 400 | 2 | 3 | 4638 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.54 |
| 29 | Dhenkanal | 1066878 | 4177 | 468 | 33 | 322 | 5000 | 0.39 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.47 |
| 30 | Boudh | 373372 | 747 | 239 | 2 | 4 | 992 | 0.20 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.27 |
| | Total | 36804660 | 761985 | 897861 | 17492 | 9863 | 1687201 | 2.07 | 2.44 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 4.58 |

ACTIVITY OF OBCFDCC LTD BHUBANESWAR

The Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation was established the year 1994-95 on being registered under the Odisha co-operative societies act-1962 with the aim to provide economic assistance to the people belonging to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) under various income generating schemes. OBCFDCC is a co-operative institution under administrative control of ST & SC Development & M&BCW Deptt., Govt. of Odisha, which is engaged in promoting economic development of OBC & Minority people.

1. Funds received from NBCFDC/NMDFC, New Delhi:

During the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014) no funds have been received from NBCFDC/NMDFC, New Delhi towards implementation of income generating scheme for OBC/S&EBC & Minority people of the state instead of National Allocation allotted by the National Corporation. Hence no finance has given during the year.

2. Recovery of outstanding loan dues:

During the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014) Rs. 18.01 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1951.65 lakhs from OBC loanees. Similarly a sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1798.76 lakhs from minority loanees.

3. Skill Development Training Programme for OBC & Minority youths:

OBCFDCC has been imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 300 Nos of minority youths (Non-Residential) out of state Govt. funds of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 7 districts, i.e. (Khordha, Kendrapara, Rayagada, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Balasore & Ganjam). The training programme has been started from January - 2015 which are under progress. The details are given below.

Training Programme conducted for Minority youths;

| Sl. No. | Name of the district | Name of the training Centre | Trade | No. of trainees | Duration | Training Cost | Stipend |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Rayagada | Maa Majhighariani Industrial Training Centre (MMITC) | Driving | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| | | -do- | House Wiring | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 2 | Kendrapara | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | Laptop Repairing | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| | | | Electrical House Wiring | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 3 | Balasore | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | Mobile Repairing | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 4 | Sambalpur | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | UPS & Inverter Repairing | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Khordha Bhubaneswar | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | Networking & CCTV Camera Installation | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| | Khordha Bhubaneswar | Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Campus - II, | Advance Electrical & Maintenance | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 6 | Ganjam | Maa Majhighariani Industrial Training Centre (MMITC), | Plumber | 30 | 3 Months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 7 | Cuttack | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | AC Repairing | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| TOTAL | | | | 300 | | 18,00,000/ | 9,00,000/ |

OBCFDCC is also imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 220 Nos of OBC youths (non-residential) out of the state Govt. funds of Rs. 19.80 lakhs in 5 districts i.e. Rayagada, Ganjam,

Khordha, Gajapati & Cuttack. The training programme has been started from January, 2015 which is under progress. Its details are as such;

Training Programme conducted for OBC/S&EBC youths;

| Sl. No. | Name of the district | Name of the training Centre | Trade | No. of trainees | Duration | Training Cost | Stipend |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Rayagada | Maa Majhighariani Industrial Training Centre (MMITC), | Driving | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 2 | Ganjam | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | UPS & Inverter Repairing | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 3 | Khordha Bhubaneswar | Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Campus - II, | Plastic Processing & Quality Control | 40 | 3 months | 2,40,000/- | 1,20,000/- |
| | | | Tool Room Machine Operator | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| | Khordha | Khordha Nurshing of School, Khordha | Nursing Assistance | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 4 | Gajapati | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | Food Processing | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| 5 | Cuttack | Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET&T) | Networking & CCTV Camera Installation | 30 | 3 months | 1,80,000/- | 90,000/- |
| TOTAL | | | | 220 | | 13,20,000/ | 6,60,000/ |



Skill Development Training at CIPET, Campus-II, BBSR for OBC/S&EBC candidates



Skill Development Training at ET&T, Balasore for Minority Community



Skill Development Training at ECIL-ECIT, Jatani, Khordha for Minority community



THE ORISSA GAZETTE

Extraordinary Published by Authority
No.212 Cuttack, Thursday, February 13, 2003/ MAGHA 24, 1924

ST & SC Development Department NOTIFICATION The 10th January 2003

No. 1802-PCR-38/2002-SSD, Government after careful consideration have been pleased to appoint the Additional District Magistrate of the Districts named in the Scheduled as the Special Officers in the respective districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule 10 of the S.C. & S.T. (POA) Rules,

1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas of these districts.

Where there will be more than one A.D.M., the A.D.M in charge of the Judicial /Law & Order Section of the District Office will be Special Officer.

This will take immediate effect.

SCHEDULE

| Sl.No | District | Atrocity prone areas |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Angul | Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss. Areas |
| 2 | Bhadrak | Bhadrak Town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Banasda P. -Ss. Areas. |
| 3 | Boudh | Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P. -Ss. Areas |
| 4 | Balasore | Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P. -Ss. Areas. |
| 5 | Cuttack | Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P. -Ss. Areas |
| 6 | Dhenkanal | Sadar, Gondia P. -Ss. Areas |
| 7 | Deogarh | Entire Deogarh District, All the 4 Police -stations areas |
| 8 | Kandhamal | Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P. Kandhamal. |
| 9 | Kalahandi | Dharamagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P. -Ss. Areas. |
| 10 | Khurda | Badagada, Lingaraj, Baliaanta, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankla, Balipatna, Khandagiri, P. -Ss. Areas |
| 11 | Keonjhar | Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P.Ss. areas. |
| 12 | Mayurbhanj | Baripada Town, Bangriposi, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindpur, Barsahi P.Ss. areas |
| 13 | Nuapada | Sinapali Block area. |
| 14 | Puri | Sadar, Town, Sea - Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapara, Krushnapasad P. -Ss. Areas. |
| 15 | Sonepur | Sonepur, Birmaharajpur, P. -Ss. Areas. |
| 16 | Sundargarh | Sundargarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 P. -Ss. Areas. |

FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP FUNDS UP TO END OF DECEMBER, 2014 SCA to TSP

ANNEXURE-I

(Rs. In Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the ITDAs | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2014) | % | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | Rank | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects | Target | Cumulative No. of Projects Completed upto end of Dec-2014 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | No of Project taken up | Total | Beneficiaries covered upto end of Dec-2014 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | ITDA, Nilgiri | 121.72 | 95.97 | 217.69 | 142.41 | 65.42 | 75.28 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 14 | 550 | 7 |
| 2 | ITDA, Baripada | 126.70 | 750.72 | 877.42 | 667.80 | 76.11 | 209.62 | 8 | 48 | 56 | 36 | 3002 | 4 |
| 3 | ITDA, Kaptipada | 169.84 | 325.34 | 495.18 | 268.11 | 54.14 | 227.07 | 62 | 30 | 92 | 39 | 820 | 12 |
| 4 | ITDA, Karanjia | 31.69 | 339.16 | 370.85 | 424.17 | 114.38 | 53.32 | 16 | 46 | 62 | 23 | 2138 | 3 |
| 5 | ITDA, Rairangpur | 181.45 | 435.13 | 616.58 | 460.96 | 74.76 | 155.62 | 13 | 26 | 39 | 11 | 2340 | 11 |
| 6 | ITDA, Keonjhar | 0.00 | 609.20 | 609.20 | 442.61 | 72.65 | 166.59 | 19 | 80 | 99 | 79 | 3055 | 2 |
| 7 | ITDA, Champua | 169.34 | 265.14 | 434.48 | 115.83 | 26.66 | 318.65 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 8 | 672 | 18 |
| 8 | ITDA, Kuchinda | 237.68 | 209.84 | 447.52 | 123.30 | 27.55 | 324.22 | 35 | 15 | 50 | 11 | 500 | 21 |
| 9 | ITDA, Bonai | 43.29 | 275.73 | 319.02 | 120.87 | 37.89 | 198.15 | 3 | 23 | 26 | 8 | 840 | 16 |
| 10 | ITDA, Pamposh | 0.01 | 457.09 | 457.10 | 272.10 | 59.53 | 185.00 | 7 | 32 | 39 | 6 | 309 | 14 |
| 11 | ITDA, Sundargarh | -358.45 | 618.14 | 259.69 | 398.03 | 153.27 | 138.34 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 37 | 1711 | 1 |
| 12 | ITDA Parlakhemundi | 973.89 | 348.92 | 1322.81 | 233.05 | 17.62 | 1089.76 | 14 | 33 | 47 | 17 | 889 | 19 |
| 13 | ITDA, Th. Rampur | 57.31 | 110.61 | 167.92 | 138.43 | 82.44 | 29.49 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 11 | 596 | 5 |
| 14 | ITDA Koraput | 466.08 | 492.07 | 958.15 | 176.67 | 18.44 | 781.48 | 53 | 54 | 107 | 46 | 1076 | 17 |
| 15 | ITDA Jeypore | 424.08 | 368.44 | 792.52 | 306.67 | 38.70 | 485.85 | 19 | 73 | 92 | 35 | 1381 | 13 |
| 16 | ITDA, Rayagada | 201.05 | 348.11 | 549.16 | 367.23 | 66.87 | 181.93 | 6 | 99 | 105 | 49 | 2056 | 10 |
| 17 | ITDA Gunpur | 99.76 | 333.47 | 433.23 | 195.64 | 45.16 | 237.59 | 7 | 47 | 54 | 16 | 1620 | 15 |
| 18 | ITDA, Nawarangpur | 208.86 | 829.60 | 1038.46 | 562.72 | 54.19 | 475.74 | 12 | 110 | 122 | 76 | 712 | 9 |
| 19 | ITDA, Malkangiri | 984.77 | 425.38 | 1410.15 | 276.90 | 19.64 | 1133.25 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 16 | 766 | 20 |
| 20 | ITDA Balliguda | 527.52 | 364.38 | 891.90 | 647.00 | 72.54 | 244.90 | 49 | 80 | 129 | 71 | 6370 | 6 |
| 21 | ITDA Phulbani | 66.42 | 130.95 | 197.37 | 129.58 | 65.65 | 67.79 | 8 | 21 | 29 | 16 | 350 | 8 |
| | TOTAL | 4733.01 | 8133.39 | 12866.40 | 6470.08 | 50.29 | 6396.32 | 437 | 896 | 1333 | 625 | 31753 | |

FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (I) FUNDS UP TO END OF DECEMBER, 2014, Article-275 (I)

ANNEXURE-II

(Rs. In Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the ITDAs | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2014) | % | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | Rank | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects Target | | | Cumulative No. of Projects Completed upto end of Dec-2014 | | Balance Project |
| | | | Spill over | No of Project taken up | Total | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | ITDA, Nilgiri | 88.61 | 61.60 | 150.21 | 99.60 | 66.31 | 50.61 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 15 |
| 2 | ITDA, Baripada | 12.95 | 481.93 | 494.88 | 370.32 | 74.83 | 124.56 | 7 | 87 | 94 | 59 | 35 | 6 |
| 3 | ITDA, Kaptipada | 65.28 | 208.85 | 274.13 | 184.59 | 67.34 | 89.54 | 37 | 31 | 68 | 32 | 36 | 12 |
| 4 | ITDA, Karanja | -4.07 | 217.73 | 213.66 | 149.23 | 69.84 | 64.43 | 9 | 33 | 42 | 19 | 23 | 11 |
| 5 | ITDA, Rairangpur | 11.59 | 409.18 | 420.77 | 331.51 | 78.79 | 89.26 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 18 | 15 | 8 |
| 6 | ITDA, Keonjhar | 0.00 | 391.07 | 391.07 | 361.16 | 92.35 | 29.91 | 14 | 105 | 119 | 100 | 19 | 2 |
| 7 | ITDA, Champua | 133.08 | 170.22 | 303.30 | 77.39 | 25.52 | 225.91 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 13 | 23 | 19 |
| 8 | ITDA, Kuchinda | 92.53 | 134.71 | 227.24 | 76.84 | 33.81 | 150.40 | 40 | 27 | 67 | 19 | 48 | 18 |
| 9 | ITDA, Bonai | 0.00 | 177.01 | 177.01 | 97.99 | 55.36 | 79.02 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 10 | ITDA, Panposh | -119.61 | 193.44 | 73.83 | 72.38 | 98.04 | 1.45 | 5 | 43 | 48 | 13 | 35 | 10 |
| 11 | ITDA, Sundargarh | 102.24 | 396.82 | 499.06 | 314.38 | 62.99 | 184.68 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 37 | 21 | 9 |
| 12 | ITDA Parlakhemundi | 80.77 | 223.99 | 304.76 | 269.14 | 88.31 | 35.62 | 8 | 32 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| 13 | ITDA, Th.Rampur | 0.99 | 71.01 | 72.00 | 67.00 | 93.06 | 5.00 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 14 | 15 | 5 |
| 14 | ITDA Koraput | 298.69 | 315.89 | 614.58 | 95.50 | 15.54 | 519.08 | 36 | 54 | 90 | 36 | 54 | 20 |
| 15 | ITDA Jeypore | 41.52 | 236.53 | 278.05 | 142.51 | 51.25 | 135.54 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 9 | 23 | 17 |
| 16 | ITDA, Rayagada | 31.46 | 223.47 | 254.93 | 376.96 | 147.87 | 122.03 | 9 | 69 | 78 | 50 | 28 | 1 |
| 17 | ITDA Gunupur | 74.54 | 214.07 | 288.61 | 147.12 | 50.98 | 141.49 | 12 | 75 | 87 | 25 | 62 | 16 |
| 18 | ITDA, Nawarangpur | 243.68 | 532.57 | 776.25 | 446.10 | 57.47 | 330.15 | 7 | 126 | 133 | 73 | 60 | 13 |
| 19 | ITDA, Malkangiri | 1142.04 | 273.07 | 1415.11 | 328.32 | 23.20 | 1086.79 | 53 | 55 | 108 | 34 | 74 | 21 |
| 20 | ITDA Bailiguda | 144.67 | 233.91 | 378.58 | 376.72 | 99.51 | 1.86 | 19 | 94 | 113 | 75 | 38 | 3 |
| 21 | ITDA Phulbani | 10.71 | 84.07 | 94.78 | 98.71 | 104.15 | 3.93 | 1 | 29 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 7 |
| | TOTAL | 2441.67 | 5251.14 | 7692.81 | 4483.47 | 56.28 | 3209.34 | 353 | 1002 | 1355 | 681 | 674 | |

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER EMPLOYABILITY SKILL, SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME & PRE-RECRUITMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 2014-15 UPTO END OF DECEMBER, 2014 **ANNEXURE -III**

| Sl. No | District | ITDAs | No. of candidates Target | | | | No. of candidates Sponsored | | | | Amount Spent upto end of Dec -2014 (Rs. In Lakh) | | | | No. of PIA engaged |
|--------|----------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| | | | PLET | Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT) | Pre-recruitment Trg. (PRT) | Total | PLET | Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT) | Pre-recruitment Trg. (PRT) | Total | PLET | Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT) | Pre-recruitment Trg. (PRT) | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Balasure | Nilagiri | 20 | 210 | 50 | 280 | 0 | 230 | 50 | 280 | 0.00 | 21.98 | 0.00 | 21.98 | 9 |
| 2 | | Baripada | 240 | 180 | 400 | 820 | 175 | 260 | 405 | 840 | 52.50 | 0.00 | 2.47 | 54.97 | 29 |
| 3 | | Kaptipada | 68 | 100 | 150 | 318 | 42 | 69 | 123 | 234 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 14 |
| 4 | | Karajia | 120 | 650 | 500 | 1270 | 145 | 813 | 220 | 1178 | 12.36 | 89.59 | 1.60 | 103.55 | 15 |
| 5 | | Rairangpur | 373 | 350 | 848 | 1571 | 236 | 140 | 793 | 1169 | 76.75 | 12.00 | 4.80 | 93.55 | 20 |
| 6 | | Keonjhar | 160 | 540 | 200 | 900 | 17 | 301 | 47 | 365 | 1.20 | 32.97 | 1.81 | 35.98 | 10 |
| 7 | | Champua | 180 | 300 | 11 | 491 | 57 | 483 | 11 | 551 | 8.66 | 46.50 | 0.50 | 55.66 | 14 |
| 8 | | Kuchinda | 70 | 105 | 25 | 200 | 47 | 105 | 4 | 156 | 0.00 | 2.92 | 0.58 | 3.50 | 6 |
| 9 | | Bonai | 190 | 300 | 0 | 490 | 170 | 155 | 0 | 325 | 7.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.05 | 3 |
| 10 | | Panposh | 200 | 770 | 0 | 970 | 20 | 251 | 0 | 271 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 |
| 11 | | Sundargarh | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 917 | 0 | 917 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12 |
| 12 | | Parlakhemundi | 0 | 475 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 260 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15 |
| 13 | | Th. Rampur | 60 | 40 | 40 | 140 | 45 | 40 | 0 | 85 | 8.07 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 13.07 | 3 |
| 14 | | Koraput | 60 | 200 | 100 | 360 | 19 | 95 | 165 | 279 | 1.68 | 3.80 | 3.48 | 8.96 | 4 |
| 15 | | Jeyapore | 240 | 260 | 0 | 500 | 223 | 112 | 0 | 335 | 16.89 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 24.68 | 3 |
| 16 | | Rayagada | 114 | 686 | 0 | 800 | 102 | 142 | 0 | 244 | 0.00 | 11.30 | 0.00 | 11.30 | 8 |
| 17 | | Gumupur | 0 | 400 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 182 | 0.00 | 6.55 | 0.00 | 6.55 | 5 |
| 18 | | Nawarangpur | 510 | 315 | 100 | 925 | 472 | 205 | 0 | 677 | 3.30 | 1.68 | 0.00 | 4.98 | 16 |
| 19 | | Malkangiri | 100 | 75 | 30 | 205 | 109 | 177 | 12 | 298 | 3.71 | 0.00 | 2.46 | 6.17 | 5 |
| 20 | | Phulbani | 0 | 500 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14 |
| 21 | | Balliguda | 200 | 100 | 0 | 300 | 213 | 130 | 0 | 343 | 29.15 | 9.91 | 0.00 | 39.06 | 10 |
| | | Total | 2905 | 7556 | 2454 | 12915 | 2092 | 5117 | 1830 | 9039 | 221.32 | 251.99 | 19.41 | 492.72 | 217 |

ANNEXURE-IV

Financial & Physical Progress under SCA to TSP Funds upto end of Dec- 2014

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2014) | % | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | Beneficiaries covered upto end of Dec-2014 | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|-----|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects Target | | | Balance Project | | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | Now | Total | | | (upto end of Dec- 2014) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| 1 | HKMDA, Jashipur | 1.76 | 4.88 | 6.64 | 4.18 | 62.95 | 2.46 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 72 |
| 2 | LDA, Morada | 2.00 | 6.65 | 8.65 | 7.40 | 85.55 | 1.25 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 87 |
| 3 | PBDA, Jamaridih | 39.41 | 13.21 | 52.62 | 28.56 | 54.28 | 24.06 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 228 |
| 4 | JDA, Gonasika | 7.91 | 19.36 | 27.27 | 22.80 | 83.61 | 4.47 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 430 |
| 5 | PBDA, Khuntaogaon | 0.09 | 9.18 | 9.27 | 18.16 | 195.90 | 8.89 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 313 |
| 6 | SDA, Chandragiri | 1.50 | 12.57 | 14.07 | 16.92 | 120.26 | 2.85 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1176 |
| 7 | LSDA, Serango | 4.57 | 12.90 | 17.47 | 7.31 | 41.84 | 10.16 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 409 |
| 8 | TDA, Tumba | 4.27 | 9.47 | 13.74 | 7.00 | 50.95 | 6.74 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 103 |
| 9 | DKDA, chartikana | 2.50 | 14.15 | 16.65 | 13.00 | 78.08 | 3.65 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 356 |
| 10 | DKDA, Parasali | 0.00 | 6.03 | 6.03 | 5.90 | 97.84 | 0.13 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 97 |
| 11 | LSDA, Puttasingi | 0.00 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 365 |
| 12 | BDA, Mudulipada | 6.17 | 14.00 | 20.17 | 10.81 | 53.59 | 9.36 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 360 |
| 13 | DDA, Kudumuluguma | 11.82 | 15.40 | 27.22 | 7.97 | 29.28 | 19.25 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 1285 |
| 14 | KKDA, Lanjigarh | 2.84 | 5.90 | 8.74 | 6.50 | 74.37 | 2.24 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 199 |
| 15 | KKDA, Belgarh | 14.64 | 12.95 | 27.59 | 12.00 | 43.49 | 15.59 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 47 |
| 16 | PBDA, Rugudakudar | 3.90 | 8.64 | 12.54 | 1.00 | 7.97 | 11.54 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 75 |
| 17 | CBDA, Sunabeda | 0.00 | 5.32 | 5.32 | 5.32 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 140 |
| | TOTAL | 95.47 | 184.15 | 279.62 | 188.37 | 67.37 | 91.25 | 48 | 102 | 150 | 78 | 72 | 5742 |

Financial & Physical Progress under Article-275 (I) Funds upto end of Dec- 2014

ANNEXURE-V

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2014) | % | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects Spill over | Now | Total | (upto end of Dec-2014) | Balance Project |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | HKMDA, Jashipur | 0.00 | 11.44 | 11.44 | 9.19 | 80.33 | 2.25 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | LDA, Morada | 1.89 | 15.58 | 17.47 | 12.86 | 73.61 | 4.61 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 3 | PBDA, Jarnardihi | 40.52 | 30.94 | 71.46 | 42.27 | 59.15 | 29.19 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | JDA, Gonasika | 33.00 | 45.36 | 78.36 | 49.53 | 63.21 | 28.83 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 5 | PBDA, Khuntaagon | 43.40 | 21.49 | 64.89 | 56.89 | 87.67 | 8.00 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| 6 | SDA, Chandragiri | 10.35 | 29.43 | 39.78 | 29.47 | 74.08 | 10.31 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 16 | 9 |
| 7 | LSDA, Serango | 5.81 | 30.21 | 36.02 | 12.76 | 35.42 | 23.26 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | TDA, Tumba | 26.93 | 22.18 | 49.11 | 11.53 | 23.48 | 37.58 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| 9 | DKDA, charitkana | 11.83 | 33.15 | 44.98 | 30.50 | 67.81 | 14.48 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 10 | DKDA, Parasali | 21.00 | 14.11 | 35.11 | 22.00 | 62.66 | 13.11 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 11 | LSDA, Puttasingi | 16.38 | 31.72 | 48.10 | 48.10 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 12 | BDA, Mudulipada | 15.02 | 32.97 | 47.99 | 21.92 | 45.68 | 26.07 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 13 | DDA, Kudumulguma | 2.51 | 35.95 | 38.46 | 9.89 | 25.72 | 28.57 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| 14 | KKDA, Lanjigarh | 8.00 | 13.98 | 21.98 | 9.00 | 40.95 | 12.98 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 | KKDA, Belgarh | 20.75 | 30.34 | 51.09 | 23.21 | 45.43 | 27.88 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 16 | PBDA, Rugudakudar | 13.58 | 20.24 | 33.82 | 23.08 | 68.24 | 10.74 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 17 | CBDA, Sunabeda | 15.30 | 12.47 | 27.77 | 20.00 | 72.02 | 7.77 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 286.27 | 431.56 | 717.83 | 432.20 | 60.21 | 285.63 | 48 | 141 | 189 | 94 | 95 |

CONSERVATION-cum-DEVELOPMENT (CCD) PLAN 2014-15 (up to Dec'2014)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2014) | % | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | Beneficiaries covered up to end of Dec-2014 | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects | Target | (upto end of Dec-2014) | Balance Project | | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | Now | Total | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | HKMDA, Jashipur | 134.17 | 45.73 | 179.90 | 109.00 | 60.59 | 70.90 | 83 | 1 | 84 | 25 | 59 | 150 |
| 2 | LDA, Morada | 111.22 | 39.26 | 150.48 | 105.26 | 69.95 | 45.22 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 143 |
| 3 | PBDA, Jamaridhi | 267.31 | 42.80 | 310.11 | 115.35 | 37.20 | 194.76 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 385 |
| 4 | JDA, Gonasika | 297.09 | 86.12 | 383.21 | 98.90 | 25.81 | 284.31 | 107 | 8 | 115 | 63 | 52 | 1105 |
| 5 | PBDA, Khuntagaon | 27.61 | 30.96 | 58.57 | 12.43 | 21.22 | 46.14 | 41 | 7 | 48 | 2 | 46 | 703 |
| 6 | SDA, Chandragiri | 128.53 | 38.06 | 166.59 | 18.70 | 11.23 | 147.89 | 39 | 5 | 44 | 10 | 34 | 1176 |
| 7 | LSDA, Serango | 95.78 | 43.02 | 138.80 | 31.68 | 22.82 | 107.12 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 146 |
| 8 | TDA, Tumba | 198.00 | 30.83 | 228.83 | 60.81 | 26.57 | 168.02 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 126 |
| 9 | DKDA, charitkana | 126.58 | 51.94 | 178.52 | 32.45 | 18.18 | 146.07 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 978 |
| 10 | DKDA, Parsali | 132.50 | 49.95 | 182.45 | 59.90 | 32.83 | 122.55 | 47 | 12 | 59 | 11 | 48 | 319 |
| 11 | LSDA, Puttasingi | 59.89 | 44.92 | 104.81 | 54.81 | 52.29 | 50.00 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 420 |
| 12 | BDA, Mudulipada | 270.14 | 54.24 | 324.38 | 44.68 | 13.77 | 279.70 | 44 | 9 | 53 | 15 | 38 | 280 |
| 13 | DDA, Kudumulguma | 234.17 | 60.40 | 294.57 | 14.95 | 5.08 | 279.62 | 92 | 5 | 97 | 55 | 42 | 675 |
| 14 | KKDA, Lanjigarh | 106.06 | 48.05 | 154.11 | 25.23 | 16.37 | 128.88 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 218 |
| 15 | KKDA, Belgarh | 138.55 | 32.44 | 170.99 | 36.12 | 21.12 | 134.87 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 973 |
| 16 | PBDA, Rugudakudar | 62.26 | 55.23 | 117.49 | 29.26 | 24.90 | 88.23 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 440 |
| 17 | CBDA, Sunabeda | 87.06 | 46.05 | 133.11 | 111.92 | 84.08 | 21.19 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 464 |
| | TOTAL | 2476.92 | 800.00 | 3276.92 | 961.45 | 29.34 | 2315.47 | 555 | 105 | 660 | 251 | 409 | 8701 |

Physical and Financial progress under SCA to TSP funds up to end of December - 2014 of MADA/ Cluster Blocks **ANNEXURE-VII**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure upto end of Dec '14' | % of Expenditure | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | Remarks | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects | | Balance Project | Beneficiaries covered | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | Now | | | | Target | (upto end of Dec. '14') |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Jajpur | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | MADA, Danagadi | 5.12 | 2.71 | 7.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.83 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 2 | MADA, Sukinda | 0.00 | 5.68 | 5.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.68 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 3 | Cluster, Barchana Balasore | 3.27 | 0.97 | 4.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.24 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 4 | MADA, Jaleswar Khurda | 9.54 | 2.43 | 11.97 | 9.51 | 79.48 | 2.46 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 65 | |
| 5 | MADA Banapur Nayagarh | 10.46 | 1.04 | 11.50 | 3.65 | 31.74 | 7.85 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 160 | |
| 6 | MADA, Ranapur | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 7 | MADA, Daspalla | 5.00 | 2.32 | 7.32 | 5.00 | 68.35 | 2.32 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | |
| 8 | MADA, Gania | 1.41 | 0.36 | 1.77 | 1.00 | 56.66 | 0.77 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 9 | MADA, Nuagaon Bolangir | 4.415 | 1.38 | 5.80 | 2.41 | 41.59 | 3.39 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | |
| 10 | MADA Deogaon | 11.10 | 1.43 | 12.53 | 5.83 | 46.53 | 6.70 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 30 | |
| 11 | MADA, Patnagarh | 2.82 | 0.30 | 3.12 | 0.80 | 25.64 | 2.32 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 15 | |
| 12 | MADA, Khaprakhole | 2.76 | 1.72 | 4.48 | 4.25 | 94.87 | 0.23 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 230 | |
| 13 | MADA, Tureikella | 6.67 | 0.85 | 7.52 | 3.83 | 50.93 | 3.69 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 79 | |
| 14 | MADA, Gudvella | 5.36 | 1.37 | 6.73 | 2.97 | 44.13 | 3.76 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 29 | |
| 15 | MADA, Sainjala | 4.66 | 0.45 | 5.11 | 4.19 | 82.00 | 0.92 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 30 | |
| 16 | MADA, Muribahal | 11.15 | 1.18 | 12.33 | 6.20 | 50.28 | 6.13 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 30 | |
| 17 | Cluster Belpada Keonjhar | 8.10 | 0.92 | 9.02 | 6.22 | 68.95 | 2.80 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 20 | |
| 18 | MADA, Anandpur | 43.86 | 6.20 | 50.06 | 14.55 | 29.07 | 35.51 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 215 | |
| 19 | MADA, Gashipura | 4.10 | 2.17 | 6.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.27 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | |

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure upto end of Dec '14' | % of Expenditure | Balance | Physical Achievement | | | | Remarks | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | No. of Projects | | | Balance Project | | Beneficiaries covered | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | Now | Total | | | | (upto end of Dec '14') |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 20 | MADA, Hatadilhi Dhenkanal | 9.65 | 2.08 | 11.73 | 1.53 | 13.04 | 10.20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 100 | |
| 21 | MADA, Kankadahada Cluster, Dhenkanal Angul | 11.755 | 3.24 | 15.00 | 10.15 | 67.69 | 4.85 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 116 | |
| 22 | Dhenkanal | 2.02 | 1.74 | 3.76 | 2.00 | 53.24 | 1.76 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | |
| 23 | MADA, Pallahara | 4.93 | 4.07 | 9.00 | 4.93 | 54.78 | 4.07 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 0 | |
| 24 | MADA, Attamalik | 7.32 | 1.39 | 8.71 | 5.28 | 60.62 | 3.43 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 0 | |
| 25 | Cluster Angul Sambalpur | 2.765 | 1.49 | 4.25 | 2.765 | 65.04 | 1.49 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 26 | MADA, Rengali | 5.745 | 2.33 | 8.08 | 2.00 | 24.77 | 6.08 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 120 | |
| 27 | MADA, Dhanakauda | 12.405 | 1.98 | 14.39 | 6.33 | 44.00 | 8.06 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 170 | |
| 28 | MADA, Jujumura Cluster, Nakatideul | 2.30 | 4.23 | 6.53 | 4.45 | 68.11 | 2.08 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 230 | |
| 29 | Jharsuguda | 3.741 | 1.53 | 5.27 | 2.36 | 44.77 | 2.91 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 100 | |
| 30 | MADA, Jharsuguda | 1.71 | 1.18 | 2.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.89 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 31 | MADA, Kirmira | 1.15 | 0.92 | 2.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 32 | MADA, Laikera | 3.28 | 0.78 | 4.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.06 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 33 | MADA, Kolabira | 0.00 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 34 | MADA, Lakhapur Deogarh | 14.595 | 2.02 | 16.62 | 14.62 | 87.99 | 2.00 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 100 | |
| 35 | MADA, Barkote | 5.56 | 1.42 | 6.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.98 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 120 | |
| 36 | MADA, Tileibani Bargarh | 28.16 | 4.93 | 33.09 | 33.09 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 0 | |
| 37 | MADA, Paikamal | 4.355 | 3.82 | 8.18 | 4.35 | 53.21 | 3.83 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 45 | |
| 38 | MADA, Jharabandha | 0 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 39 | Cluster Rajorasambar Ganjam | 2.46 | 1.31 | 3.77 | 1.00 | 26.50 | 2.77 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 40 | MADA, Patrapur | 8.99 | 1.07 | 10.06 | 6.23 | 61.93 | 3.83 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| 41 | Cluster, Sanakkhemundi | 6.61 | 1.89 | 8.50 | 6.61 | 77.79 | 1.89 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1000 |
| 42 | Cluster, Suruda | 5.31 | 1.62 | 6.93 | 2.04 | 29.43 | 4.89 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 94 |
| | Gajapati | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | MADA, Kashinagar | 0.24 | 1.99 | 2.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.23 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Kalahandi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | MADA, Bhawanipatna | 0.46 | 2.15 | 2.61 | 0.45 | 17.24 | 2.16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 45 | MADA, Kesinga | 8.52 | 1.34 | 9.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.86 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 46 | MADA, Junagarh | 3.98 | 1.57 | 5.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.55 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | MADA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | M. Rampur | 10.25 | 2.62 | 12.87 | 1.00 | 7.77 | 11.87 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 48 | MADA Jaipatna | 22.98 | 2.04 | 25.02 | 2.90 | 11.59 | 22.12 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 80 |
| 49 | MADA Narla | 12.35 | 0.89 | 13.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.24 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 150 |
| | Cluster | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Bhawanipatna | 4.81 | 1.71 | 6.52 | 4.31 | 66.10 | 2.21 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 330 |
| 51 | Cluster Jaipatna | 11.19 | 2.17 | 13.36 | 1.78 | 13.32 | 11.58 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1025 |
| 52 | Cluster Koksara | 9.33 | 3.73 | 13.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.06 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | Nwapada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | MADA Komna | 20.745 | 4.11 | 24.86 | 8.14 | 32.75 | 16.72 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 37 |
| 54 | MADA Boden | 0.045 | 3.46 | 3.51 | 3.00 | 85.59 | 0.51 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 35 |
| 55 | MADA Nuapada | 11.57 | 4.29 | 15.86 | 5.00 | 31.53 | 10.86 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 75 |
| 56 | MADA Khariar | 11.665 | 2.77 | 14.44 | 2.50 | 17.32 | 11.94 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 24 |
| 57 | MADA Sinapalli | 5.77 | 2.01 | 7.78 | 3.50 | 44.99 | 4.28 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 21 |
| 58 | Cluster Nuapada | 4.45 | 1.46 | 5.91 | 3.00 | 50.78 | 2.91 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| | Boudh | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | MADA Boudh | 3.98 | 1.45 | 5.43 | 0.50 | 9.21 | 4.93 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 60 | Cluster Kantamal | 0.00 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 426.93 | 121.92 | 548.84 | 216.23 | 39.40 | 332.62 | 207 | 181 | 388 | 133 | 255 | 4997 |

Physical and Financial progress under Article 275 (I) funds up to end of December - 2014 of MADA/ Cluster Blocks **ANNEXURE-VIII**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Agency | (Rs. In lakh) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | | O.B. as on 01.04.2014 | Funds sanctioned during 2014-15 | Total funds available for expenditure | Expenditure upto end of Dec- '14' | % | Balance | No. of Projects Target | | | Physical Achievement | |
| | | | | | | | | Spill over | Now | Total | (upto end of Dec-'14') | Balance Project |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Jajpur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | MADA, Danagadi | 2.59 | 1.66 | 4.25 | 1.59 | 37.45 | 2.66 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| 2 | MADA, Sukinda | 5.38 | 3.47 | 8.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.85 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 3 | Cluster, Barchana | 2.25 | 0.76 | 3.01 | 2.25 | 74.85 | 0.76 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Balasore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | MADA, Jaleswar | 3.56 | 1.48 | 5.04 | 3.56 | 70.57 | 1.48 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | Khurda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | MADA Banapur | 6.10 | 0.64 | 6.74 | 3.01 | 44.69 | 3.73 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | Nayagarh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | MADA, Ranapur | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 | MADA, Daspalla | 0.00 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.42 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 8 | MADA, Gania | 0.68 | 0.22 | 0.90 | 0.40 | 44.44 | 0.50 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 9 | MADA, Nuagaon | 2.59 | 0.84 | 3.43 | 1.50 | 43.69 | 1.93 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | Bolangir | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | MADA Deogaon | 4.07 | 0.87 | 4.94 | 4.00 | 80.91 | 0.94 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 11 | MADA, Patnagarh | 3.52 | 0.18 | 3.70 | 1.40 | 37.80 | 2.30 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | MADA, Khaprakhole | 0.00 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | MADA, Tureikella | 1.25 | 0.52 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 100.03 | 0.00 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | MADA, Gudvella | 5.17 | 0.84 | 6.01 | 5.14 | 85.57 | 0.87 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 15 | MADA, Saintala | 0.00 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 54.55 | 0.13 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 | MADA, Muribahal | 3.65 | 0.72 | 4.37 | 2.40 | 54.91 | 1.97 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---|---|----|---|---|
| 17 | Cluster Belpada | 1.83 | 0.72 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 100.05 | 0.00 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | Keonjhar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | MADA, Anandpur | 25.69 | 3.79 | 29.48 | 11.45 | 38.84 | 18.03 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 19 | MADA, Gashipura | 6.75 | 1.33 | 8.08 | 5.36 | 66.37 | 2.72 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 20 | MADA, Hatadihi | 8.66 | 1.27 | 9.93 | 1.64 | 16.51 | 8.29 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | Dhenkanal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | MADA, Kankadahada | 7.63 | 1.98 | 9.61 | 1.50 | 15.61 | 8.11 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 22 | Cluster, Dhenkanal | 3.33 | 1.36 | 4.69 | 3.00 | 64.03 | 1.69 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Angul | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | MADA, Pallahara | 3.65 | 2.49 | 6.14 | 3.65 | 59.48 | 2.49 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 24 | MADA, Attamallik | 3.84 | 0.85 | 4.69 | 3.44 | 73.36 | 1.25 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 25 | Cluster Angul | 3.25 | 1.16 | 4.41 | 3.248 | 73.65 | 1.16 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sambalpur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | MADA, Rengali | 2.96 | 1.42 | 4.38 | 0.75 | 17.11 | 3.63 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 27 | MADA, Dhanakauda | 4.89 | 1.21 | 6.10 | 3.15 | 51.64 | 2.95 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 28 | MADA, Jujumura | 1.10 | 2.58 | 3.68 | 2.00 | 54.31 | 1.68 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 29 | Cluster, Nakatideul | 3.52 | 1.19 | 4.71 | 2.27 | 48.15 | 2.44 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Jharsuguda | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 30 | MADA, Jharsuguda | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | MADA, Kirmira | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | MADA, Laikera | 1.47 | 0.48 | 1.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | MADA, Kolabira | 0.00 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.68 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 34 | MADA, Lakhampur | 3.80 | 1.23 | 5.03 | 3.25 | 64.56 | 1.78 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| | Deogarh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | MADA, Barkote | 4.67 | 0.87 | 5.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.54 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 36 | MADA, Tileibani | 13.97 | 3.01 | 16.98 | 2.00 | 11.78 | 14.98 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| | Bargarh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | MADA, Paikamal | 3.00 | 2.33 | 5.33 | 3.00 | 56.24 | 2.33 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | MADA, Jharabandha | 1.37 | 0.45 | 1.82 | 1.37 | 75.44 | 0.45 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 39 | Cluster Rejhorasambar | 0.00 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.02 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 40 | MADA, Patrapur | 1.31 | 0.65 | 1.96 | 0.40 | 20.37 | 1.56 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | Cluster, Sanakhemundi | 5.46 | 1.47 | 6.93 | 5.40 | 77.89 | 1.53 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 42 | Cluster, Suruda | 3.52 | 1.27 | 4.79 | 2.13 | 44.50 | 2.66 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | Gajapati | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | MADA, Kashinagar | 0.34 | 1.22 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 100.26 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Kalahandi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | MADA, Bhawanipatna | 0.00 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.31 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 45 | MADA, Kesinga | 2.93 | 0.82 | 3.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.75 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 46 | MADA, Junagarh | 1.83 | 0.96 | 2.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.79 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 47 | MADA M.Rampur | 13.81 | 1.60 | 15.41 | 2.00 | 12.98 | 13.41 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 48 | MADA Jaipatna | 12.89 | 1.25 | 14.14 | 1.50 | 10.61 | 12.64 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 49 | MADA Marla | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 50 | Cluster Bhawanipatna | 0.00 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 51 | Cluster Jaipatna | 5.35 | 1.69 | 7.04 | 5.33 | 75.67 | 1.71 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 52 | Cluster Koksara | 0.01 | 2.91 | 2.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.92 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Nawapada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | MADA Komma | 1.02 | 2.51 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 99.96 | 0.00 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| 54 | MADA Boden | 0.70 | 2.11 | 2.81 | 2.50 | 88.84 | 0.31 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 55 | MADA Nuapada | 0.00 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 99.95 | 0.00 | 16 | 49 | 65 | 3 | 62 |
| 56 | MADA Khariar | 5.15 | 1.69 | 6.84 | 2.48 | 36.24 | 4.36 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 16 |
| 57 | MADA Sinapalli | 1.50 | 1.23 | 2.73 | 0.90 | 32.99 | 1.83 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| 58 | Cluster Nuapada | 0.00 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 0.64 | 56.25 | 0.50 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | Boudh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | MADA Boudh | 3.89 | 0.89 | 4.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.78 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 60 | Cluster Kantamal | 3.41 | 1.08 | 4.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.49 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | TOTAL | 209.34 | 78.21 | 287.55 | 112.84 | 39.24 | 174.71 | 185 | 170 | 355 | 83 | 272 |

