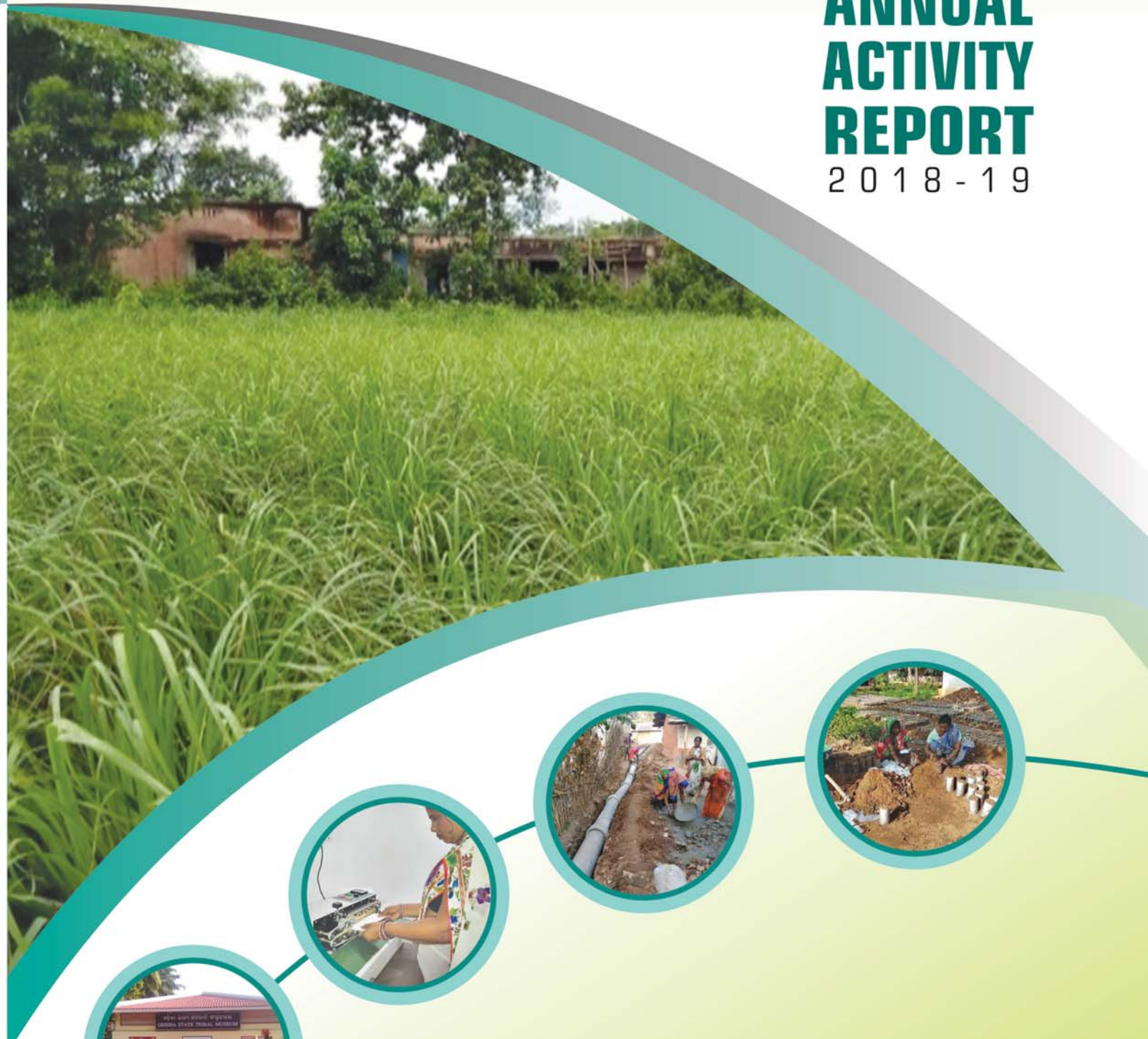


ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

2018-19



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

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

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

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I. ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT 2018-19

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 population together constitute 39.98% of the total population of the State (ST-22.85% and SC-17.13% as per 2011 census).

The S.T.& S.C. 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 other 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: They are :-

- ◆ 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 TSS (Tribal Sub Scheme) & SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Scheme) respectively.

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 carried out by the erstwhile 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:

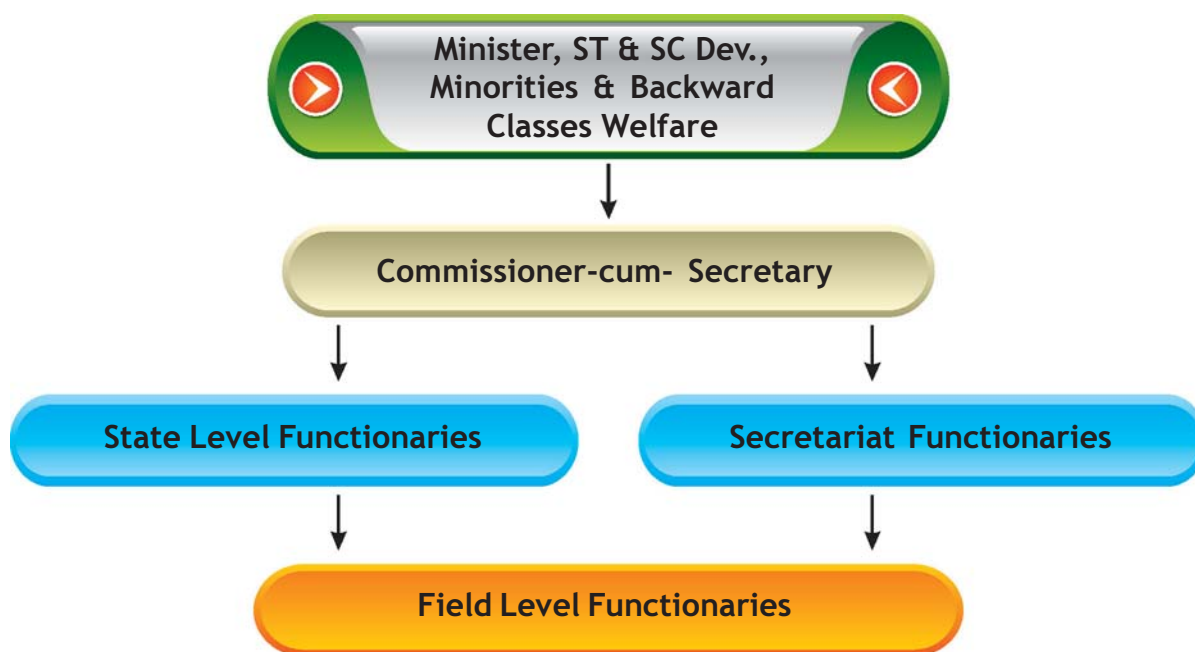
- (1) A Deputy Director
- (2) An Assistant Director
- (3) A Special Officer of the Tribal Development Programme for giving special attention to the welfare of most Backward Tribes.
- (4) A Special Officer in charge of educational programme.
- (5) A Lady Welfare Officer to look into the education of tribal 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.

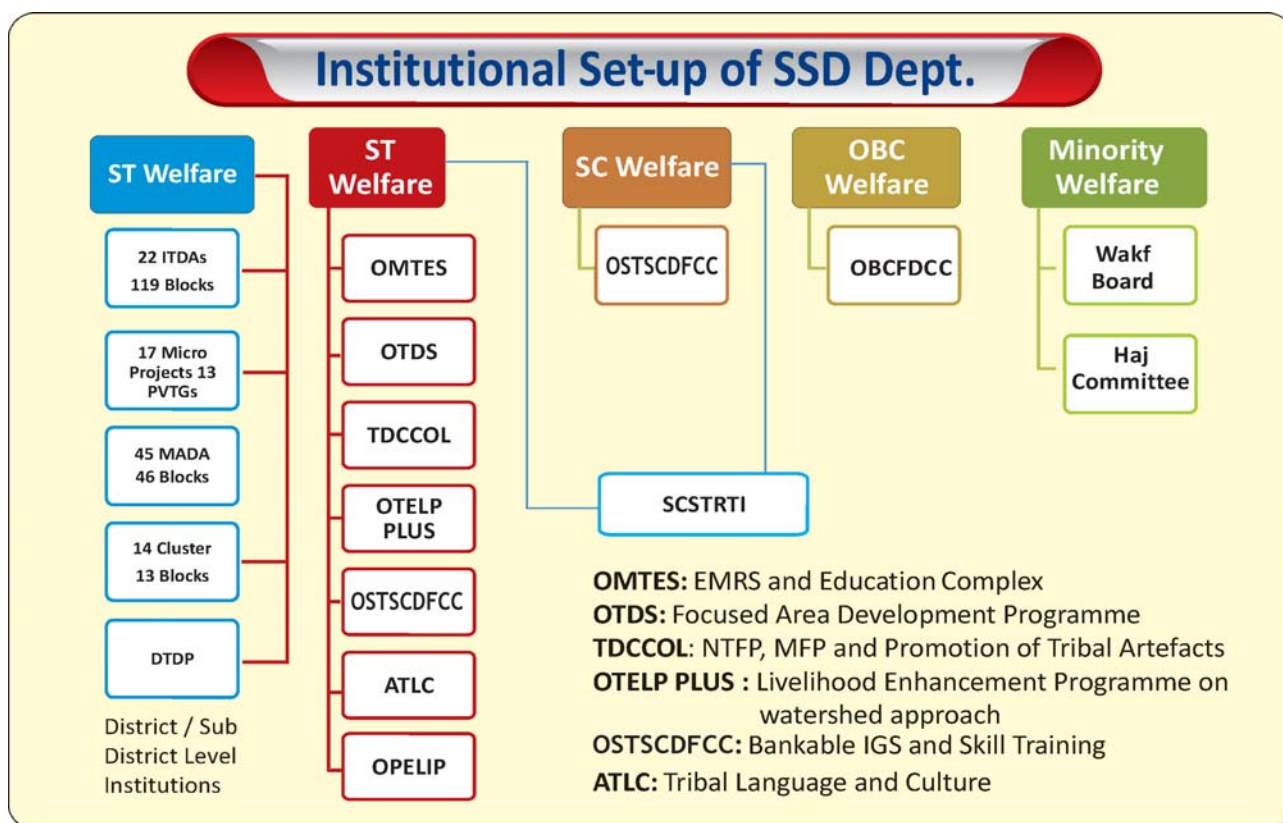
During 1965-66, the combined field organization of both Tribal & Rural Welfare and Gram Panchayat Departments was bifurcated. Thereafter the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department had its own field organization at the district level, which worked under the direct supervision of Collectors.

The task of developing the Scheduled Areas is, indeed, a difficult one. In the matter of amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes, there is a 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





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, Additional District Welfare Officers in the Sub-divisions and Welfare Extension Officer

in every Block. There are 22 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 45 MADA Pockets covering parts of 46 Blocks 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 in 542 villages have been established in 12 tribal districts of the State. The Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSCSTDFCC) 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 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 are as follows:

1.6.1. SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Branch	Subject
1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare	<p>Union Subjects</p> <p>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> <p>State Subjects</p> <p>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**Union Subjects**

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.

State Subjects

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.

3. Minority Communities Welfare**Union Subjects**

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

State Subjects

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.

4. Backward Classes Welfare**Union Subjects**

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.

State Subjects

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 receives funds from various sources under State Sector Schemes, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and funds under Establishment, Operations and Maintenance Expenditure. Government of India also provides funds through Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs and Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total Programme Expenditure outlay of TRs.2666,14,52 (State Sector Schemes+Central Sector Schemes+Centrally Sponsored Schemes) in addition to Establishment, Operations and Maintenance Expenditure of TRs.748,90,04 aggregating to TRs 3415,04,56 has been proposed in the original budget estimate of 2018-19. In the supplementary budget, the revised programme

expenditure provision enhanced to TRs 3059,54,64 and the Establishment, Operation and maintenance provision hiked to TRs 790,95,72 making the total provision of TRs 3850,50,36. The developmental programmes and projects have been implemented during the year with Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Caste Sub Scheme received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Grants in Aid received under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution etc. Besides, external assistance to the tune of TRs 88,00,00 under OPELIP has also been proposed for development of PVTGs. The abstract of budget estimate in different Sectoral Schemes and Schemes during 2018-19 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt are indicated below.

(Rs in Trs)

	Budget estimate for 2018-19	Supplementary 2018-19	Total provision 2018-19
1	2	3	4
State Sector Schemes	1352,63,32	332,68,72	1685,32,04
Central Sector Schemes	191,59,27	0	191,59,27
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1121,91,93	60,71,40	1182,63,33
Total Programme Expenditure	2666,14,52	393,40,12	3059,54,64
Establishment, Operations and Maintenance Expenditure	748,90,04	42,05,68	790,95,72
Grand Total	3415,04,56	435,45,80	3850,50,36

II. DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO/COMPOSITION OF ODISHA

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.

2.2 SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

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 9.20% of the total tribal population of the country. There are 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State. In numerical terms Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country after Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. 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 S.T. 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:

Odisha - List of Scheduled Tribes

List of Scheduled Tribes notified (after addition/deletion) as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 as amended by Modification Order, 1956, Amendment Act, 1976 and The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act 2002 No. 10 dated 8.1.2003 of Ministry of Law & Justice republished by the Notification No. 7799/ L dated 7.6.2003 of Law Department, Govt. of Orissa.

S.L No.	Scheduled Tribes
1	Bagata, Bhakta
2	Baiga
3	Banjara, Banjari
4	Bathudi, Bathuri
5	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6	Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7	Bhumia
8	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, HaladiPokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9	Bhunja
10	Binjhal, Binjhar
11	Binjhia, Binjhoa
12	Birhor

13	Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	40	Kotia
14	Chenchu	41	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
15	Dal	42	Kulis
16	Desua Bhumij	43	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
17	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhuruva	44	Madia
18	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	45	Mahali
19	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba	46	Mankidi
20	Gandia	47	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
21	Ghara	48	Matya, Matia
22	Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	49	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
23	Ho	50	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
24	Holva	51	Mundari
25	Jatapu	52	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
26	Juang	53	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
27	Kandha Gauda	54	Parenga
28	Kawar, Kanwar	55	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
29	Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khandia, Pahari Kharia	56	Pentia
30	Kharwar	57	Rajuar
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 Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Kondh	58	Santal
32	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	59	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari 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, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
33	Kol	60	Shabar, Lodha
34	olah Loharas, Kol Loharas	61	Sounti
35	Kolha	62	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani
36	Koli, Malhar		
37	Kondadora		
38	Kora, Khaira, Khayara		
39	Korua		

* The exact spelling of the name of the Schdeuled Tribes may be followed from the Gazette.

2.3 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Scheduled Caste population constitutes a sizeable chunk of the state population and according to 2011 census, the Scheduled Caste population of the State is 71,88,463 which accounts for 17.13% of the total population. There are 93 different Scheduled Caste communities distributed in the State spread over 30 districts. Some of the districts have larger concentration of S.C. population. Unlike S.Ts, S.Cs is inhabit across the State. The "Panas" are the most predominant among all the S.Cs. However, as per 2011 census,

the most populous districts in terms of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (4.78 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 among the SC population are 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Over the last decade, the rate of literacy among S.C population has increased from 55.53% in 2001 to 69.02% during 2011 census. The list of 93 S.C communities of Odisha are given below.

ODISHA - List of Scheduled Castes

List of Scheduled Castes notified (after addition/deletion) as per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, as amended vide Modification Order 1956, Amendment Act, 1976 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act 2002 No. 25 dated 27.5.2002. of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, read with The Constitution (SCs) Order (Second Amendment) Act, 2002 No. 61 of 2002 dated 18.12.2002 of Ministry of Law & Justice republished vide Notification No. 7797-I- Legis-5/2002-L dated 7.6.2003 of Law Deptt, Govt. of Orissa and, vide Gazette of India No.381dt.30.8.2007, Gazette of India No.40 dt.18.12.2014, Gazette of India No.7 dt.23.03.2015, Gazette of India No 27 dt 9.05.2016 & Gazette of India No 17 dt 01.05.2017.

S.L No. Scheduled Castes

1. Adi-Andhra
2. Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi, Amata, Amath
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Deleted vide Constitution (SCs) Order (Amendment) Act, 2016. No.24 of 2016
9. Basor, Burud
10. Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia,Bejia, Bajia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami,Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas,Chamar-Rohidas..
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Deleted vide Constitution (SCs) Order(Amendment) Act, 2002. No. 25 of 2002

23. Dandasi
24. Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi, Rajak, Rajaka
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom, Adhuria Dom, Adhuria Domb
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantaraghada, Ghantra
31. Ghasi, Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorait, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali, Jaggili, Jagli
42. Kandra, Kandara, Kadama,Kuduma,Kodma,Kodama.
43. Karua
44. Katia, Khatia
45. Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela, Gaudia Kela
46. Khadala, Khadal, Khodal
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Deleted vide Constitution (SCs) Order (Amendment) Act, 2016. No.24 of 2016
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar
60. Mehtar, Bhangri
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi

65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Paimda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana, Buna Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Potua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia , Sualgiri, Swalgiri
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia

84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal, Khajuria
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Deleted vide Constitution (SCs) Order(Amendment) Act, 2002 No. 25 of 2002
91. Turi, Betra
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki
94. Mangali (in Koraput&Kalahandi dist.) inserted vide Constitution (SCs) Order(Amendment) Act, 2002 No. 25 of 2002
95. Mirgan (in Nowrangpur dist.) inserted vide Constitution (SCs) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002 No. 25 of 2002

* The exact spelling of the name of Scheduled Castes may be followed from the Gazette.

2.4 S.E.B.C POPULATION

Disaggregated data for SEBC is not available for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) of Odisha, since Census has not enumerated this section of population as a separate category.

There are 210 communities who have been enlisted as SEBC in State list of Odisha. So far, 200 communities have been specified in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) published by Government of India for Odisha.

State List of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of Odisha

Sl No.	Name of the Castes / Communities	Resolution / Notification No. and Date of TW / HW / Welfare / M & BCW
1.	Agharia, Agaria, Aghria	No.25455 dt.10.09.1993
2.	Aranedan	-do-
3.	Asur	-do-
4.	Badhai, Barhai, Bindhania, Sutradhar, Badhira and Badhria	-do-
5.	Badasuda	-do-
6.	Bajpari	-do-
7.	Baira, Barai	-do-
8.	Bairagi	-do-
9.	Bariji or Barui, Tambuli, Tamali	-do-
10.	Barika, Bhandari, Napit and Nai	-do-
11.	Bellara	-do-
12.	Bentkar	-do-
13.	Bhatua	-do-

14.	Bania / Putulibandha Vaisya Sunari / Sunaree / Viswa Brahman / Putuli Bania / Vasysa Bania / Vashya / Vaishya / Vaishya Bania / Vashya Banik / Potali Bania / Gandha Banik / Vaishya Putuli Bania Paudar Bania / Podar Bania Kamila / Astalohi / Astalohi Karmakar / Subarna Banik / Sunari Bania / Swarnakar / Subarna Bania / Sunari Banik Astalohi Bania / Swarnakar Bania / Baisya Astalohi Karmakar	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No. <u>18222</u> dt.29.07.1996 (W) No. <u>26118</u> dt. 05.11.1996 (W) No.8808 dt. 08.04.1997 (W) No.479 11.10.2003 (M & BCW)
15.	Bhogta	No. <u>25455</u> dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
16.	Bhokta	-do-
17.	Bhujan	-do-
18.	Bhuliya	-do-
19.	Birjhia	-do-
20.	Bissoy-Barangi Jodia, Bennangi, Daduva, Frangi, Hollar, Jhoriya, Kollai, Konde, Paranga, Pengajodia, Sodojodia and Takoara	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
21.	Binedhanies	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
22.	Bogada	-do-
23.	Bolodhia	-do-
24.	Buruashankar / Barna Suankar	-do-
25.	Byagari	-do-
26.	Chaupal	-do-
27.	Chasa Pradhan / Padhan / Odapadhan / Odachasa	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 No. 21863 dt. 25.08.1995
28.	Chero	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993
29.	Cheruman	-do-
30.	Chikbaraik	-do-
31.	Chik	-do-
32.	Chitra, Chitrakar, Chitrasilpi	-do-
33.	Churia	-do-
34.	Dahalia	-do-
35.	Darji	-do-
36.	Damal	-do-
37.	Dangua	-do-
38.	Dehuri	-do-
39.	Dhakkada	-do-
40.	Dhaner	-do-
41.	Dumala, Dumal	-do-
42.	Ghatwar	-do-
43.	Girigiris	-do-
44.	Godda	-do-

45.	Gola, Golla, Gope, Sadgope, Ahir, Gour, Gouda, Goudo, Mekala-Golla, Punnu-Golla, Yadav, Mathurapuria Gouda, Gopapuria Gouda, Nanda Gouda, Jhadua Gouda, Dumala Gouda, Naria Gouda, Bashya Gopa, Maha Bhoi, Gendu, Nepalies, Gorkha Gopal, Sholakhandia, Magadha Gouda Laxminarayan-Gola, Goudia-Gola Mahakul / Mahakul Gopal Baishnab / Kalanjia Gouda / Karanjia Gouda / Kanoujia Gouda / Kanja Gouda	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No. 34905 dt. 30.11.1994 No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W) No. 18222 dt. 29.07.1996 (W) No. 529 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
46.	Gudia or Guria, Gurja, Gunju	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
47.	Gosangi	-do-
48.	Gondu-Bato, Bhirthya, Dudho Kouriya, Hato, Jatako & Joria	-do-
49.	Habra	-do-
50.	Hansi, Dera, Dewanga, Kosta, Vina, Tula Bhina, Tanti, Patsalia, Buna, Rangani, Bunakara, Salia, Sukuli Saraka / Saraka Tanti Bengali Tanti / Bangiya Tanti / Mativansa Tanti / Asina Tanti / Aswina Tanti / Aswinna Tanti Rangani Tanti / Rangani Tantee / Ranganee Tantee / Rangini Tanti / Ranguni Tanti Rangani Hansi / Dewangulu / Amila Tanti Kusta / Kustha	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.25958 dt. 09.10.1995 (W) No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W) No. 18222 dt. 29.07.1996 (W) No. 592 dt. 28.11.2003 (M & BCW) No. 529 dt. 24.12.2004 (MBCW)
51.	Holeya	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
52.	Irula	-do-
53.	Jadapus	-do-
54.	Jaintrapans	-do-
55.	Jogi or Yogi	-do-
56.	Jyotish, Jyotisha Abadhan, Jyotish Nayak	-do-
57.	Kadan	-do-
58.	Kalladi	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
59.	Kammara, Kamara, Kamar, Kammaro, Muli, Lohuru, Loharo Astolohi Kamar	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.8808 dt. 08.04.1997 (W)
60.	Kanakkan	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
61.	Kandarpa	-do-
62.	Kanjar	-do-
63.	Kapudia	-do-
64.	Karhara / Kachara / Kachera	-do-
65.	Karimpalan	-do-
66.	Karmali	-do-
67.	Kattunayakan	-do-
68.	Khaira	Deleted by Notification No.238 dt. 23.04.05 (M & BCW)
69.	Thoria / Khuria Thodia / Thudia / Thuria	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.8808 dt. 08.04.1997 (W)
70.	Khandals, Khandal, Khandual	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)

71. Khatti-Khatti	-do-
72. Khatua	-do-
73. Khodra / Khadura Kharuda	No.25455 dt.10.09.1993 (TW) No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W)
74. Khetauri	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
75. Koda, Kuda	Deleted vide Notification No.238 dt. 23.04.05 (M & BCW)
76. Koilar	No.25455 dt.10.09.1993 (TW)
77. Kolam	-do-
78. Kond (Kul)	-do-
79. Konda Kapu / Gagula Kapu Kapu / Kampu	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W)
80. Kondareddy, Reddy dhakas, Reddy	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
81. Koraga	-do-
82. Kosalya, Goudus, Bosotheriya Goudus, Chiti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullo Soriya Goudus	-do-
83. Kota	-do-
84. Kudiya	-do-
85. Kudubi	-do-
86. Kudumban	-do-
87. Kumbhar, Kulal, Kumhar, Kumbharo Kumbhakar	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.592 dt.28.11.2003 (M & BCW)
88. Kundamatia	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
89. Kulta	-do-
90. Kurariar	-do-
91. Kuravan	-do-
92. Kurichchan	-do-
93. Kuruman (Kurumba)	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
94. Lakhra	-do-
95. Lambadi	-do-
96. Luhura	-do-
97. Machua	-do-
98. Maghi or Meghia	-do-
99. Magura	-do-
100. Mahunta	-do-
101. Magatha Goudus, Bermia Goudus, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Poona Magatha and Sana Magatha	-do-
102. Magadhi Goral	-do-
103. Maila	-do-
104. Maladasu	-do-
105. Malasar	-do-
106. Mali, Phulia, Sagbaria, Bhajemali Muni	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No.21863 dt. 25.08.1995 (W)

107. Malis-Korchia Malis, Paido Malis and Pedda Malis	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
108. Mal Paharia	-do-
109. Manna Dhora	-do-
110. Maune	-do-
111. Marathi	-do-
112. Matangi	-do-
113. Mavilan	-do-
114. Minka	-do-
115. Moger	-do-
116. Mukhadora-Mokka Dhora	-do-
117. Muliya	-do-
118. Mundala	-do-
119. Muria	-do-
120. Nahar	-do-
121. Nalakeyava	-do-
122. Nat	-do-
123. Nagavasam, Mahisya and Saunites	No.25455 dt.10.09.1993 (TW)
Maheshya	No.32714 dt.16.12.1995 (W)
124. Nayadi	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
125. Nolia	-do-
126. Nuhura, Nuhuraj	-do-
127. Nuniya	-do-
128. Ojulu or Metta, Kamasalie	-do-
129. Omeyita	-do-
130. Padaria, Pamaria, Pandara	-do-
131. Pagadia	-do-
132. Paigarapu	-do-
133. Paltan	-do-
134. Paky	-do-
135. Pal	-do-
136. Palasi	-do-
137. Paliyan	-do-
138. Paiko, Alia, Khandayat, Chasa-Paiko, Paikali-Khandayat, Kalingi Sudra Khandayat, Mahanayak Sudra, Baisya Karan Odia / Odia Khandayat / Mahanayak / Mahalayak / Chasa Mahanty / Mahanty	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW) No. 529 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
139. Palli	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
140. Pulayan	-do-
141. Pambada	-do-
142. Paniyan	-do-
143. Panjira	-do-
144. Panniandi	-do-
145. Paraiyan	-do-
146. Paravan	-do-
147. Parhaiya	-do-

148. Pathuria	-do-
149. Patara	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
Asini Patara / Aswini Patara / Ashini Patara	No.34905 dt. 30.11.1994 (W)
Goudia Patara	No.18222 dt.29.07.1996 (W)
150. Pengua	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
151. Pita	-do-
152. Raneyar	-do-
153. Ronas, Rana	-do-
154. Routia	-do-
155. Sagarpasha	-do-
156. Samban	-do-
157. Sankhari	-do-
158. Sanyasi, Moembram	-do-
159. Seerithi Gouda	-do-
160. Semman	-do-
161. Sholagar	-do-
162. Sauria Paharia	-do-
163. Sinke, Sinko	-do-
164. Suda	-do-
165. Sulia	-do-
166. Sunri / Sundi	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
Sundhi	No.26118 dt. 05.11.1996 (W)
167. Tana	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
168. Teli, Telli, Kubera, Talakar, Sahu, Bahaldia	No.25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
Ekadas Teli, Tailik Baishya, Baladia	No.18222 dt. 29.07.1996 (W)
169. Telaga, Pamula, Teloga	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
Telugu, Telanga, Telenga and Telugu Kachara,	No.26118 dt. 05.11.1996 (W)
170. Thanu	No. 25455 dt. 10.09.1993 (TW)
171. Thatari / Kansari	-do-
172. Thoti	-do-
173. Tiruvalluvar	-do-
174. Tivoro	-do-
175. Toda	-do-
176. Valluvan	-do-
177. Vannan	-do-
178. Vettuvan	-do-
179. Yandi	-do-
180. Yerna Golta	-do-
181. Yerukula	-do-
182. Kurmi, Kuruma Chasa, Kudumi, Kurma, Kurmi Mahto,	No. 11177 dt 1.05.1996 (W)
Kurmi-Khetriya, Kurumi and Kudumi Kshyatriya,	
Kurum	No. 26118 dt. 05.11.1996 (W)
Mahanta / Mahat	No. 529 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
183. Bhanja-Puran	No. 11177 dt. 01.05.1995 (W)
184. Bhopa, Raula	No.15306 dt. 13.06.1995 (W)
185.	Mahla / Mahlar -do-

186. Kalanji, Khandayat Kalanji, Odra Khandayat Kalanji, Kalingi, Kaliji and Kalinga	No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W) No. 26118 dt. 5.11.1996 (W)
187. Shudra	No.32714 dt. 16.12.1995 (W)
188. Belama Ellama	-do- No.529 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
189. Dalapati / Dalua	No.18222 dt. 29.07.1996 (W)
190. Rajasri Balasi / Balasi	-do-
191. Raju	-do-
192. Segidi, Srisayan	-do-
193. Dambo-Christian, Pano-Christian, Ganda-Christian	No. 20325 dt. 22.08.1996 (W)
194. Kandha-Kumbhar	No.26118 dt. 05.11.1996 (W)
195. Dalakhandayat and Dalua-Paik	-do-
196. Kapala Velama, Kapulu Elama, Koppala Velama, Koppala Elama, Kappula Elama, Kupala Velama, Kapala Elama and Kapala Elaga	-do-
197. Banka	-do-
198. Kshitibansa, Matibansa Ojha, Kshitibansa Naik, Ojhakaran, Kshitibansa Nayak, Matibansa, Matibansa Abadhan	-do-
199. Arua	-do-
200. Hatua	No.8808 dt.08.04.1997 (W)
201. Kalar	-do-
202. Banayat Oriya, Benayat Oriya, Beneyit Odia, Banayat, Banayat Odia, Odia and Udia	-do-
203. Kalandi Baishnaba	No.165 dt. 08.03.2002 (M & BCW)
204. Pallia / Agnikula Kshatriya	No.479 dt. 11.10.2003 (M & BCW)
205. Tamuli, Tamali, Tamili, Bangiya Tambuli, Tambuli, Tambili, Bangiya Tamboli, Bangadeshiya Tambili, Tamila, Bangiya Tamili, Tambila and Tambula	No.532 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
206. Chattada Srivaishnab	No.529 dt. 24.12.2004 (M & BCW)
207. Sagua	-do-
208. Majjula	-do-
209. Goudia / Laxminarayan Goudia	-do-
210. Baliji	No.14239 dt. 09.08.2017 (M & BCW)

2.5 OBC LIST (CENTRAL)

Sl No.	Name of the Castes / Communities	Resolution No. & Date of Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare / Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (S.J. & E)
1	2	3
1	Agharia, Agaria, Aghria	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94
2	Aranedan	-do-
3	Asur	-do-
4	Badhai, Barhai, Bindhania, Sutradhar, Badhira and Badhria	-do-
5	Badasuda	-do-

6	Baipari	-do-
7	Baira	-do-
8		Bairagi -do-
9	Bariji or Barui, Tambuli, Tamali	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94, No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ & E)
10	Barika, Bhandari, Napit and Nai	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94
11	Bellara	-do-
12	Bentkar	-do-
13	Bhatua	-do-
14	Bhogta	-do-
15	Bhokta	-do-
16	Bhujan	-do-
17	Bhuliya	-do-
18	Birjhia	-do-
19	Bissoy-Barangi Jodia, Bennangi, Daduva, Farangi, Hollar, Jhoriya, Kollai, Konde, Paranga, Pengajodia, Sodojodia and Takoara	-do-
20	Binedhanies	-do-
21	Bogada	-do-
22	Bolodhia	-do-
23	Buruashankar/Barna Suankar	-do-
24	Byagari	-do-
25	Chaupal	-do-
26	Chero	-do-
27	Cheruman	-do-
28	Chikbaraik	-do-
29	Chik	-do-
30	Chitra, Chitrakar, Chitrasilpi	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11 of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ & E)
31	Churia	-do-
32	Dahalia	-do-
33	Darji	-do-
34	Damal	-do-
35	Dangua	-do-
36	Dehuri	-do-
37	Dhakkada	-do-
38	Dhaner	-do-
39	Dumala, Dumal	-do-
40	Ghatwar	-do-
41	Girigiris	-do-
42	Godda	-do-
43	Gola, Golla ,Gope/Gop, Sadgope/Sadgop, Ahir, Gour, Gouda, Goudo, Mekala- Golla, Punnu-Golla, Yadav, Gopal, Gopala, Sholakhandia, Magadha Gouda,	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94, No.12015/9/2000-BCC dt.06.09.2001, No. 12011/1/2001-BCC dt.19.6.03 &

	Laxminarayan-Gola, Goudia-Gola, Dumala Gouda, Mathurapuria Gouda, Gopapuria Gouda, Nanda Gouda & Kanja Gouda	No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11 of Ministry of S.J. & E.
44	Gudia or Guria, Gurja, Gunju	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94
45	Gosangi	-do-
46	Gondu-Bato, Bhirthya, Dudho Kouriya, Hato, Jatako & Joria	-do-
47	Habra	-do-
48	Hansi, Dera, Dewanga / Dewangulu, Kosta / Kusta / Kustha / Kostha, Vina, Tulabhina, Tanti, Patsalia, Buna, Rangani, Bunkar / Bunkara, Salia, Sukuli / Bangali Tanti/ Bangiya Tanti, Mativansa Tanti, Asina Tanti / Aswina Tanti / Ashani Tanti / Aswinna Tanti / Rangani Tanti / Rangani Tantee/ Ranganee Tantee / Rangini Tanti, Ranguni Tanti, Rangini Hansi, Amila Tanti	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94, No.12011/68/98- BCC dt. 27.10.99, No.12011/36/99-BCC dt. 04.04.2000, No.12011/9/2004- BCC dt. 19.6.03 & No. 12011/9/2004- BCC dt. 16.1.06 & No.12015/13/210-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011 of Ministry of S.J. & E.
49	Holeya	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94
50	Irula	-do-
51	Jadapus	-do-
52	Jaintrapans	-do-
53	Jogi or Yogi	-do-
54	Jyotish	-do-
55	Kadan	-do-
56	Kalladi	-do-
57	Kammara, Kamara, Kamar, Kammaro, Muli, Lohuru, Loharo, Astolohi Kamar	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No.12015/13/210-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011
58	Kanakkan	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94
59	Kandarpa	-do-
60	Kanjar	-do-
61	Kapudia	-do-
62	Karhara/Kachara/Kachera	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011- 96/94- BCC Dt. 9.3.96
63	Karimpalan	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94
64	Karmali	-do-
65	Kattunayakan	-do-
66	Khaira	-do-
67	Khandals	-do-
68	Khatti-Khatti	-do-
69	Khatua	-do-
70	Khodra, Khadura/Kharuda	No. 12011/94 - BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No.12011/88/98- BCC dt. 6.12.99
71	Khetauri	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94
72	Nil	Koda, Kuda deleted vide Resolution No.12015/13/2010-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011
73	Koilar	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94
74	Kolam	-do-
75	Kond (Kul)	-do-
76	Konda Kapu	-do-

77	Kondareddy, Reddy Dhakas	-do-
78	Koraga	-do-
79	Kosalya, Goudus, Bosotheriya, Goudus,	Chiti Goudus, Dangayath, Goudus, Doddu, Kamariya, Dudu, Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullo Soriya Goudus -do-
80	Kota	-do-
81	Kudiya	-do-
82	Kudubi	-do-
83	Kudumban	-do-
84	Kumbhar, Kulal, Kumhar, Kumbharo,	Kandha- Kumbhar, Kumbhakar No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000 & No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ & E)
85	Kundamatia	No. 12011/94/ - BCC dt. 19.10.94
86	Kulta	-do-
87	Kurariar	-do-
88	Kuravan	-do-
89	Kurichchan	-do-
90	Kuruman(Kurumba)	-do-
91	Lakhra	-do-
92	Lambadi	-do-
93	Luhura	-do-
94	Machua	-do-
95	Maghi or Meghia	-do-
96	Magura	-do-
97	Mahunta	-do-
98	Magatha Goudus, Bermia Goudus, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Poona Magatha and Sana Magatha	-do-
99	Magadhi Goral	-do-
100	Maila	-do-
101	Maladasu	-do-
102	Malasar	-do-
103	Mali, Phulia, Sagbaria, Bhajemali,Muni, Raula (Ganjam Dist. only)	No. 12011/94/ - BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011 -44/99-BCC dt. 21.9.2000 of Ministry of S.J.&E
104	Malis-Korchia Malis, Paido Malis and Pedda Malis	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94
105	Mal Paharia	-do-
106	Manna Dhora	-do-
107	Maune	-do-
108	Marathi	-do-
109	Matangi	-do-
110	Mavilan	-do-
111	Minka	-do-
112	Moger	-do-
113	Mukhadora-Mokka Dhora	-do-

114	Muliya	-do-
115	Mundala	-do-
116	Muria	-do-
117	Nahar	-do-
118	Nalakeyava	-do-
119	Nat	-do-
120	Nayadi	-do-
121	Nolia	-do-
122	Nuhura, Nuhuraj	-do-
123	Nuniya	-do-
124	Ojulu or Metta, Kamasalie	-do-
125	Omeyita	-do-
126	Padaria, Pamaria, Pandara	-do-
127	Pagadai	-do-
128	Paigarapu	-do-
129	Paky	-do-
130	Pal	-do-
131	Palasi	-do-
132	Paliyan	-do-
133	Paiko,	-do-
134	Palli	-do-
135	Pulayan	-do-
136	Pambada	-do-
137	Paniyan	-do-
138	Panjira	-do-
139	Panniandi	-do-
140	Paraiyan	-do-
141	Paravan	-do-
142	Parhaiya	-do-
143	Pathuria	-do-
144	Pengua	-do-
145	Pita	-do-
146	Raneyar	-do-
147	Ronas	-do-
148	Routia	-do-
149	Sagarpasha	-do-
150	Samban	-do-
151	Sankhari	-do-
152	Sanyasi, Membram	-do-
153	Seerithi Gouda	-do-
154	Semman	-do-
155	Sholagar	-do-
156	Sauria Paharia	-do-
157	Sinke	-do-
158	Suda	-do-
159	Sulia	-do-



160	Sunri/Sundi/Sundhi	No. 12011/94- BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011-96/94 - BCC dt. 9.3.96
161	Tana	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94
162	Teli, Telli, Kubara/Kubera, Talakar, Sahu, Sahoo, Bahaldia, Baladia	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011 -96/94 - BCC dt. 9.3.96 & No.12015/13/2010-BC- II, dt.08.12.2011
163	Telaga, Pamula, Telugu, Telanga, Telenga and Telugu Kachara.	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Minister of S.J. & E.
164	Thanu	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94
165	Thatari/Kansari	No. 12011/94-BCC dt. 19.10.94 & No. 12011-96/94- BCC dt. 9.3.96
166	Thoti	No. 12011/94 -BCC dt. 19.10.94
167	Tiruvalluvar	-do-
168	Tivoro	-do-
169	Toda	-do-
170	Valluvan	-do-
171	Vannan	-do-
172	Vettuvan	-do-
173	Yandi	-do-
174	Yerna Golta	-do-
175	Yerukula	-do-
176	Saraka/ Saraka Tanti	No. 12011- 44/96- BCC dt. 6.12.96
177	Chasa / Odachasa., Banayat Odiya, Benayat Oriya, Benayit Odia, Banayat, Banayat Oriya, Odia & Udia	No. 12011- 44/96- BCC dt. 6.12.96 & No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000 & No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11 of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ & E)
178	Patra, Patara, Goudia Patara, Asini Patara/ Aswini & Ashwini Patara	No. 12011- 44/96-BCC dt. 6.12.96 & No. 12011/88/98-BCC dt. 6.12.99 & No. 12011/9/2004-BCC dt. 16.1.2006 of Ministry of S.J. & E
179	Kurmi, Kuruma Chasa, Kudumi, Kurma, Kurmi Mahto, Kurmi-Khetriya, Kurumi and Kudumi Kshyatriya, Kuduma, Kurum	No. 12011-44/96- BCC dt. 6.12.96 & No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11 of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (SJ & E)
180	Thoria/Thodia/Thudia/Thuria	No. 12011/68/98-BCC dt. 27.10.99 of Ministry of S.J. & E
181	Kalanji, Kalingi and Kalinji	-do-
182	Mahla/Mahlar	No. 12011/88/98-BCC dt. 6.12.99 of Ministry of S.J. & E
183	Astralohi/Astalohi Karmakar/ Kamila/Sunari/ Sunaree/Viswa Brahman/ Swarnakar/ Swarnasilpi	No. 12011/36/99- BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Ministry of S.J. & E
184	Kalanga	-do-
185	Bhanja-Puran	-do-

186	Koppula Vellama, Kapala Velama, Kapulu Elama, Koppla Elama	No. 12011/36/99- BCC dt. 4.4.2000, No.12011/36/99-BCC dt.16.01.2006 of Ministry of S.J. & E
187	Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and their progeny	No. 12011/36/99- BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Ministry of S.J. & E
188	Kalwar, Kalal, Kalar	No. 12011/36/99- BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Ministry of S.J. & E & No. 12011/1/2001 - BCC dt. 19.6.2003
189	Arua	No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000
190	Hatua	-do-
191	Nil	-
192	Alia	No. 12011/36/99-BCC dt. 4.4.2000 of Ministry of S.J. & E
193	Shudra (Puri dist. only)	-do-
194	Kalandi Baishanaba / Kalandi Vaishnab, Tamuli, Tamili, Bangiya Tambuli, Tambili, Bangiya Tamboli, Bangiya	No. 12011-44/99 - BCC dt. 21.9.2000 & Tamili & Tambula No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11of Ministry of S.J. & E
195	Belama	No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11of Ministry of S.J. & E
196	Goudia & Laxminarayana Goudia	No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11of Ministry of S.J. & E
197	Chattada Srivaishnab	No.12015/15/2008-BCC dt.16.06.11of Ministry of S.J. & E
198	Segidi, Srisayan	No.12015/13/2010-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011 of Ministry of S.J. & E 199 Majjula No.12015/13/2010-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011 of Ministry of S.J. & E
200	Bhopa	No.12015/13/2010-BC-II, dt.08.12.2011 of Ministry of S.J. & E

* The exact spelling of the name of the OBC list may be followed from the Gazette.

2.6 MINORITY POPULATION

As per 2011 census, Minorities account for 5.05% of Odisha's population which include Christians (2.77 %), Muslims (2.17 %), Sikhs (0.05 %), Jains (0.02 %), Buddhists (0.03 %). The literacy rate among the minority communities in Odisha is as follows:

Minority Community	Literacy Rate
Muslims	79.95 %,
Sikhs	89.82 %,
Budhists	78.20 %,
Christians	64.47 %
Jains	92.92 %

III. THE SCHEDULED AREA AND THE TRIBAL SUB-SCHEME (TSS)

INTRODUCTION

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(I) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by order declares to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Areas" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas

The specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to the State of Odisha is by a notified order of the President vide "The Scheduled Areas (State of Bihar, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) order, 1977 dated 31.12.1977 (C.O. 109). 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 the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and Kandhamal 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-Scheme Approach (Formerly Tribal Sub Plan-TSP)

The Tribal Sub-Scheme strategy has been adopted as Tribal Sub Plan 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-Scheme (TSS) 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 incidental to these income generating activities. This tribal development strategy has been re-oriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure development programme incidental thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development. The Tribal Sub-Scheme area in Odisha consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Govt. of India during 2015.

Major Highlights of Tribal Sub-scheme Approach (TSS)

- ◆ Adopted since beginning of 5th five year Plan.
- ◆ It is a smaller plan within the State plan catering to the special needs of the tribals.
- ◆ Two distinct approaches are adopted for tribal development in relation to areas which

have high tribal concentration (like ITDAs) and areas having dispersed tribal population (like MADA, Cluster and DTDP).

- ◆ Areas with similar characteristics should be grouped together in form of a project for which specific plans should be prepared with reference to their problems (like FADP).
- ◆ The Action Plan for each project area should be comprehensive.
- ◆ All investment intended for tribal areas in the state as a whole as also for each project area, should be pooled together.
- ◆ The administration for implementation of tribal development programmes should be simple with adequate financial and administrative support.
- ◆ Creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities.
- ◆ Functionalism and over specialization should be avoided as far as possible.
- ◆ Protection against all types of exploitation and oppression.
- ◆ ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been declared as Nodal Department in regards to Tribal Sub-Scheme and Sch. Caste Sub-Scheme.

OBJECTIVE :

The objective of the TSP is to bridge the gap between Sch. Tribe population and others by accelerating the development of Sch. Tribes by securing to them:

- (i) Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services.
- (ii) Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas/localities including housing.
- (iii) Substantial reduction of poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities.
- (iv) Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas and

- (v) Protection against exploitation and oppression.

SELECTION OF SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES

TSP should include only such existing schemes (including additional components to existing schemes) or new proposed schemes, which fulfill following criterion.

- a) Provide clearly defined direct and quantifiable benefits to Sch. Tribal households or Tribal areas. The benefit provided to the Sch. Tribes along with other people at a particular time may not be treated as direct benefit under Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS).
- b) Create the potential to accelerate the pace of the development of Sch. Tribes and to bridge the gaps in socio-economic development indicators between Sch. Tribes and other sections of the society.
- c) The focus of such schemes should be on education, income generation, improving access to irrigated land, entrepreneurship employment and skill development projects and access to basic amenities.
- d) Have in built mechanism / surveillance system to ensure utilization of funds meant for the intended purpose.

EARMARKING / ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Nodal Department ensures that concerned departments are providing for Sch. Tribes in their budget and plans funds and guidelines to the same extent as is available to other populations, in proportion to their requirement. Funds shall be earmarked / allocated to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) subject to the following conditions.

- (i) The expenditure under Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) is meant only for filling the development deficit, as an additional financial support, over and above the normal provisions which should be available to STs, like others, in various schemes, including in flagship programmes.
- (ii) The funds under Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) are earmarked from the total plan outlays (not excluding the investments under external



aided projects-EAPs and any other scheme) not less than the population proportion of STs in States.

- (iii) The funds should be earmarked well in advance (As per 2011 Census and in tune with problem share of the S.T. population) at least six months prior to the commencement of the financial year. The size of the TSP fund thus earmarked shall be communicated to all departments for commencing process of preparation of Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) of each department.
- (iv) There shall not be any notional allocations, that don't have flows / schemes directly benefiting STs.
- (v) Special attention shall be paid to allocate more funds to STs residing in Scheduled Areas.
- (vi) Due to physical remoteness and difficult terrain of tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service standards in S.T. areas are not compromised.
- (vii) Every State / U.T shall under take skill mapping and allocate funds under Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) for skill development of tribal youths and set targets in the light of the monitorable targets under poverty and employment.
- (viii) The synergy of inter-sectoral programmes and an integrated approach / convergence with other schemes / programmes are ensured for efficient utilization of resources.
- (ix) The line departments with consultation with nodal department, shall prepare the Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) to promote equity in development among various social groups within STs.
- (x) To ensure non divertibility, funds under Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) shall be earmarked under a separate Minor Head below the functional Major Head / Sub-Major Heads.
- (xi) The Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) funds under minor Head shall comprise sector-wise and scheme-wise allocations and actual expenditures incurred.

- (xii) To ensure effective and optimum use of resources, the reappropriation of Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) funds from one Department to another Department should be facilitated after mid-year review, Appropriation of Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) funds from one Department to another Department shall be with the approval of the Nodal Department.
- (xiii) The State Government may device a mechanism for speedy transfer of funds directly to field formations under intimation to District Headquarters, instead of being routed through District Headquarters, by enforcing on them a system of accountability for effective utilization of funds.

TRIBAL SUB SCHEME (TSS) MONITORING

The Nodal Department will co-ordinate progress of various schemes / programmes and design a comprehensive monitoring, framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning , service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The concerned line departments will specifically monitor Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) progress and performance within their regular monitoring mechanisms at all levels. Nodal department will monitor progress for review by the Executive committee.

The quarterly performance Review report of the State Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) should be communicated to the Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) Unit, NITI Aayog as well as Ministry of Tribal Affairs through online / E-mail system.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

For effective discharge of its mandate, the Nodal Department will be adequately strengthened through technical support group, knowledge leadership, analytical functioning in areas pertaining to strategic planning, demand assessment, gap analysis, long-term impact of schemes/programmes and collection of related data for evidence based planning and decision making, capacity building at all levels etc. The State Government may provide an appropriate

percentage of Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) allocation towards evaluation and monitoring activities, after optimal utilization of their existing resources, including manpower.

The States / UTs shall establish the following institutional structures and mechanism for effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS).

STATE LEVEL

1. Apex Level Committee (ALC) or a Tribes Advisory Council with the Chief Minister as Chairperson and Minister of the Nodal Department as Vice-Chairman.

Key functions:

- a. To formulate policies relating to TSS.
- b. To approve perspective TSS document and Annual TSS plans.
- c. To suggest measures for proper planning and implementation of the schemes by the departments.

To monitor progress of TSS so as to take timely corrective measures for improving performance of the departments.

The APC/TAC will meet once in six-months.

2. **Executive Committee with the following composition:**

Chief Secretary -Chairperson

Secretaries of all line Departments-Members

Secretary of Nodal Departments-Member-Secretary

Key functions:

- a. Appraisal of the perspective TSS document and Annual Tribal Sub-plan
- b. Monitoring implementation of Annual TSS Plans.

- c. Evaluation of implementation of Annual TSS Plans.

The executive committee shall submit its report on the above matters and emerging issues to the ALC/TAC.

The executive committee will hold its meetings in every three months

3. District level

District Planning Monitoring Committee (DPMC) with following composition:

Dy. Commissioner / District- Collector- Chairperson

Project Officers of ITDP/ITDA- Secretary

District Level Officers-Members

The DPMC shall also have representation from local legislative and parliamentary Constituencies.

Key Functions:

- a. Formulate TSS at the District level
- b. Get it approved by the District Planning Committee.
- c. Review the implementation of Tribal Sub-Scheme every month.
- d. Communicate the quarterly performance Review Report to the Executive Committee.

4. Gram Panchayat Level

Gram Panchayat shall review implementation of TSS / MADA / Cluster programmes in the villages on a monthly basis and forward the report to the DPMC through on-line system.

5. Gram Sabha Level

Gram Sabha shall also review the implementation of TSS / MADA / Cluster programmes in the villages in the scheduled Area at Periodic intervals.



Flow to TSS & SCSS from the Programme Expenditure year wise during 2010-11 to 2017-18 Financial Year
(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Outlay	Of which flow to SCSS	Of which flow to TSS	% of flow to SCSS out of Outlay (Col-4 to Col-3)	% of flow to TSS out of Outlay (Col-5 to Col-3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2010-11	10200,00.00	1700,62.70	2468,08.20	16.67	24.20
2	2011-12	15000,00.00	2479,51.22	3620,44.98	16.53	24.13
3	2012-13	17200,00.00	2947,22.28	4334,99.17	17.54	25.20
4	2013-14	21467,00.00	3614,72.31	5134,54.28	16.84	23.92
5	2014-15	40810,00.00	6751,29.04	9654,09.59	16.54	23.66
6	2015-16	44150,00.00	7562,95.82	10292,79.04	17.13	23.31
7	2016-17	50200,00.00	8079,12.00	11270,23.45	16.09	22.45
8	2017-18	53360,00.00	9374,81.70	13098,78.62	17.57	24.55

Source - Annual Plan Document of P & C Department, Vol-II, Annexure VA, VIA, VIIA

CHALLENGES IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

Gap in Human Development Indices (HDI) between tribals and rest of the population is attributed to several reasons. The physical remoteness creates difficulty in providing public goods and services to these people. Public servants in charge of such delivery often are not available in these remote areas. There are language barriers also. Besides, the dedicated institutions specifically designed for delivery of goods and services to the tribal population i.e. ITDAs, Micro Projects etc weakened over the period of time. Apparently, weakening of institutions contributed in under performance of financial resources meant for tribal development.

Another critical issue is that a sizable amount of funds available under TSS components of various Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) administered by various Departments is not spent for the benefit of tribal population in a manner it should be. Inherent defects in channelization of TSS funds under State Sector Schemes for the benefit of tribal people have also been the problem contributing low HDI among tribals. Looking at the availability of funds under TSS during last three years, it is derived that on an average, per capita availability of funds per year for development of tribal population of the State as per 2011 census comes out to be in the range of about Rs 5354/- in 2013-14 to about Rs 13658/- in 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Financial year	Flow of State Sector funds to TSS (including SCA to TSS and Article 275(I) (Rs in Lakh)	S.T population as per 2011 census	Per Capita allocation (In Rupees)
1	2013-14	5134,54.28	95,90,756	5354
2	2014-15	9654,09.59		10066
3	2015-16	10292,79.04		10732
4	2016-17	11270,23.45		11751
5	2017-18	13098,78.62		13658

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR INITIATIVES/ACTIVITIES OF ST & SC DEV. DEPTT. AT A GLANCE

TARGET COMMUNITIES - AN OVERVIEW

- ST 22.85 % ; SC 17.13 % of population. (Total 39.98%)
- 62 ST including 13 PVTG & 93 SC communities in Odisha.
- 44 % land area of the state is notified as the Scheduled Area, 8 districts have ST population more of than 50%, 119 TSP Blocks, 22 ITDA's.
- 5 recognized Minority Communities in the State with a total population share 5.05%

Status as per Socio-Economic Indicators				
Indicators of Development	Overall Status of the State (2011)	ST(2011)	SC(2011)	Minorities (2011)
Total Literacy %	72.87	52.24 (37.37%)*	69.02 (55.55%)*	Yet to be released
Female Literacy %	64.01	41.20	58.76	
Male Literacy%	81.59	63.70	79.21	
Decadal Growth Rate of population (%) (2001-2011)	14.05 (2001-2011)	17.75 (2001-2011)	18.19 (2001-2011)	24.89 (2001-2011)
Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Male) 2011 Census	979	1029	987	998

* The figures in bracket are of 2001 census to compare with the growth made.

THRUST AREAS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Programs for Social Development

- Educational Development
- Strengthening Social Infrastructure
- Improved Health and Sanitation facility

Programs for Economic Development

- Livelihood Programme
- Rural Infrastructure Development
- Capacity Building & Skill Development

Legal Empowerment

- Implementation of Forest Rights Act;
- Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act.
- Land titles to ST & SC families
- Implementation ORV Act
- Implementation of "Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act" 2013

MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR ST, SC, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES (Highlights)

PROGRAMS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE WELFARE

- Pre-Matric Scholarships and Post-Matric Scholarships.
- SCA to TSS (100% CA) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (100% CA) for implementation of Income Generating Schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental there to.
- Focused Area Development Programme (SCA to TSP).
- Implementation of OTELP PLUS out of State Sector Scheme.
- Conservation cum Development Plan (100% CA) for PVTG.
- Providing the best quality educational opportunities to ST/SC students in different

private/aided/ Govt. public schools of repute under Anwesha.(Flagship Programme).

- Operationalisation of mega urban hostel complexes under the programme "Akankshya" (Flagship Programme).
- Solar energy based electrification in the residential schools,tribal villages and hamlets where conventional source of electricity is difficult to reach (Flagship Programme).
- Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme).
- Protective Legislation - Implementation of ORV Act, Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act etc.
- Implementation of Forest Rights Act (Flagship Programme).
- Running of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools.
- B.Ed College.
- Constitution of Tribes Advisory Committee.

PROGRAMS FOR SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE

- Skill Development Program (SDP)
- SCA to Scheduled Caste Sub Scheme (SCSS) (100% Central Sector Scheme)

- Pre Matric & Post Matric Scholarship
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas yojana
- Implementation of 'Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
- Managerial subsidy to OSFDC

PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SEBC/ OBC

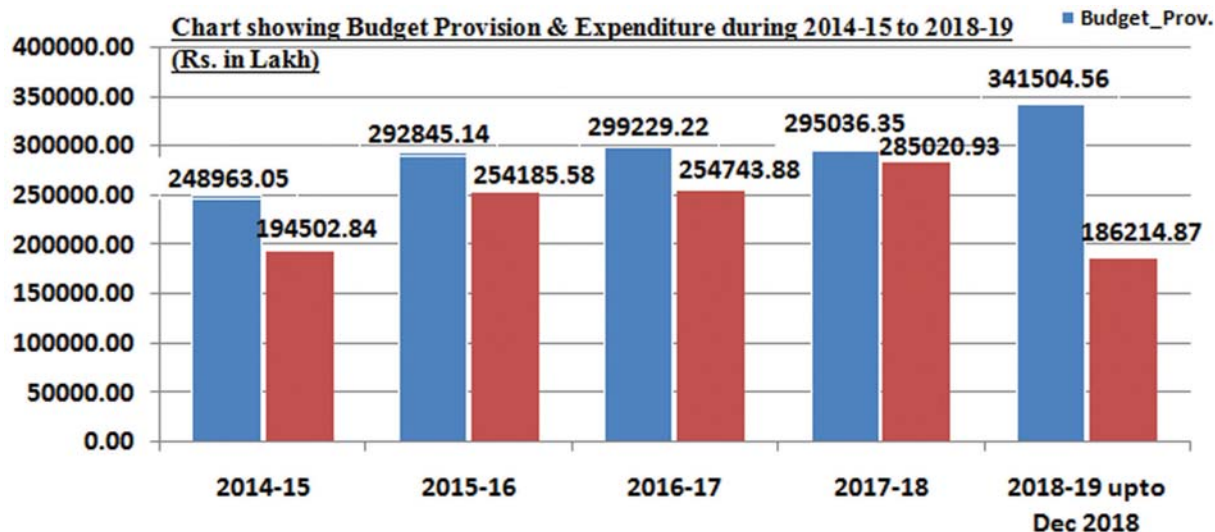
- Post-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC
- Pre-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC
- Construction of Hostels for OBC/SEBC studentsManagerial subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd
- Income Generation Activities for OBC/SEBC.
- Skill Development Training Programme

PROGRAMS FOR MINORITY WELFARE

- Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship for Minority students
- Implementation of Multi Sectoral Development Plan (MSDP)
- Skill Development Training
- PM's new 15 point program
- Administration of Wakf Board (Rs.in Lakh)
- Administration of Haj Committee
- Implementation of Talaaki Pension
- Construction of Haj house

Budget Provision, Expenditure & Percentage of Expenditure of S.T.& S.C. Dev. Deptt. (2011-12 to 2018-19 upto 31.12.2018) (Prog. Expenditure + Administrative Expenditure)

(Rs.in Lakh)



(Rs in Lakh)

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure	% of Exp.
2014-15	2489,63.05	1945,02.84	78.13
2015-16	2928,45.14	2541,85.58	86.80
2016-17	2992,29.22	2547,43.88	85.13
2017-18	2950,36.35	2850,20.93	96.61
2018-19 upto Dec 2018	3415,04.56	1862,14.87	54.53

STEPS FOR SAFETY & SECURITY OF BOARDERS

SAFETY:

- Detailed guidelines & SOP issued on ensuring Safety & Security of students specially Girl Boarders; Code of Conduct & Duties of staff;
- Recording movements of Boarders/ visitors; 1980 Matrons have been appointed against 3000 posts created.
- Rationalization of teachers to ensure all Asst. Hostel Superintendents, Matrons & Cook-cum-Attendants in Girls hostels are only women. All Collectors have confirmed.

MESS MANAGEMENT:

- Detailed guidelines issued for Procurement & Storage of ration; Maintenance of kitchen, safety during cooking & serving, food menu chart, Orientation for HMs, Superintendents, WEOs, DWO', PA ITDA's on guidelines and SOPs
- 3000 posts of Matrons created out of which 1980 recruited for smooth management of hostels.

HEALTH:

- 276 ANMs appointed out of 336 posts sanctioned
- ANMs makes fortnightly visit of 6-7 schools in contiguous area and screen students for fever, malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections and other health issues.
- Ensure timely referral to nearest PHC/CHC for better medical care through the HM

SANITATION:

- All schools have been provided with toilets. Periodic maintenance is being taken up out of the repair and maintenance budget, which is often inadequate -need for more funding under repair head.
- Instructions have been issued to involve students by forming a roster duty chart for daily upkeep and maintenance of cleanliness in toilets.

COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS

PREVENTIVE ACTION:

- All WEOs mandatorily to visit all residential schools once every month - required to submit their tour report in a pre-designed format through email within 48 hours of visit.
- DWO, PA, ITDA, DI, SI, ADWO etc to visits at least 5 schools every month - Visits of each field staff is monitored at the State Level by a dedicated unit.

PUNITIVE ACTION:

- Zero tolerance policy has been adopted in case of any negligence/ violation amounting to molestation/ sexual harassment/ death of student due to negligence
- Cases are being registered against erring official under provisions of IPC and POCSOA

AWARENESS GENERATION:

- To make Students more conscious and empowered to deal with challenges faced in life including any form of exploitation.
- Extensive Life Skill Education program conducted for students in all schools in

Partnership with UNFPA: Program covers issues relating to Personal hygiene & health; changes in adolescence & growing up; nutrition, teenage pregnancy; Prevention of sexual abuse & harassment, peer pressure

- All HMs, superintends and Nodal Teachers of all districts covered. In all 1700 teachers trained till date. They in-turn shall impart Life-skill training to all students in their respective schools.

URBAN EDUCATION PROGRAMME ANWESHA (ଅବେଶା)

- Scheme for providing quality education to 5000 ST/SC students per year in the best private/ Govt English Medium schools across 17 districts from 2015-16.
- All expenses towards their education will be borne by the State Government.
- ST/SC children (70% ST & 30% SC) admitted into Class I; Hostel facility to be provided by the State Govt.
- Schools are selected & empanelled by a district level committee chaired by the concerned Collector; Annual School fees with maximum ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- per student which includes admission fees, tuition charges, library charges etc So far about 18966 students in 188 public schools across 17 districts are in the programme.
- In total the State Govt. is spending about Rs.32000/- per student covering all expenses.
- 25,000 ST/SC students targeted to be covered by 2019-20 i.e. 5 years from the implementation of the scheme.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

- The total budgetary outlay is about Rs.1575.98 crore for 2018-19 with an estimated coverage of about 23,11,018 ST / SC / OBC / Minority students (under Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Programme including OGIP).
- The above number includes 12,70,140 Scheduled Tribe, 7,10,066 Scheduled Caste,

3,04,233 OBC / SEBC, 619 students of those parents engaged in unclean occupations and 749 students under Merit means based scholarship programmes.

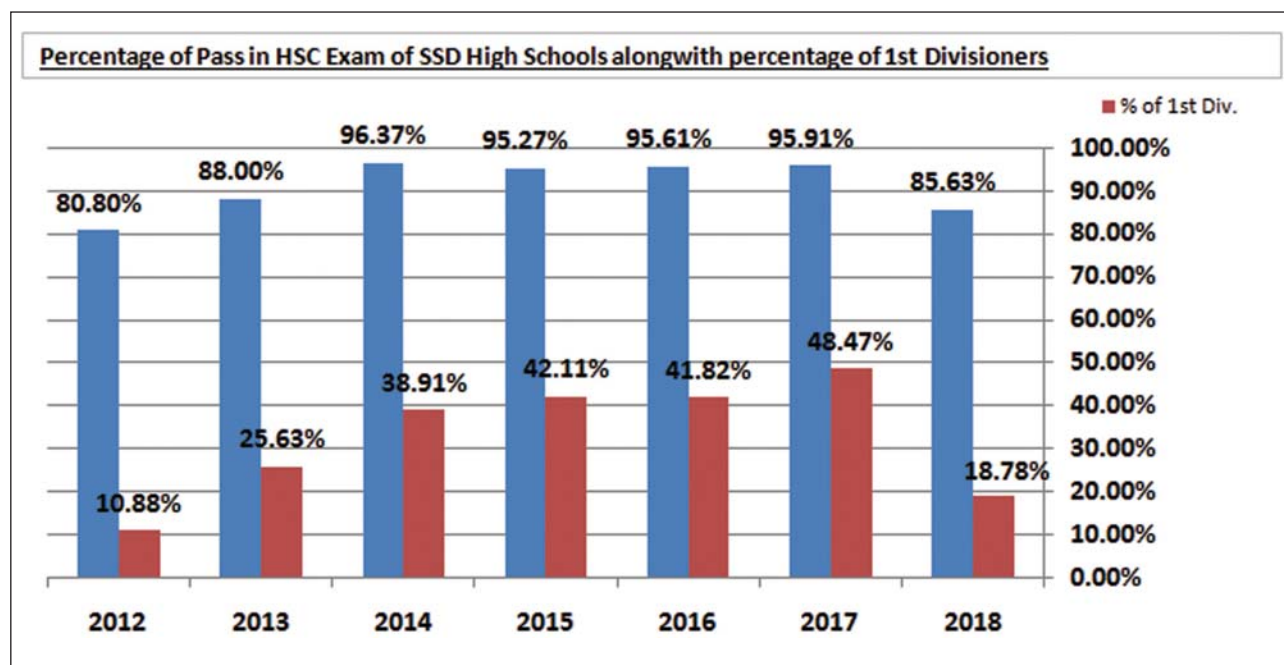
PRE-MATRIC

- 17,26,157 ST/SC students (10,76,007 ST + 6,50,150 SC) to be covered under Pre-matric Scholarship with total proposed outlay of Rs.751.31 crore during 2018-19.
- 1,15,679 OBC/SEBC and 619 students of those parents engaged in unclean occupations are in receipt of Pre Matric Scholarship to the tune of Rs 17.53 crore.
- Pre Matric Scholarship to Minority community students are released directly to the accounts of the students by Govt of India. As many as 8120 applications have been sponsored to Govt of India.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship is being transferred to the School Account directly in DBT mode PRERANA portal from State Head Quarters to ensure timely placement of Funds.
- Under Odisha Girls Incentive Programme 1,93,845 nos. of students will be benefited. The budget provision for 2018-19 is Rs 24.00 crore.

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP

- 2,54,049 ST/SC students (1,94,133 STs & 59,916 SCs) amounting to Rs.739.96 crores (Rs 271.96 Crore + Rs 468.00 Crore) are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship.
- Besides, 1,88,554 OBC/SEBC, 6,100 Minority community students are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship to the tune of Rs 61.74 Crore.
- Post Matric Scholarship for each category is being transferred under DBT mode through the PRERANA Portal.
- The percentage of pass among the High Schools managed by the Deptt. in the AHSCE, 2018 is 85.63%. Out of 26,352 students who appeared at the Exam, 22,566 passed successfully. The category wise details are given below:

Academic performance of students in HSC Examination



FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP)

- Development of a decadal perspective plan for each ITDA for supporting ST families with viable alternative livelihoods.
- Identification of specific Livelihood Focus Areas including land and non-land based options suitable to local conditions, available resources and capacities of the tribal communities.
- FADP is being implemented by converging resources from SCA to TSP, Article 275(1), MGNREGS, National Horticultural Mission, RKVY etc.

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	No. of FADP interventions	No. of beneficiaries covered
F.Y 2012-13	10	292,96
F.Y 2013-14	13	491,83
F.Y 2014-15	15	410,82
F.Y 2015-16	16	254,10
F.Y 2016-17	15	426,54
F.Y 2017-18	13	348,49
	TOTAL	22,24.74

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME(OPELIP)

- 17 Micro Projects located in 12 districts covering 13 PVTGs.
- Project Period: 8 years (2015-16 to 2022-23).
- Targeted Households: 62,356 (out of which 32,091 are PVTG households).
- The non-PVTG targeted households include 13965 S.T, 5486 SC and 10814 other category people living in 542 villages within Micro Project area and 47 adjoining villages.

PROPOSED PROJECT OUTLAY		
Source	US \$ (million)	Rs in Crore
Government funding	76.18	464.73
IFAD Funding	51.20	312.37
Beneficiary contribution	3.00	18.31
TOTAL	130.39	795.41

- Adopt OTELP methodologies and processes;
- Village Development Committees (VDC), Self Help Group (SHG)
- Participatory Micro planning
- Inclusive Approach and targeting households
- Engaging NGOs as Service Providers
- Project Components
- Community empowerment
- NRM and Livelihoods Support
- Community infrastructure & Drudgery reduction
- Programme Management

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Skill development of tribal youth is a major focus. The training programs include
- Placement Linked Employment Training (PLET)
- Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT)
- Skill Development Training. (SDT)
- The PIAs empanelled by OSFDC and by PR Deptt. are used by ITDAs and OSFDC.
- Placement of candidates undergoing employment-oriented trainings are being monitored.
- Skill Dev Programs are reviewed through Bi-Monthly meeting with Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs).
- Parallel reviews also conducted during quarterly review meetings of DWOs
- Periodic visits by MD & AGM, OSFDC to different districts to review progress
- Follow-up through beneficiary interaction as well.

- It is planned to cover 20,000 youths/ individuals during 2018-19.

ABSTRACT SUMMARY

PROGRAMME ABSTRACT

- Name of the Project: Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme.
- Sectoral Area: PVTG Development (13 PVTGs)
- Implementation Agency: SC & ST Development Department, Govt. of Odisha.
- Field Implementing Agency: 17 Micro Project Agencies
- Total Financial Outlay: INR 795.42 crores.
- Project Duration: 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24)
- Target Beneficiaries : 62,356 Households (includes PVTGs and other ST & SC HHs)
- Identified districts: Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj (12 districts).
- Programme Area: 1019 villages & 84 GPs of 20 blocks.

Goal

- Improving living conditions and reducing poverty of the target group households.

Key Objectives

- Improvement of food and nutrition security and livelihood opportunities adapted to tribal communities.
- Build the capacity of the target households, securing them their entitlements over land and forest, improving their agricultural practices for enhanced production, promoting income generating micro-enterprises for

alternate livelihoods and ensuring access to education, health and other services and improving community infrastructure.

Expected Outcomes and Outputs

The programme will address to the common and specific needs of the PVTGs based on the micro-plans to be developed for each of the habitation. The programme is expected to achieve the following outcomes:

- Empowered community institutions access their entitlements
- Strengthened women SHGs access financial services
- Secured access to land for cultivation and homestead and improved land productivity
- Improved access to inputs and increased production
- Improved access to livelihoods opportunities in rural markets
- Improved access to socio and economic community infrastructure
- Reduced drudgery to women

Outputs

- Community Institutions development
- SHG and rural financial services
- Natural resource management
- Food and nutrition security
- Livelihoods improvement
- Community infrastructure development
- Drudgery reduction interventions

Ultimate Results

- Empowerment along with livelihood and food security of around 62,000 PVTG households with sustainability.

Budget Allocation (Rs. in lakh)

Total Project Cost	:	Rs.79541.56
IFAD Share	:	Rs.31237.49
Govt. of Odisha Share (includes Tax & Convergence)	:	Rs.46472.85
Beneficiary Share	:	Rs.1831.22

Programme Components

OPELIP will have four major components, namely

- Community empowerment,
- Natural Resource Management(NRM) and livelihoods Enhancement
- Community infrastructure and drudgery reduction and
- Programme Management

Programme Progress so far

- Programme Management Unit is functioning from 1st August, 2016 with positioning of SMSs & Staff
- 1st State Level Programme Management Committee held on 17th September, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secy. to Govt., SSD Dept., Govt. of Odisha.
- IFAD Officials from Country Office, New Delhi & Head Quarter , Rome made filed visit, meeting with PMU & Govt.
- Programme Implementation Manual has been prepared & placed at FD for concurrence.
- Initial Orientation of Special Officer, MPA conducted by PMU, OPELIP.
- Budget provision of Rs.50.00 crore during 2017-18, Rs.88.00 crore during 2018-19 and Rs.100.00 crore during 2019-20 Financial Year have been made.
- Separate bank account opened by all MPAs.
- Subsidiary agreement by Govt. with all MPAs signed.
- OPELIP Website is ready for launching.
- Govt. Notification issued for implementation of OPELIP by MPAs.
- Procurement of goods, works, services is under progress.
- Posting of staff at MPA level is under progress.
- After EoI shortlisted NGOs have been invited for RFP.
- Selection of agency for data collection as part of baseline survey & Impact Assessment.
- SMSs of PMU attended different National & International Workshop.
- Preparation of documents for hiring of agency of Capacity Building and Nutrition study is under progress.

OTELP & OTELP PLUS (HIGHLIGHTS)

The programme targets 142622 households to be covered of which 75% of these households are Scheduled Tribes, 15% are Scheduled Castes and 10% of Other Backward Classes (OBC) living in the programme areas.

The goal of the programme is

- Empowering the tribals and others, enabling them to enhance food security.
- to increase their income and improve overall quality of their life. Govt. of Odisha provides programme management support and all other components are being implemented through convergence from the ongoing programmes like MGNREGS, Biju KBK (BKBK), Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKOGY), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), SCA to TSP, Article 275(1) of the Constitution etc.

Special Features of the Programme

- The community is the key stakeholder. All

activities are implemented by villagers through Village Development Committee.

- Programme adopts a participatory approach for comprehensive planning.
- High focus on capacity building & awareness of the implementing organizations and the community.
- Adopts a Micro-Watershed approach with the objective of holistic tribal development addressing issues related to livelihood and forest management.
- The structure from State level to micro level for implementation is well planned.
- Dedicated team of professionals.
- Well-accepted model for tribal empowerment and livelihood enhancement.
- Convergence of different ongoing Govt. Schemes and collaboration with institutes / Organisation of National & International repute.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FRA IN ODISHA AS ON 31.12.2018

Activities	Individual Rights	Community Rights	Community Forest Resources Rights	Total of Community	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Claims Received	6,12,693	8,157	5,579	13,736	6,26,429
Claims Approved	4,25,377	4,576	3,609	8,185	4,43,562
Titles Distributed	4,23,634	3,653	2,838	6,491	4,30,125
Area involved					
(In Acres)	6,26,958	65,029	1,57,382	2,22,411	8,49,369
Claims Rejected	1,45,524	864	135	999	1,46,523
Claims Pending	43,535	3,640	2,606	6,246	49,781

Other activities under taken	Numbers	Remarks
IFR title holders benefited through convergence	2,33,896	IAY 149327
		Mo Kudia 3818
		MGNREGS 54099
		Mo Pokhari 3549
		National Horticulture Mission 8776
		National Bamboo Mission 286
		Others 13228
Correction of RoRs and maps	1,47,110	Till November, 2017.
Demarcation made	2,94,457	Till November, 2017.

Conversion of forest villages, un-surveyed villages etc. into revenue villages.	Out of total 609 (20 forest villages + 589 other villages/ habitations), only 98 have been processed at the GS level & 4 of Mayurbhanj pending at the SDLC level. Forest village Badanul under Chhendipada Tahasil of Angul district has been declared as a revenue village vide Notification No.3567/LR&S dt. 27.08.2018 of the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack.	Revenue & D.M. Deptt. To issue further instruction for declaration as revenue villages.
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FRA BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER DIFFERENT GOVT. SCHEMES UNDER CONVERGENCE AS ON 31-12-2018

SI	District	No. of Certificates of Titles distributed to Individual Claimants	No. of Rights holders covered under various Govt. schemes for their benefit							TOTAL (Col. 4 to Col. 10)
			IAY	Mo Kudia	Mo Pokhari	Land Dev. under MGNREGS	+National Horticulture Mission	+ National Bamboo Mission	+Other Programmes (Please mention the programme)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Balasore	2,604	626	305					620	1,551
2	Bhadrak	175	123						22	145
3	Cuttack	1,712	1,184	0	6	441				1,631
4	Jagatsinghpur	47	6	39	2					47
5	Jajpur	5,165	341	32	15	443	5	0	0	836
6	Kendrapara	315	245	3	5		52			305
7	Khurda	985	743	2	13	2	51		38	849
8	Mayurbhanj	50,610	4,196	523	377	1,203			2,560	8,859
9	Nayagarh	3,868	886		218	417	17			1,538
10	Puri									0
	TOTAL CZ	65,481	8,350	904	636	2,506	125	0	3,240	15,761
1	Angul	2,727	957	0	60	968				1,985
2	Bargarh	1,097	539	7	106	12	10		97	771
3	Bolangir	2,395	413	26	0	399				838
4	Deogarh	7,371	1,648			2,196	15			3,859
5	Dhenkanal	7,760	2,344	9	75	286	37		46	2,797
6	Jharsuguda	2,599	521		18	222				761
7	Keonjhar	57,541	20,342	776	266	6,433	1,357	132	1,761	31,067
8	Sambalpur	13,635	3,752	19	51	75	346	0	158	4,401
9	Subarnapur	395	165		1	193	3			362
10	Sundargarh	19,367	4,115	59	293	638	45	1	188	5,339
	TOTAL NZ	1,14,887	34,796	896	870	11,422	1,813	133	2250	52,180
1	Boudh	1,914	371	274	19	206	7			877
2	Gajapati	34,471	17,264	82	65	1,336	625	71	1436	20,879
3	Ganjam	5,751	2,321	86	14	711	72		217	3,421

4	Kalahandi	10,614	3,494	4	38	3,200	0	0	310	7,046
5	Kandhamal	57,818	22,920	1,048	172	18,958	4,600	0	0	47,698
6	Koraput	29,092	14,391	75	437	5,581	1,007	44	2,170	23,705
7	Malkangiri	35,402	22,497	186	605	3,157			3,588	30,033
8	Nawapara	6,438	2,533	68	0	1,675				4,276
9	Nawarangpur	39,212	10,566	2	380	3,725	288	37	17	15,015
10	Rayagada	22,554	9,986	193	313	2,273	239	1		13,005
	TOTAL SZ	2,43,266	1,06,343	2,018	2,043	40,822	6,838	153	7,738	1,65,955
	ODISHA	4,23,634	1,49,489	3,818	3,549	54,750	8,776	286	13,228	2,33,896

FUNCTIONING OF TDCCOL

- An apex Cooperative established in 1967 with 91 member societies.
- Operational in 13 districts of Odisha.
- Authorized Share Capital of TDCCOL is Rs.50.00 Crore paid up Share Capital Rs. 32.84 Crore. Turnover 2015/16 Rs.162.16 Crore. 2016/17 Rs. 141.95 Crore and 2017-18 is 147.87 crore.
- Functioning as State level agency for marketing of Minor Forest Produce & Surplus Agriculture Produce.
- Nominated as State Procurement Agency for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP".
- Associated in Paddy procurement operation as State Agency in different districts of Odisha.
- Currently 10 Tribal World Retail Outlets are operational in the state for marketing of MFP & SAP (processed & un-processed), Handloom & Handicraft items.
- More than 10 livelihoods Clusters, Handicraft, Tribal Art and painting etc) have been strengthened.
- Processing & Value addition units for MFP & SAP are operational at branch level & Head Office Level.
- Implementing the Solar Electrification Project of Gol.

SCSTRTI - MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Oldest of all the 18 TRIs in the Country.
- It conducts Ethnic Status of Communities who claim for inclusion in the ST or SC List.
- Conducts Base Line Survey and formulates

perspective plan for the Micro Projects and ITDAs.

- Evaluation Studies .
- Ethnographic/Monograph Documentation of ST Communities.
- Providing socio-cultural background of communities in case of dealing with Fake Caste Certificate
- Conducts Policy Research pertaining to Tribal Issues and provides required input.
- Provide capacity building trainings as per an approved annual training calendar to various stakeholders including Teachers, PRI Members, Tribal SHG Members, Government functionaries associated with tribal welfare activities.

INTERVENTION FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES

- Minority Population in State: Muslims- 2.07%; Christians-2.44%; Sikhs-0.05%; Buddhists-0.03%, Jains-0.02% .
- Facilitation to muslim community for undertaking annual Haj pilgrimage.
- Targeted to cover about 8120 minority community students under Pre-matric scholarship. program and 6100 Minority community students under Post-matric Scholarship during 2018-19.
- Construction of 100 multipurpose community centre for minority communities over next two years.
- Construction of Haj House at Bhubaneswar for the Muslim population.
- One time financial assistance for construction of additional class rooms/ library hall for minority educational institutions.

- Provision of scholarships to minority community students in post matric level.
- Construction of hostels for minority community students to enable them to pursue higher studies in Urban Centric Higher Educational Institutions.

PRIORITY AREA OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Scaling up hostel facilities & scholarships, educational opportunities:

- 3774 hostels have been sanctioned from 2009-10 to 2017-18 out of which construction of 3322 hostels have been completed.
- In addition, 1548 nos. of PSH (40 seated) and 400 nos. of (40 seated) KBK hostels have also been functioning.
- Construction of remaining 452 hostels are under progress.
- Coverage of Pre / Post Matric scholarships will be increased.

GRANT OF FRA TITLES:

- Out of 6,12,693 individual claims filed under FRA 4,35,377 cases have been approved.
- An area of 6,26,958 acres of Forest Land have been distributed to 4,23,634 beneficiaries.
- Till date 3,653 Community claims issued over an area of 65,029 acres.
- All rejected applications to be taken up as appeal at the next higher level.

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

- 17 Micro Projects covering 13 PVTGs.
- Project Period : 8 years (2015-16 to 2022-23).
- Targeted Households: 62,356 (out of which 32,091 are PVTG households).
- Programme Management Unit has been set up.
- Programme Implementation Manual is prepared.
- Orientation of Special Officers of Micro Projects conducted by PMU, OPELIP.
- AWPB 2016-17 (INR 1099.00 lakhs) & 2017-18 (INR 5493.51 lakhs).
- Procurement of goods, works, services is under progress.

- Posting of staff at MPA level is under progress.

Scaling up of multi-lingual educational facilities for the STs:

- 21 Multilingual Dictionaries brought out by ATLC during last 2 years.
- Supplementary Readers provided to Language teachers in Tribal Schools.
- 6 Language Dictionaries will be published during 2018-19.
- 16 Language trainings have been organized for teachers by ATLC.

Coverage of all tribals under health insurance, housing scheme, pension scheme and financial assistance for Higher Education Dept:

- **Housing:** PR Department: List of 5,365 left out PVTG beneficiaries submitted to PR Department - 1,508 houses already taken up.
- **Pension:** Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disability Department: Submitted list of 1758 left out PVTG beneficiaries for pension. 1638 beneficiaries covered and left out 120 beneficiaries.
- **Health insurance:** Labour & Employees State Insurance Department :list of 10,892 beneficiaries furnished.
- **Life Insurance schemes (Janashree Bima Yojana):** SSD Dept):19,937 PVTG beneficiaries covered.
- 'ANWESHA' has been launched during August 2015.
- 18966 ST/SC students admitted in 188 best private schools across 17 districts.
- Annual School Fees up-to Rs 25,000 per student paid to schools.
- Free books, uniform, school bus facility, urban hostel facilities.
- District level Committee monitors programme implementation.
- Construction of 250 hostels under ANWESHA initiated during 2016-17 to meet the accommodation demand for next 5 years.
- Mega Urban Hostel Complex for ST / SC students with a capacity of 3000 students at Berhampur is under progress. MoTA has sanctioned Rs 45.00 Crore.

AKANKSHYA; Urban Hostels for pursuing Post Matric Studies in Bhubaneswar:

- Two urban hostels (One for Girls and One for boys) set up in Pokhariput and Kalinganagar of Bhubaneswar to facilitate Higher Education for ST / SC students.
- Accommodation for Professional, Technical, Degree and +2 students in Bhubaneswar from the FY 2016-17.
- Each hostel can accommodate 500 students.
- 80% of the seats for ST students; 20% for SC students.
- 30% seats +2 courses; 30% graduate/ post-graduate; 40% seats for professional courses.

Special attention for education of ST girl students:

- More than 4 Lakh ST&SC students provided residential facilities; majority are girl students.
- 9 new Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS)
- 10 Kalinga Model Residential Schools (KMRS) under State Plan; would be made functional by 2019-20. Out of which 4 KMRS have been made functional during the financial year 2018-19 & the remaining 6 will be made during 2019-20.

450 ST Villages and 450 High Schools in the inaccessible areas to be provided with Solar Energy based Electrification :

- Solar electrification is completed in 68 residential schools under green energy solution for illumination/BJRCY.
- Solar Energization work under Lighting of Billion Lights in 239 tribal villages under progress.
- State Plan Scheme
 - New State Plan approved solar electrification of 250 villages and 500 Schools over a period of 4 years.

Financial Assistance for development of community facilities for Minorities:

- Scheme for 100 Multipurpose Community cum Cultural Centre in minority dominated villages taken up.

- Community centres to be provided to villages having minimum 150 minority households.
- Rs 17 lakh unit cost for each Community cum Cultural Centre
- 100 Community Centres to be completed over four years starting from 2016-17.

Financial Assistance & Infrastructure Support for Minority Educational Institutions including Schools & Colleges:

- 100 Minority Educational Institution to be provided financial assistance for infrastructure development @ Rs 6.00 lakhs unit cost for construction of classrooms, computer labs, library etc.
- By 2017-18, 100 Minority Educational Institutions have been provided with the required funds @Rs.6.00 lakh.
- Funds have been released to DWOs for programme implementation.

Exclusive scholarships to be given to poor minority students:

- Pre-Matric and Post Matric scholarships covered by Ministry of Minority Affairs
- If new scheme is launched, it will have additional financial implications on the budgetary resources on a recurring basis.
- During 2017-18 total 7,371 students under Pre Matric and 5,219 students under Post Matric Scholarship have applied, which have been forwarded to MOMA.

Financial assistance is to be provided to meritorious ST/SC qualifying for reputed National Institutes:

- All ST&SC students in National Institutes provided the Post-Matric scholarships.
- Online PRERANA portal effectively captures details of each student taking admissions in National Institutes.
- Print and electronic media used for generating awareness among students admitted in National Institutes.
- Regular Communications with 170 institutes to encourage students from Odisha to apply online through PRERANA.

Construction of Haj House for Pilgrims:

- GA Department allotted land in Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar for construction of the Haj House.
- Approval obtained for construction of Haj House; outlay Rs 2.38 Crores.
- Construction entrusted to IDCO.
- Administrative approval accorded to the plan and design submitted by IDCO.
- Rs. 238.00 lakhs have been placed with IDCO.
- Construction of the Haj House is completed.

Residential Facilities for the Minority Students in Minority Dominated Areas:

- Scheme for construction of 40 hostels (100 seated) has been approved in EFC meeting out of which 8 nos. in completion stage, for remaining 32 nos. in respect of which the revised EFC has been submitted.
- Hostels in schools/ colleges in Minority dominated areas or in Urban Educational Institutions due to escalation of rate, revised EFC has been submitted.
- Provision for accommodating 4000 Minority students.
- EFC proceeding have been finalized, Rs 14.00 crore have been released to take up construction of 20 nos of Hostels during 2018.

A Multi-Layered Programme to be launched for livelihood support to minorities :

- Livelihood programme for minority communities through convergence of various livelihood schemes.
- Convergence with PR Dept, Agriculture, H&UD, Textile & Handloom, W&CD Departments etc
- 5% resources under livelihood schemes of these Depts. for Minority households.
- These Departments have been directed to allocate 5% resources for welfare of Minority Households.

Special ITIs are to be set up for Minority and Backward Inhabited Areas

- 4 ITI's for minorities initiated with support from MoMA.
- Kandhmal (2), Bhadrak and Sundergarh districts.
- Director, Technical Education and Training is establishing these ITI's.
- Funds to the tune of Rs. 10 Crores have been

placed with Director TE&T for the purpose @ 2.50 crores each.

Capacity Building Training to Enhance Employability to Minority and Backward Youths:

- 140 OBC and 170 Minority youths imparted various skill training during 2018-19.
- For the Financial Year 2018-19, around 500 OBC and 200 Minority youths are targeted.

Along with continuance of Pre and Post Matric Scholarships, Post Matric Scholarships shall be paid through cash transfer basis:

- Dedicated Scholarship Management Unit (SMU) has been created.
- Ensures timely disbursement of scholarships through DBT directly by the Department.
- 2.99 lakh students received post-matric scholarships amounting to Rs 338 Crores through DBT during 2016-17.
- Pre-matric Scholarships released to 26,511 schools, covering 14.47 lakh students directly by Scholarship Management Unit for Rs 450.61 Crore

For administrative convenience in shape of single window access point , Waqf Board ,Haj Committee, PM's 15 point Agenda programme similar such programmes and institutions are to be kept under one Dept:

- Administration of Waqf Board, Haj House, Talaqi Pension etc. already transferred from Law Department to Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department.
- Haj Pilgrimage for 2018 was co-ordinated by this department.
- All activities relating to appointments of Qazi, advertisement for Haj pilgrimage etc. being done by this department.

A Minority Welfare Commission to be constituted:

- The matter needs careful examination in view of facts that at present there are no exclusive Commissions for either ST's, SC's and SEBC's.

Minority youth are to be engaged in community awareness drive on communal harmony and shall actively participate in the process of social and economic growth:

- District Collectors have been asked to identify progressive youths amongst the minority communities and take up community awareness drive on communal harmony and developmental issues on a periodic basis to promote communal harmony.



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 SCA to TSS

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).

The year wise allocations of funds under SCA to TSP are as follows.

Year	Allocations (Rs. In Lakh)
2010-11	123,93.00
2011-12	144,49.15
2012-13	133,21.00
2013-14	133,21.00
2014-15	149,25.04
2015-16	147,28.52
2016-17	118,06.00
2017-18	119,75.00
2018-19	125,53.22

S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 22 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 45 MADA

13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC under SCA to TSP. Besides, need based infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA to TSP.

Sl. No.	Component	Funds allotted in Rs lakhs
1	Assistance to SHG for Livelihood Enhancement & ME	10,00.00
2	Horticulture Plantation & Maintenance	4,00.00
3	Wadi Plantation & Maintenance	4,00.00
4	Rubber Plantation & Maintenance	3,00.00
5	Agriculture activities	4,00.00
6	Vegetable cultivation	4,00.00
7	NTPP Cluster Promotion	1,00.00
8	Lac Cultivation & Processing	1,00.00
9	Sericulture	1,00.00
10	Coffee Plantation & Maintenance	1,00.00
11	Poultry	3,00.00
12	Pisciculture promotion	50.00
13	Skill Development Training	10,00.00
14	Pre Recruitment Training	1,00.00

15	Placement Linked Employability Training	20,00.00
16	Construction of Rural Haat/ Market Complex	2,50.00
17	Production Centre/ Processing Units	2,00.00
18	Vocational Training in Schools	1,50.00
19	Communication including small link roads, small bridges	10,00.00
20	Farm Mechanization	5,00.00
21	Irrigation facilities	10,03.22
22	Solar Electrification of residential school hostels	12,00.00
23	Running of Educational complex (boys and girls)	15,00.00
	Total	125,53.22

4.2 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 habitation 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 2018-19 are as follows:



(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets	Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	Total
2002-03	34,41.60	2,00.00	36,41.60
2003-04	25,70.00	2,60.00	28,30.00
2004-05	35,16.77	8,30.21	43,46.98
2005-06	34,15.69	10,29.79	44,45.48
2006-07	37,29.11	3,00.00	40,29.11
2007-08	38,30.58	3,46.26	41,76.84
2008-09	32,44.27	8,85.46	41,29.73
2009-10	62,28.50	7,97.50	70,26.00
2010-11	64,66.53	31,77.80	96,44.33
2011-12	78,34.24	35,12.76	113,47.00
2012-13	72,38.68	40,45.31	112,83.99
2013-14	123,05.74	23,00.76	146,06.50
2014-15	101,44.93	26,83.29	128,28.22
2015-16	72,21.00	79,79.00	152,00.00
2016-17	70,12.96	49,42.00	119,54.96
2017-18	55,84.02	107,10.78	159,94.80
2018-19	83,12.97	65,44.00	148,56.97

During the year 2018-19, a sum of Rs. 148,56.97 lakh has been received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI under Article 275(I) of the constitution

of India as normal grant along with additional grant of Rs 52,10.00 Lakhs have been placed with the implementing agencies.

Sl. No.	Components	Amount approved
1	Mega Urban Complex	16,93.60
2	5 EMRS	18,00.00
3	Running of Mega Urban Complex	50.40
4	Creation of School & Hostel Infrastructure in Educational Institutions	15,00.00
5	Construction of Kitchen/ Dining Hall	8,00.00
6	Toilets, Sanitation Facility	10,00.00
7	Repair & Maintenance of School & Hostel buildings	20,00.00
8	Provision of amenities for Schools & Hostel infrastructure	10,00.00
9	Up-gradation of the existing Primary Schools to Higher Schools	15,00.00
10	Up-gradation of the existing SSD High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools (HSS)	15,00.00
11	Communication(Small link roads/Small CD works for access to livelihood Development Services	16,12.97
12	Implementation of Forest Rights Act	4,00.00
	Total	148,56.97

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 119 Blocks of Odisha State having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 22 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 and Tileibani. 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. Executive Engineer, as the Technical head, supported by Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers.



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 focused 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.

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI 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 along with 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 MOTA,

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, Govt. of India for financial assistance over a period of five years.

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

- (i) Skill Development Training (SDT)
- (ii) Placement Linked Employable Training (PLET)

Component wise release of funds under CCD Plan till December 2018

Sl. No.	Components	Funds already released
1	Drinking Water & Sanitation Health & Nutrition	200.00
2	Connectivity	100.00
3	Agriculture	50.00
4	Horticulture	30.00
5	Animal Husbandry	30.00
6	Promotion of SHG	49.62
7	Social Security	25.00
	Total	484.62

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. 45 such MADA pockets in 46 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.

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 21699 PVTG household (2015 survey) . 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.

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

FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP)

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. Convergence of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article-275(1) funds 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. 21 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 30 professionals, placed in ITDAs were selected from leading Management & Social Work colleges and State Agriculture Universities.

For each ITDA, one FNGO has been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory formulation & implementation projects under FADP.

INTERVENTIONS:

I. Programme Implementation (Livelihoods & Skill Training)

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. Some of the measure interventions are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Interventions
1	WADI/Horticulture Plantation
2	Improved Agriculture
3	Vegetable Cultivation
4	Lac Cultivation & Processing
5	Rubber Plantation
6	Sericulture
7	Farm Mechanisation
8	NTFP Collection & Marketing
9	Production/Processing Centres
10	Poultry Rearing
11	Dairy
12	Fishery
13	Apiculture
14	Micro Enterprise Development
15	Coffee Plantation
16	Goat Rearing
17	Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth

I. Wadi / Horticulture Plantation

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 ITDAs namely, Champua, Koraput, Jeypore, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh and Paralakhemundi.

Inter-cropping of niger, vegetables, pulses etc. has been done 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 in convergence with Jananidhi, *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana*-Deep Bore-well Scheme, NHM etc.

II. Improved Agriculture

Maize, Ragi etc. cultivation has been taken-up in 7 ITDAs viz. Baliguda, Malkangiri, Paralakhemundi, Bonai, Keonjhar, Rairangpur and Karanjia by tribal farmers with critical input supply under SCA to TSP.

III. Lac Cultivation & Processing

In Nilagiri, Nawarangpur, Bonai and Baripada ITDAs, Lac cultivation is being done on Kusum trees as well as by starting Semialata plantation by tribal farmers under SCA to TSP.

IV. Rubber Plantation

Rubber plantation was undertaken in Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Paralakhemundi ITDAs benefiting tribal farmers. Inter-cropping of pulses, besides cereals, has been taken-up and irrigation potential has also been created under SCA to TSP and MGNREGS respectively.

V. Poultry Rearing

Poultry rearing has been taken up in ITDAs mainly Nilgiri, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Keonjhar, Kuchinda, Bonai, Panposh, Sundergarh, Koraput, Jeypore, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Gunupur, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Balliguda and Phulbani. 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 to 600 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 with technical support from Animal Resources Development Dept. The tribal families engaged in poultry rearing are tagged with local Poultry Cooperatives for marketing under SCA to TSP.

VI. Farm Mechanisation

Farm Mechanisation has been prompted under SCA to TSP to support tribal farmers, farm machineries such as pump-sets, power tillers, levellers, paddy threshers etc. has been provided where Subsidy is being leveraged under "State Agriculture Policy" scheme.

Members of these SHGs are being trained by Odisha Farm Machinery Research & Development Centre to utilize 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.

VII. Vegetable Cultivation

Commercial Vegetable cultivation is being taken in Phulbani, Balliguda, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Gunupur, Rayagada, Koraput, Panposh, Keonjhar, Th. Rampur and Nilgiri ITDAs by 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 farmers have been provided with critical inputs and irrigation potential & drip irrigation system have been created. Besides, functional infrastructure for collection/sorting/grading with Pack units as well as Cool Chamber and Refrigerated Van for marketing support has been supplemented in ITDAs under SCA to TSP.

VIII. NTFP Collection and Marketing

Producers' Groups/ SHGs of 4 ITDAs viz. Koraput, Sundergarh, Bonai and Champua have been provided with Seed Capital for collection of non-timber forest produces (NTFP), for procurement of weighing scales and creation of primary value addition infrastructure such as Storage godown & Drying yard etc., for better price realization by tribal beneficiaries (NTFP gatherer) and to face lesser market exploitation.

IX. Production/Processing Centres

Production/Processing Centres have been promoted in 7 ITDAs viz. Nilgiri, Baripada, Kuchinda, Sundergarh, Paralakhemundi, Nawarangpur and Balliguda, for establishment of Production/Processing Centres for value addition of harvested Lac, Sericulture produces and Skill up-gradation centres for livelihood development of tribal people. Producer Cooperatives/Groups are to manage and maintain these Units.

X. Sericulture

Sericulture has been promoted in 4 ITDAs viz. Baripada, Keonjhar, Bonai and Paralakhemundi, to facilitate rearing of silkworms and preservation of cocoons by supporting tribal farmers engaged in Sericulture activity with Seed subsidy, Training on tasar reeling and spinning and Purchase of Twin reeling Charkha. Coordination with the Dept. of Handlooms & Textile is being done for establishment of processing units and marketing of the silk.

XI. Dairy

Funds have been released to OMFED for implementation of Tribal Women Dairy Project in tribal dominated blocks of Koraput, Rayagada,

Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bolangir districts. Besides, under SCA to TSP, improved breed calves, individual fodder demonstration unit and organising exposure visit of Farmers have been taken up in 7 ITDAs, viz. Baripada, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Bonai, Panposh, Paralakhemundi and Malkangiri.

XII. 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 in 8 ITDAs viz. Baripada, Rairangpur, Keonjhar, Panposh, Sundergarh, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Paralakhemundi under SCA to TSP.

XIII. Apiculture

2 ITDAs viz. Karanjia and Nawarangpur, have been promoting apiculture under SCA to TSP benefiting tribal families in supplementing their income, with beekeeping equipment, training on beekeeping and establishment of primary processing unit.

XIV. Micro Enterprise Development through SHGs

Thrust is being put on building capacity of the local institutions and strengthening their capacity to manage each aspect of the projects. In this context, region specific potential product clusters have been identified. For promotion of such product clusters potential SHGs have been provided with capital support in 21 ITDAs to start micro enterprises under SCA to TSP. To successfully manage these micro enterprises, SHG members were provided skill/capacity building and handholding supports.

XV. Coffee Plantation

Tribal farmers of Koraput ITDA have undertaken Coffee plantations & Availability of irrigation sources in entire plantation areas has been ensured under SCA to TSP.



XVI. Goat Rearing

Goat rearing has been taken-up in 4 ITDAs viz. Th. Rampur, Kuchinda, Keonjhar and Karanjia by. This intervention aims at breed improvement, comprehensive vaccination and insurance of animals.

XVII. 16. Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth

Under Skill Training Programme three different sets of activities are promoted namely Skill Development Training (SDT), Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) and Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) to 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.

Solar Electrification of inaccessible villages and hostels:

As part of inseparable commitment, State Govt. has been implementing various interventions for providing basic facilities for improving the quality of life of the tribal communities in the State. Access to electricity is a matter of concern in the context of development of the tribals in some inaccessible pockets of the State. The inclusive development effort of the tribals in the State needs to be integrated with access to energy for

eradication of poverty and rural infrastructural development.

The inaccessible tribal pockets households where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor effective through non-conventional energy sources, there is a scope to explore possibility of using solar renewable energy in this endeavour. Renewable solar energy is almost pollution free and compatible with tribal beliefs, such as living in harmony with nature.

Different schemes taken up by the ST & SC Development Department for providing solar energy based solution in the inaccessible villages/ hostels are:

- I) Rooftop Solar Power Plants for all Hostels under BJRCY, under this programme 10 KW rooftop solar PV Power Plants targeted to be installed in 49 Hostels constructed in the state under BJRCY.
- II) Green Energy Solution for Tribal Hostels under this programme 18x 10 KW rooftop power plants will be installed in 19 hostels along with Installation of 190 standalone street lights & 19 solar pumps in all 19 hostels.
- III) Solar energy based electrification in Tribal Residential Schools under State plan, this programme will provide solar energy based solution to 450 inaccessible and 500 schools over a period of four years.
- IV) Provision of Solar Home Lighting Systems and Street Lights to Tribal Villages/ Habitations in TSP areas from lighting billion lives scheme. Under this scheme Solar Home lighting systems in 7185 households and 718 standalone Street lights in 239 villages targeted to be installed.

Through these programmes and schemes, ST & SC Development Department has been facilitating solar energy based clean energy access and the delivery of last mile energy services for basic and productive use of tribal communities. The initiative enables energy poor communities to transition from traditional and inefficient energy sources to modern, more efficient and sustainable energy solutions.

Broad objectives of the Solar electrification programme:

- To provide access to clean, efficient and safe sources of energy to every household to ensure development.

- To give un interrupted electricity to inaccessible residential hostel so that they take benefit of the quality education and facilities provided by these schools.
- To improve quality of life of tribals through utilisation of modern household appliances, basic lighting, cooking, & lifting water etc.
- Creating resource centres for providing after sale services and ensuring the long term sustainability of the intervention.
- Promotion of energy entrepreneurs in remote pockets through skill training of local youths.

Progress of solar electrification programme as below:

Name of the project	Project target	Completed
Solar electrification of SC hostels under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana(BJRCY)	49	49
Introduction of green energy solution for illumination in residential hostels	19	19
Solar based electrification in tribal schools	500	207
Solar based electrification in inaccessible villages (Funds from lighting billion lives scheme)	246	164

OTELP PLUS: AN UP-SCALING STRATEGY BY THE GOVT. OF ODISHA TO REACH OUT MORE TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Odisha Tribal Development Programme has been appreciated as one of the best programme of Govt. of Odisha. It created its identity because of bottom up planning, execution and monitoring process by the community facilitated by the NGO at field level and ITDA at the district level. This programme purely managed and controlled by the different Community Based Organizations (CBOs) at different level. The success of this programme smelled across the Stakeholders during the implementation period of OTELP in Phase- I & II.

Basing on the degree of success of the programme the Chairpersons of the DPMC across all exiting OTELP submitted strategic paper to operate the extended OTELP in new additional MicroWatersheds with the existing mode of operation. There are 9 proposals submitted to Govt. for necessary approval. The Govt. of Odisha has pleased to approve that entire proposal with an estimated budget of Rs. 67585.04 lakhs. The extended OTELP in new additional Micro Watersheds area termed as OTELP Plus which was formally inaugurated on 22nd October, 2011. There are 998 Micro Watersheds covered under OTELP Plus area in 10 districts. The details of the programme coverage under OTELP Plus are mentioned below:-

SI No	DistrictName	ITDA Name	No of MWSs to be taken up under OTELP Plus	Proposed area in (Ha.) for Treatment
1	Koraput	Koraput	172	101634.19
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	140	72898.62
3	Kandhamal	Balliguda	110	51401.63
4	Kalahandi	Th.Rampur	97	44800.00
5	Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	80	42497.14
6	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	132	72439.79
7	Rayagada	Gunupur	100	50020.28
8	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	53	31375.90
9	Mayurbhanj	Karanja	59	18800.00
10	Sundergarh	Panposh	55	35780.00
	Total		998	521647.60

Source MIS-2018-19

Here emphasis has been given on the convergence linked implementation programme of Govt. Fundswill be leveraged from programmes like MGNREGS, BKBK, Biju Gajapati "O" Biju KandhamalYojana, RKVY, SCA to TSP and State plan.

The State Plan is meant for management cost and capacity building and rest of the programme cost will be sourced from convergence. The details are mentioned below:

Component and Source wise Total Budget for Nine Districts in OTELP Plus

Programme Component	Source of Fund	Total Budget (Rs. in Lakhs)
Capacity Building for Empowerment	Govt. (State Plan)	35,96.20
Livelihoods Enhancements	Convergence & Govt. (State Plan)	354,27.83
Development Initiative fund	Govt. (State Plan)	31,75.80
Assistance to the Community for enhancement of the food security	Govt.(State Plan)	110,86.52
Programme Management	Govt.(State Plan)	142,98.69
	Grand Total	675,85.04
State plan		266,14.96
Convergence		409,70.07

Though OTELP Plus was launched in 2nd October, 2011 but it was operationalized from December-2012. Initially, it was started in Koraput and Malkanagiri district. After which all the tribal districts have submitted their proposal and approved by the Govt. of Odisha. The programme areas covered under the programme have prepared

their VDLP-a vision document which is prepared by the Community to built up their livelihood strategy with available natural resources at their disposal and through off farm /non farm enterprise development. The financial progress of OTELP Plus since beginning of the programme is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Financial Year	Annual Work Plan Budget (AWPB)	Expenditure
2011-12	41.98	5,84.59
2012-13	23,39.00	9,86.91
2013-14	66,17.39	22,99.95
2014-15	60,45.11	48,30.71
2015-16	85,21.07	48,37.33
2016-17	54,00.49	44,07.04
2017-18	123,99.01	109,92.39
2018-19	95,83.69	47,44.31

Source MIS-2018-19

The OTELP Plus in new 4 blocks of Keonjhar District [Telkoi Block under Keonjhar ITDA, Joda, Jhumpura & Champua Blocks under ITDA Champua] & 03 Blocks of Sambalpur District (Bamara, Jamankira and Kuchinda) has been approved by Govt. of Odisha with 167 Watersheds covering a treatable area of 75,160.22 Ha. Process has been initiated to start the programme.

The best feature of this model for sustainable development in inaccessible tribal dominated areas are as follows:

- Promotion of different Community Based Organizations such as SHGs, SHG Federation, Village Development Association (VDA), Users Group (UG) and Common Interest Group (CIG).

- b. Proper planning through preparation of a vision document called as Village Development Livelihood Plan (VDLP) which is prepared by the Community itself being facilitated by a Team of Professionals.
- c. Involvement of Community at large in the process of planning, execution, monitoring and in social audit.
- d. Unemployed local youths are trained to extend their support for the programme implementation.
- e. Development Fund vested with the community for implementation of the programme activities as per the AWPB.
- f. FNGOs facilitating the Community in project activities through thematic experts and Community Service Provider(CSP) at field level and dedicated professionals at ITDA level also facilitated the community to take this programme forward.
- g. Programme emphasize on holistic development of the tribal, so as to ensure livelihood and food security of poor tribal household are sustainable improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploration of the natural resources at their disposal. Programme follows Principle's of Watershed approach for achieving the programme objective.
- h. Special emphasis has also been given for Vulnerable/Ultra poor families, so that no household of the programme areas are being excluded.
- i. All the expenditure and work was audited by the community under social audit system.
- j. Monitoring mechanism are also in place to provide necessary support for best way of implementing the programme.
- All these above mentioned aspects make the programme more successful and reach to the tribal people. The community members covered under the programme has been empowered in the project period, so as to carry forward the programme activities after withdrawal of the programme.

Physical Progress (Cum.)

• Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD) (no.):	772
• Land Leveling(ha.):	672
• Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund(ha.):	636
• Check Dam (New) (no.):	93
• Diversion Based irrigation Structure (piped) (no.):	74
• Lift Irrigation projects (river/open source/ bore well/ dug well) (no.):	145
• Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New) (no.):	72
• Farm Pond(no.):	62
• Percolation tank/ sunken pond(no.):	462
• Horticultural plantation(ha.):	919
• Wadi Plantation(ha.):	4852
• Millet development (Ragi & maize) (ha.):	4938
• Introduction of new crops (sunflower, tubers, spices & vegetables) (ha.):	5695
• System of Rice Intensification(ha.):	3794

• Promotion of improved kitchen garden(no.):	2807
• Individual broiler units established(no.):	161
• Improved goat rearing units /Backyard Poultry(no.):	273
• Community tanks promoted for pisciculture(no.) :	112
• Multipurpose Community Centre(no.):	188
• Drying yard(no.):	122
• Village drain(no.):	116
• Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation(no.):	76
• Small scale processing units (farm based) (no.):	313
• Small scale manufacturing/ production units: (off-farm/ nonfarm based) (no.)	994
• Power tiller with accessories(no.):	364
• Agricultural pump set (treadle pump/ diesel pump) (no.):	625
• Improved cook stoves (HH):	1504
• Water Filter (Terafil) (HH):	968
• Improved agricultural equipments(HH):	1379
• Solar lantern/light(HH):	1273
• Skill based economic activities for vulnerable families(HH):	230
• Special support to physically challenged(HH):	123
• Supply of low cost housing materials for vulnerable families(HH):	1358
• Toilet & Bathroom(HH):	4351

Financial Progress during 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Component	AWPB 2018-19	
		Target	Achievement during 2018-19
1	Capacity Building for Empowerment	3,05.76	1,03.75
2	Livelihood Enhancement	58,49.21	31,16.48
3	Development Initiative Fund	10,39.80	7,54.23
4	Programme Management	19,10.36	5,80.41
5	VDC admin. cost	4,78.56	1,89.44
	TOTAL:	95,83.69	47,44.31
	Scheme/ Programme		
1	Convergence	67,29.66	37,51.12
2	State Plan	28,54.03	9,93.19
	Total	95,83.69	47,44.31

Physical Progress 2018-19

Land & Water Management Activities	Unit	Physical	
		Target	Achievement
Wadi Plantation	Ha.	20,733	1,608
Agro Based Fruit Crops (Maintenance)	Ha.	905	223
Field Bunding	Ha.	1,068	252
Stone Bunding	Ha.	515	119
Land Development	Ha.	548	57
Staggered Trench	nos.	347	60
CD New	nos.	41	7
LBCD	nos.	408	102
WHS New	nos.	57	42
Farm pond	nos.	234	26
Percolation Tank	nos.	45	111
Dug well/Ring well	nos.	122	137
Multipurpose community Centre	nos.	38	34
Bathing ghats/river steps	nos.	20	13
NADEP compost pit	nos.	390	115
Others	nos.	223	30

Photo Speaks



Wadi Plantation in convergence with MGNREGS
Village-Baraguda, Kosagumuda, Nabarangpur



Field Bund in convergence with MGNREGS
Village-Narasinghpur, Banspal, Keonjhar



Gravity flow drinking water supply at karjisahi
Village of R.Udayagiri, Gajapati



Stone bund activities in convergence with
MGNREGS, Malkangiri



Ragi cultivation
Village: Jirionagar, Daringibadi, Kandhamal



Sweet Corn Cultivation at Gumundi, Daringibadi,
Kandhamal



Exposure Visit on SHG Members at Boriguda village
Kalahandi



Earthen Check dam in convergence with MGNREGS,
Uperbirikala, Banspal, Keonjhar



Multipurpose Community Centre



Indigenous Oil extracting unit



Silobin for storage of grains



Piped drinking water



Drinking water supply



Individual toilet & bathroom



Community Center for VDC members



Use of Paddle Thresher



Line Sowing of Paddy transplanting



SHGs & Farmers Exposure Visit



Maize Cultivation



Brinjal Cultivation



Cashew Plantation



Cabbage Cultivation



Field Bunding



Staggered Contiguous Trench



Earthen Check dam



Stone bonding



Outlet of a Diversion based irrigation project



Vegetable field irrigated by DBI



Stone Bunding at Bhataguda at Th.Rampur



Dug Well at Village Birangi at Balliguda



Micro Level Planning



Training to VDC members on record keeping



Review Cum Planning Meeting under the Chairmanship of Programme Director



Orientation Meeting at ITDA-Panposh for Signing of MoU with the FNGOs

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Status on hostels for ST Girls and Boys.

The State Govt. as well as the Central Govt. are giving importance for setting up 100 seated hostels and Ashram schools for ST Girls and boys with an aim and objective:

- to increase enrolment rate of the ST girls children in schools.
- to reduce dropout rate among the ST girls children.
- to register substantial increase in the female literacy among the ST population.
- to empower the ST women by educating them.
- to weaken the cause of the Naxalities and to take up some development work in Naxal prone areas of the State.

Construction of Hostels for ST Girls & Boys:-

Accordingly, 1328 nos. of 100- seated hostels for ST Boys & Girls have been taken up during the year 2009-10 under the State and Central Plan scheme. Similarly, 65 nos. of 100 seated hostels for ST girls

have been set up in Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri & Rayagada districts during 2010-11 under Central Plan scheme. Besides that, State Govt. have sanctioned 1000 nos. of more 100-seated hostels for both ST boys and girls all over the State during 2011-12 out of which 300 is meant for ST boys and 700 for ST girls. Similarly, State Govt. have sanctioned 1000 nos. of 100 -seated ST hostel during the year 2013-14 all over the State. During the year 2015-16, 52 nos. of ST hostels have been sanctioned to HSS under state plan. During the financial year 2016-17, 251 nos.(i.e 250 nos. Annwesha Scheme Hostel & 1 for Nagada Village, Jajpur Dist.) ST Hostel have been sanctioned under State Plan. Apart from this, 303 no. of Odisha Adarsha Vidyalayas and 6 nos. of Akankhya Hostels have been sanctioned. During the financial year 2017-18, 60 nos. of ST hostels has been taken up in KBK districts under RLTP scheme.

In addition to that, 1548 no. of Primary School Hostel (PSH) (40 seated) and 400 nos. of KBK hostel (40 seated) have been constructed to provide better residential facilities to ST Girl students. Physical progress of hostel is indicated below.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Hostel sanctioned	Completed	Under Progress	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2009-10	1328	1322	6	Gol + GoO
3	2010-11	65	65	0	Gol
4	2011-12	1000	991	9	GoO
5	2013-14	1000	910	90	GoO
6	2015-16	52	34	18	GoO
7	2016-17	257	0	257	GoO
8	2017-18	72	0	72	Gol
	Total	3774	3322	452	

Ashram Schools:-

52 nos. of Ashram Schools have been established in TSP areas under CSP Scheme during 2008-09. Since these Ashram Schools do not cater to the needs of the growing population of ST, Govt. of India, MOTA was moved for establishment of more 50 nos. of Ashram Schools during 2011-12. MOTA

have sanctioned 30 nos. of Ashram Schools in the 1st phase with an estimated cost of Rs.170.00 lakh per Ashram School during the year 2011-12. Similarly MOTA has sanctioned 15 nos. of new Ashram Schools for PVTG areas during the year 2013-14. Details are indicated as follows.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Ashram School sanctioned	Completed	Under Progress	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2008-09	52	52	0	CSP Scheme
2	2011-12	30	29	1	CP Scheme
3	2013-14	15	-	15	CP Scheme
	Total	97	81	16	

AKANKSHYA-Urban Hostel Complex for Post Matric ST and SC Students

Over the years, the different interventions of the State Government have greatly contributed in increasing the progression of ST/SC students to post-matric levels of education. However, the limited presence of higher educational institutions poses a hindrance for poor ST/SC students from remote pockets to continue their higher studies as they have incur additional expenses towards accommodation and other incidental expenses in the wake of unavailability/ limited availability of seats in the hostels of different institutions. Many of the ST/SC students are though able secure admission to good educational institutions they often are unable to get seats in hostels. This situation forces them to either opt out or stay in rented accommodation which further aggravates their economic hardship.

Considering this challenge faced by ST/SC students, department has constructed 2 urban hostel complexes in the city of Bhubaneswar i.e. one at Pokhriput for girl students and another at Kalinga Vihar for boys students in order to facilitate higher education for ST/SC students. These hostels provide free of cost accommodation to the students for pursuing post-matric Professional, Technical, Degree and +2 courses in institution located in Bhubaneswar. Each hostel has the accommodation capacity

of 500 students 80 percent of the seats are for ST students while remaining 20 percent for SC students. While the Urban Hostel at Pokhriput with 251 girl boarders has been made operational from Academic Year 2016-17; Urban hostel in Kalinga Vihar for boys students is operational from this Academic Year i.e. 2017-18.

Considering the importance of creating such residential facilities for ST/SC students in other major Urban Education hubs in the state, during 2016-17 steps have been initiated to establish another six new Urban Hostels in Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela; 2 in each district one for the boys and one for girls and it is expected that by 2019 hostels in Sambalpur will be operational.

SCHOOL AND HOSTEL MONITORING CELL

ST & SC Development Department is managing 1700 residential educational institutions across the state to provide education to ST& SC students from



primary to secondary level with free lodging & boarding facilities. Approx. 6700 Hostels are functioning in the state providing residential facility to approximately 6 lakh boarders, mostly ST girls. There is a constant need to monitor all aspects for proper & effective functioning of the residential schools which includes management of mess activity, safety & security of students, health status, sanitation & cleanliness, academic progress, status of infrastructure etc.

In order to steer the monitoring activities in the schools & hostels and to make the monitoring officials at different levels accountable, Department has decided to set up an adequately staffed technical team in form of a dedicated School & Hostel Monitoring Cell. Highlight of the School & Hostel Monitoring Cell is the Central Helpline facility which is directly linked to Department's 1000 residential schools. The phone has outgoing connectivity only to the dedicated HELPLINE No. at the Control Room and not to anywhere else. This facility has enabled girl boarders to report issues relating to sexual harassment and abuse, management of mess activities, health issues etc.

Along with this activation of Toll free No. 1800 345 3040 has enabled easy flow of information from students, parents, guardians, etc on issues relating to their schools/hostels to the higher authorities directly.



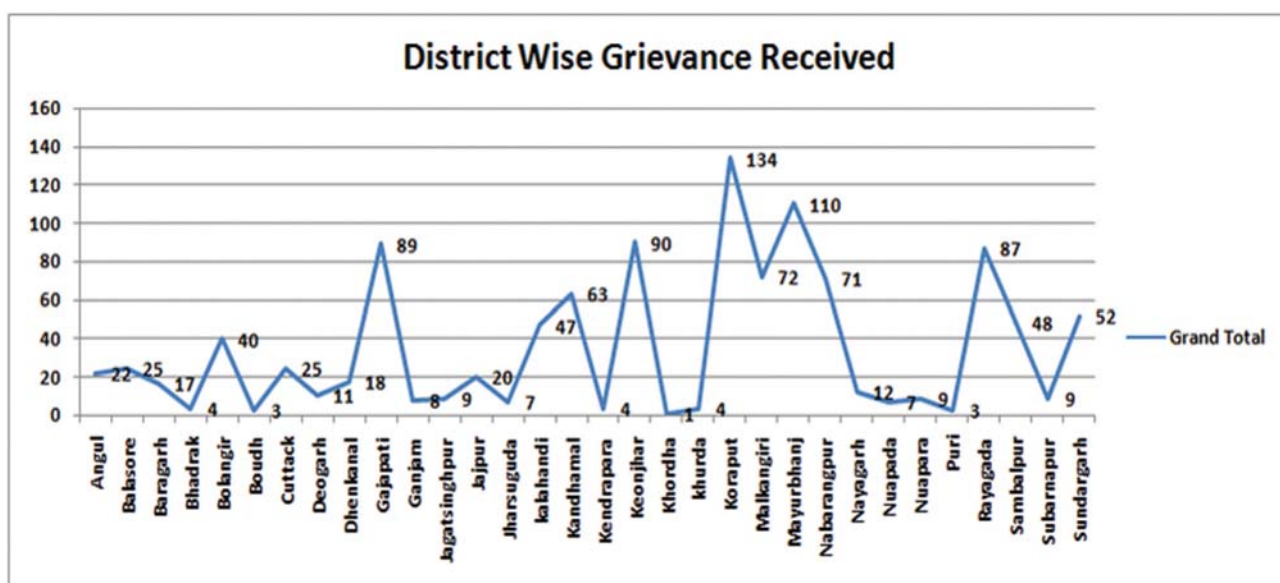
Director (ST) - cum-Special Secretary to Govt. is the Nodal Officer and directly supervises the activities of the Control Room.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- The Toll Free Facility & the Hotline Telephone Facility is operated by the Control Room of the School & Hostel Monitoring Cell of ST & SC Development Department and is operational in the premises of Unit I Adivasi Ground, BBSR.
- Presently the Cell is manned by one Senior Consultant/ 2 Data Analysts & 2 Helpline Executives.
- Control room records the nature of grievance, makes brief notes in the prescribed format and intimates the concerned officer in Deptt on daily basis.
- On reviewing the complaint concerned HM/ DWO/PAITDA/Collector are intimated by Department for submitting a compliance / action taken report immediately and incase of critical issues concerned DWOs to submit an action taken report to Deptt within 24 hours.
- The compliance / action taken reports received from the districts are reviewed at the Departmental level prior to closure of cases. Action taken reports received are either treated as interim compliance / closure report based on the content.



Grievance Status From July 2016 to December 2018				
Sl No	Category of Issues received by Control Room	Total Grievance Received by Control Room	ATR Received	Pending
1	Infrastructural / acute water crisis / electricity / toilet / latrine problems	622	449	173
2	Requirement of Additional Teachers / Matron / CCA / ANM etc	206	147	59
3	Misbehaviour of HM / Teacher / Matron / staff	97	69	28
4	Scholarship related issues (Pre & Post)	47	40	7
5	Any Other	34	28	6
6	Mess Mismanagement	33	18	15
7	Misappropriation of HMs	26	18	8
8	Absenteeism of HM / teachers / staff / ANM / Matron / CCAs etc.	25	10	15
9	Untoward incident like Death / accident / burnt case / dilapidated building collapsed etc	8	8	
10	Missing students	4	4	
11	Teen age pregnancy / Sexual Harrassment	4	3	1
12	Irregular Supply of BPL rice	3	3	
13	Long absenteeism of student/s	3	3	
14	Mass evacuation	3	3	
15	Misbehaviour of students on consumption of liquor, smoking, substance abuse etc.	3	3	
16	Compensation related	1	1	
17	Incense of theft in school/hostel	1	1	
18	Issues relating to ST/SC students studying in S& ME schools	1	1	
	Total	1121	809	312
	% of closure/disposed cases	50%		



Case Studies during 2018-19 of SHMC

Concerted effort to bring back smiles on the faces of ST boarder girls .

A case study from the far flung interior residential school of Rayagada.....

- A boarder student of Dangabadi SS, Ramnaguda, Rayagada had put forth a grievance to Control Room on regarding existence of damaged latrines in the girls hostel for which they were facing a lot of



difficulty especially during night. She had prayed on behalf of all the 84 girl boarders for immediate repair of damaged toilets. On registration of the grievance Department immediately intimated PA, ITDA, Gunpur regarding the matter and directed to take necessary action and submit an action taken report to Department. PA, ITDA, Gunpur intimated Department that utmost care has been taken to sort out matters pertaining to safety and security of girl boarders and particularly in this school 7 Nos of latrines

have been renovated and made functional and presently the girl boarders are happily availing the facility.

(Ref- Grv 25: Issue-Repair of damaged toilets for girl boarders :Deptt Letter No. 8688 dated 21.04.18/PA ITDA Letter No.1555 No. dated 10.8.18)

Constructing boundary walls in the school campus to ensure safety& security of our students

- A boarder student of Std VIII of Chandanpur AS, Badasahi, Mayurbhanj informed to Control Room on 05.04.18 that there was a requirement of a boundary wall for school for ensuring safety and security of students. She also added that boarders were apprehensive about the free access of strangers / outsiders to school / hostel campus. Department intimated PA, ITDA, Baripada to take necessary steps for immediate provisioning of boundary wall. On followup HM intimated Department that the work has been accomplished and students / boarders are quite safe now. *(Ref- Grv 08:Issue-Requirement of boundary wall: Deptt letter No. 7846 dated 11.04.18)*

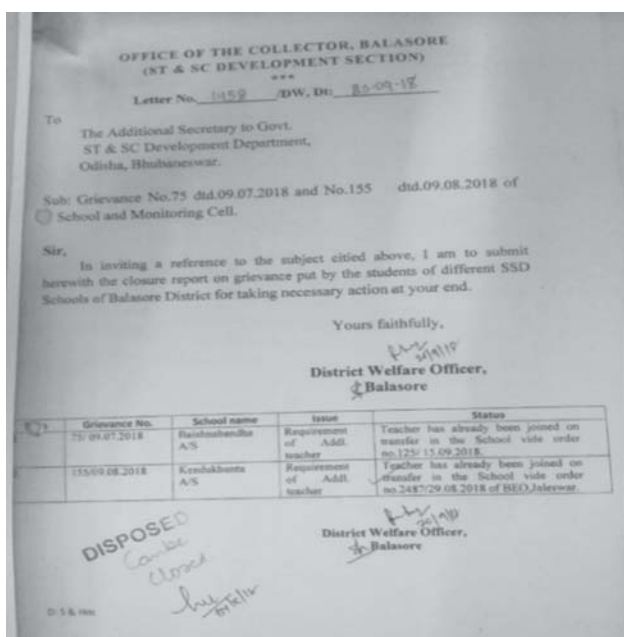


Provisioning of an Additional teacheran effort towards quality education

- A boarder studying in Baisnabandha AS, Nilagiri, Balasore informed on 9.7.18 with an enrolment strength of 375 in her school

with classes ranging from 1-8 the students were presently being managed by 5 teachers. There was a genuine requirement of an additional teacher as they were facing a lot of problem. On receiving intimation from Department DWO Balasore intimated that a teacher has already joined vide order 125/15.09.18. The students seemed to be very happy after the arrangement.

(Ref- Grv75: Issue-Requirement of additional teacher: Deptt letter No. 13483 dated 13.7.18/DWO Balasore letter No. 1458 dated 20.9.18).



We generate fears while we sit. We overcome them by action....

A case study from a residential school Nabarangpur....

- With a total strength of **369** boarder students in **Kerandimal AS, Kosagumunda, Nabarangpur** there was a requirement for provisioning of a school gate immediately. This had made the school authority very vigilant as they were always apprehensive about the free access of strangers / outsiders to school / hostel campus. On receiving communication from Department ITDA Nabarangpur directed the Executive

Agency to ensure immediate installation a school gate and the work has been accomplished as discussed with HM.

(Ref- Grv 02: Issue- Unsafe boarder students due to non availability of hostel gate which needs to be installed immediately: Deptt letter No.7856 dated 11.04.18 /ITDA Nabarangpur letter No. 9115 dated 17.12.18).



ANWESHA-Urban Education Programme for ST/SC Students

As part of inseparable commitment, both State and Central Govt. have been implementing various interventions for providing basic educational facility and improving the quality of education in the State. Especially for improvement in the educational attainment among Scheduled Tribes, the Govt. through ST & SC Development Department is running 1670 number of dedicated schools with most of the schools being residential in nature. To supplement the efforts, the Govt. has also established 13 Eklavya Model Residential Schools and 19 Education Complexes for PVTG girls in remote tribal pockets. In addition, from state funding, 10 Kalinga Model Residential Schools, 3 numbers of schools in PPP model are planned to be established. However, most of the schools including EMRS are located in the remote tribal pockets. This limits the exposure of these students to get education facility in urban public schools. There are many ST/SC parents who have aspirations to get their children educated in best of the urban schools but are deprived due to their socio economic condition and un-affordable cost on education.



In Pic: ST & SC students in some of the ANWESHA Schools & Hostels

Therefore, in consonance with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST/SC communities, the SSD Department started this ANWESHA scheme to provide opportunities to disadvantaged tribal students from across the state to study in the best of the public schools in Urban Areas. Accordingly the State Government has collaborated with private, aided and other central government managed schools located in urban centres/ District

Headquarters in 17 districts for providing quality education to ST and SC students. Now nearly 188 privately owned urban schools are participating in which about 18,966 students are getting benefitted across the state. This financial Year i.e. 2018-19 per student around Rs. 32,000/- has been spent by the state Govt. Additionally, 250 numbers of hostels (139 for boys and 111 for girls) are under construction in different districts of Odisha under this scheme.

1. 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 were being provided from the year 2009-10 till 2012-13. From the year 2013-14 the financial assistance enhanced from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1.00 lakh to the next of kins of deceased boarders & from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/- in case of incapacitation of ST/SC boarders/students. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been kept in the current year budget.

2. 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 those have been identified to be socially and economically weaker section of the society from the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.6.27 lakh has been provisioned in the current year budget.

3. Creation of Special Urban Hostel Complexes:

Creation of Special Urban Hostel Scheme has already been merged to “Anwesha”. The funds provided on above score has also been diverted to Anwesha Scheme.

4. Extra-curricular Activities:

Participation of students in sporting and non-sporting activities have been encouraged to achieve excellence in different levels of competitions. The proposed funds have been provided to High Schools for hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basket ball and implementation of indoor games etc. and non-sports based activities like Odishi Dance, Creative Dance, Terracotta decorative items, photography and editing, videography and editing, handicrafts, painting, training on learning classical instruments like Tabla, Veena, Guitar, Cassio, Drums etc. This aims at bringing out the best

among the students of High Schools and Girls High Schools.

5. 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, School level, Zonal Level Science Exhibition and State Level Competitions are being conducted among the students of High Schools, Girls High Schools / EMRSs from the year 2010-11 by way of conducting “Sishu Utsab- SARGIFUL”. An amount of Rs.18.01 lakh has been kept in the current year budget.

6. Implementation of Scouts and Red Cross in High School:

The 1st units of Junior Red Cross, Scouts & Guides have been opened in all High Schools and Girls High Schools of ST & SC Development Department. Steps are being taken to open the 2nd units of Junior Red Cross, Scouts & Guides in these schools. An amount of Rs.11.94 lakh has been kept in the current year budget.

7. Opening of Nursing / ANM Training Centre:

In order to take care of the girls students in the SSD Hostels, 336 ANM posts have been created and 276 have already been engaged so far. They are being engaged to enhance the health and hygiene aspect of the boarders. An amount of Rs.2.98 crore has been kept for this purpose in the current year budget.

8. Supply of uniform to ST/SC Students:

Steps have been taken for supply of free uniforms to approximately 64000 nos. Of ST/SC students of Class-IX to XII of High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools under ST & SC Development Department from the year 2014-15. For this purpose an amount of Rs.6.00/- crore has been kept in the Budget 2017-18. Subsequently the said amount has

already been disbursed to field functionaries for procurement of uniform. Some amount has also been proposed during 2018-19.

9. Parent-Teacher Meeting:

This Department intends to institutionalize the Parent Teachers Meeting to ensure better co-ordination and efficiency in delivery of educational facilities to the ST/SC children studying in Departmental schools. Such a forum is expected to provide a platform to the students, teachers and

parents of students to discuss various issues involving each of the stake holders. A detail guideline has been prepared for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 2.50 Crore has been kept in Budget for the year 2017-18 and the said amount has already been disbursed to all DWOs for the purpose.

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 (EMRS)	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	506
8	Secondary Teacher Training Schools	2
9	B.Ed. Training College	1
10	Educational Complex for PVTGs	19
11	Kalinga Model Residential Schools (KMRS)	10
	TOTAL	1670

Performance in the Annual High School Certificate Examination (AHSCE), 2018

The percentage of pass among the High Schools managed by the Deptt in the AHSCE, 2018 is 85.63%

compared to 95.91% during the year 2017. Out of 26,352 students who appeared at the Exam, 22,566 passed successfully. The category wise details are given below:

Particulars	ST			SC			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Students on Roll	7,421	13,453	20,874	1,312	2,037	3,349	1,003	1,423	2,426	9,736	16,913	26,649
Students Appeared	7,392	13,269	20,661	1,285	2,017	3,302	980	1,409	2,389	9,657	16,695	26,352
Students Passed	6,349	11,515	17,864	1,080	1,717	2,797	787	1,118	1,905	8,216	14,350	22,566
Percentage of Pass	85.89	86.78	86.46	84.05	85.13	84.71	80.31	79.35	79.74	85.08	85.95	85.63

Comparison with State Average Results:

Comparison between the State Average and ST & SC Dev Deptt Average in the AHSCE for the last 7 years is stated below:

Year (1)	State Average (%) (2)	ST & SC Dev. Deptt Average (%) (3)
2011	66.75	79.99
2012	70.80	80.80
2013	75.99	88.00
2014	84.21	96.37
2015	82.27	95.27
2016	84.99	95.61
2017	86.21	95.91

The HSC Results of ST & SC Dev. Deptt High Schools continue to be higher than the State Average.

Improvement in result quality of ST & SC Deptt High Schools during the period from 2010 to 2018

There has been a marked improvement in the result quality over the years in terms of gradual

improvement in percentage of 1st & 2nd Divisioners and decrease in the percentage of 3rd Divisioners apart from the rising pass percentage. The following Table is an indicator of improvement in result quality over the years.

Year	Total Appeared	Passed				Failed	% of Pass	Share of				Share of 1st Div + 2nd Div
		1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Total Passed			1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Fail	
2018	26,352	4948	1,3812	3806	22,566	3,786	85.63%	18.78%	52.41%	14.44%	14.37%	71.19%
2017	26,289	12,743	11,279	1193	25,215	1,074	95.91%	48.47%	42.90%	4.54%	4.09%	91.38%
2016	24,059	10,061	11,109	1834	23,004	1,055	95.61%	41.82%	46.17%	7.62%	4.39%	87.99%
2015	23,027	9,696	10,650	1592	21,938	1,089	95.27%	42.11%	46.25%	6.91%	4.73%	88.36%
2014	21,428	8,337	10,535	1779	20,651	777	96.37%	38.91%	49.16%	8.30%	3.63%	88.07%
2013	19,910	5,102	7,018	5400	17,520	2,390	88.00%	25.63%	35.25%	27.12%	12.00%	60.87%
2012	16,724	1,819	4,796	6898	13,513	3,211	80.80%	10.88%	28.68%	41.25%	19.20%	39.55%
2011	14,175	1,283	3,902	6153	11,338	2,837	79.99%	9.05%	27.53%	43.41%	20.01%	36.58%
2010	10,109	1,166	3,094	3866	8,126	1,983	80.38%	11.53%	30.61%	38.24%	19.62%	42.14%

1. Steady growth in Percentage of Pass from 80.38 % to 85.63% except minor dip in 2011, 2015 & 2018 compared to its immediate previous year.
2. No. of students appeared has more than doubled from 10109 to 26352.
3. Phenomenal growth in the share of 1st & 2nd Divisioners from 42.14% to 71.19% - a definite pointer towards quality results
4. Sharp fall in 3rd divisioners from 38.24% to 14.44%

Results of Higher Secondary Examination, 2018:

During 2018, 2285 students from Deptt managed 22 Higher Secondary Schools (HSS) appeared in the +2 Science Exam out of which 1634 were successful, thereby registering a pass percentage of 71.51%. 44 students passed in 1st Division, 271 in 2nd Division and 1319 in 3rd Division.

Similarly, under Commerce stream, 711 students from 8 HSS appeared out of which 579 emerged successful, thereby recording a pass percentage

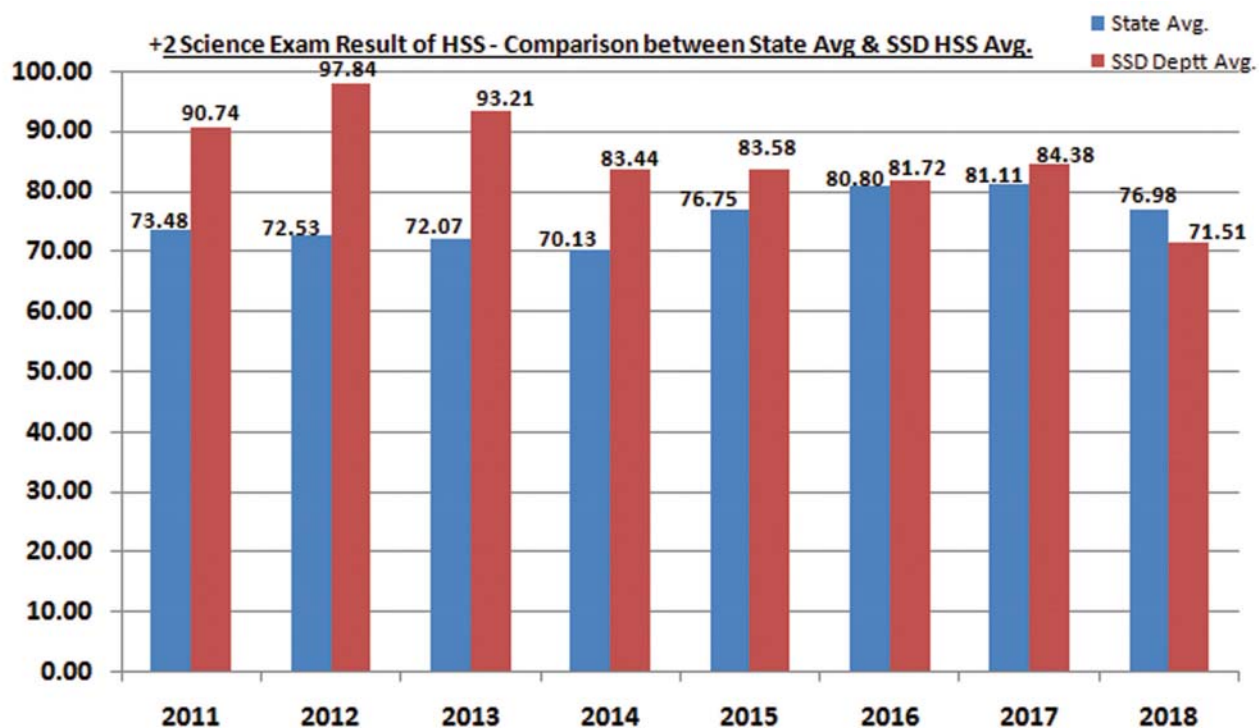
of 81.43%. 38 students were placed in the 1st Division, 92 in 2nd Division and 449 in 3rd Division.

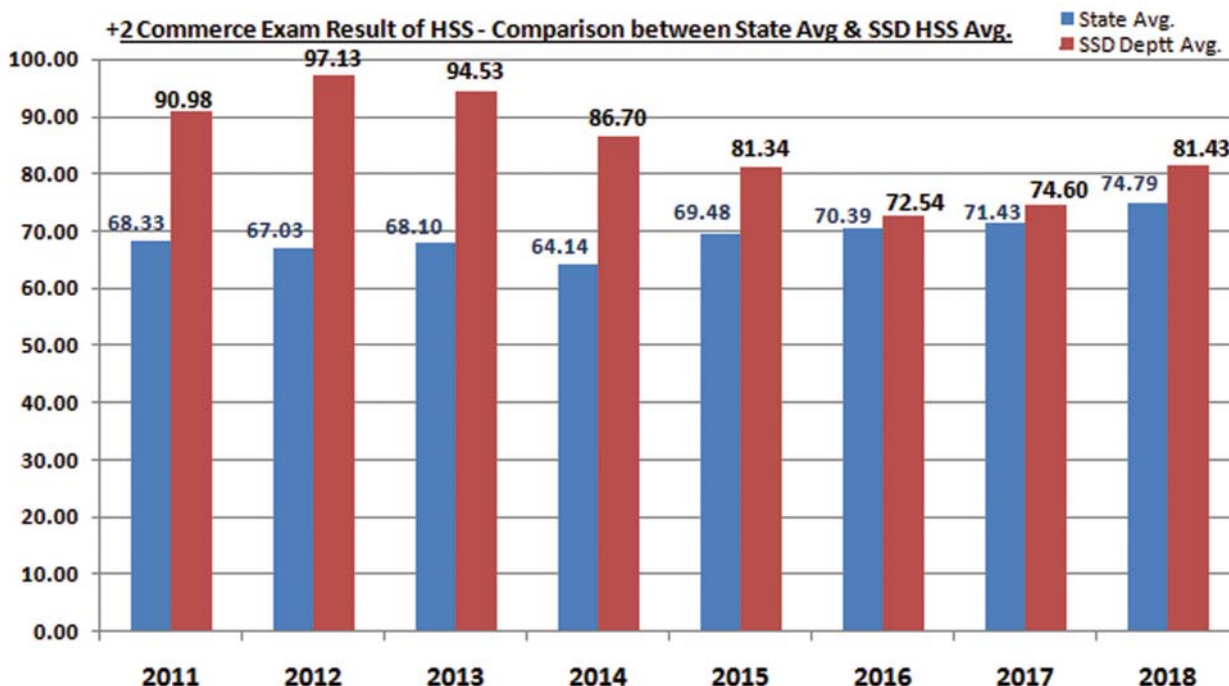
A comparative data of ST & SC Deptt's Higher

Secondary Schools Average with that of State Average for Science & Commerce Stream from the year 2011 to 2018 is stated below:

Year	Percentage of Pass			
	+2 Science		+2 Commerce	
	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg.	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2018	76.98	71.51	74.79	81.43
2017	81.11	84.38	71.43	74.60
2016	80.80	81.72	70.39	72.54
2015	76.75	83.58	69.48	81.34
2014	70.13	83.44	64.14	86.70
2013	72.07	93.21	68.10	94.53
2012	72.53	97.84	67.03	97.13
2011	73.48	90.74	68.33	90.98

+2 Science Exam Result of HSS - Comparison between State Avg & SSD HSS Avg.





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 that students are free from any form of abuse and exploitation, stringent mechanisms have been 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.

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 6.27 lakh is provided during 2018-19.

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.11.94 lakh have been provided during the year 2018-19 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.

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 40 nos of High School in TSP area which will be

further upgraded to HSS. More 21 HS/GHS in the TSP area have also been upgraded.

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 271 have so far been engaged. They are being engaged to look after the health and sanitation along with hygiene aspect of boarders and surroundings. The budget provision is Rs. 188.23 lakh.

CREATION OF LADY MATRON:

In order to provide safety and security and to prevent possible abuses or allegations of misconduct in the ST Girls hostel under the Administrative Control of ST & SC Development Deptt., 3000 posts of Lady Matron have already been created under the concurrence of F.D and 1859 lady Matron have been engaged in different Girls Hostels. Further expeditious steps are being taken to engage remaining number of Lady Matron in the girls hostels within short period.

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.

SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS, EXAMINATION FEES ETC

It has been decided to supply text books, Examination fees etc. to ST & SC Students of S & ME Deptt. Schools.

The boarders of the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. managed schools are being provided with text books, writing materials, HSC Exam fees etc.

For the year 2016-17 onwards the students of S & ME Deptt. are also being covered under this scheme.

NEW INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN IN EDUCATION SECTOR FROM 2015-16

With effect from 2015-16 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

Strengthening MLE Intervention 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 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 17 languages i.e. Oraon, Kisan, Saora, Ho, Khadia, Sadri, Bhuiya, Gadaba, Bonda, Didayi, Binjhal, Kandha, Bhumija and Santal, Koya, 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 2015-16 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 to 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.



- (i) The concerned Head Master of the schools would fix a date according to the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.
- (ii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June
- (iii) Students should be shared with the best practices of the last school cabinet prior to the elections.
- (iv) Students from Class I onwards should have Voting Rights rather than for the students of Class III onwards as was practiced till now.
- (v) Elections should be made mandatory for holding it by democratic secret voting rather than by raising the hands.
- (vi) Chatra Mahasabha which is scheduled to be held once in Two months will be organized in the way Mock parliament is done.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.

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 have 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 tune 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.

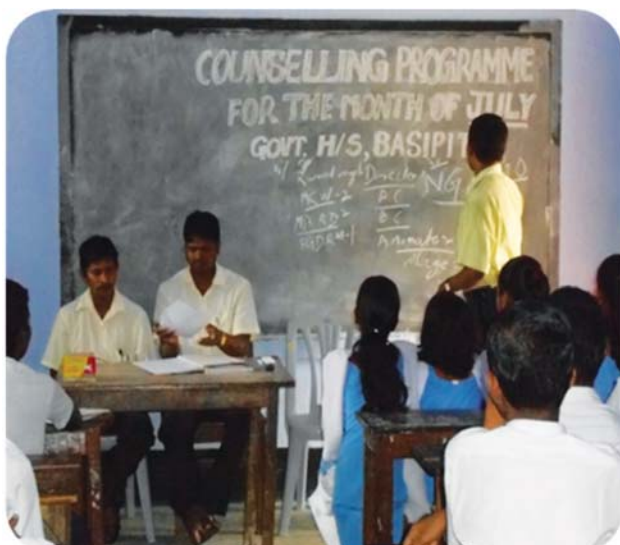
At-least one guest lecture on specific sectors/ career opportunities is organized every month. Guests from the local, block and District headquarters such as Doctors, Medical Officer, ANM, Assistant Engineers, Junior Horticulture officer, Officials from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Teachers from local ITI, officials from DIC, District Inspector of School 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:

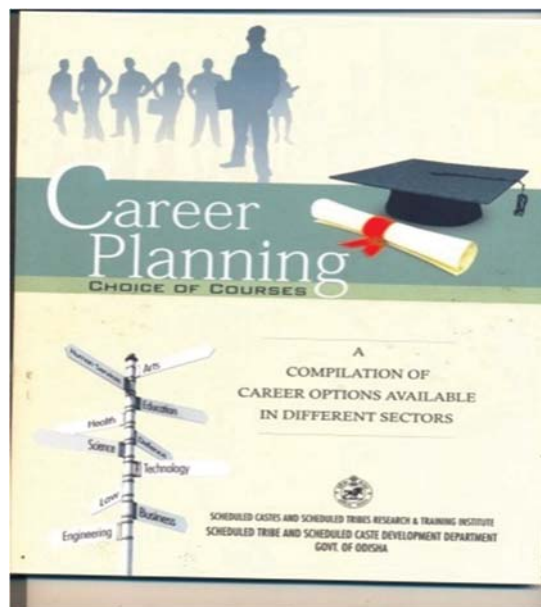
As part of the requirement of formulating the School Development Plans (SDP) as mandated under Right to Education, the Department in collaboration with external resource agency has



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.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

Two Central Acts i.e. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 along with the Rules notified in 1995 and thereof amended time to time have been implemented by the State Govt. for the Welfare of the SCs & STs, the welfare schemes like Monetary Relief to ST/SC victims of atrocities, Cash incentive to Inter-Castes married couples, Opening of Legal Aid Cells for providing free legal services to SCs

I. Financial Assistance/Monetary Relief to the victims of atrocities

Monetary relief is being provided to victims of atrocities belonging to SCs & STs community as per norms and scale prescribed in the scheduled to Rule- 12(4) of SCs and STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 and under rules amended time to time. On recommendation of the District Collectors & Magistrates and receipt of the proposal from the concerned District Welfare Officers, funds are being provided to the concerned Districts authorities for disbursement to the atrocities victims. The District-wise monetary relief provided to atrocities victims is at Annexure-II. Funds provided for the purpose during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (up to December 2018) are mentioned below :-

Year	Amount provided (In Lakh)	No. of beneficiary
2015-2016	417.92	1188
2016-2017	977.16	2329
2017-2018	950.81	1385
2018-2019	1487.42	1796

II. Cash incentive for Inter Caste Marriage

For Social Integration and removal of Untouchability, there is provision for awarding cash incentive to inter caste married couples if Marriage solemnized between caste Hindus and Schedule Castes belonging to Hindu communities. Cash award @ Rs.50,000/- was being provided by the State Government in ST & SC Development Department. The cash award had been enhanced from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- with effect from 22nd July, 2017 vide this Department Resolution No. PCR-33/13. 13117/SSD dt. 22.07.2017 and recently the cash incentive has been increased to Rs.2,50,000/- from Rs 1,00,000/- as per this Department Resolution No. PCR-33/2013.12640/SSD dtd. 27.06.2018 with effect from the date 27.06.2018. On receipt of the requirement proposal from the District Authorities, funds provided by the Govt. to the concerned districts for immediate payment to the Inter Caste Married Couples. The district-wise cash incentive provided to inter-caste married couples is at Annexure-I Steps are being taken to further enhance Tthe amount provided for payment of cash incentive to inter caste married couples during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 (up to December 2018) are mentioned below:-

III. FIR, investigation and Prosecution

- All atrocity cases are treated as Special reported cases. The investigation of such cases are entrusted to Dy. S.P. or officers above the rank of the Dy. S.P. under the supervision of either District SP or Addl. SP.
- A model contingency plan has been issued by this Department Letter No.408 dt.07.01.2004 regarding immediate action on receiving information. On receipt of First Information Report of atrocities against a

Year	Amount provided (In Lakh)	No. of beneficiary
2015-2016	267.08	558
2016-2017	545.58	1107
2017-2018	265.36	543
2018-2019	742.45	971

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes person, the Officer-in-Charge/Inspector-in-Charge of the concerned Police Station shall arrange to intimate the fact to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Tahasildar or any Executive Magistrate locally available. He will also inform the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police.

- (iii) There are 99 designated courts functioning in the state for the trial of cases under the Act . Three nos. Of Exclusive Special courts have been established one in each in the District of Balasore , Balangir & Cuttack for trial of SC & ST PoA cases. At present 29 nos of Special Public prosecutors are working in special designated courts and 3 nos of Special Public prosecutors are working in the Exclusive Special courts established in Balasore , Balangir & Cuttack .

IV. Role of District Administration

A model contingency plan has been issued to all Collectors, Director, IG of Police, HRPC, Cuttack, all Superintendent of Police, DG& IG of Police by this Department Letter No.408 dt.07.01.2004 regarding immediate action taken on receiving information. On receipt of First Information Report of atrocities against a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes person, the Officer-in-Charge/Inspector-in-Charge of the concerned Police Station shall arrange to intimate the fact to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Tahasildar or any Executive Magistrate locally available. He will

also inform the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police. On receipt of the information from Officer-in-Charge or the Inspector -in-Charge from any other source, the District Magistrate and SP shall proceed to the spot and take necessary steps for providing emergent relief as required.

V. Supervision of Prosecution

Law Deptt. vide their Notification No.2880 Dt.28.02.2000 have specified the Public Prosecutors to conduct cases under Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Similarly, Home Department in their Letter No.18099 Dt.07.04.2000 have requested all District Magistrates along with Director Prosecution to review the performance of Special Public Prosecutors at least twice in a Calendar year in the month of January and July.

VI. Regular review by Nodal and Special Officers

For ensuring effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and (POA) Act, 1989 a State level HRPC is functioning under administrative control of Home Department. Home Department of Odisha State in their Notification No.33416/Home Dt.24.08.2012 has set up separate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell in separate entity headed by an IG of Police /DIG(HR &SJ) in the O/o DGP, Odisha under the overall supervision of an Addl. DG of Police in the State Police Headquarters at Cuttack in terms of Rule-8 of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules,

1995. This Cell is monitoring the cases under SCs & STs (PoA) Act and PCR Act for the entire State.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell, HRPC Odisha, Cuttack is submitting monthly report and action taken report to the ST & SC Dev. Department regularly.

VII. Regular conduct of meetings of State and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees

Steps are being taken to convene the next meeting of the said committee shortly. All District Magistrate & Collector of the State have been instructed to constitute the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees and for holding of regular meetings as per the provisions.

VIII. Constitution of Sub-Division level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees and conduct of meetings

All Collectors & Sub-Collectors have been instructed to constitute the Sub-Divisional Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.

IX. Timely disbursement of relief etc.

A model contingency plan has been issued to all Collectors, Director, IG of Police, HRPC, Cuttack, All Superintendent of Police, DG & IG of Police by this Department Letter No.408 dt.07.01.2004 regarding taking necessary immediate action and to provide immediate relief and a package of relief measures.

X. Selection and Sensitization of Officers

Funds are being provided to Addl. D.G. of Police, SC & ST Protection Cell, HRPC Odisha, Cuttack & Addl. DG of Police **Training-cum-Director**, Biju Pattnaik, State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar for Sensitizing training Programme for imparting training to Police personnel for prevention of atrocities against SC/ST people of the State.

XI. Responsibilities of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell.

For ensuring effective implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and (POA) Act, 1989 a State level HRPC is functioning. Home Department of Odisha State in their Notification No.33416/Home Dt.24.08.2012 has set up separate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell in separate entity headed by an IG of Police /DIG (HR & SJ) in the O/o DGP, Odisha under the overall supervision of an Addl. DG of Police in the State Police Headquarters at Cuttack in terms of Rule-8 of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995. This Cell is monitoring the cases under SCs & STs (PoA) Act and PCR Act for the entire State.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell, HRPC Odisha, Cuttack is submitting monthly report and action taken report to the ST & SC Dev. Department regularly. HRPC is also functioning in all Police districts at District level.

XII. Identification of atrocity prone areas

Out of 30 districts in the State ,sixteen(16) nos. of districts have been identified as atrocities prone areas. The ST & SC Dev. Department vide Notification No.1802/SSD dt.10.01.2003 have appointed the concerned Additional District Magistrates of 16 districts as special Officer for performing the duties to discharge the function of Special Officer under rules 10 of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas of those Districts. In the said Notification, Additional District Magistrates of concerned district have been declared as special Officer and also instructed to conduct periodic survey in the respective atrocity prone areas and submit report to concerned quarters.

Sl. No	Name of the District	Atrocity Prone Area
1.	Angul	Pallahara, Chedipada, Jarapada P.S. areas
2.	Balasore	Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sdar PSs areas.
3.	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Town, Rural(Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada PSs areas.
4.	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harabhanga PS areas.
5.	Cuttack	Badamba, Niali, Gobindapur PSs Aeas.
6.	Deogarh	entire Deogarh District, All 4 Police Stations areas.
7.	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Gondia PSs areas.
8.	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town PSs Areas.
9.	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as the intimated by the SP Kandhamal.
10.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Town, Sdar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghtagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda Barbil P.Ss areas.
11.	Khordha	Badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankla, Balipatna, Khandagiri PSs areas.
12.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Town, Bangriposi, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jjharapokharia, Rasagovindpur, Barsahi PS areas.
13.	Nuapada	Sinapali Block area.
14.	Puri	Sadar, Town, Sea Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapara, Krushnaprasad PSs areas.
15.	Subarnapur	Sonepur, Birmaharajpur ps areas.
16.	Sundargarh	Sundargarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector 19 PSs areas.

XIII. Legal Aid to SC & ST litigants

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. In order to provide free Legal Aid to the ST & SC litigants, 390 Legal Aid Cells have been opened in 314 Blok Hqrs., 46 Sub-Divisional Hqrs. & 30 District Hqrs in the State vide ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Resolution No.24452/SSD Dt. 14.07.2011. Out of 390 Legal Aid Cells 697 Legal Retainers and have been engaged 350 Legal Aid Cells. The Member Secretary Odisha State Legal Aid Service authority have been requested for engagement of Legal Retainers remaining 40 Legal Aid Cells. Steps are being taken to fill

up the balance posts. Further 383 nos. of DEOs have been engaged in the above said Legal Aid Cell.

XIV. Awareness Generation Programme

Odisha is considered as the homeland of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. They together comprise 39.98% of the total population of the state. There are 62 distinct categories of Scheduled Tribes and 93 Scheduled Castes communities residing in this eastern state of the country. Very sizable percentage of these categories of population stay below the threshold of poverty and have been the victims of historical injustice by the upper castes people. In order to protect them from atrocities, government of Odisha has been trying to codify various kinds of legislations besides, the two epoch making Acts such as

Protection of Civil Right Acts, 1955 and SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and POA, Rules, 1995.

ST & SC Development Department through its Research and Training Wing called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) has been entrusted with generating awareness among SCs & STs about their entitlements, if any, atrocities committed to them and various measures taken for them for better implementation of these acts to prevent them from atrocities.

Besides, Government has also been circulating IEC Materials amongst different communities in villages to make them aware of the provisions of these acts for last three years through NGOs. Government has been trying to generate awareness and sensitize SC&ST communities about the provisions of PCR and POA Act and types of atrocities committed against them. This has also helped to reduce the incidence of atrocities against SC&ST in the state to a large extent.

The state government has translated PCR & POA Acts & Rules in all tribal languages and has circulated such materials throughout the state.

Further radio jingles, and short documentary film/Audio-visual spots have also been broadcasted / transmitted/ telecasted to generate awareness among the general public.

Various categories of people who have undergone orientation / sensitization / awareness/ training are DWOs, ADWOs, WEOs, Legal Retainers, HMs/ HMs, PRI Members, SHG Members, Tribal Youths, Police Personals, P.P.s/ Spl.P.P.s, Field level line deptt. Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders.

ST & SC Development Department through its Research and Training Wing called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) has been entrusted with generating awareness among SCs & STs about their entitlements, if any, atrocities committed to them and various measures taken for them for better implementation of these acts to prevent them from atrocities.

Various categories of people who have undergone orientation/ sensitization/ awareness / training are DWOs, ADWOs, WEOs, Legal Retainers, HMs/HMs, PRI Members/ SHG members, Tribal Youths, Police Personals, Field level line Deptt. Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders.

During the calendar year 2018-19 (from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018) 19 training programmes (15 off campus + 04 Residential training) have been organized and 1398 participants from different above categories had attended these programmes. Besides, SCSTRTI has brought out a (Re-edition) comprehensive reading material on "PCR & POA Act and Rules & Prevention of Witch Hunting Act & Rules" last year which are used during different awareness and orientation training programmes / workshop/seminar organized by SCSTRTI.

XV. Publicity of provisions of the PCR and PoA Acts

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, 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 and complete removal of untouchability.

XVI. Annual Reports to be laid in Parliament

Annual reports on PCR & PoA Acts are being sent regularly to Govt. of India.



ANNEXURE-I**FUNDS RELEASED DIST-WISE UNDER INTER-CASTES MARRIAGE DURING THE YEAR 2018-19
(Upto Dec. 2018)**

Sl No.	Name of District	Amount(Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary
1	ANGUL	10,13,000	17
2	BALASORE	185,23,000	228
3	BARGARH	6,00,000	12
4	BHADRAK	25,00,000	50
5	BOLANGIR	12,50,000	15
6	BOUDH	18,50,000	16
7	CUTTACK	98,00,000	127
8	DEOGARH	2,50,000	1
9	DHENKANAL	48,70,000	46
10	GAJAPATI	50,000	1
11	GANJAM	39,00,000	29
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	0	0
13	JAJPUR	29,63,000	45
14	JHARSUGUDA	7,00,000	5
15	KALAHANDI	19,50,000	18
16	KANDHAMAL	5,50,000	6
17	KENDRAPARA	65,50,000	101
18	KEONJHAR	10,60,000	17
19	KHURDA	33,16,000	50
20	KORAPUT	3,00,000	6
21	MALKANAGIRI	5,50,000	10
22	MAYURBHANJ	25,00,000	33
23	NABARANGPUR	11,00,000	6
24	NAYAGARH	10,00,000	10
25	NUAPADA	9,00,000	10
26	PURI	43,50,000	87
27	RAYAGADA	0	0
28	SAMBALPUR	18,00,000	24
29	SUBARNPUR	50,000	1
30	SUNDARGARH	0	0
	Total	7,42,45,000	971

ANNEXURE-II**Statement showing payment of Monetary Relief to the victims of atrocities for the year 2018-19 (Upto Dec 2018)**

Sl No.	Name of District	Amount(Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary
1	ANGUL	73,00,000	120
2	BALASORE	52,20,000	46
3	BARGARH	43,32,500	68
4	BHADRAK	41,30,000	50
5	BOLANGIR	58,67,500	47
6	BOUDH	27,75,000	29
7	CUTTACK	1,61,42,500	329
8	DEOGARH	26,45,000	12
9	DHENKANAL	76,14,662	140
10	GAJAPATI	0	0
11	GANJAM	39,75,000	36
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	27,47,500	31
13	JAJPUR	64,85,000	89
14	JHARSUGUDA	24,90,000	7
15	KALAHANDI	1,30,72,500	111
16	KANDHAMAL	37,13,750	28
17	KENDRAPARA	29,37,500	70
18	KEONJHAR	1,02,50,000	111
19	KHURDA	89,97,500	75
20	KORAPUT	36,85,000	17
21	MALKANAGIRI	0	0
22	MAYURBHANJ	0	0
23	NABARANGPUR	59,25,000	25
24	NAYAGARH	40,10,000	42
25	NUAPADA	70,90,000	37
26	PURI	12,05,000	19
27	RAYAGADA	11,16,500	17
28	SAMBALPUR	26,40,000	30
29	SUBARNPUR	23,57,500	51
30	SUNDARGARH	25,00,000	48
	TOTAL	14,12,24,912	1685

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CASTE CERTIFICATE.

The three State Level Scrutiny Committees have duly been constituted vide this Department Resolution No. 53/SSD dtd 01.01.2010 , in accordance with the pronouncements of Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil-Vrs.-Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development and others in Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994.

Each of the SLSCs is headed by the respective RDCs, i.e (1) the RDC (CD), Cuttack, (2) the RDC(SD), Berhampur and (3) the RDC (ND), Sambalpur.

Their primary objective / function is to enquire into the alleged fake caste certificate cases of ST, SC and SEBC categories and take necessary steps to verify the genuineness/authenticity of their Caste status, in accordance with the impersonal procedural Rules, embodied in the above noted resolution.

The latest information on the matter has been enclosed herewith in separate statements for each of the ST, SC and SEBC categories to have been reported by the three RDCs-cum-Chairmen, SLSCs till the month of December, 2017.

Up-to-date RDC-Wise informationon Fake Caste Certificate (ST) for the month ending February, 2019									
Sl No .	Name of District	No. of complaint on False Caste Certificate received from different quarters	No. of cases forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry	No. of enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Odisha (Court wise)		No. of Cases finalise d	No of Cases Pending	Remark
					No. of cases subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	RDC(CD)Cuttack
1	Balasore	7	7	6		2	2	5	
2	Bhadrak	21	21	1				21	
3	Cuttack	5	5	3			3	2	
4	Jagatsinghpur	1	1					1	
5	Jajpur	26	26	13		5	12	14	
6	Kendrapara								
7	Khordha	10	10	7		2	4	6	
8	Mayurbhanj	28	28	14		5	14	14	
9	Nayagarh	4	4	4		1	3	1	
10	Puri	10	10	9		2	2	8	
	Total	112	112	57	0	17	40	72	RDC(SD)Berhampur
11	Ganjam	13	13	7				13	
12	Gajapati	13	13	2		1	1	12	
13	Kandhamal	433	433	401		95	272	161	
14	Boudh	3	3	3			1	2	
15	Koraput	29	29	7		1	3	26	
16	Rayagada	10	10	1				10	
17	Nabarangpur	97	97	40		10	15	82	
18	Malkanagiri	13	13	1				13	
19	Kalahandi	63	63	20		2	18	45	

20	Nuapada	2	2	2			2	0	
	Total	676	676	484	0	109	312	364	
21	Angul	2	2	2			2		RDC (ND)Sambalpur
22	Bolangir	191	191	180	44		70	121	
23	Bargarh	77	77	62	4		6	71	
24	Deogarh	1	1	1			1	0	
25	Dhenkanal	1	1	1			1	0	
26	Jharsuguda	1	1					1	
27	Keonjhar	2	2	1				2	
28	Sambalpur	3	3					3	
29	Subarnapur	88	88	70	17		52	36	
30	Sundergarh	9	9	6				9	
	Total	375	375	323	65	0	132	243	
Grand Total		1163	1163	864	65	126	484	679	

Up-to-date RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate (SC) for the month ending February, 2019									
Sl No .	Name of District	No. of complaint on False Caste Certificate received from different quarters	No. of cases forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry	No. of enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Odisha (Court wise)		No. of Cases finalised	No of Cases Pending	Remark
					No. of cases subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	RDC(CD)Cuttack
1	Balasore	35	35	20			19	16	
2	Bhadrak	2	2	1				2	
3	Cuttack	8	8	4		2	4	4	
4	Jagatsinghpur	4	4	4		1	4		
5	Jajpur	5	5	3			3	2	
6	Kendrapara	12	12	3			3	9	
7	Khordha	7	7	4		1	4	3	
8	Mayurbhanj	15	15	13		3	12	3	
9	Nayagarh	5	5	2			1	4	
10	Puri	3	3	3			2	1	
	Total	96	96	57	0	7	52	44	
11	Ganjam	20	20	4		1	2	18	RDC(SD)Berhampur
12	Gajapati	8	8	1			1	7	
13	Kandhamal	373	373	277		54	119	254	
14	Boudh								
15	Koraput	50	50	5			1	49	
16	Rayagada	2	2	1				2	
17	Nabarangpur	114	114	8			1	113	
18	Malkanagiri	5	5	3				5	
19	Kalahandi	18	18	2		1	2	16	
20	Nuapada								
	Total	590	590	301	0	56	126	464	

21	Angul								RDC (ND)Sambalpur
22	Bolangir	11	11	7		33	5	6	
23	Bargarh	2	2	2		69		2	
24	Deogarh	2	2	2			1	1	
25	Dhenkanal	3	3					3	
26	Jharsuguda	1	1	1			1		
27	Keonjhar	1	1					1	
28	Sambalpur	7	7	7			6	1	
29	Subarnapur	3	3	2		1	2	1	
30	Sundergarh	1	1	1			1	0	
	Total	31	31	22	0	103	16	15	
Grand Total		717	717	380	0	166	194	523	

Up-to-date RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate (SEBC) for the month ending February, 2019									
Sl No .	Name of District	No. of complaint on False Caste Certificate received from different quarters	No. of cases forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry	No. of enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Odisha (Court wise)		No. of Cases finalised	No of Cases Pending	Rem ark
					No. of cases subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court	No. of cases Subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		SEBC	SEBC	SEBC	SEBC	SEBC	SEBC	SEBC	RDC (CD) Cuttack
1	Balasore	1	1	1			1		
2	Bhadrak								
3	Cuttack								
4	Jagatsinghpur								
5	Jajpur								
6	Kendrapara								
7	Khordha	1	1					1	
8	Mayurbhanj	1	1	1			1		
9	Nayagarh								
10	Puri								
	Total	3	3	2	0	0	2	1	
11	Ganjam	0	0	0		0	0	0	RDC (SD) Berhampur
12	Gajapati								
13	Kandhamal								
14	Boudh								
15	Koraput	0	0				0	0	
16	Rayagada								
17	Nabarangpur	0	0	0			0	0	
18	Malkangiri								
19	Kalahandi	0	0	0			0	0	
20	Nuapada	0	0	0		0	0	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Angul								
22	Bolangir	5	5	3			3	2	

23	Bargarh	1	1	1				1	RDC (ND)S ambalpur
24	Deogarh								
25	Dhenkanal								
26	Jharsuguda								
27	Keonjhar								
28	Sambalpur								
29	Subarnapur	3	3	3			3		
30	Sundergarh								
	Total	9	9	7	0	0	6	3	
	Grand Total	12	12	9	0	0	8	4	

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. It 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 bonafide 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 W.P. (C) no. 4933/2008 was vacated on 12th August, 2009.

The scheme is 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.

Status on implementation of FRA in Odisha as on 31-12-2017

Activities	Individual Rights	Community Rights	Community Forest Resources Rights	Total of Community	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Claims Received	6,05,554	8,024	5,038	13,062	6,18,616
Claims Approved	4,25,453	4,255	3,294	7,549	4,33,002
Titles Distributed	4,11,770	3,383	2,581	5,964	4,17,734
Area involved					
(In Acres)	6,12,145	1,79,645	1,48,944	3,28,589	9,40,734
Claims Rejected	1,48,870	786	57	843	1,49,713
Claims Pending	31,231	2,983	1,687	4,670	35,901

Other activities under taken	Numbers	Remarks	
IFR title holders benefited through Convergence	2,33,083	IAY	1,49,327
		Mo Kudia	3,818
		MGNREGS	54,099
		Mo Pokhari	3,549
		National Horticulture Mission	8,776
		National Bamboo Mission	286
		Others	13,228
Correction of RoRs and maps	87,920	Till December, 2017.	
Demarcation made	2,39,984	Till December, 2017.	
Conversion of forest villages, un-surveyed villages etc. into revenue villages.	Out of total 609 (20 forest villages + 589 other villages / habitations), only 98 have been processed at the GS level & 4 are of Mayurbhanj pending at the SDLC level.	Revenue & D.M. Deptt. To issue further instruction for declaration as revenue villages.	

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 27.07.2013 & 14.05.2015 where it deliberated upon many important issues. Decisions of the meeting Dt 14.05.2015 are summarised below:

1. *Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Amendment Rules, 2012.*

The Hon'ble members were appraised that under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 3.43 lakh individual rights were distributed, covering an area of 5.44 lakh acres and 3474 Community rights were distributed over an area of 1.80 acres till March 2015. The right holders are provided with livelihood support under convergence of different schemes like MGNREGA, National Horticulture Mission etc and housing facilities under IAY and Mo Kudia.

Hon'ble member, Sri Rabinarayan Nayak expressed that there are some cases of delay in distribution of titles even though their rights have been sanctioned under FRA. It was decided that these titles will be distributed over the next six months.

Further the TAC also decided that the Revenue and Disaster Management Department will take steps for demarcation and correction of RoRs of FRA title holders on a mission mode.

2. *Status of Implementation of ORV Act, 1975.*

The Hon'ble members were appraised that the ORV Act, 1975 is being implemented to ensure adequate representation of STs & SCs in posts & services. The Hon'ble members were informed that the Draft Amendment bill was presented to 14th OLA which was thereafter referred to a Select Committee which opined for provision of reservation in contractual engagement. In order to make the provisions more stringent and to protect interests of ST & SC, certain clauses like Section 7 and Section 10 are being re-examined. The draft has been submitted to Law Department for concurrence on revised clauses.

The Hon'ble members were informed that the recommendations of the Select Committee had been taken into consideration and provision has been made for reservation in contractual engagement. Besides, the members were informed that the existing provisions are being made more stringent to ensure effective implementation of the ORV Act.

Hon'ble member Sri Mangala Kisan and Hon'ble member Sri Rabinarayan Naik stated that filling up of back log vacancies of ST&SC posts should be undertaken by all departments. They also expressed the view that the contractual staff upon regularisation after completion of 6 years, should not affect or reduce the reserved posts meant for STs & SCs.

It was decided that the ST&SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department will collect the detailed backlog vacancies from all departments and place it before the next TAC meeting.

3. *Claim for inclusion of Putiya Community in the ST List of Odisha.*

The matter of recommending the case of inclusion of Putia / Putiya / Dulia / Dhulia / Putiya Paik / Dulia Paik / Dhulia Paik community of Koraput district in the ST list of Odisha was discussed by the Council. The Hon'ble members were briefed that this

community fulfil three main criteria out of five prescribed by Government of India for determination of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, the Council unanimously decided to recommend the proposal to Government of India for inclusion of Putia / Putiya / Dulia / Dhulia / Putiya Paik / Dulia Paik / Dhulia Paik community of Koraput district in the ST list of Odisha as a new entry.

4. *Claim for inclusion of Bhuiyar Community in the ST List of Odisha.*

As Bhuiyar/ Bhuinhar community of Sundargarh district fulfil all the five criteria prescribed by Government of India for determination of Scheduled Tribes, the Council unanimously decided to recommend the proposal to Government of India for inclusion of Bhuiyar/ Bhuinhar community of Sundargarh district in the ST list of Odisha as a new entry.

5. *(Agenda proposed by R & DM Department) Permission for Exchange of Govt. Land for infrastructure development Projects.*

It was decided that the R&DM Department will first place the matter before an Inter Ministerial Committee. Thereafter this will be taken up for discussion in the next TAC meeting along with the views of the Committee.

6. *(Agenda proposed by R & DM Department) Permission to Govt to purchase tribal land for infrastructure projects:-*

It was decided that the R&DM Department will first place the matter before an Inter Ministerial Committee. Thereafter this will be taken up for discussion in the next TAC meeting along with the views of the Committee.

7. *(Agenda proposed by R & DM Department) Permission for mortgaging tribal land to obtain Bank Loan.*

It was decided that the R&DM Department will first place the matter before an Inter Ministerial Committee. Thereafter this will be taken up for discussion in the next TAC meeting along with the views of the Committee.



8. *(Agenda proposed by R & DM Department) Permission to sell mortgaged tribal land in case of default.*

It was decided that the R&DM Department will first place the matter before an Inter Ministerial Committee. Thereafter this will be taken up for discussion in the next TAC meeting along with the views of the Committee.

9. *(Agenda proposed by Hon'ble Governor) Framing of State Specific Odisha PESA Rules may be considered and expedited.*

The Panchayati Raj Department should take expeditious steps for finalisation of Odisha PESA Rules.

10. *(Agenda proposed by Hon'ble Governor) Rationalization of Scheduled Areas after bifurcation of erstwhile Scheduled districts in Odisha.*

The Scheduled areas were notified based on the undivided erstwhile districts. Therefore the Council recommended that the ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department along-with Revenue & Disaster Management Department will develop a proposal for amendment of the list of Scheduled Areas as per the reorganised Districts, Tahasils/ Blocks boundaries.

11. *(Agenda proposed by Hon'ble Governor) Holding up of meeting of Tribes Advisory Council as prescribed under TAC Rules, 1950.*

It was decided to hold the TAC meeting twice in a year.

12. *(Agenda proposed by Hon'ble Governor) Up-to-date submission of Annual Report on Administration of Scheduled Areas.*

It was decided that the Annual Report on Administration of Scheduled Areas of Odisha for the year 2013-14 should be placed in the next TAC meeting.

13. *(Suggested by T & H Deptt):- Issue of Tree Patta and provision of Tasar seed subsidy and massive Asan/ Arjun plantation for the Tribal Tasar Growers.*

Considering the proposal of Handloom,

Textile and Handicrafts department, the TAC recommended that in order to safeguard the interest of traditional Tasar rearers, the Forest & Environment Department should take steps for issue of Tree Pattas or Usufruct rights to Tasar Growers. The Forest & Environment Department should also promote Asan/ Arjun plantations in Tasar Growing areas.

14. Other

Thereafter some of the Hon'ble members had requested for discussions on few more issues. The Hon'ble Chairman requested the members to submit their detailed proposals to the ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department for necessary examination and if required to place the matter in the next TAC meeting

Pre-Matric Scholarship

Pre-Matric Scholarship is being paid to the SC/ST boarder and Day Scholar students of ST & SC Development Department and S & ME Department Schools for educational development of SC/ST boys and girls. The SC/ST students whose parents are not Income-Tax Payee are eligible for getting Pre-Matric Scholarship. The funds incurred for payment of Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST students (Class I-VIII) is wholly borne by the State Govt.. Govt. of India in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment & Ministry of Tribal Affairs have launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the SC & ST students respectively for the Students studying in class IX & X w.e.f. 1.7.2012. The pre matric scholarship is being disbursed in centralized manner from the year 2015-16.

The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship given to SC/ST Boarder & Day scholar Students reading in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. & S&ME Deptt. Schools is given below-

Day Scholars- M.E. School Level (Class-VI & VII)

- (a) Boy: Rs.180/-per annum.
- (b) Girl: Rs.240/- per annum.

High School Level (Class-VIII)

- (a) Boy: Rs.240/- per annum.
- (b) Girl: Rs.300/- per annum.

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship of Boarders (Class I to X)

- (a) Boy: Rs.750/- per annum.
(b) Girl: Rs.800/- per annum.

This provision is extended to boarders reading in class I to X for 10 months excluding the 2 months' vacation period in a year.

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST / SC students of Class IX-X under Centrally Assisted Scheme

Category	Class range	Particulars	Amount of scholarship (per annum - 10 months in a year)				Eligibility Criteria
			Day Scholars		Boarders		
			B	G	B	G	
ST	IX-X	Amount of scholarship (per annum - 10 months in a year)	1500	1500	3500	3500	The parent/ guardian's annual income should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh
		Adhoc Grant (once in a year)	750	750	1000	1000	
GRAND TOTAL			2250	2250	4500	4500	
SC	IX-X	Amount of scholarship (per annum - 10 months in a year)	2250	2250	5250	5250	The parent/ guardian's annual income should not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh w.e.f.19-09-2017
		Adhoc Grant (once in a year)	750	750	1000	1000	
GRAND TOTAL			3000	3000	6250	6250	

Assisted Scheme

In addition to the above, ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP) is being implemented by this Department. Under OGIP, the ST&SC girl students

studying in class IX & X are provided with an additional top-up amount of Rs.950/- per annum over and above their scholarship entitlement under Centrally Assisted Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.

Enrollment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric Scholarship fund during 2018-19 is given below:-

Scheme	Budget Provision (Rs. In Lakh)		Release by 31-12-2018 (Rs. In Lakh)		Benefited as on 31-12-2018	
	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
Pre-Matric Scholarship	5,52,41.20	1,98,89.69	3,98,46.22	88,47.54	8,38,338	2,46,951

Post Matric Scholarship for ST and SC Students:

The State Govt. are implementing the Centrally Assisted Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST & SC students who are permanent resident of Odisha and having annual family income of Rs. 2.5 lakh and below and pursuing higher education after Class-X. The Post Matric Scholarship has two components i.e. A). Fee and B). Maintenance Allowance. While Fee component of the Scholarship includes charges towards Enrolment/ Registration, Admission, Tuition/ Course Fees,

Games, Library, Magazine, Medical Examination, Hostel Admission and other non refundable fees compulsorily payable by the student to the Institution or University/ Board. The Maintenance Allowance is paid, as per the prescribed rates to the students for defray the expenses on mess-expenses, transportation etc. The prescribed rate of Maintenance Allowance for eligible Post Matric ST and SC students of different groups are described below;

Group	Course	Rate of Maintenance allowance per month in Rupees	
		Hostellers	Day-Scholar
I	1. Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil, P.Hd and post doctoral research 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. 2. Post Graduate diploma courses in various branches of Management and Medicine. 3. C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. 4. M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) in existing Group I, Group II and Group III courses. 5. L.L.M.	1200	550
II	1. Graduate / Post -graduate courses leading to degree, diploma, certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B. Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other paramedical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc, Mass Communications, Hostel management and Catering, Travel / Tourism, Hospitality Management and Interior Decoration, Nutrition and Dietetics, Commercial Arts, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Senior Secondary (10+2). 2. Post Graduate Course not covered under Group I eg. M.A / M.Sc / M.Com / M.Ed / M. Pharma etc.	1000	530
III	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.	1000	300
IV	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.	1000	230

While the Govt. of India in Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides fund only to the extent of excess expenditure incurred towards Post-matric Scholarship for SC students over and above the Committed Liability of the State Government, but in case of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students is implemented under Umbrella Scheme in 75:25 fund sharing basis between Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI and the State Government.

The applications for Post Matric Scholarship are invited through an online State Portal-PRERANA for sanctioned. The Scholarship which is sanctioned is disbursed directly to the students' Bank Account of the through State Treasury. The number of ST/SC students covered and amount sanctioned upto 31.01.2019 is given in the following table:-

Status of Post -matric Scholarship Disbursement (upto 31.01.2018)					
Budget Provision (in Lakh)31.01.2017(in Lakh)		Disbursement upto		Beneficiaries covered	
ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
2,28,46.10	4,67,99.82	77,89.14	92,81.19	64,444	59,916

ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP)

Odisha Girls Incentive Programme is an add-on cash incentive programme aimed at facilitating increased participation of ST & SC girl students in the Secondary Education. Under this programme, ST & SC girl students studying in classes 9 & 10 are provided with an additional top-up amount of Rs.950/- per annum, over and above their usual scholarship entitlement, to encourage their participation and completion of Secondary Education by them.

After withdrawal of DFID financial and technical support to Odisha Girls Incentive programme provided for three years i.e. from 2013-14 to 2015-16, State Government continued with the cash incentive scheme for ST & SC girl students of class IX & X from its own financial resources from the

year 2016-17. Budget provision of Rs. 2400.00lakh for OGIP has been made during 2017-18. Till 31st December, 2017 altogether 3423 ST SC girl students have been paid their top-up amount of Rs.950/- under OGIP amounting to a total of Rs. 32.51 lakh directly in their bank-accounts from State Treasury.

The top-up provided under OGIP along with regular Pre-Matric Scholarship has been benefitting ST SC girl students of class IX & X immensely. Students quoted that they are using the money to buy guidebooks, reference material, pay for tuitions, stationery, etc. and it has come as a great help for them. Some of them are even saving out of the Scholarship amount for meeting the admission charges for their higher education.



Progress during 2017-18 (upto 3rd Quarter):

Total ST& SC girl Beneficiary under the programme	Budget Outlay (in lakh)	Total ST& SC girl Beneficiary covered till Dec' 17)	Total Expenditure till Dec' 17) (in lakh)
2,17,545	24,00.00	2,07,487	15,27.70

4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Final Budget Provision in B.E. 2017-18

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimate (Lakhs)
1.	SCA to SCSP under Central Sector Scheme	50,70.00
2.	Managerial Subsidy to OSFDC for Scheduled Caste	2,24.00
3.	SC Hostels for SC boys/ girls	Nil
4.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	30,75.00

Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Scheme (Previously 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 achievement during the year 2017-18 is as follows-

Sl No.	Name of the Programme	Achievement made (till Dec. 2017) (Rs. in lakhs)		
		No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub./ Grant utilized	Bank loan disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
(A)	SCA to SCSP			
1	Bankable I.G.S	911	85,15.00	114,97.00
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	42 projects	157,45.00	
3	Skill Development Training		443,77.00	
4	Income Generation with Cluster Based Dev. Approach		—	
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision		19,40.00	
	Total	911	705,77.00	114,97.00

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

MoSJ&E, Gol has sanctioned an amount of Rs.28.70 crore during 2017-18 against the Budget Provision of Rs.83.43 crore under SCA to SCSP out of which an amount of Rs.2.87 crore has been earmarked for skill development training programme. This amount is inadequate for carrying out the training program as per target. The Ministry was requested to provide necessary funds for skill development programme to achieve the target for skill development training. Funds to the tune of

Rs.14.71 lakhs have been received during the month of January, 2018. The training programme is under process as per the funds received from the Gol.

The Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC) has provided funds amounting to Rs. 2,04, 40,000/- for imparting long term training in Electrician and Fitter trades with duration of 2 years. 200 ST/SC (100 SC+100 ST) have been selected from Mineral bearing Districts of the State for training under this programme. The progress report of the said programme is as below

Present Status of Training:

Batch No	Fitter			Electrician			Total			Date of Commencement
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	
1	14	28	42	06	38	44	20	66	86	28.01.2017
2	20	14	34	16	12	28	36	26	62	07.07.2017
Total	34	42	76	22	50	72	56	92	148	

Achievement under Skill Development and Placement Linked Employability Training during last 3 years is given below:

Year	Target			No. of Beneficiaries Trained		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2014-15	25,000	5,000	30,000	10,050	5,962	16,012
2015-16	17,200	2,800	20,000	15,894	1,913	17,807
2016-17	20,000	22,165	42,165	4,791	0	4,791
2017-18	10,000	10,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----

Skill development programme could not be started during current fiscal as funds for the purpose was not received from the MOSJ&E and Ministry of Tribal Affairs up to December 2017.

BABUJAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (BJRCY) :-

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 boys. 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. Except for two girls hostels in 2016-17 no funds for the scheme have been received by Central Government since 2010.

Progress in implementation of Prohibition of employment as Manual Scavengers Act. (MS Act.), 2013:-

Till date only 234 manual scavengers have been identified in the State in the Urban Local Bodies.

No manual scavengers have been identified in the Rural areas of the State after Household survey conducted by the Rural Development Department.

- One time Cash assistance @ Rs.40,000/- have been provided to 215 identified Manual Scavengers (List placed at Annexure-"A" overleaf).
- For Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers in the State under Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

(SRMS) through Skill Development Training and Loan Schemes, State Level Committee and District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, Odisha Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operation Ltd. (OSFDC) and Collectors of concerned Districts respectively have been constituted.

- All Districts have been requested to invite application from Manual Scavengers of their Districts for availing Self-employment through skill dev. training and loan schemes.
- Till date 124 applications from family members of the above said manual scavengers have been received under Loan scheme. Out of this, loans, for starting new ventures, have been sanctioned in favour of 120 applicants.
- 58 applications have been received from dependents of the Manual scavengers for undergoing skill training programme all applicants are under training in three districts as given in Annexure-B.
- All the 25 identified insanitary latrines have been replaced with sanitary latrines by the H&UD Department in urban areas.
- The RD Department have taken steps to replace the insanitary latrines in rural areas with sanitary latrines under Swaccha Bharat Yojana and the Department aims at providing sanitary latrines in all villages of the State by end of 2019 to put an end to open defecation.

(viii) A sum of Rs. 1,96,35,028/ has been provided under loan scheme to the beneficiaries and an amount of Rs.4,90,500/- has been spent

till date for the training of the Manual Scavengers/their dependents.

ANNEXURE-“A”

Manual Scavengers OTCA Payment Status Report				
District Name	Name of Urban Local Body	Number of Manual Scavengers identified	Total no of OTCA Paid	Total No. of OTCA Not-Paid
Keonjhar	Barbil	2	2	0
	Joda	6	5	1
Mayurbhanj	Baripada	18	18	0
Khorda	BMC	62	54	8
	Jatni	1	1	0
Koraput	Koraput	36	34	2
Puri	Puri	32	32	0
Rayagada	Rayagada	29	25	4
Sonepur	Binika (NAC)	6	6	0
	Sonepur	40	36	4
	Tarbha (NAC)	2	2	0
Grand Total		234	215	19

ANNEXURE-“B”

District wise Information on funds released to Districts under the programme of Rehabilitation of Identified Manual Scavengers and their Dependents. (Under Skill Development Training)

SL No	Name of the District	No of Trainees	Name of the PIA	Amount Spent
1	Sonepur	35	Upasana Education Trust	33,5,000/-
2	Khordha	14	CIPET-I, Bhubaneswar	11,5,000/-
3	Koraput	9	Priyanka Institute of Education	40,500/-
	TOTAL	58		49,0500/-

District wise Information on funds released to Districts under the programme of Rehabilitation of Identified Manual Scavengers and their Dependents. (Under Loan scheme) (In Rupees)

SL No	Name of the District	No of Manual Scavengers	No of Dependant	Amount of Loan	Amount of Subsidy	Total
1	Mayurbhanj	14	0	7,75,100	6,74,900	14,50,000
2	Khordha	11	0	13,82,120	12,40,844	26,22,964
3	Puri	25	0	17,90,637	16,96,427	34,87,064
4	Subarnapur	24	0	39,38,300	31,36,700	70,75,000
5	Keonjhar	8	0	7,00,000	7,00,000	14,00,000
6	Koraput	8	4	12,80,200	4,69,800	17,50,000
7	Rayagada	8	18	15,12,500	3,37,500	18,50,000
	TOTAL	98	22	113,78,857	82,56,171	196,35,028

PRADHAN MANTRI AADARSH GRAM YOJNA (PMAGY):

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) in the State.

About the Scheme :- The Central Govt. have promulgated PMAGY for integrated development of selected villages having 50% or more SC population by way implementing different welfare schemes in convergent manner and to provide gap filling funds for further development of these

villages to make them Aadarsh Villages. The Central Govt. and State Govt. provide gap filling funds on 50:50 basis.

Objectives:- The main objectives of the scheme is to provide physical infrastructure, sanitation & environment social infrastructure, human development, social harmony and livelihood in the selected villages under PMAGY.

The important activities to be carried out are as follows:-

Physical	Socio-Economic
1. Road Network	1. Education & Skill Development
1. Water Supply	2. Health Care
2. Sanitation	3. Post Office and Bank
3. Street Lights	4. Livelihood Security
4. Housing	5. Physical Security
	6. Services for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens etc.

1. 100 selected villages of the state having more than 50% SC population of had been included under this scheme in first phase by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the year 2015-16 . During 2017-18 the Ministry approved the proposal for inclusion of 75 more such villages of the seven districts in this scheme as follows;
2. Rs. 2100.00 lakhs had been received from the GOI during 2015-16 out of which Rs. 400 lakhs (Rs.200.00 lakhs Central &Rs.200.00 Lakhs State share) had been provided for the first phase of the scheme which has already been released in favour of OSFDC Ltd. for execution of the scheme through the district authorities, as this Corporation has been implementing the welfare schemes for Scheduled castes.
3. During the year 2017-18 BP of Rs3075 lakhs was made for 75 additional selected villages for which Gol have released an amount of Rs. 1875 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 950.00 lakhs have already been released to OSFDC Ltd for placing the funds with concern Collectors.
4. The Panchayatiraj Department have been Co-operating for preparation of Village Development Plans for implementation of this scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of villages included
1.	Blasore	11
2.	Bhadrak	10
3.	Cuttack	10
4.	Ganjam	12
5.	Jagatsingpur	11
6.	Jajpur	11
7.	Kendrapara	10

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-Scheme (SCA to TSS - 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 TSS 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).

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

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 Revenue 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.

- (ii) 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.

(iii) Skill Development Training

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training Placement Linked Employability Training to Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste youths in various trades such as Electrician Domestic, Plumber, Healthcare & Multipurpose Worker, Welding and Fabrication, Garment Construction Techniques, Front Office cum Receptionist, Hospitality Assistant, Arc & Gas Welder, Film Extrusion Machine Operations, Security Guard etc imparted to the educated them to compete for various job oriented examinations. The training is provided free of cost.

The details achievement made during 2018-19 (till 31st December, 2018) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

Under SCA to SCSP an amount of Rs1587.00 lakh has been received for Development of Schedule castes during Dec 2018-19

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

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. Skill Development Training Programme is also implemented for Tribal people of the State both in DTDP, ITDA, MADA & CLUSTER areas of the State during 2018-19.

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Achievement made (till Dec. 2018)(Rs. in Lakh)		
		No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub./ Grant utilised	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A)	SCA to SCSP			
1	Bankable I.G.S.	18	1.50	3.50
2	Infrastructure Dev. (CC Road, Drinking water facilities etc)	86 Project	429.65	
3	Skill development Training	1032	82.14	
4	Income Generation with Cluster Based Dev. Approach	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision.		41.00	
TOTAL:		1050	554.29	3.50

The details of achievement made during 2018 - 19 (till 31.12.2018 under SCA to TSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Achievement made (till Dec. 2018) (Rs. In Lakh)		
		No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub./ Grant utilised	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A)	SCA to TSS (DTDP)	500	50.00	
1	Bankable I.G.S.			
2	Skill Development Training	1,756	10,40.44	
3	Subsidy for Term Loan			
TOTAL :		2,256	10,90.44	

(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

During the year no funds have been released under Scavenger Sector.

(D) SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2018-19, OSFDC has implemented various Skill Development Training Programmes by utilizing funds under SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSS 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 with an objective of developing employability and entrepreneurship skills among SC/ST youths of Odisha.

25 SC Trainees of the State have been enrolled in 1 year Yamaha Two Wheeler Mechanic Trade by CUTM, The Training Programme has been completed on 30.11.2018 under SCA to SCSP.

The PIA-wise Training Programmes provided by OSFDC during 2018-19 (till December, 2018) is given at Annexure-I.

(E) Training Programme implemented by OSFDC for SC/ST stake holders of Mineral Bearing District.

166 SC/ST trainees of Mineral Bearing Districts of Odisha have been enrolled in 2 years I.T.I programme in Fitter & Electrician trades by Centurion University of Technology and

Management. This programme is funded by OMBADC (70%) and ST & SC Dev. Deptt. (30%). So far an amount of Rs. 1,03,28,739/- has been released to Centurion University of Technology and Management (CUTM).

Annexure - I

TARGET ASSIGNED TO PIAs DURING 2018-19 FOR TRAINING OF ST & SC YOUTHS OF ITDA, MICRO PROJECT, MADA, CLUSTER & DTDP AREAS & ACHIEVEMENT AS ON 31.12.2018

SL No	Name of the PIAs	SC		ST	
		Target	Total Achievement	Target	Total Achievement
1	ABBEY WEST	56	30	153	55
2	ACE	45	0	78	0
3	AISECT	48	0	88	28
4	APPTC	60	0	100	0
5	ASMACS	114	0	186	0
6	ASTM	61	16	180	98
7	BCT	75	0	110	27
8	CCD	77	77	209	121
9	CIPET-I	60	0	100	0
10	CIPET-II	60	0	100	0
11	CTED	95	20	183	0
12	DATAPRO	73	23	172	47
13	EMP. PRAGATI	96	76	120	0
14	ET&T	124	45	254	125
15	FOCUS	78	0	268	69
16	GCHM	129	80	218	63
17	GRAS	145	18	132	0
18	HDF	51	0	23	0
19	IIIM	49	0	24	0
20	IIS	24	0	169	119
21	KIIT	62	40	183	0
22	KSN	114	40	124	60
23	MOUSUMI	21	13	54	15
24	NARLA	76	26	116	46
25	PCIT	79	42	173	59
26	PLANET SOLUTION	78	50	188	60
27	PRIYANKA	69	0	89	24
28	PSN	129	64	229	111
29	SANTOSHI	77	56	124	64
30	SANTUKA	53	25	85	25
31	SATYAM	128	18	215	111
32	SB TRUST	79	54	193	126
33	SEMIOTICS	82	41	96	38
34	SHREE TECH	71	30	196	40
35	SITD	79	79	223	104
36	UPASANA	69	69	181	121
Total		2786	1032	5336	1756

Photographs of Counseling

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



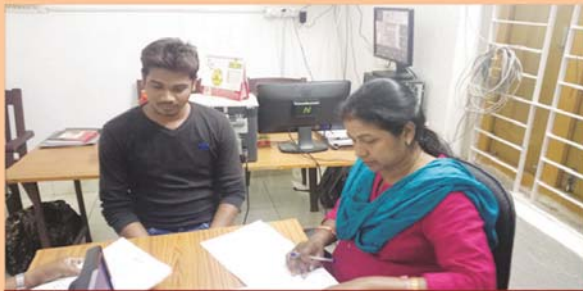
Counseling of Health Care Candidates

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Counseling of AC Repairing Candidates

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Counseling of AC Repairing Candidates

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Counseling of AC Repairing Candidates

Photographs of Classroom Activities

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



AC Repairing Class

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



AC Repairing Class

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



AC Repairing Class

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



AC Repairing Class

Photographs of 3rd Party Assessment

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Health Care - 3rd Party Assessment (Theory)

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Health Care - 3rd Party Assessment (Theory)

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Health Care - 3rd Party Assessment (Practical)

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Health Care - 3rd Party Assessment (Practical)

Photographs of Certificate Distribution

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Certificate Distribution - Health Care

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Certificate Distribution - Health Care

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Certificate Distribution - Health Care

NAME OF THE PIA - PLANET SOLUTIONS
PLET TRAINING FOR THE YEAR - 2017-18
SPONSORED BY - OSFDC



Certificate Distribution - Health Care



Medical Camp

Name of the PIA - Society for Information Technology Development

Trade - Electrician Domestic

Location - Bhubaneswar

Duration - 31/03/2018 TO 30/07/2018



Center Inauguration Ceremony

Name of the PIA-Society for Information Technology Development

Trade- Electrician Domestic

Location -Keonjhar

Duration - 08/01/2018 TO 11/05/2018



Practical Class

Name of the PIA- Society for Information Technology Development

Trade- Electrician Domestic

Location - Keonjhar

Duration - 08/01/2018 TO 11/05/2018



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



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 commendable 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 Research 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 linked TRIs, in 4 states and one UT, such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT). This Institute has also been recognized as the National Resource Centre in December, 2014 by MoTA, GOI and it has been assisted for FRA related National Projects on research and training activities with support from MoTA and UNDP. Further, 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 (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) of the State.
- II. To study the processes of social, cultural and economic changes 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 eight 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
- Base line study for formation of new ITDAs/ Micro Projects

3. EVALUATION:

- Monitoring and Concurrent Evaluation
- Post Facto Evaluation
- Inspection

4. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

- National Level,
- State Level

5. TRIBAL MUSEUM

- Display of rare Tribal Art and Artifacts in 5 Display Halls, PTG Gallery & Tribal Huts on rotation basis (Fully Air Conditioned)
- 7 Tribal Huts of Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Saora, Kandha, Gond and Chuktia Bhunjia
- Special Gallery for showcasing the PTG World (Fully Air Conditioned).

6. DATA BANK & RESOURCE CENTRE

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

7. PUBLICATION:

- Adivasi Journal
- Work on SC Population Analysis
- Work on ST Population Analysis

- Photo Hand Books on Scheduled Tribes
- Activity Report on 22 ITDAs
- News Letters

8. LIBRARY

The Institute has a 3 storied Library building with 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

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 22,236 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 Artefacts of about 9,000 Square Feet plinth area with rare collections of Tribal Arts & Artefacts displayed in 5 Halls.
- A newly constructed Special Gallery for PTGs to display the pristine culture of the 13 PVTGs.
- There are 7 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.

- An AC Auditorium with sitting capacity of 112 Persons.
- A Tribal Food Court and a Souvenir Shop.
- Two well equipped AC Conference Halls to hold Training Programmes, Seminars, Workshops, and Meetings etc.

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES, 2018-19:

The SCSTRTI has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2018-19 (Ending December, 2018). The physical and financial targets and achievements of different activities are furnished in the statements below.

A. Statement on Physical Targets & Achievements of different Activities for the year 2018-19 (up to December, 2018)

SI No	Physical Activities	
	Targets	Achievements
I. RESEARCH		
1.	State Level Scrutiny Committee Meeting	State Level Scrutiny Committee Meeting held for verification and finalization of fake caste certificate for different communities.
2.	Ethnic Status Study of Kherwal & Kharwal (2016-17) Bagua (2017-18) Mali, Gandhamali and Thanpati	On going
3	Urban Slums and Tribal Migrant: Identification of Problem and a Action Plan for their Economic Rehabilitation (2016-17)	Completed
4.	Preparation of Compendium on Traditional Tribal Medicine (Bonda, Didayi, Kondh, Dangaria Kandha, Santal, Munda, Bhumij, Kolha, Kharia, Mankirdia, Juang, Saora, Koya, Kisan, Dharua, Oraon, Bhuyan, Gadaba, Bhunjia, Gond etc. based on previous studies) 2018-19	On going
5.	Impact of FRA in the life and livelihood of Women headed households including Widows : State initiative, Success Story, Issues & way forward. (2018-19)	On going
6.	Mapping Exercise of all the Archaeological Sites (Identified and Potential) in the TSP Areas of the State in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas during last three years.(2018-19)	On going
7.	Mapping Exercise of all the Major Tribal Migrant Pockets (Source and Destinations) and Issues of Tribal Migrants(2018-19)	On going
8.	Evaluation of Program Implementation under SCA to TSP in sample pockets of the State in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas during last 3 years (2018-19)	On going
9.	Evaluation of Functioning of Ashram Schools (20 Schools to be selected on sampling basis) in the State.(2018-19)	On going
10	Ethnographic Study on 10 tribal communities of Odisha viz, (1) Baiga, (2) Bathudi, (3) Bhuyan, (4) Bhunjia, (5) Kol Loharas, (6) Korua, (7) Kora, (8) Kotia, (9) Kharwar and (10) Holva have been taken up	Ethnographic Study on Four Tribal Communities, i.e Baiga, Bathudi, Holva and Gondia have been completed and others are on going.
11	Concurrent Monitoring Evaluation of ANWESHA Programme of about 20,000 plus tribal children in urban hostel	Under Progress
II. PLANNING & EVALUATION		
1	Baseline household survey of all the PVTGs Households (as per Census data for the 7 PVTGs captured by Census) and 6 PVTGs (which are subset of the Major ST Communities and not captured by the Census) in the Micro-Project area & its surroundings. (2018-19)	On going

III. TRAINING				
A total number of 160 Training Programmes were scheduled to be conducted during 2018-19, out of which 126 Training Programmes have been completed.				
Sl. No.	Title of the Training/ Seminar/ Workshop	Level of Participants	No. of Program	Scheduled date(s) / Remark (No. of participants)
1.	Pre mathematics Olympiad training for selected ST & SC Students and Subject teachers of SSD High Schools.	60 Selected Students and Guide Teachers.	One Program.	23.3.2018 to 6.4.2018 Organized (27 students +27 Teachers=54)
2.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Educated Tribal Youths and SHG Members of ITDAs and Micro Projects.	35 Educated Tribal Youths and SHG Members from 11 (Eleven) ITDAs.	One Program.	17-19 April, 2018 Organized (24)
3.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Educated Tribal Youths and SHG Members of ITDAs and Micro Projects.	35 Educated Tribal Youths and SHG Members from 11 (Eleven) ITDAs.	One Program.	24-26 April, 2018 Organized (26)
4.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Educated Tribal Youths and SHG Members of ITDAs and Micro Projects.	35 Educated Tribal Youths from 17 Micro Projects.	One Program.	3-5 May, 2018 Organized (33)
5.	Awareness Training (TOT) on PESA for newly elected ST & SC PRI Members, SHG Members & Tribal Youths of ITDAs & Micro project areas.	35 from the category of newly elected ST & SC PRI Members, SHG members & Tribal Youths of ITDAs & Micro Project areas.	One Program.	17-19 May, 2018 Organized (25)
6.	Awareness Training (TOT) on PESA for newly elected ST & SC PRI Members, SHG Members & Tribal Youths of ITDAs & Micro project areas.	35 from the category of newly elected ST & SC PRI Members, SHG members & Tribal Youths of ITDAs & Micro Project areas.	One Program.	22-24 May, 2018 Organized (26)
7.	Preparation of Training Module and Lesson Plan for +2 Science and +2 Commerce Subjects as per CHSE Syllabi 2018	Subject Expert invited from Math., Phy, Chem., Bot., Zool., IT, Odia and English and Commerce .	One Program.	04.7.2018 (17) 6.7.2018 (21) 18.07.2018 (21) 25.07.2018(21) 08.08.2018(21) 18.08.2018(21) 24.08.2018(21) 7 consultation Organized(143)

8.	Career Counselling for ST&SC students from +2 Levels onwards in 41 Higher Secondary Schools/EMRS and some selected SSD Hosteld attached to different Govt. Colleges (through engagement of 3 (three) professional organizations	All the boarders / faculties of the schools	One Program.	38 Nos .organized Between August 2018 - 31st Dec. 2018 (4055)
9.	Off campus awareness & sensitization training programme on Constitutional safe guards and protective legislations (PESA Act, FRA Act & Rules and PCR & POA Act & Rules,) & ongoing Development programmes for ST PRI Members	PRI Members, Educated Tribal Youth, leaders, SHG Members, Line department Officers, NGOs	One Program.	15 organized during Aug.-Dec.2018 (1280)
10.	Kickstart workshop and Inauguration of APMC	All Principals of all HSS & EMRS, All Subject Experts, Academicians and Researchers, Officers	One Program.	05.09.2018(90)
11.	Orientation training for +2 Science Junior Lecturers / PGTs of EMRS & HSS in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, IT, English and Odia	Junior Lecturers & PGTs of concerned Subjects	One Program.	Math.10-12 Sept.18(28) Zool.10-12 Sept.18(21) IT.15-17 Sept.2018(17) Bot.18- 20Sept.2018(22) Eng.22-24 Sept.2018(23) Odia25-27 Sept.18(18) Phy.28- 30Sept.2018(21) Chem.3-5 Oct.218(21) All Organized(171)
12.	Orientation training for +2 Commerce Junior Lecturers / HSS in Commerce	Junior Lecturers / PGTs of HSS	One Program.	9-11Oct.2018 Organized(14)
13.	Orientation training programmes for TGTs of SSD High Schools on clarification of Hard Spots in HSC syllabus 2019-20 in for subjects like English, Mathematics, Science and Geography & Economics in 8 Inspector (SSD) Zone	35 TGTs (Subject teachers) nominated by Inspector of Schools for one each programme.	One Program.	Organized Between Oct.-Nov.2018 All Organized(1120)
14.	Distribution of Questions to all 26 HSS & 13 EMRS for conducting 1st Term Exam of APMC	PGTs from 26 HSS & 13 EMRS	One Program.	12-13 Nov.2018 (39)
□ Total Scheduled Programmes (from 01.04 .2018 to 31.12 .2018) = 126 {Training- 126 (41 Residential + 85 Off campus)}				

Photographs of Training Programme:



Tribal Empowerment & Development



Launching of APMC & Kick Start Workshop





Orientation Training Programmes for Junior Lecturers / PGTs in BOTANY of All Higher Secondary Schools / EMRS



IV. TRIBAL MUSEUM

The SCSTRTI has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attraction. Earlier, it was named as Museum of Tribal Arts & Artefacts. Govt. of Odisha on 24th November, on the occasion of Annual National Tribal Craft Mela, has declared this Museum, as Odisha State Tribal Museum. This unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artefacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of 5850 nos. of collected art and artefacts including photographs, as many as 2536 nos. of rare tribal artefacts 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 is a tribal habitat comprising of seven Tribal traditional houses of seven important

tribal communities wherein their material culture have been displayed that attracts the visitors most. Besides, one Terrace Field of Lanjia Saora community has been developed by the Lanjia Saora People at the back side of the Lanjia Saora Hut. The Open Air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Tribal Museum, has also been attracting the tourists. Total 9 nos. of documentary films on 9 STs/PTGs such as Bonda, Dangria Kandha, Juang, Gadaba, Santal, Chenchu, Lanjia Saora, Banjara, and Mankirdia have been prepared by the Institute. The artefacts displayed in the Museum Gallery have been collected since 1955. Further, this is the only Tribal Museum in the country which finds a place in the UNESCO Map of the Museum of the World and this is also the only Museum in the country whose Artefacts have been covered under Insurance. Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.



1. Collection of Art & Artefacts: During National Tribal Craft Mela, 2018, 3 nos of Artefacts of Oraon Tribe of TRI, Jharkhand have been purchased. Besides, 95 nos. of Tribal Artefacts of 5 tribal communities of Odisha (Bonda, Mankirdia, Dhurua, Mahali & Bathudi) have also been purchased.
2. Chemical treatment and Preservation of Artifacts: During the year 2018-19, as an ongoing programme, as many as 2700

nos. of Museum objects were cleaned, given chemical treatment and applied with preservatives.

3. **Maintenance and repair of Tribal Huts:** During the year under report, seven huts of different tribal communities such as Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Lanjia Saora, Gond, Chuktia Bhunjia and Kandha respectively were maintained including thatching, coloring and painting. Anti-Termite treatment of the Museum building, Tribal habitats, PTG Gallery are done once in a week. The Open-Air Courtyard of the main Museum building was repaired and renovated.

4. **Display of Tribal Paintings in the Museum:** Different Tribal Paintings have been prepared and displayed in the Auditorium in the Museum complex to show their uniqueness to the visitors.

5. **Visitors to Tribal Museum:** Up to December, 2018, as many as 72,064 visitors (Indians: 69,786 and Foreigners: 2278) took the opportunity of visiting the Tribal Museum. The number of visitors has increased by 25,096 (65%) in comparison to previous year, 2017.

6. **Museum Movement Programmes:**

This programme includes the following activities.

6.1 *Live Demonstration Programme on Tribal Arts and Crafts:*

Consorted effort has been made to encourage tribal artists and artisans by providing all possible scope to show case their respective culturally vibrant art and crafts and their sales through Craft Fair. Besides, Live Demonstration Programme of 4 different tribal communities such as Lanjia Saora, Gond, Bhattada and Lodha is being organized at Tribal Museum throughout the year. In this programme, 12 nos. of tribal artisans are engaged for preparation of Tribal Arts and Crafts on Painting, Paddy Craft and Bamboo Craft and enable them to earn Rs.7,500 /- per Artisan per month.



6.2 *National Tribal Craft Mela, 2018:*

A 7-Day National Tribal Craft Mela was organized at SCSTRTI Campus, Bhubaneswar from 24th to 30th November, 2018. As many as 182 Tribal artisans along with escorts from 35 tribal communities of 13 States like Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh including Odisha had participated in the National Tribal Craft Mela, 2018. Besides, five outside Organizations i.e. TRIFED, ANWESHA, ATLC, WORLD ACT, ORUPA of Odisha had also sponsored Tribal Artisans to participate in the National Tribal Craft Mela, 2018. Different tribal crafts, like Handicraft items, handloom products, iron, bamboo products, pottery, lacquer craft, tribal jewellery, dhokra, sabai & siali crafts, tribal textiles and embroidery, tribal paintings were displayed in the National Craft Mela.





National Tribal Craft Mela inaugurated by Hon'ble C.M.



Tribal Language Dictionary inaugurated by Hon'ble C.M.



Siali Craft of Mankirdia Tribe (Odisha)



Sabai Craft of Bathudi Tribe (Odisha)



Dhokra Craft of Bathudi Tribe (Odisha)



Sabai Craft of Bathudi Tribe (Odisha)



Textile of Lepcha Tribe (Sikkim)



Wood Craft of Gond Tribe (Uttar Pradesh)



Black Pottery of Tangkhul Tribe (Manipur)



Wood Craft (Chhattisgarh)



Handloom & Handicraft of Liangmai Tribe (Manipur)



Textile of Mizo Tribe (Mizoram)



Iron Craft of Lohar Tribe (Chhattisgarh)



Textile & Handicraft of Oraon Tribe (Jharkhand)

6.3 Organization of National Tribal Dance Festival, 2018: The 3-Day National Tribal Dance Festival, 2018 has been scheduled to be organized for 3 days, from 31st January, 2019 to 2nd Feb, 2019 during the period of Annual Adivasi Exhibition, 2019. Tribal Dance Troupes from different states have been invited to participate in the said National Tribal Dance Festival.

7. Immersive Experiences and enriching the Audio-Visual Contents of the Interactive Touch Screen Kiosk at Tribal Museum:

The following 3 activities have been taken up under this activity.

7.1. Indigenous knowledge system of selected tribes such as Agricultural Labour Cooperatives of the Lanjia Saora, Labour Cooperatives of the Dangaria Kandha and Traditional medicine of the Kutia Kandha and Traditional Preservative systems of food Products of Paroja Community have been completed .

7.2. Virtual Reality Experience of real or imaginary environments that can be delivered

through VR headsets of tribal communities documented via the structure and location of the village, local landscape, flora and fauna so that visitors can take a virtual tour of the village, enter the traditional house to observe its construction and also visit the local market or haat. Fifty items like tribal Dances, Tribal Hats, Agricultural farming etc. of 5 tribal communities such as Lanjia Saora, Dangria Kandha, Santal, Bonda and Juang have been incorporated in the 3600 VR System for the Visitors.

7.3. Visual documentation (Documentary Film) on Tribal Freedom Fighters & Tribal Uprisings in Odisha has been completed.

8. Exposure visit Programme : Eight Officers/ Staff of Tribal Museum including four Young Museum Professionals (YMP) had gone to Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal and TRI, Madhya Pradesh on exposure visit from 2nd December to 7th December, 2018. All of them visited the State Museum, Madhya Pradesh and Bhimvetka, an Archaeological site around 80 kms. from Bhopal and cave arts of Paleolithic period and enriched their knowledge on different tribal traditions of Madhya Pradesh state.

V. DATA RESEAUOURCE CENTER/ STATISTICAL CELL & PUBLICATION SECTION

1.	Adivasi Volume (I) & (II) 2017	Published
2.	Photo Hand Book on Mirdha, Madia, Kolha, Kavar, Kandha Gauda	Published
3.	Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha (1961-2011)	Published
4.	Tribal Atlas of Odisha	Published jointly with ATLC

VI. 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 foreigners. 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, digitization of those documents are being made. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. About 22,236 numbers of books and reports are

preserved in the library. During the year under report, 736 books were added to the Library. Apart from above, 21 nos of e-books have also been procured and server computer having capacity of linking 20 PC have been installed.



B. Statement on Financial Targets & Achievements of different Schemes /Activities of SCSTRTI for the year 20118-19 (up to December, 2018).

Statement Showing the Approved & Released Amount from MoTA, GOI and Central Share / CSS Grant from 2013-14 & 2017-18								
Year	Sanction Order No & Date	Proposed Central Share Approved	Minus unspent balance of Previous year from approved proposal	Actual released Central Share	Unspent Balance taken over to next year proposal for including to proposed scheme	Balance against approved proposal for utilization	UC submitted	Balance UC to be submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2014 -15	11024/10/2014-Research dt. 8.9.2014	335,98,800	30,48,725	305,50,075	24,10,000	311,88,800	311,88,800	0
2015 -16	11024/10/2015-Research dt. 26.9.2015 & 12.08.2015 & 1024/14/2016-R&M/PA dt.24.11.2016	306,28,800	24,10,000	282,18,800	29,50,000	276,78,800	276,78,800	0
2016 -17	11024/21/2016 R&M/PA dt. 4.7.2016 & 11024/14/2016 R & M/PA dt.24.11.16	320,00,000	29,50,000	290,50,000	17,00,000	303,00,000	303,00,000	0
2017 -18	11031/08/2017 / PA dt. 25.7.2017 (MoTA) & dt.24.01.18	662,90,000	17,00,000	679,90,000	32,00,000	647,90,000	552,11,000	95,79,000
2018 -19	11031/12/2018 / TRI dt. 27.06.2018 & dt.26.09.18	851,07,000	32,00,000	819,07,000	-	819,07,000	348,00,000	471,07,000
Total				2377,15,875	102,60,000	2358,64,600	1791,78,600	566,86,000

ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME PLUS



Programme Support Unit
**Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme Plus
 (OTELP Plus), Bhubaneswar-751022**

ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department,
 Government of Odisha.

1. Introduction

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme Plus (OTELP Plus) is a replication of OTELP being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Odisha with financial aid from State Plan, Govt. of Odisha and other ongoing schemes & programmes of the State & Central Govt. 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 core objectives framed to attain the Programme goal are to;

- Build the capacity of marginalized groups as individual and grass root institution.
- 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;

- Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households;
- Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies;
- 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;
- 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 recommending other policy improvements;
- Build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development

The OTELP Plus is being implemented in phased manner. This was piloted in Koraput and Malkanagiri

during the year 2011 and subsequent year it was implemented in other OTELP & Non-OTELP ITDAs. This programme was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 19th April 2011.

The programme adopts strategic participatory approach among all stakeholders. Communities are considered as the primary stakeholders who are facilitated by the FNGOs followed by technical backstopping from ITDA & PSU. The programme basically aims upon GO & NGO partnership mode for adding synergetic effect in order to work jointly for enhancing the capacity of the communities to take up sustainable livelihood activities.

2. Programme Coverage Area

The programme is operational in 50 backward blocks of ten districts of South, West & North Odisha namely Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nawrangpur, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanja & Sundergarh. This implementation programme has been made in a phased manner.

The total coverage of the programme is 998 MWSs in 2695 villages of 50 blocks in 10 districts. The details of the area targeted under the programme are as follows:

SI No	District Name	ITDA Name	No of Blocks	No of MWSs	No of Villages	Treatable Areas (Ha.)
1	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	6	132	376	72,439.79
2	Koraput	Koraput	9	172	596	1,01,634.19
3	Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	5	80	131	42,497.14
4	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	5	140	353	72,898.62
5	Balliguda	Balliguda	8	110	327	51,401.63
6	Th.Rampur	Th.Rampur	2	97	272	44,800.00
7	Gunupur	Gunupur	7	100	368	50,020.28
8	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	2	53	85	31,375.90
9	Mayurbhanja	Karanjia	4	59	100	18,800.00
10	Sundergarh	Panposh	2	55	87	35,780.00
Total			50	998	2,695	5,21,647.55

The programme targets 1,42,622 HHs to be covered of which 75% of these HHs are schedule tribe and 15% of scheduled caste and 11% of other backward class (OBC) living in the programme areas.

1. Funding Pattern:

Govt. of Odisha, is providing programme management support and all other components are being implemented through convergence from the ongoing programmes like MGNREGS, Biju KBK (BKBK), Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKOGY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), SCA to TSP, SCA to SCSP, Article 275.

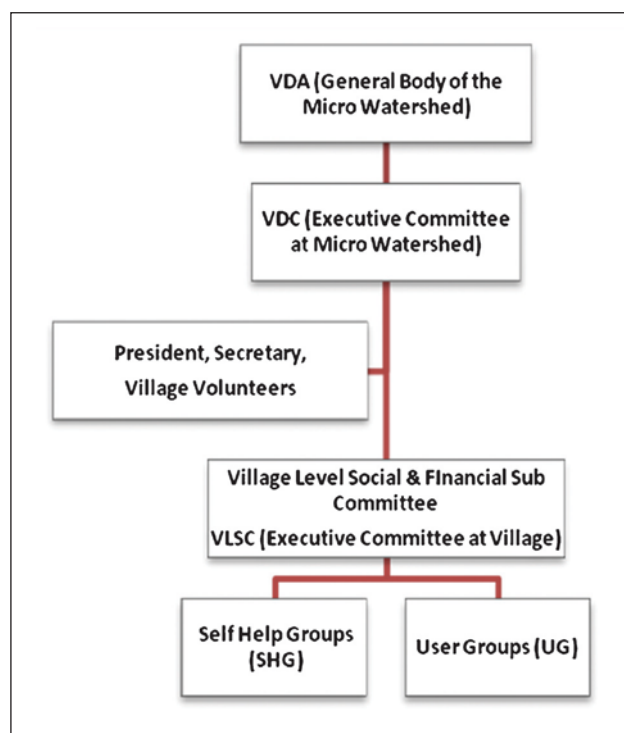
Project Strategy:

- Go-NGO partnership and programme implementation through CBOs.
- It adopts a Micro-Watershed approach with the objective of holistic tribal development
- Well-structured institutional mechanism and institutional set up.
- 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.
- It addresses the basic issues pertaining to the tribal population, especially related to livelihood and natural resource management.
- Young dedicated team of professionals with relevant subject expertise and performance evaluation measurement.
- Phasing of project with adequate thrust on planning.
- Acceptance level of this model of governance is very high among the tribal population.

2. 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, GoI, 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 VDA is registered under the society's 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 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.

3. Component wise major achievements of the Programme:

The major focus on capacity building for empowerment, promotion of farm & non-farm based livelihoods activities. Millet development

(Ragi & Maize), Fruit based Agro-forestry in uplands, Commercial vegetable cultivation with drip and linked to vegetable cooperative under convergence, System of Rice Intensification, poultry & goat rearing etc. activities taken up.

The component wise detail progress is as follows;

i. Capacity Building

Due care has been given for inclusion of Capacity Building inputs such as trainings, exposures, cross learning, community meets, hands on support etc. which are inevitable for preparing the communities to execute the programme components, implementation modalities and skills required for effective management of the CBOs in a sustainable way. As off now the programme could manage to hold 1305 no. of trainings/ exposure covering 84255 beneficiaries.



Micro Level Planning



Training to VDC members on record keeping



Review Cum Planning Meeting under the Chairmanship of Programme Director



Orientation Meeting at ITDA-Panposh for signing of MoU with the FNGOs

SI No.	Component-Capacity Building	Unit	During 2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	Community Empowerment & Management	nos.	3126	952
2	Capacity Building for of communities (Skill Development)	nos.	1555	242
3	Capacity Building for staff of FNGO	nos.	949	138

ii. Livelihoods enhancement

a. Land & Water Management:

The tribal have a long and rich experience of traditional land and management practices which are also environmentally sound. Blending these enriched indigenous land and water management

practices with few adaptable modern technologies; attempts has been made to move from traditional soil and water conservation approach to integrated natural resource management approach focusing on production system enhancement on sustainable basis. The details are as follows;

SI No.	Activities taken up under land & Water Management	Unit	During 2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	Mechanical Filter Strip/ Stone Bund	ha.	515	82
2	Trench (CCT/ SCT)	ha.	347.38	46
3	Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD)	nos.	408	68
4	Land Leveling	ha.	548	52
5	Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund	ha.	1068	214
6	Check dam (New)	nos.	41	20
7	Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	nos.	30007	17
8	Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.	57	42
9	Farm Pond	nos.	234	19
10	Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	206	246



Field Bunding



Staggered Contiguous Trench



Outlet of a Diversion based irrigation project



Vegetable field irrigated by DBI



Stone Bunding at Bhataguda at Th.Rampur



Dug Well at Village Birangi at Balliguda

b. Agriculture & Horticulture Development

The programme has attempted to bring a paradigm shift in socio-economic development of the tribal families through community empowerment and Livelihood promotion of the tribals of OTELP Plus areas as they get more of their income from Agriculture sector. Priority has been given for technological improvement for production

enhancement of agriculture, Bio diversity conservation of local varieties, up scaling of the best practices, Crop diversification, demonstration of nutrition dense crop promotion of backyard kitchen garden, practices of low monetary inputs, Informal seed production drudgery reduction farm machineries etc are some of the key programme interventions.

SI No.	Activities taken up under Agril. & Horticulture development	Unit	During 2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	Horticultural plantation	ha.	667	667
2	Forestry/ Mixed tree species plantation	ha.	905	218
3	Avenue plantation	km.	20,031	183
4	Millet development (Ragi & maize)	ha.	403	224
5	Fruit based agro-forestry in uplands	ha.	35	484
6	Introduction of new crops (sunflower, tubers, spices & vegetables)	ha.	706	634
7	System of Rice Intensification	ha.	910	285
8	Promotion of improved Kitchen Garden	nos.	181	54



Line Sowing of Paddy transplanting



SHGs & Farmers Exposure Visit



Maize Cultivation



Brinjal Cultivation



Cashew Plantation



Cabbage Cultivation

c. *Livestock & Aquaculture Development*

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. The programme provided technical and financial inputs to take up poultry, goatery & pisciculture activities in integrated manner. The details are as follows;

SI No.	Activities taken up under livestock & aquaculture development	Unit	During 2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	Beneficiaries covered under night shelters	HHs	652	251
2	Improved goat rearing units	nos.	66	26
3	Duckery units established	nos.	16	5
4	Community tanks promoted for pisciculture	nos.	35	22



Backyard Poultry



Duckery Unit



Broiler Unit

iii. Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) and Development Initiative Funds (DIF)

The CIF & DIF is meant to finance community infrastructure needs identified by the community.

The principal aim is to fill critical gaps for small and remote communities which may not be covered in near future under other mainstream rural infrastructure development programme as available funds are allocated first to communities with higher population. 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) Support to vulnerable families for economic up lift ment.

SI No.	Activities taken up under Community Infrastructure (CIF) & Development Initiative Funds (DIF)	Unit	During 2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	Multipurpose Community Center	nos.	38	17
2	Drying yard	nos.	88	20
3	Bathing ghat/river steps	nos.	20	10
4	Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	3	3
5	Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation	nos.	14	5
6	Small scale processing units (farm based)	nos.	410	25
7	Improved agricultural equipments	HH.	421	236
8	Toilet & Bathroom	HH	300	82



Multipurpose Community Centre



Indigenous Oil extracting unit



Silobin for storage of grains



Piped drinking water



Drinking water supply



Individual toilet & bathroom



Community Center for VDC members



Use of Paddle Thresher

iv. Programme Management

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/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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. Concurrent Evaluations

- Multi-Disciplinary Team is constituted at PSU level to review the progress and provide technical backstopping.

E. 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.



Financial Progress of OTELP Plus

Year wise Expenditure:

Financial Year	OTELP Plus	
	AWPB	Expenditure
2011-12	41.98	5,84.59
2012-13	23,39.00	9,86.91
2013-14	66,17.39	22,99.95
2014-15	60,45.11	48,30.71
2015-16	85,21.07	48,16.63
2016-17	54,00.49	35,11.42
2017-18	123,99.01	114,66.48
2018-19	95,83.69	30,63.37

Financial Progress during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Component	AWPB 2018-19	
		Target	Achievement during 2018-19
1	Capacity Building for Empowerment	3,05.76	66.46
2	Livelihood Enhancement	58,49.21	22,17.11
3	Development Initiative Fund	10,39.80	2,05.80
4	Programme Management	19,10.36	4,24.43
5	VDC admin. cost	4,78.56	1,49.57
TOTAL:		95,83.69	30,63.37
Scheme/ Programme			
1	Convergence	67,29.66	23,61.77
2	State Plan	28,54.03	7,01.60
Total		95,83.69	30,63.37

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT & LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (OPELIP)

OPELIP builds on the success of the IFAD-financed Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP). The success of OTELP led to a decision by the State Government to scale up OTELP activities across large areas of the State, with State Government financing under a project title “OTELP-plus”. The success of OTELP also led to a decision by the State Government to scale-up OTELP to the most challenging areas of Odisha - the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) areas.

Government of Odisha in partnership with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) has taken up Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) meant for livelihoods Improvement of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the State. The goal is to improve their living condition and reduction of poverty. The programme cost is of 795.42 Crore INR out of which IFAD's long term loan component is 312.37 Crore INR, which is only 39 percent of the total programme cost.

The programme is being implemented through 17 Micro Project Agencies in 12 districts (Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keojhar, Sundergarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj) of 20 blocks, 84 Gram Panchayats covering 1019 villages. The programme targets to cover 62,356 households during 8 year programme period (2016-17 to 2023-24). The key objectives of the programme are: Food & nutrition security, ensuring livelihoods opportunities, capacity building of PVTGs, entitlements over land & forest, improved agriculture practices for increase in production, establishment of micro enterprises as alternative source of livelihoods and ensuring community infrastructure.

To implement the programme, IFAD in its Project Design Completion Report (PDCR) has made a

provision for engagement of Non Governmental Organization (NGO) who are facilitating preparation of micro plan of their villages as per need of PVTGs, formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federation and capacity building. Under this programme, there is a provision of forming 3,800 SHGs, creating irrigation potential for 19,000 hectares, provision of fruit & spices planting materials to 18,800 households for plantation, construction of 84 market yards, kitchen garden for 32,000 households, smokeless chullahs for 35,000 households, land development in 20,000 hectares, land patta entitlements to 43,500 households, improvement of 500 kilometer rural road and 300 drinking water supply projects.

OPELIP has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community. With local community institutions at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling-up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming “nutrition sensitive agriculture” activities across all the proposed project components.

OPELIP has four major components, namely:

- **Community Empowerment:** Empowerment is the key pre-requisite for development of

the PTGs. This is addressed through a series of capacity building initiatives, entry point activities and mobilization of community-based organizations.

- **Natural Resource Management(NRM) and Livelihoods Enhancement:** Natural Resource Management, Food & Nutrition Security & Livelihoods Improvement is addressed.
- **Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction :** Under Community Infrastructure drinking water & sanitation, housing & habitat development, roads, electricity, solar lighting,

social service infrastructure & economic infrastructure like activities are undertaken. Similarly, under drudgery reduction, smokeless wood-stoves, solar lanterns, maintenance of fuel wood reserves, small scale processing unit are taken up.

- **Programme Management:** Programme Management cost covers Programme Management Unit at State Level, Management Structure in 17 Micro-Project Agencies (MPA), Programme Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management.

Programme Coverage:

No	District	Block	Name of Micro Project Agency
1	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada & Moroda	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda
2		Karanjia&Jashipuir	Hill Khadia&Mankirdia Development Agency
3	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Khuntgaon
4	Angul	Pallahara	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi
5	Deogarh	Barkote	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar
6	Keonjhar	Banspal	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika
7	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Kutiakandha Development Agency, Belghar
8	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kutiakandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh
9	Rayagada	Bisam Cuttack & Muniguda	Dangriakandha Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikana
10		Kalyansingpur	DangriaKhanda Development Agency, Parsali
11		Gunupur	LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Puttsing
12	Gajapati	Mohana	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri
13		Gumma	LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Seranga
14	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba
15	Malkangiri	Khairaput	Banda Development Agency, Mudulipada
16		Kudumulguma&Khairput	Dudayi Development Agency, Kudumulguma
17	Nuapada	Komna	Chuktia Bhujia Development Agency, Sunabeda

Achievements:

Activities	Achievements by 31 st December, 2018
No. of VDA/VDCs set up and capacitated	910
No of VDPs prepared and implemented	443
No. of Community Resource Persons (CRP) recruited	474 Due to high population in some of villages (more than 120 HH), additional CRPs are engaged.
No. of SHG formed, capacitated & functional	2,560 (2080, existing SHG ; 480,new SHG formed by OPELIP)
No. of GPLF set up and capacitated	19 (set up by OPELIP)
No. of cooperatives piloted	6

Activities	Achievements by 31 st December, 2018
HH provided land titles	0
Ha land developed	465 Ha (Land levelling, Field bunding&Terracing andPreparation of land for seasonal crops)
HH provided fruit crops on podu land	867
HH provided spices crop on podu	211
No. of HH planted fruit & spices crops	1,078
HH provided facilities for crop development	6,841
No. of Community Service Providers (CSP) supported	59
No. of water supply schemes constructed	115 water points (71 newly constructed through OPELIP-and 44 repaired& renovated through OPELIP)
No. of drying yards	59
No. Village markets	1
No. Aggregation centres constructed	2
No. of processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated	32 (milling units)
Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded, km	22.11 KM (9.015 KM- newly constructed roads by OPELIP and 13.1 KM repaired& upgraded by OPELIP)
No. of smokeless stoves installed	200- Note that following TPRM in Feb 2018, 933 HH benefited through UJJWALA
No. of kitchen gardens supported	4,346

Financial Progress

SI No.	Component	Sub-Component	Name of the Programme Component	Total Expenditure till 20th December, 2018 (in Rs.)
1	Component-1	Community Empowerment		
		Sub-Component 1.1	Community Institutions Development	51,803,167.00
		Sub- Component 1.2	Stregthening SHGs and Rural Finance	-
	Sub-Total of Community Empowerment (Component-1)			51,803,167.00
2	Component-2	Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Improvement		
		Sub- Component 2.1	Natural Resource Management	85,352,045.00
		Sub- Component 2.2	Food and Nutrition Security	19,930,385.00
		Sub- Component 2.3	Livelihoods Improvement	35,574,693.00
Sub-Total of Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Improvement (Component-2)			140,857,123.00	
3	Component-3	Community Infrastructure and Drudgery reduction.		
		Sub- Component 3.1	Community Infrastructure	6,125,394.00
		Sub- Component 3.2	Drudgery Reduction	4,267,834.00

Sub-Total of Community Infrastructure and Drudgery reduction (Component-3)				10,393,228.00
4	Component-4	Programme Management		
		Sub- Component 4.1	Project Management Unit (PMU)	8,480,233.00
		Sub- Component 4.2	Micro-Project Agency Unit	28,287,634.00
		Sub- Component 4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation and KM	111,674.00
Sub-Total of Programme Management (Component-4)				36,879,541.00
Total (Component 1+2+3+4)				239,933,059.00

Financial Progress

SI No.	Component	Sub-Component	Name of the Programme Component	Total Expenditure till 20th December, 2018 (in Rs.)
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		Sub-Component 1.1	Community Institutions Development	51,803,167.00
		Sub- Component 1.2	Strengthening SHGs and Rural Finance	-
Sub-Total of Community Empowerment (Component-1)				51,803,167.00
2	Component-2	Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Improvement		
		Sub- Component 2.1	Natural Resource Management	85,352,045.00
		Sub- Component 2.2	Food and Nutrition Security	19,930,385.00
		Sub- Component 2.3	Livelihoods Improvement	35,574,693.00
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		Sub- Component 4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation and KM	111,674.00
Sub-Total of Programme Management (Component-4)				36,879,541.00
Total (Component 1+2+3+4)				239,933,059.00

EPA ACTIVITIES



Drinking Water supply Nandigoan, DKDA, Chatikona, Rayagada



Drinking Water supply Nandigoan, DKDA, Chatikona, Rayagada



Installation of solar lights at Lakhari village with help of District Administration under SDA, Chandragiri



Road at Uperchampe, JDA, Gonasika

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



Maize cultivation at CBDA, Nuapada



Lemon Grass plantation at Samaidihi, LDA, Moroda



Line transplanting of Paddy at Nuaguda village under Parivartan, DDA, K. Gumma



Vegetable Cultivation at Kansur, DKDA, Parsali

HORTICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



Papaya & drumstick seedlings distribution at Purungumma and Mudulipada village for kitchen garden



Pine apple marketing MPA, DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada



Nursery preparation for backyard plantation SDA, Chandragiri

LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES



Vaccination of small ruminants, DDA, Kudumulguma



Vaccination by L.I., TDA, Tumba



After 2 months Banaraj Chicken at Raikalaposh village under PBDA, Khuntagaon



Traditional brooding at poultry farming (Broiler), DKDA, Parsali

CAPACITY BUILDING



District level workshop, JDA, Gonasika



Mass Awareness campaign, Asurpada, DKDA, Chatikona



MGNREGS Training , CBDA, Sunabeda



FGD on Livelihood Planning , DDA, Kudumulguma

PROMOTION OF MICRO ENTERPRISES



Ragi Biscuits preparation, DDA, Kudumulguma



Mushroom Cultivation at Kalajhari, LDA, Morada



Sanitary Napkin production unit, Phuljhari, PBDA, Khuntagaon

TOUR OF OFFICIALS



Visit of SDA, Chandragiri by Commissioner-cum-Secretary



Sub collector Bonai innagurated Napkin Selling point at Lahunipara facilitate by SOURABHA, PBDA, OPELIP



Collector Rayagada Inaugurated District Level Painting Competition



Visit of PD, OPELIP to Puttasing, Rayagada

ODISHA TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION LTD

Background:

Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) is a State level Apex Cooperative operational under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha since 1964. This Apex Cooperative was established with an objective 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.

Aims & Objectives:

The broad objectives of TDCCOL are as below:

- 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 Middlemen.

- 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.

Authorized Share Capital & Paid up Share Capital of TDCCOL:

The authorized share capital of TDCCOL is Rs.50 Crores and Paid up share capital is Rs.32.84 Crores as on 31-03-2018.

Target & Achievement of TDCCOL during 2018-19:

1. Procurement of ragi in the Kharif Marketing Season 2018-19:

The Govt of Odisha has decided procurement of surplus Ragi through TDCCOL during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2018-19 under Odisha Millet Mission issued by the Govt. TDCCOL will procure Ragi through the Societies (PACS/LAMPCS) identified in different Ragi procurement districts.

Procurement details of Ragi till December 2018				
Name of the District	Number of Soceities	Total Number of Purchase Centres	Quantity Procured	No. of Farmers
Gajapati	4	4	58.7	84
Kalahandi	11	11	28.2	23
Kandhamal	12	13	1.96	6
Koraput	18	31	8.59	9
Malkangiri	4	4	3.3	3
Nuapada	23	8	74.71	126
Rayagada	10	11	108.58	72
Sundergarh	4	4	42.88	46
TOTAL	86	86	326.92	369

2. Procurement operation of oil seeds and pulses in Odisha on behalf of Nafed under PSS during Kharif 2018-19 seasons

TDCCOL is declared as State Level Supporter (S.LS) for procurement of Oilseeds and Pulses on behalf of NAFED under PSS in Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir & Keonjhar districts during Kharif 2018-19 season. As per data received from the Branch office of TDCCOL, in Keonjhar there is no potential so TDCCOL will be procuring in only 3 no. of following districts:

1. Kalahandi
2. Mayurbhanj
3. Bolangir

The following are the details of the PACS participating in each district:

SI	Name of the District	Number of PACS interested to participate in procurement
1	Kalahandi	13
2	Mayurbhanj	3
3	Bolangir	7

The details are the tentative potential of crops:

SI	Name of the District	Name of the items	Quantity in qtl
1	Kalahandi	Mung	4000
		Biri	18700
		Arhar	94900
		Groundnut	5900
2	Mayurbhanj	Mung	516
		Biri	1090
		Arhar	1967
3	Bolangir	Mung	580
		Biri	20
		Groundnut	30

3. Implementation of MSP Scheme on MFP:

Centrally sponsored scheme "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 10 commodities is being implemented by TDCCOL as State Procurement Agency for Odisha since 2014. The highlights of procurement of MFP items under the scheme are as below:



- 7 items namely Sal Seed, Seeded Tamarind, Myrabalon, Karanja Seed, Mahua Seed, Honey, Charseed etc. have been covered under the scheme.
- The scheme is being implemented through the primary level institutions such as SHG, VSS, VDC etc. as procuring agency of TDCCOL.
- More than 11,598 tribal families across the state have been benefited under the scheme.
- 100 Haats are being developed under the scheme to facilitate the tribal communities to dispose their stock at convenient manner and at remunerative price.
- Expenses for the above scheme are shared by Gol State Govt. at 75:25 ratio.

Progress of Procurement of MFP under MSP for the year 2017-18.

SI.No	MFP Product	2018 -19	
		Qty in MT	Value in Lakhs
1	Char Seeds	3.87	3.60

The procurement season has started from December and TDCCOL has submitted to MoTA for 19.00 Crores for the year 2018-19. In case of distress sale TDCCOL will procure the MFP items from the primary collectors.

4. Marketing of MFP not covered under MSP:

TDCCOL also facilitates the tribal communities for marketing of Minor Forest Produces, which are not covered under the MSP Scheme. The product

include Kalmegh, De-Seeded Harida, De-Seeded Bahada, Amla, De-Seeded Tamarind etc.

Commodities of worth Rs. 4.51 lakhs have been procured by TDCCOL.



5. Marketing Support for Surplus Agricultural Produces.

Under Surplus Agriculture Produces, TDCCOL facilitates disposal and procures surplus agricultural produces at grassroot level to ensure the tribal families are not deprived of the market price. Apart from marketing of SAP items, TDCCOL also augment support to the grassroot level institutes to process the stock and sale it at best remunerative price.

- a. Agricultural Produces worth 2.52 lakhs have been procured by TDCCOL during the financial year 2017-18.
- b. The stocks procured from the tribal communities are being sold through outlets of TDCCOL called “Tribal World Outlet”.



6. Paddy Procurement- Procurement Detail for KMS 2017-18

TDCCOL is also associated in Paddy procurement under the central pool scheme of Govt. of India as State Procuring Agency since 2006-07 and was operational in the tribal sub plan areas of the State. The highlights of Paddy Operation of TDCCOL are as below:

- Associated as State Procuring Agency along with OSCSC, MARKFED, NAFED under Central Pool Scheme of Gol.
- TDCCOL procures about 40000 MT CMR every year.
- During last KMS, TDCCOL had procured about 10000 MT CMR and fulfilled its 100% target allocated.
- Profit mobilized through Paddy operation is the major earning source of TDCCOL for its management.

7. Livelihoods Cluster Development.

Various livelihood clusters in the tribal sub plan areas of the state have been supported along with forward and back word linkage for marketing of produced items are best remunerative price. The cluster include- handicraft cluster, handloom cluster, tribal painting cluster, MFP clusters etc.

Under these initiatives, the primary groups associated with dokhra craft, paper mache, wood craft, horn craft, tribal jewellerys etc. have been supported. The outputs of these clusters are being sold through the exclusive outlets of TDCCOL with branding for better price. The clusters supported by TDCCOL are as below:

- Handloom cluster at Mayurbhanj.
- Wooden Craft cluster at Bhawanipatna.
- Soura Art cluster at Putasingh.
- Horn Craft at Paralakhemundi.
- Cluster on Lac items & jewellerys in Mayurbhanj.
- Handloom cluster at Koraput.

8. Exclusive Tribal World Outlets:

Outlets for promotion and sale of tribal TDCCOL is operating Tribal World Outlets. At present, TDCCOL is operating 10 outlets in the district head quarters namely Bhubaneswar, Puri, Baripada, Rayagada, Koraput & Nawarangpur. The highlights of the outlets are as below:

- 10 outlets are operation in the State.
- An exclusive outlet is at Airport, Bhubaneswar
- Recently TDCC is going to op en a new outlet at the international terminal.
- Average monthly sale in these outlets is more than 8 lakhs.

- Handicraft and handloom products are being sold with the brand name of “TRIBES Odisha” and the Minor Forest Produce & Agri produces are sold under “ADISHA” brand.



9. Processing Unit:

Following processing units, under TDCCOL has been established:

- Mustard & turmeric Processing Unit at Baliguda.
- Multipurpose Processing Unit is at Bhubaneswar.
- Honey Processing Unit & Bottle Sterilization Unit at HO.



10. Operational of Petroleum Outlet:

TDCCOL has partnered with BPCL & HPCL for establishment of Petroleum Outlet. For TDCCOL it has also proved to be a source of income. At present TDCCOL operates four Petroleum Outlets at Mohan, Chandragiri, Sundergarh & Parlakhemundi.

11. Participation in State Level Exhibitions:

TDCCOL participated in Annual Adivasi Mela and sold MFP, SAP items along with Handloom and Handicraft worth Rs.5.00 lakhs last year.



ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

Academy of Tribal Languages & Culture (ATLC) in ST & SC Development Department which was established by Government of Odisha, 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, the Academy has been working over the years, fulfilling the set objectives.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Academy are documentation of Tribal songs, drama, dance, musical performance and festivals etc. in video and audio format; bringing out books on tribal languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, art, music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc. Annually the Academy brings out its Journal 'BANAJA' and Magazine 'SARGIFUL', organize tribal language training programmes in TSP areas for enhancement of communication skills to the field functionaries and teachers. Academy also organizes exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars, workshops, creative writing in varied tribal languages, Multi Lingual Education and felicitates tribal talents. Academy also provides guidance and provides consultancy services to scholars, film makers, writers, NGOs and Govt. institutions having interest in tribal societies, languages and culture etc.

Academy organizes exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars, workshops on tribal cultural themes and issues, felicitates tribal creative talents, with citation and cash awards during the

annual Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar every year.

Besides, it manages a Tribal Art Gallery where Academy regularly organizes painting workshop by Tribal Artisans and rare photographs of culturally rich tribal communities, which attracts visitors and tourists across India and provides valuable guidance to the visitors. ATLC has taken initiative for revival & development of Tribal Art painting of Odisha by organizing training programme.

1. Tribal Language Training Programme for Sevashram and Ashram School Teachers of SSD Department:

The main objective 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 from mother tongue to State language.

The Academy has successfully organized three Language Training programmes in following language under 2018-19:

Language	District	Venue	Trainees
Saora	Gajapati	Ashram School, Anukundaguda	50
Saora	Rayagada	Govt. SSD High School, Bharsingh	50
Koya	Malkangiri	Ashram School, Pandripani	60



Teachers of Koya Language participating in group work during Language Training Programme in Malkangiri



Group Photo of Koya language teachers during Language Training Programme in Malkangiri

2. Development of Supplementary Readers Based on Chief Minister's Priority Development Programme.

Academy has already published Supplementary Readers in Koya, Munda, Sadri, Khadia, Saora, Oram, Kisan languages and Binjhal, Kandhan, Bhatra, Bhumij, Gondri, Kui, Kuvi, Juang are in press for publication as outlined in the Chief Minister's Priority Area Development Programme. The final manuscripts of Bhunjia, Didayi, Bonda, Santal, Gadaba, Banjara, Bhuian are developed and will be placed with press for printing after vetting by the resource persons of respective community members within June, 2019. It is found that, Odisha tribal languages are full of dialectical divergence, and it is also a major concern to prepare the authentic materials considering the fact, ATLC had developed graded Supplementary Readers as Govt. emphasizing for development of Supplementary Readers in tribal languages for early grade children under Multi Lingual Education (MLE) enhancement programme.

3. Development of Language Handbooks Based on Chief Minister's Priority Development Programme.

It is found that, Odisha tribal languages are full of dialectical divergence, and it is also a major concern to prepare the authentic materials

considering the fact, ATLC has developed Language Dictionary as Govt. emphasizing for development of Language Handbooks in tribal languages for early grade children under MLE Programme. On the basis of ideology, ATLC has developed in 17 Language Handbooks in Koya, Kui, Ho, Binjhal, Kondhan, Khadia, Munda, Bhumij, Saora, Kuvi, Desia, Koya, Oram, Kisan, Sadri and also preparing Language Dictionary on Didayi, Gondri, Gadaba, Banjara, Juang, Santali & Bhuinya languages outlined in the Chief Minister's Priority Area Development Programme.

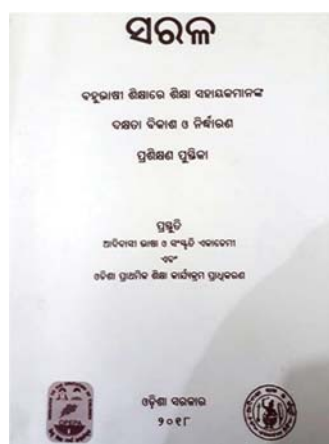
4. Sponsoring Cultural Troupes:

Promotion and dissemination of rich tribal cultural heritage is another main activity of ATLC. The Academy organizes cultural programme by sponsoring various cultural troupes from districts in order to make tribal dance more popular among the general people. At present, there is a growing demand to witness the rich tribal cultural life styles (performing art) among the urban people to meet their demand and to promote and disseminate the cultural heritage of tribal communities. Academy has taken initiatives for promotion of tribal dances. Accordingly, during 2018-19, Academy sponsored 49 dance troupes to the following Mahotsavs / Festivals across the State:

Sl. No	Name of Dance Troupes	Place of Performance	Date of Performance
1.	Konark Ashram School Dance	Konark Ashram School, Training Campus Organized	15.04.2018
2.	Bhumija Dance, Nilagiri	Chandaneswar	18.04.2018
3.	Dhaap Dance, Bolangir	Chandaneswar	08.05.2018
4.	Durua Dance, Koraput	SCSTRTI	
5.	Paraja Dance, Jeypore	Orali, Keonjhar	25.05.2018
6.	Dhemsas Dance, Jeypore	Orali, Keonjhar	25.05.2018
7.	Bhumija Dance	Orali, Keonjhar	25.05.2018
8.	Dhaap Dance, Bolangir	Orali, Keonjhar	26.05.2018
9.	Dhemsas Dance, Jeypore	Nichhuapada, Mayurbhanj	12.06.2018

10.	Dantha Dance, Santali	Utkal Mandap	24.06.2018
11.	Ghumura Dance	Utkal Mandap	24.06.2018
12.	Chhau Dance, LDA, Koraput	Utkal Mandap	24.06.2018
13.	Durua Dance, Jeypore	Utkal Mandap	24.06.2018
14.	Dhemsas Dance, Koraput	World Indigenous Day	09.08.2018
15.	Paraja Dance, Rayagada	World Indigenous Day	09.08.2018
16.	Kalasi Dance, Mayurbhanj	World Indigenous Day	09.08.2018
17.	Ghumura Dance, Mayurbhanj	World Indigenous Day	09.08.2018
18.	Ghumura Dance, M. Rampur	Saa Parichaya	28.09.2018
19.	Dongria Kondh Dance, Parsali	Saa Parichaya	28.09.2018
20.	Bhumija Dance, Nilagiri	Saa Parichaya	28.09.2018
21.	Juang Dance, Gonasika	Saa Parichaya	28.09.2018
22.	Koya Dance, Malkangiri	Saa Parichaya	28.09.2018
23.	Bhumija Dance	Kalinga Youth Club, Jatani	
24.	Konark A/S, Konark	Kalinga Youth Club, Jatani	
25.	Bhottada Dance, Nawarangpur	SCSTRTI	11.11.2018
26.	Paraja Dance, Jeypore	SCSTRTI	11.11.2018
27.	Dharua Dance, Jeypore	SCSTRTI	11.11.2018
28.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S	SCSTRTI	11.11.2018
29.	Ghumura Dance, M. Rampur	Omm Prakash Organization	27.11.2018
30.	Ghumura Dance, M. Rampur	Balijatra, Bharpur, Cuttack	27.11.2018
31.	Konark A/S, Konark	Gitanjali Foundation	29.11.2018
32.	Santal Dance, Nichhuapada	Junagarh, Kalahandi	09.12.2018
33.	Ghumura Dance, M. Rampur	L. V. Prasad Eye Hospital	16.01.2019
34.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S	L. V. Prasad Eye Hospital	16.01.2019
35.	Mandei Dance, Nawargpur	Sabari Cultural Society IRC Village	20.01.2019
36.	Banjara Dance	Adivasi Mela -2019	27.01.2019
37.	Ghumura Dance, M. Rampur	Adivasi Mela -2019	31.01.2019
38.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S	Adivasi Mela -2019	03.02.2019
39.	Culture Of Odisha, Haripur A/S	Adivasi Mela -2019	04.02.2019
40.	Radha Krishna Rasa, Kuchinda	Adivasi Mela -2019	05.02.2019
41.	Bhumij Tribal Dance, Nilagiri	Adivasi Mela -2019	06.02.2019
42.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S	Jasuapur Mohatsav, Baliana, Khorda	09.02.2019
43.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S	Nirman Educational Trust	15.02.2019
44.	Bhumij Tribal Dance, Nilagiri	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	13.02.2019
45.	Gotipua Dance, Konark A/S,	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	13.02.2019
46.	Chhau Dance, Baripada	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	14.02.2019
47.	Ghumura Dance, Ramkrishna Ashram, M. Rampur	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	15.02.2019
48.	Santali Dance	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	16.02.2019
49.	Kalasi Dance, ITDA, Rairangpur.	Talasari Belabhum Mahatsav, Balesore	17.02.2019

As a result, ATLC has developed and printed a Training Module, 'SARAL' for Capacity Building

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ATLC also provides for promotion of tribal cultural heritage by facilitating workshops over the years. During this period, a workshop was conducted for Tribal Artisans on tribal painting. 55 students have participated in the said workshop.



Students busy in learning to produce different decorative items on Paper Mache



Certificate distributed among the participants

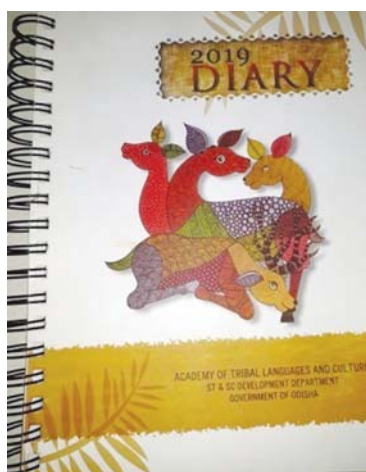


9. MANAGEMENT OF TRIBAL MUSEUM AND GALLERY:

In order to proper disseminate the artifacts of Tribal Museum and interfacing with tourist, visitors. Academy extended support for providing guide and management of Tribal Museum and Gallery.

10. PUBLICATION OF DIARY 2019

Every year academy published 13 paged Wall Calendar, based on Tribes of Odisha to popularize the rich varieties of India's Tribes. Instead of Calendar, in 2018-19, Academy has published Diary in 2019.



11. Publication of "SARGIFUL" & "BANAJA" 2019 Magazine :

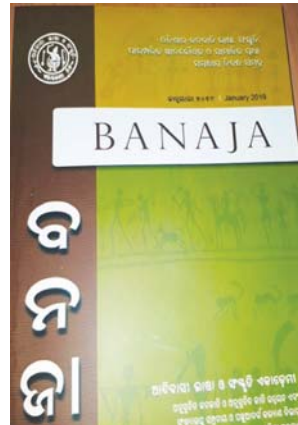
Academy used to publish its Annual Souvenir "BANAJA" every year by inviting Aarticles from eminent academicians, intellectuals and promising scholars on tribal languages and culture. Accordingly, Academy has received 28 articles, out of which 26 articles (11 in Odia and 15 in English) published in "BANAJA 2019".



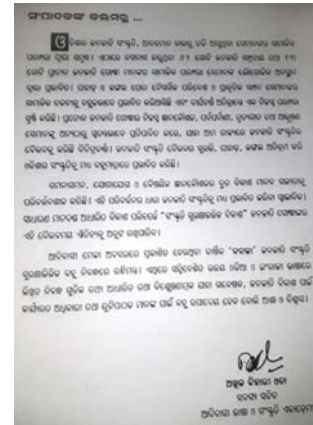
SARGIFUL Magazine published during State Students' Festival: SARGIFUL, 2018



The same has released during valedictory function of Adivasi Mela -2019 on 09th February, 2019 by the Hon'ble Minister of ST & SC Dev., Minorities, & Backward Classes welfare, Govt. of Odisha. Besides "BANAJA", Academy has also published a Student's Magazine "SARGIFUL" in multicoloured which was released during the State Level Students' Festival: SARGIFUL, 2018.



BANAJA Magazine published during Adivasi Mela- 2019



12. Research Project: Evaluation Study on Multi Lingual Education Intervention in SSD Schools of Odisha:

Academy of Tribal languages and Culture (ATLC) initiates the project through bidding process inviting applications from individual / Organisation. The research design, data collection formats developed and finalised for various stakeholders. The names of block as well as the names of district identified by the research team of ATLC based on density of multi lingual population. During this period, another research work is facilitated by ATLC on "Evaluation Study

of MLE interventions of SSD Schools of Odisha". The detailed report completed and emphasized on Multi Lingual Education intervention, role of ATLC in language promotion enhancement programme, development of Supplementary Readers and language Dictionary Handbooks, field visit report, data collection, collation, compilation, data analysis with recommendation on further intervention has been reflected in the report. In this report, the data collected from different stakeholders - students from different tribal communities, trained Teachers, Head Masters, SMC chairperson, Tribal leaders, District Inspector of Schools, District Welfare Officers.



Students from different Tribal communities read out from books to collect the data on acquisition and reading skill.



Team members along with Tribal Domain Expert, Research officers are busy in de sharing experiences and exercise on data collection and collation process for the evaluation study in Bhubaneswar.



13. Research Project: "Folklores of Kondh Tribes of Odisha"

During this period, research project was initiated through tender process and the notable agency selected to do the same. The main focus on this research is on livelihood, economic settlement, social life, aesthetic life as well as the folktales, folklores and folk songs of Desia and Kutia Kondhs. After data collection, ATLC has developed the manuscript and in editing stage. After editing ATLC will publish the same in a book format.



14. State Level Events:

Organization of State Level Students' Festival: SARGIFUL, 2018

The Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC) on behalf of ST & SC Development, Department of Govt. of Odisha has organized the State Level Students' Festival: SARGIFUL, 2018 from 19th to 21st December, 2018. The State level event was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 19th December, 2018 at 11.00 am, where Hon'ble Minister ST & SC, Sri. Ramesh Chandra Majhi graced the occasion as Guest of Honour. A total number of 925 students along with 142 teachers from different schools of ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated actively in the programme. A total number of 925 students & 142 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated.

State Level Students' Festival: Sargiful, 2018, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents and support in enhancing the holistic development through different activities, such as interaction with peer groups and learning through workshops and to get opportunity in participating various competitions for their grooming.



Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated State Level Science Exhibition during 'SARGIFUL, 2018'.



Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated State Level Students' Festival 'SARGIFUL, 2018'.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha as well as Hon'ble Minister delivering speeches during 'SARGIFUL, 2018'



Commission -cum- Secretary delivered welcome address & Director , SCSTRTI- cum - Special Secretary & Member Secretary, ATLC delivered valedictory speech during 'SARGIFUL, 2018'



Hon'ble Chief Minister felicitated to Meritorious Students during 'SARGIFUL, 2018'

SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students studying in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their skill development through learning by doing, interaction with other students and learning through workshops. The theme of the festival this year was "Go Green". 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 Development Department, workshops on subjects like magic, creative dance, odissi dance, creative writing, tribal painting in earthen pots and glass,

math games, terracotta jewelry, paper mache, science games, photography, child reporting, self-defence skill, instrumental music, best of waste, puppetry, life skills skit, screen printing, 3D street art, wall painting, theatre etc. In the forenoon session followed by competitions in debate, elocution, science quiz, math quiz, general quiz, painting, solo dance, solo song, mono act, instrumental music, creative writing, debate, volleyball along with Science Exhibition in the afternoon session and cultural group shows comprising dance, song, music and drama in the evening session were successfully organized.



Students busy in math games & wall painting workshop during Sargiful, 2018



Students busy in tribal glass painting & terracotta jewelry workshop during Sargiful, 2018.



Students busy in tribal glass painting & terracotta jewelry workshop during Sargiful, 2018.



Students busy in Photography & 3D Street Art workshop during Sargiful, 2018





Students busy in screen printing & lamp shade workshop during Sargiful, 2018



Students enjoy in Odissi dance & Instrumental music workshop during Sargiful, 2018



Students busy in Theatre & Self Defence Training Programme during Sargiful, 2018



Students busy in Best of Waste & Science Games Workshop during Sargiful, 2018





Students busy in Creative Writing & Creative Dance Workshop during Sargiful, 2018



Students busy in Quiz Show & Science Exhibition Workshop during Sargiful, 2018



Students perform in cultural programme during Sargiful, 2018



Volley Ball winner teams receive their Prize from Member Secretary, ATLC during Sargiful- 2018

15. Collaboration with SCSTRTI in National Tribal Craft Mela, 2018

In Collaboration with SCSTRTI, ATLC has participated in the National Tribal Craft Mela held from 24th to 30th November, 2018 at SCSTRTI Campus by sponsoring Artisans & Craft Person actively participated. This year, artisans from 8 States have participated to exhibit their products for sale. ATLC also exhibited the products from Paper Mache, which was prepared by tribal artisans in this National fair.



Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the National Tribal Crafts Mela, 2018



Hon'ble Chief Minister published the set of books during National Tribal Crafts Mela, 2018



16. ORGANIZATION OF ANNUAL ADIVASI MELA- 2019:

The State Level Annual Adivasi Exhibition (Adivasi Mela), the ethnically vibrant cultural festival will be organized by the ST & SC Development Department from 26th January to 9th February, 2019. The Mela was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 26th January 2019. ATLC being the Nodal Office plays a co-ordination role for its Organization. This year, The "Adivasi Mela 2019" was organized in IDCO Exhibition Ground, Unit -III in Bhubaneswar.

This Adivasi exhibition showcased the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad

form which reflected in their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house patterns of different tribal people with their material culture in their proto type model decorated the ground and make the visitors confuse in choosing the facts from fiction. This Mela also provided a platform to the tribal communities to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities.

As a Nodal Agency, ATLC looking this affairs for successful organization of Adivasi Mela and Cultural Programmes from 26th January, 2019 to 9th February, 2019.



Main gate & stage of Adivasi Mela, 2019



Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated "Adivasi Mela- 2019".



Hon'ble Chief Minister Grace the occasion as keynote speaker & Hon'ble Minister at the dais for guest speaker during "Adivasi Mela- 2019".



Commission -cum- Secretary delivered welcome address & Director - cum - Special Secretary (SCSTRTI) and Member Secretary (ATLC) delivered valedictory speech during "Adivasi Mela- 2019".

The Adivasi Exhibition showcases the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form - which is reflected from their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their proto type model adorns

the ground, making the visitors confused choosing the fact from fiction.

The entire ground hired for Exhibition has divided into seven segments for systematic organisation with wide passage inside the ground for free movement of visitors.

Special Features of Adivasi Mela-2019	
ADIVASI HAATA	Sale of tribal products by Tribal SHG members of ITDA & Micro Projects
ADIVASI GAON	Model of Tribal village comprising of traditional tribal houses
ADIVASI SHG	Display and sale of MFPs and other household as well as food products by Tribal SHG.
GOVT. STALLS	Informative display of Programmes and Schemes
ADIVASI FOOD COURT	Sale of tribal food item
TRIBAL ART AND CRAFT	Display of Tribal Art & craft
TRIBAL CULTURAL SHOWS	Showcasing of Ethnic Dances and Songs

ADIVASI HAATA -

A common outlet for sale of indigenous tribal products of women SHGs of ITDAs & Micro Projects. In this segment, a tribal haata complex had erected with 34 “Pindies”, where women SHGs of ITDAs & Micro Projects used to sell the indigenous tribal products.



ADIVASI GAON - In this segment 21 ITDAs and 3 Micro Projects had erected 24 nos. of house pattern with households, materials, cultural landmark arts and artifacts of their respective tribes.



ADIVASI SHG - In this segment NGOs / Supported SHGs / Supported by Govt. Agencies have set up their stalls to sell different kinds of tribal as well as forest products.



GOVERNMENT STALLS - In this segment different Deptts / Heads of Deptts. / Govt. Undertakings/ I & PR Deptt. H & FW Deptt., W & C. D. Deptt., Directorate of Horticulture, SERIFED, Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam, TDCC, OSFDC, Bamboo Mission Tourism Deptt. etc. has set up their stalls to showcase their activities for relating tribal communities.



ADIVASI FOOD PLAZA - In order to provide an opportunity to the visitors to have a taste of traditional tribal foods a separate segment named “Tribal Food Court” was earmarked in the Mela. Tribal foods like Mudhi Mansa, Khajuri Pitha, Chana Masala, Kating Bada, Herbal juice, Millet food items etc. were very much appreciated by the visitors. Besides OTDC, Millet Mission, OMFED also Participated in the Adivasi mela Food court segment.



TRIBAL ART AND CRAFT:

This segment has been earmarked for live demonstration-cum-sale of Tribal Art & Craft with an objective to provide marketing support to the tribal artists as well as Art & Artefacts of Tribal for demonstrations.



TRIBAL CULTURAL SHOWS:

In this segment there will be spectacular Tribal / Folk Dance, Music & Drama in the main Pandal and continuous tribal music performance at mini stage. Colourful tribal dances like Ghumura, Gond, Paraja, Oram, Gadaba, Koya, Saunti, Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Desia Kondh, Bhumija, Mankirdia, Chuktia Bhunjia, Kisan, Bhuiyan, Kathi Nacha etc. are being performed by the best tribal troupes of the stage on different evening during the Mela entertaining thousands of visitors. Besides, and exclusive Bhajan programme will be organized on 30th January and social drama show on 4th February by ST&SC Development Department Cultural Association.



COLLABORATION IN NATIONAL TRIBAL DANCE FESTIVAL:

Every Year SCSTRTI Organized National Tribal Dance Festival by inviting Tribal Dances from different States. This year SCSTRTI invited Tribal Dances from Nine States i.e. Andhra Pradesh

(Komu Koya), Maharastra (Mahadev Koli), Gujarat (Rathua Dance), Sikkim (Bhutia Dance), Jharkhand (Oraon Dance), Chhattisgarh (Muria Dance), Himachal Pradesh etc. ATLC participated in the said National Tribal Dance Festival by Sponsoring Tribal Dances from 30.01.2019 to 01.02.2019 during Adivasi Mela 2019.



16. Capacity Building- cum- Assessment for District Resource Groups

OPEPA also requested to ATLC to develop a detailed Training Manual in 21 tribal languages as well as to facilitate Training of Trainers' (TOT) cum Assessment in MLE Interventions to train up as District Resource Groups based on tribal languages. A detailed list of Trainers have prepared and planned for 3 batches training programme. The 3 batches of said TOT DRG will facilitate training programme in respective districts.

The 2 batches of Orientation Training of Teachers' (TOT) Programme for the Capacity Building-cum-

Assessment of Sikhshya Sahayaks on Multi Lingual Education planned by ATLC in April, 2018. The first batch of TOT was started on 19th April, 2018 and concluded on 25th April, 2018.

The second batch was conducted from 26th April, 2018 to 2nd May, 2018. The training programme has been organized at Training Hall, Adivasi Exhibition Ground in Bhubaneswar. To facilitate the concept of language and its universalisation and focus on Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills in dealing with students of Class I-II and language shifting from one to another. Some reflections-



State Resource Persons of SSD as well as SSD Department have facilitated the training programmes.



facilitated the said programme as Resource Persons. Dr. Paramananda Patel, Language Expert, ATLC had inaugurated the programme in Konark.

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Training Programme on Facilitating Multi Lingual Education to Improve Language Communication and Classroom Transaction in SSD Schools

Venue: Johann School, Bombarly, Part I
Dated: 6 April 2018 to 6 April 2018

2nd UNICEF Partnership Initiative

There were 4 batches of training programme on MLE Intervention to improve language communication and classroom transaction in SSD schools and conducted in different venues during this period. The first batch was organized in Ashram School, Konark, Puri from 4th-6th April, 2018, where 50 Assistant teachers from Gajapati district have attended the three days training programme. Sri Dwiti Chandra Sahu from Rayagada and Sri Bhubaneswar Patel from Sundargarh have

Training of Teachers' on Multi Lingual Education Intervention in SSD Schools in Ashram School, Konark in Puri

The second batch was organized in Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar from 7th to 9th April, 2018, where 50 Assistant teachers from Rayagada district have attended the three days' training programme. Sri Firoz Khan Chinchani

from Gajapati and Sri Gobinda Chandra Dash from Koraput have facilitated the said programme as Resource Persons. Sri. J. R. Mohapatra, OSD-cum-Assistant Director, (Agril.) had inaugurated the programme in Bhubaneswar. Some reflections



State Resource Persons of SSD as well as SSD Department have facilitated the training programmes.



Teachers are involved in the training process along with Resource Persons

The third batch was organized in Ashram School, Lahanda, Sundargarh from 11th-13th April, 2018, where 50 Assistant teachers from Sundargarh district have attended the three days training programme. Sri Surya Narayan Panda from Koraput and Sri Sudhakar Kunar from Keonjhar have facilitated the said programme as Resource Persons. Dr. Paramananda Patel, Language Expert, ATLC had inaugurated the programme in Bhubaneswar. Assistant Teachers from Kalahandi, Deogarh, Ganjam and Sambalpur have actively participated during the training programme. Some reflections.



Language Expert shared the overview of tribal languages of Odisha



Language Experts and Resource Persons facilitated the training process on MLE



Teachers from Kalahandi, Deogarh, Ganjam and Sambalpur have actively participated during the training programme.

- **Supplementary Readers:** Developed Supplementary Readers in Binjhal and Kandhan languages to improve language communication and reading skills among children completed through series of workshops.

The pedagogic perspective for generic view of mother tongue based education has taken into its reflection in any tribal child learner at the footsteps of elementary education facing varied problem.

The gaps and challenges in reading skills among tribal students to understand and conceptualize the content of class specific text books is one of them. It is to be traced back to the peculiarities of the micro society of particular tribes and tribal people in general to live in a self contained world and vision with a distinct language communication to articulate about their world of language and culture. At the completion of first and second



(The Resource Persons in Kandhan and Binjhal languages busy in final form of graded materials in ATLC office supported by UNICEF)

workshops on developing Supplementary Readers in Kandhan and Binjhal languages, Resource personas have developed with corrections, added more stories and had submitted manuscript for DTP work. In the third workshop, Illustrators have stayed with Resource Persons to reflect the drawing and illustration as per need of the story books. In each language, 10-15 stories for Kandhan and Binjhal languages respectively were included in the Primers. The review of storybooks had done under the supervision of Dr. Patel for finalization the same and published by ATLC.

- **Capacity Building and Training of Functionaries on MLE Training Module**

To improve the language communication and classroom transaction among tribal students of early grades in schools, the Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC) under aegis of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha and UNICEF, Odisha have decided to facilitate series of residential training programmes of Teachers for Capacity building -cum- Assessment of Multi Lingual Education Shikshya Sahayaks/ Teachers in 21 tribal languages across the State.

Earlier, in partnership with OPEPA, ATLC had developed a detailed training module namely, SARAL on Multi Lingual Education implementation in schools across the State. So, to enhancement of capacity building is very much important for teachers/ Shikshya Sahayaks of both Departments (ST & SC Dev. and School & Mass Education). In the ongoing partnership in between ATLC and UNICEF, it was decided that capacity building- cum

assessment of Shikshya Sahayaks of the OPEPA/S & ME Dept. and newly appointed teachers in our Department will be trained in phases. OPEPA had appointed 3,385 Language teachers as MLE Shikshya Sahayaks in different districts. During first phase, 1500 teachers will be trained in 30 batches. The rest 2100 teachers will be trained in 2019-20 in 42 batches. As per planned, ATLC had prepared an activity calendar to train the teachers under ATLC-UNICEF partnership programme in phases. During this period, 14 batches of training programme has facilitated by ATLC started in Mayurbhanj district as there are 504 teachers in Santali Language. The Mayurbhanj district consists of 26 blocks, is the largest in Odisha, dominated by tribal communities of Santal, Ho/Munda, Kolha, Bathudi, Saunti and others.

During the month of September, 2018, the first batch of residential training programme started on 5th September, 2018, the auspicious day of Guru Dibas in Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda in Baripada, which was inaugurated by District Welfare Officer, Mayurbhanj, and Sri. Smrit Ranjan Samantray. 50 MLE Shikshya Sahayaks have attended very positively to enhance their core skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing) in language development, TLM preparation based on respective tribal culture and local resources. The seven days' training programme was concluded on 11th September, 2018 with the distribution of certificate of participation among teachers. The teachers expressed their gratitude after completion of training programme. Some photographs are as follows:



The First batch of Training Programme of Teachers' at Asanjoda



The Teachers are busy in Group work and Simulation in Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda in Mayurbhanj



State Resource Persons are busy in facilitating and one of the teacher presented the Group work



The 7 days' Training of Teachers' for the Capacity Building-cum- Assessment for MLE Shikshya Sahayaks concluded with distribution of Certificates among participants

The Second batch of training of teachers' for capacity building-cum-Assessment of MLE Shikshya Sahayaks in Santali Language teachers started on 17th September, 2018 in Govt. SSD Girls' High School in Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj district. Most of the teachers expressed their happiness and learnt the new techniques based on their culture, literature, folk songs and prepared teaching learning materials. The Pre and Post assessment session facilitated of each of the participant's for comparative qualitative learning tool for better

competency. In this programme, 50 teachers from Bahalda, Rairangpur, Kusumi, Tiring and Jamda blocks have participated and prepared various TLMs. The second training programme concluded on 23rd September'18 and teachers had enhanced their skills in dealing with tribal students in early grades. The training programme was facilitated by Sri Bhubnaeswar Patel, Sri Bijay Kumar Tudu and Sri. Bagay Hansdah had facilitated the training programme. The programme was conducted jointly by ATLC and UNICEF.



The Second Batch of Training of Teachers started in Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Rainrangpur in Mayurbhanj



Teachers in rendering Santali song and sharing experiences along with Certificate of Participation on concluding day with Head Mistress of the Girls' High School, Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj



As per continuation of Training programme on MLE implementation in SSD Schools, the third batch of residential training programme started on 24th September, 2018, in Govt. SSD Girls' High School,

Asanjoda in Baripada, which was inaugurated by Circle Inspector of Schools (SSD), Mayurbhanj zone, Sri. Chandrabhanu Mohapatra.



The third batch of residential training programme inaugurated by Circle Inspector of Schools (SSD), Mayurbhanj zone, on 24th September, 2018, in Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda in Baripada, Mayurbhanj



The third batch of residential training programme inaugurated by Circle Inspector of Schools (SSD), Mayurbhanj zone, on 24th September, 2018, in Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda in Baripada, Mayurbhanj





The Capacity building-cum-Assessment Programme in Koraput with State and District Resource Persons

During this period 14 batches training programme has been completed and trained 700 MLE Shikshya Sahayaks from Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Koraput Districts. In Koraput, 350 MLE SS have been trained in Gadaba, Bhumija, Paraja, Kui, Kuvi languages.

The detailed training programme schedule is given below:

Sl. No.	District	Venue	Dates	No. of Teachers Participated
01	Mayurbhanj	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda	5 th -11 th Sept' 18	50
02.	Mayurbhanj	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Rairanpur	17 th -23 rd Sept' 18	50
03.	Mayurbhanj	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda	24 th -30 th Sept' 18	50
04.	Mayurbhanj	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Asanjoda	3 rd -9 th Oct' 18	50
05.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	27 th Oct-2 nd Nov' 18	50
06.	Mayurbhanj	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, SS Nahandasole	19 th -25 th Nov' 18	50
07.	Keonjhar	Govt. SSD High School, Naranpur	27 th Nov-2 nd Dec' 18	50
08.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	8 th -14 th Nov' 18	50
09.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	15 th -21 st Nov' 18	50
10.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	29 th Nov-5 th Dec' 18	50
11.	Keonjhar	Govt. SSD High School, Naranpur	4 th -10 th Dec' 18	50
12.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	5 th -11 th Dec' 18	50
13.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	30 th Jan-5 th Feb' 19	50
14.	Koraput	The Regional Centre for Children	6 th -13 th Feb' 19	50

- Promotion of Creative Writing and Library Promotion on SSD Schools**

As per plan, 5 batches of workshops will be conducted on promotion of creative writing skills and reading skills for the selected schools of Koraput, Nabarangpur, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj districts with focus on Desia, Gondi and Juang languages. During the period, respective Education Ministers from each 25 SSD schools held at Govt. SSD High School, Hardali in Koraput district. 50 participants from 25 Sevashram/ Ashram/ High schools with Education

Ministers as well as guide teachers of the respective school participated in the said workshop. The main objective of facilitating the workshop is as follows:

1. Developing reading habits.
2. Creative Writing
3. Managing the library in the school.
4. Classification/cataloguing the books and creating learning corner for student.
5. Creating an environment before the students of early grade for developing reading habit.

6. How a journal / magazine developed.
7. Content classification.
8. Editing of writings. (What is editorial desk. why it is the mirror of magazine etc?)

a. Selection of Themes

- o Poetry writing,
- o Short story writing
- o Folklore collection/ presentation
- o Essay writing/ life history/ Biography

- o Reporting/geographic literature development.
- o Critical appreciation
- o Illustration /drawing
- o Binding/printing

At the end of three days workshop, Education Ministers from 25 schools has developed three books in Desia language with illustration done by them. The themes are- Mo Gaon, Mo Paribar, Mo Bidyalaya.



Education Minister shared his experience on Desia as link language to improve creative writing skill among students in Govt. SSD High School, Hardoli in Koraput



Education Officer, UNICEF, Odisha rendered her speech during Workshop on Creative Writing skill, while SRP is busy in facilitation the programme in Govt. SSD High School, Hardoli in Koraput



Workshop on Creative Writing skills and School Cabinet Ministers' held in districts

In 2018, School Cabinet workshops conducted in different districts with an aim of creating a child friendly ambience, where the elected CMs and the cabinet members of the concerned zones has shared and exchanged their ideas among them. As the School Cabinet programme has been successful in creating positive vibes among the students, the zonal workshop was designed to reflect the outcomes through promotion of child participation based on sharing of experiences, peer learning and interaction with CMs of other blocks. During this period, two zonal workshops had conducted in Ashram School, Bhakurguda

The zonal workshop was focused on RTE Act, child rights, protection, child friendly school, safety and security, helpline number/ hotline and the roles and responsibilities of Cabinet Ministers based on simulation, group work, Role Play etc. The ministers felt very happy and shared their changes brought in their respective schools in relation with School Cabinet Programme.



Zonal Workshop on School Cabinet Ministers' held in Ashram School, Bhakurguda



The third zonal workshop was attended by elected representatives of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak districts along with guide teachers completed with positive vibes with full attendance. The School cabinet members of Govt. SSD Girls' High School, SS Nahandasole in Mayurbhanj have welcomed the participants in tradition way of Odisha. The participants have

As planned, the fourth zonal workshop was attended by elected representatives of Sundargarh and Jharsuguda districts along with guide teachers completed with positive vibes with full attendance. The school cabinet members of Govt. SSD High School, Deokaranpur in Sundargarh district have welcomed the participants in tradition way of Odisha. The participants have involved in simulation, group work, individual presentation and the detailed process of school

cabinet programme. Some of the guide teachers did not aware of the programme in elaboration. The State Resource Persons Sri Saroj Kumar Mahapatra and Sri Sudhakar Kunar have shared the suggestive measures to solve the problem in the school premises.

- **First Workshop on Developing of Dialectical Dictionary in Saora Language**

ATLC has facilitated series of workshops in developing Language Handbooks and Supplementary Readers in different tribal languages with the support of UNICEF and SSD Department. But, for the first time, ATLC has explored the new ideas to develop the Dialectical Dictionary (not Tribal Dictionary) in any tribal language.

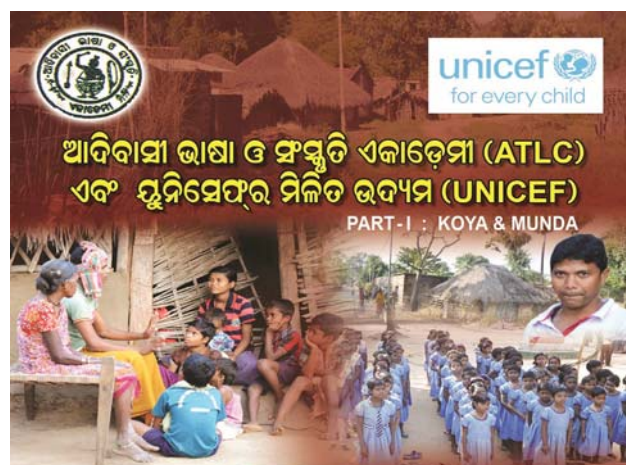
In this respect, the list of Language Expert in Saora language situated in different geographical situation has prepared by Dr. Paramananda Patel, Senior Tribal Domain Specialist, SLAU under, Planning & Convergence Department.

The first Workshop on developing Dialectical Dictionary in Saora Language had started from 2nd September, 2018 for ten days in Govt. SSD High School, Bharsingh in Rayagada... This is very unique workshop in the history of Tribal languages in Odisha as well as in India... The Language experts from regional dialectical variation from different blocks and districts of Gajapati and Rayagada in Saora language have contributed in shaping the structure of the said Dictionary including terminology, variation of tribal language based on geographical situation and its culture, history and linkage with phonetic, pronunciation and compilation of variation in one frame. The first workshop was concluded on 11th September, 2018. Presently, the framework of the Dialectical Dictionary has completed.

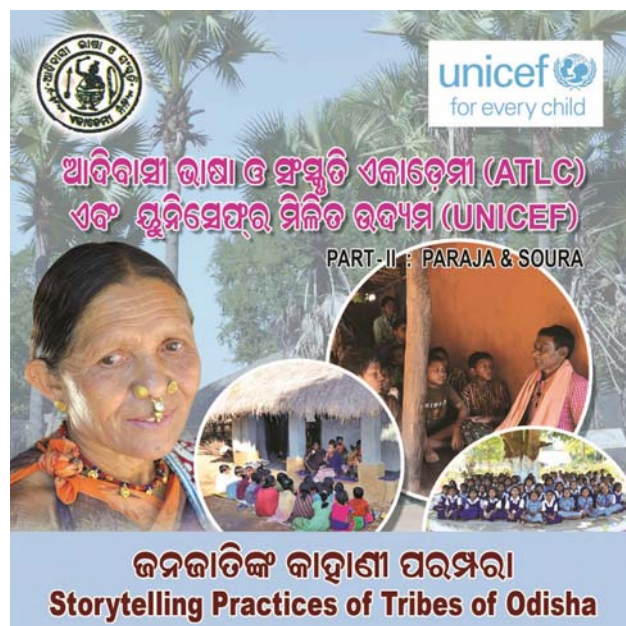
- **Development of Traditional Storytelling Practices through Video Documentation**

The traditional storytelling practices with authentic storytellers from different districts of Odisha have developed. Selection of storyteller

has been selected for each language. Four storytelling practices had been documented in a shape of DVD for distribution in schools in Saora, Munda, Paraja and Koya languages. The objective to enhance listening skill among students based on four basic skills in Multi Lingual Education. The development of audio-visual documentation on storytelling tools along with teachers role in making storytelling to attract the students of early grades in DVD format. During this period, two DVDs have been published for distribution in schools.



ଜନଜାତିଙ୍କ କାହାଣୀ ପରମ୍ପରା
Storytelling Practices of Tribes of Odisha



ଜନଜାତିଙ୍କ କାହାଣୀ ପରମ୍ପରା
Storytelling Practices of Tribes of Odisha

Storytelling practices in Koya, Munda, Paraja and Saora languages in DVD format

EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (EMRS)

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

- Total no of EMRS : 19
- District wise Location of EMRS:

Koraput	-	One
Nabarangapur	-	One
Rayagada	-	Two
Keonjhar	-	One
Mayurbhanj	-	Three
Kandhamal	-	One
Gajapati	-	One
Sundargarh	-	Four
Jajpur	-	One
Malkangiri	-	One
Nuapada	-	One
Sambalpur	-	One
Bolangir	-	One
- Total no of students : 5547
- Total no of Teachers : 260
- Teacher-Student Ratio : 1: 21
- Secondary School Certificate(10th)CBSE Examination Result:2017-2018

	2017	2018
No of Students appeared :	755	769
No of Students passed :	753	740
Percentage of pass :	99.74%	96.23%
- CHSE (12th) Examination Result : 2017

No of Students appeared :	671
No of Students passed :	648
Percentage of pass :	96.57%
- CBSE (12th) Examination Result : 2018

No of Students appeared :	707
No of Students passed :	264
Percentage of pass :	37.34%
- Total number of Educational Complexes-19
- Total number of PVTG Girls enrolled - 5327

ORIGIN OF EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS):

An initiative for educational development engender for “Establishment of Model Residential Schools introduced during 1997-98 to provide quality education for the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution, for setting up of 284 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States of the Country. Out of the sanctioned 284 schools in favour of 23 States as of now, 219 schools are operational. These Schools are to be operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a unique pattern of education and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education programs, these schools are affiliated to Board of Secondary Education, Odisha. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from class VI from the academic session 2012-13. These Model Residential Schools have been named as Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and have been planned on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

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
7.	Director, Teacher Education & State Council of Education Research & Training, Bhubaneswar.	Member

Establishment of EMRS in Odisha:

In Odisha as per the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, a registered society named the ‘Odisha Model Tribal Education Society’ has been established. The Secretary of the ST & SC Development Department is its chairman and the Director (ST & SC Dev.) is its 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 by following the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In its 19th years of functioning 19 EMRS have been established across the State covering total of 13 Districts. Among them Four EMRSs are in Sundargarh, three are in Mayurbhanj, two are in Rayagada District, one each in Keonjhar, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Jajpur, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Bolangir, and Sambalpur Districts.

8.	Member Secretary, ATLC, Bhubaneswar.	Member
9.	Director, SC ST RTI, Bhubaneswar.	Member
10.	Secretary, OMTES & Director, (ST)-cum-Spl. 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
15.	Director, RMSA	Member

SOURCES OF FUNDING TO EMRS

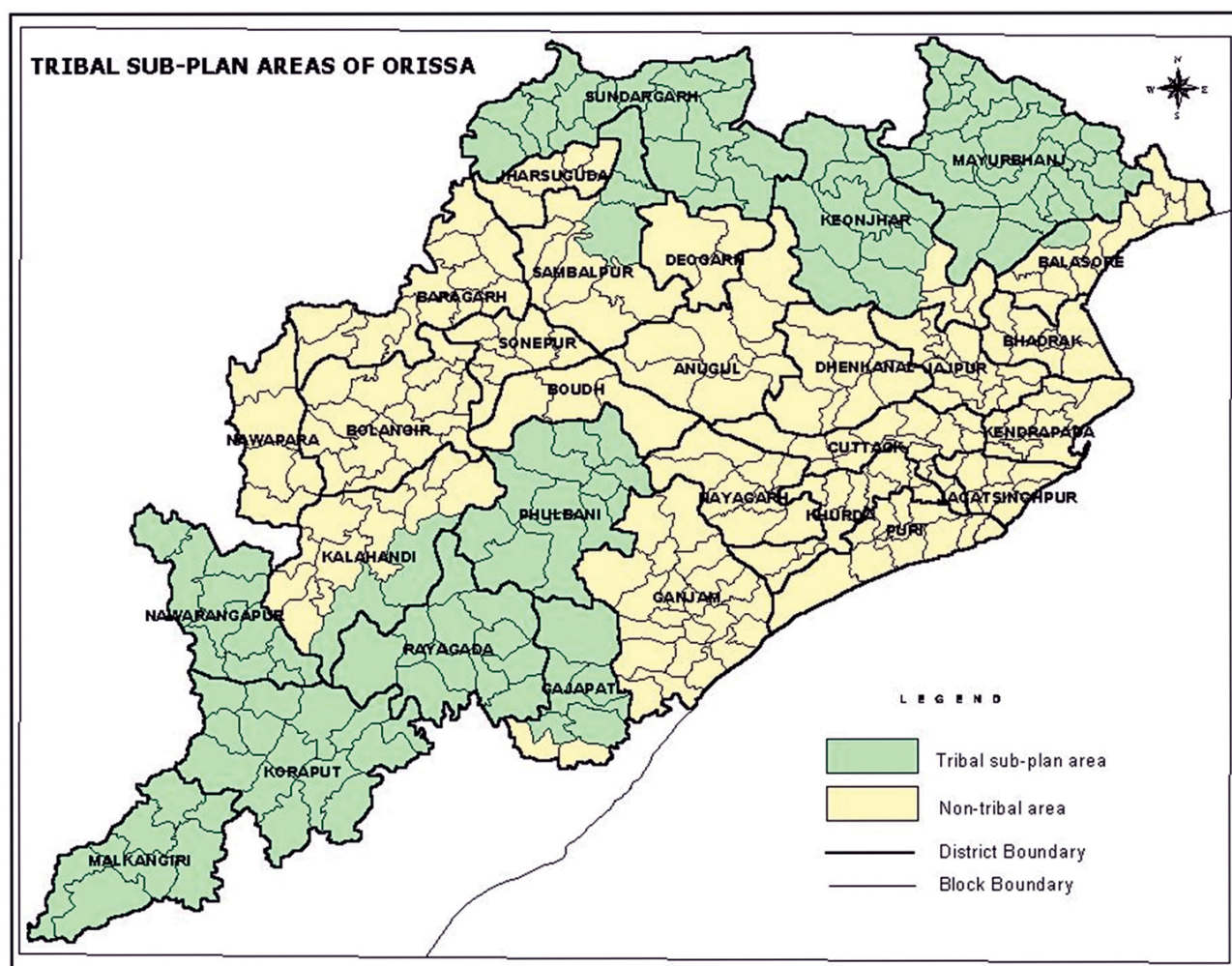
The Eklavya Model Tribal Residential Schools have been established in the State with grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India since 1997-98.

Sl.	Name and Address	Districts	ITDA	Year of Opening
<i>PHASE-I</i>				
1	EMRS, Pungar At. - Pungar Po. Kunduli, via: Similiguda, Dist: Koraput-764036	Koraput	Koraput	2000-01
2	EMRS, Dhanghera At./PO. Dhanghera, Via- B.C Pur, Dist: Mayurbhanj-757087	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	2000-01
3	EMRS, Bhawanipur AT- Bhawanipur PO. Kirei , Dist: Sundargarh-770073	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2000-01
4	EMRS, Siriguda AT.- Siriguda, PO- Halua, Via.- Sugar Factory, Dist: Rayagada-765002	Rayagada	Rayagada	2000-01

PHASE-II				
5	EMRS, Ranki AT/PO. Ranki, Via- Keonjhar Bazar, Dist: Keonjhar-758002	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	2001-02
6	EMRS, Chandragiri AT/ PO- Chandragiri, Dist: Gajapati-761017	Gajapati	Paralekhimundi	2001-02
7	EMRS, Mahasingi AT: Mahasingi, Po: Nuagaron, Via: Baliguda, Dist: Kandhamal	Kandhamal	Baliguda	2001-02
8	EMRS, Hirli EMRS At- Hirli, Po-Agnipur, Via- Nabarangpur, Dist: Nabarangpur-764059	Nabarangapur	Nabarangapur	2001-02
PHASE-III				
9	EMRS, Laing At. - Mandira Dam, Po. Laing Colony, Via- Kansbahal, Dist: Sundargarh-770034	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2002-03
10	EMRS, Lahunipada At/Po. Saradhapur, Via- Lahunipara- Dist-Sundargrh-770040	Sundargarh	Bonei	2002-03
PHASE-IV				
11	EMRS, Rampilo (Kalinga Nagar) At - Rampilo, Po- Ollala, Via- Danagadi, Dist: Jajpur	Jajpur	DWO Jajpur	2007-08
PHASE-V				
12	EMRS, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	
13	EMRS, Nuapada	Nuapada	DWO, Nuapada	2010-11
				2010-11
PHASE-VI				
14	EMRS, Bikrampur	Rayagada	Rayagada	2018-19
15	EMRS, Kuanrmunda	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2018-19
16	EMRS, Bangirposhi	Mayurbhanj	—	2018-19
17	EMRS, Karangia	Mayurbhanj	Karangia	2018-19
18	EMRS, Kuchinda	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	2018-19
19	EMRS, Dummerbahal	Bolangir	Bolangir	2018-19

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 provides 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 Eklavya 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 |

(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 & Nuapada), 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 Eklavya Model Residential Schools. Over a period of 15 years, Odisha State has got allocation of Rs.12542.37 lakh for setting of 13 Eklavya 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 19 EMRS in the State has been reflected as on 31.12.2018.

Statement of Receipt & Expenditure incurred as per OMTES (Cash Book) for the period from 2000-01 to 2018-19

ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY								
FINANCIAL POSITION								
Year	Opening Balance A	Amount Received B		A+B Total	Expenditure Incurred			Unspent 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	95,35,30,457
2014-15	95,35,30,457	26,83,28,744	-	1221859201	179954927	9,65,37,000	276491927	950239188
2015-16	950,239,188	214,200,000	250,000,000	1,414,439,188	186,377,973	-	186,377,973	1,228,061,215
2016-17	1,228,061,215	22,42,80,000	39,00,00,000	1,84,23,41,215	20,25,91,812	33,73,24,728	53,99,16,540	1,30,24,24,675
2017-2018	1,30,24,24,675	22,42,80,000	40,00,00,000	1,92,67,04,675	21,34,69,954	18,93,51,300	40,28,21,254	1,52,38,83,421
2018-2019 (till 31.12.18)	1,52,38,83,421	50,40,000	28,00,00,000	1,80,89,23,421	16,30,74,470	56,39,99,835	72,70,74,305	1,08,18,49,116



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 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 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 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 Particularly Vulnerable 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.
- v) 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 Elementary Level for ST Girl's

Apart from the management of 19 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 Particularly Vulnerable 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 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 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)	360
		ii.	Upper kusumita Low Literacy pocket	290
2	Rayagada	i.	D.K.D.A. Parsali	250
		ii.	D.K.D.A.Chatikona (Dongaria Kandha)	250
		iii.	L.S.D.A, Putasingh (Lanjia Saura)	350
3	Nuapada	i.	C.B.D.A, Salepada (Chuktia Bhunjia)	189
4	Mayurbhanj	i.	H.K.M.D.A. Jashipur,	206
		ii.	L.D.A. Morada, (Lodha)	325
5	Deogarh	i.	P.B.D.A. Rugudakudar, (Paudi bhuyan)	250
6	Angul	i.	P.B.D.A., Jamardihi, (Paudi bhuyan)	250
7	Kalahandi	i.	Banipanga, KKDA, Lanjigarh	285
8	Ganjam	i.	T.D.A, Thumba, (Saura)	250
9	Gajapati	i.	L.S.D.A, Serango,	339
		ii.	S.D.A. Baghamari	300
10	Malkangiri	i.	BDA, Mudulipada, (Bonda)	243
		ii.	D.D.A Kudumulguma, (Didayi)	250
		iii.	Badapada, Low Literacy Pocket	250
11	Sundargarh	i.	PBDA, Khuntagaon(Paudi bhuayan)	443
12	Kandhamal	i.	K.K.D.A. Belghar, (Kutia kandha)	247

Opening of Eight New EMRSs

19 EMRSs are now functioning under OMTES and the following 8 more new EMRS are coming up and process has been initiated to construct buildings.

Sl. No	ITDA	Name of EMRS	Name of District
1	Thuamulrampur	EMRS, Dhanarbhat	Kalahandi
2	Rairangpur	EMRS, Bhatachatra	Mayurbhanj
3	Phulbani	EMRS, Phiringia	Kandhamal
4	Champua	EMRS, Champua	Keonjhar
5	Jeypore	EMRS, Jeypore	Koraput
6	Tileibani	EMRS, Tileibani	Deogarh
7	—	EMRS, Kirmira	Jharsuguda
8	Nilagiri	EMRS, Nilagiri	Balasore

Affiliation of EMRS to CBSE:

13 EMRS have been accorded with recognition by CBSE

Sl. No.	Name and address of the School	CBSE Affiliation No.	School No.
1.	EMRS, At/PO-Ranki, Via-Old town, Dist.-Keonjhar, Odisha - 758002	1520001	53101
2.	EMRS, At/PO-Chandragiri, Tehsil-Mohana, Dist.-Gajapati, Odisha-761017	1520002	53102
3.	EMRS, At/PO-Hirli, PO-Agnipur, Dist.-Nabarangpur, Odisha-764059	1520003	53103
4.	EMRS, At/PO-Mandiara Dam, PO-Laing Colony, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770034	1520004	53104
5.	EMRS, Dhanghera, At/PO-Dhanghera, Via-B.C Pur, Dist.-Mayurbhanaj, Odisha-757087	1520005	53105
6.	EMRS, At/PO-Sardharpur, P.S-Lahunipara, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770040	1520006	53106
7.	EMRS, At-Pungar, P.O-Kunduli, Via-Semiliguda, Dist.-Korapur, Dist.-Odisha-764036	1520007	53107
8.	EMRS, At-Siriguda, P.O-Halua, Via-Sugar Factory, Dist.-Rayagada, Odisha-765002	1520008	53108
9.	EMRS, Nuapada, Khariar Road, Dist.-Nuapada, Odisha-766105	1520009	53109
10.	EMRS, Bhawanipur, P.O-Kirei, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770073	1520010	53110
11.	EMRS, At-Rampilo, P.O-Oilala, Via-Danagadi, Dist.-Jajpur, Odisha-755026	1520011	53111
12.	EMRS, Mahasingi, Kandhamal, Odisha-762103	1520012	53112
13.	EMRS, Malkangiri	1520013	26182

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, OMTES has launched an integrated medical coaching for class 10th pass outs. This will enhance the scope for such students to get admission in medical colleges who would serve the ST Community in particular and also would be the source of motivation for other students in upcoming years.

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 of 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.

School Cabinet in EMRS: -

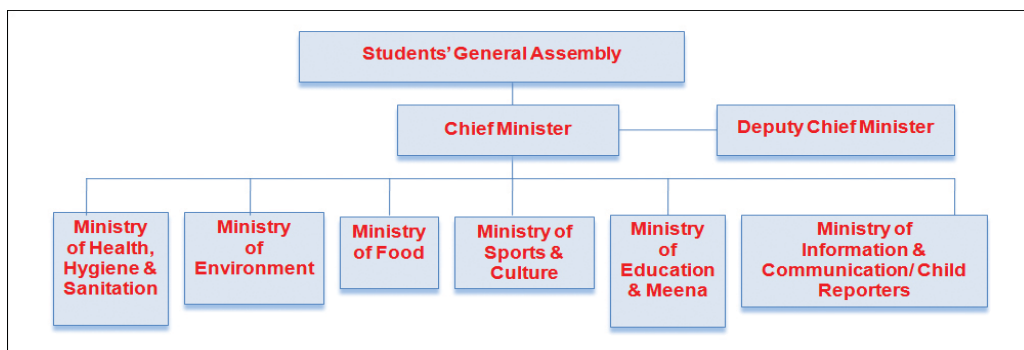
To promote the involvement of students, creating platform for their participation and enabling them to develop leadership skills, OMTES has introduced School Cabinet in all EMRS.

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.

Steam Based Cooking System in EMRS

Steam cooking has been adopted in 11 EMRSs. The steam boiler capacity is of 260 ltrs., rice vessel of 25 kgs., dal vessel of 100 ltrs., milk boiler, idly cooking have been provided to the schools.



House system in EMRS

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.

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh):

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)							
SL. No.	Name of the Education 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)	2010-11 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91	37.15	38.94
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21	29.19	38.94
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56	43.25	38.94
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev. Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33	46.12	38.94
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39	39.31	38.94
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91	38.53	38.94
7	Rangaparu	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00	36.99	38.94
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91	41.81	38.94
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	38.53	38.94
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77	45.95	38.94
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91	51.89	38.94
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52	38.23	38.94
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91	48.50	38.94
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	44.46	38.94
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	30.57	38.94
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10	48.92	38.94
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75	49.33	38.94
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	44.26	38.94
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	23.00	40.70	42.87	38.94
Total				4,37.00	8,15.52	7,95.86	7,39.86

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)												
SI No	Name of the Education Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2011-12 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2012-13 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2013-14 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2014-15 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)		2015-16 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2016-17 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2017-18 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2018-19 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Recurring	Non-Recurring				
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Jamardihi	Anugul	31.5	3.5	25.96	40.07	4.00	37.57	49.56	27.05	50
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	31.5	3.5	33.68	45.60	4.00	16.35	49.75	30.60	45
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency, Serango	Gajapati	31.5	3.5	17.53	51.31	4.00	28.97	37.75	22.27	30
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev. Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	31.5	3.5	25.91	40.89	4.00	13.37	63.19	19.36	30
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	31.5	3.5	15.89	40.45	4.00	0.00	59.94	28.90	30
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	31.5	3.5	11.14	40.63	4.00	21.82	47.05	31.62	40
7	Rangaparu	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	31.5	3.5	-	40.21	4.00	7.82	51.14	37.68	50
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	31.5	3.5	-	51.42	4.00	38.92	72.39	47.33	65
9	Badbel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	31.5	3.5	20.10	40.30	4.00	26.73	57.22	22.26	55
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	31.5	3.5	40.66	40.41	4.00	50.26	46.69	22.42	30
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	31.5	3.5	48.59	46.84	4.00	38.02	63.05	38.95	45
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	31.5	3.5	24.10	50.35	4.00	40.42	38.27	28.79	15
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	31.5	3.5	46.00	41.41	4.00	0.00	67.32	14.10	30
14	Arishakani	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	31.5	3.5	32.26	47.00	4.00	33.60	52.33	22.56	25
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	31.5	3.5	-	40.49	4.00	0.00	20.37	13.23	25
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	31.5	3.5	22.27	59.04	4.00	59.23	50.19	46.01	35
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	31.5	3.5	30.57	48.21	4.00	63.82	60.79	80.25	55
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	31.5	3.5	16.87	40.12	4.00	8.61	71.75	3.47	30
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	31.5	3.5	3.31	41.95	4.00	35.26	26.53	25.51	35
		Total		598.5	66.5	414.84	846.68	76.00	520.77	985.27	562.37	720

KALINGA 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 Eklavya Model Schools (in the name of Kalinga Model Residential School) in the State of Odisha. Quality education will be imparted in these schools with integration of modern teaching aids and activity based learning. All the schools will be established in

the TSP area and meritorious students of backward class (ST, SC and SEBC) will get the opportunity of the learning and the proportion of boys and girls will be 50:50. All these schools will be affiliated under CBSE with English as the medium of instruction. The location of such schools will be in the TSP blocks of the state i.e Nilagiri, Kuchinda, Champua, Jeypore, Gunupur, Umerkote, G.Udaygiri, Khajuripada, Korkonda, and Mohana.

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Odisha in ST & SC Dev., M & BCW Department have notified 210 original Castes / Communities along with 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 along with synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as OBC.

STATE PLAN

OBCFDCC Ltd Bhubaneswar

The Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation was established in 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 New Delhi:

During the year 2018-19 (up to December, 2018) no funds have been received from NBCFDC, New Delhi towards implementation of income generating scheme for OBC/SEBC 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 2018-19 (up to December, 2018) Rs. 1.02 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 2180.05 lakhs from OBC loanees.

3. Placement Linked Training Programme for OBC youths:

OBCFDCC is imparting Placement linked Training Programme to 600 Nos. of OBC youths (non-residential) out of the state Govt. funds in 30 districts. The training programme has been started from January, 2018 which is under progress. Its details are as such;

Training Programme conducted for OBC/SEBC 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	Jharsuguda	Academy of Computer Education, Sambalpur	Tally	20	4 months	4,57,380/-	80,000/-
2	Sambalpur		Beauty Care	20	3 Months	3,33,960/-	60,000/-
3	Bargarh	Kosal Infotech Pvt. Ltd, Bargarh	Hardware & Networking	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
4	Ganjam	Narla ITC, Kalahandi	DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
5	Kalahandi		Industrial Swing Machine Operator	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
6	Gajapati		Driving	20	3 months	3,33,960/-	60,000/-
7	Angul	Priyanka Institute of Vocational Training, Angul	DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
8	Boudh		Swing Machine Operator	20	3 Months	3,70,260/-	60,000/-
9	Khordha		DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
10	Cuttack	Centre for Career Development, Cuttack	Swing Machine Operator	20	3 Months	3,70,260/-	60,000/-
11	Puri		DTP	20	3 months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
12	Malkangiri	Santoshi Infotech Computer Centre, Nawarangpur	Swing Machine Operator	20	3 Months	3,70,260/-	60,000/-
13	Nawarangpur		Swing Machine Operator	20	3 Months	3,70,260/-	60,000/-
14	Rayagada		Driving	20	3 Months	3,33,960/-	60,000/-
15	Koraput		DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
16	Mayurbhanj	Simotics Computer Academy, Mayurbhanj	Tally	20	4 Months	4,57,380/-	80,000/-
17	Balasore	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology, Campus -II, Balasore	PVC Pipe Threading & Machine Operator	20	4 months	5,80,800/-	80,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Name of the training Centre	Trade	No. of trainees	Duration	Training Cost	Stipend
18	Nuapada	Sikshya Bharati Trust, Cuttack	Swing Machine Operator	20	3 Months	3,70,260/-	60,000/-
19	Keonjhar		Computer Hardware & Networking	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
20	Dhenkanal		Tally	20	4 Months	4,57,380/-	80,000/-
21	Kendrapara		DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
22	Nayagarh	Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	Driving	20	3 months	3,33,960/-	60,000/-
23	Sonepur		Computer Hardware & Networking	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
24	Bolangir		Computer Hardware & Networking	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
25	Kandhamal	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology, Cuttack	Garment Construction Training	20	3 Months	2,97,660/-	60,000/-
26	Sundargarh		DTP	20	3 Months	3,26,700/-	60,000/-
27	Deogarh		Computer Hardware & Networking	20	2 months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
28	Jagatsinghpur	Institute of Information Studies, BBSR	Electrical Maintenance (Domestic)	20	2 Months	2,61,360/-	40,000/-
29	Jajpur		Beauty care	20	3 Months	3,33,960/-	60,000/-
30	Bhadrak		DTP	20	3 months	3,26,700/-	80,000/-
TOTAL				600		1,02,14,820/	17,40,000/

Construction of 100 nos. of 100 seated OBC/SEBC Hostel

Govt. have proposed for construction of 100 nos. of 100 seated Hostel for OBC/SEBC students at the unit cost @ 1.5 crores. The project period is to be completed within a span of 5 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2021-22. Budget Provision for an amount of Rs.29.99 crore has been made in Annual Budget and Rs.20.00 crore has been made in supplementary Budget for the year 2018-19.

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS:

The Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State since 2005-06 with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. During the year 2014-15, Rs.2369.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to 141085 no. of OBC/SEBC students. Similarly during 2015-16, Rs.3654.56 lakhs has been sanctioned for

disbursement to 163822 no. of OBC/SEBC students and during the year 2016-17 , Rs.3556.43 lakhs has been released to all DWOs for disbursement of Post-Matric Scholarship to 157982 nos. OBC/SEBC students. During 2017-18, 3364.99 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to 179794 no. of OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2018-19 there is a budget provision of Rs6159.13 lakh and target to provide Post-Matric Scholarship to 188554 nos. of OBC/SEBC students. During 2019-20 the provision is Rs. 3570.00 lakh.

Dr.AMBEDKAR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR EBCs:

The Scheme of Dr.Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBCs has been introduced from the year 2016-17. For the year 2016-17, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment ,Govt. of India have released Rs.2,05,000/- for disbursement of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship to EBC students. Due to non-availability of eligible applicants the Central Assistance has not been utilized. During 2017-18 Dr. Ambedkar Post Matric Scholarship was awarded to 97 nos. of EBC students.

There is a Budget Provision of Rs. 430.40 lakhs and target to provide this scholarship to 11740 nos. of EBC students during the year 2019-20.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC/SEBC STUDENTS:

Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC/SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 50:50 Share basis. During the year 2014-15, Rs.759.95 lakhs has been released for 1,01,565 OBC students. For the year 2015-16 no central assistance has been received but Rs.834.34 lakhs has been released for 87,434 OBC students of Class IX&X out of State Funds. For the year 2016-17 Rs.1000.44 lakhs has been released for disbursement of Pre-Matric scholarship to 100541 OBC students. During the year 2017-18, Rs.90740980/- has been released for the disbursement of Pre-Matric Scholarship to 91955 Nos. of OBC/SEBC students.

For the year 2018-19 there is a Budget Provision of Rs.1735.18 lakhs and target to provide Pre-Matric

Scholarship to 115679 nos. of OBC/SEBC students. During 2019-20 the provision is Rs. 1520.00 lakh.

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 for the Boys Hostel is in the ratio of 60:40 and for the Girls Hostel is in ratio 90:10. The year wise budget provision & expenditure position is as follows.

Year	Budget provision (Rs. in Lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4
2014-15	20.00	168.00	168.00
2015-16	Nil	Nil	-
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	280.00	Nil	-
2018-19	280.00	Nil	-
2019-20	280.00	Nil	Nil

STATUS OF OBC HOSTELS IN THE STATE 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	Completed
9	Panchayat College, Bargarh	2011-12	Completed
10	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	2014-15	Completed

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 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2014-15	33.41	32.26
2015-16	35.98	35.98
2016-17	34.67	33.76
2017-18	49.32	36.31
2018-19	49.67	23.46 (till date)

The Odisha State Commission for Backward classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.2004 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 Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of "Indira Sawhney and Others Vrs. Union of India and Others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria have been evolved for identification of socially and Educationally Backward Classes basing on which the Castes has been identified.

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 caste system, regarded to be low, undignified, unclean or stigmatized.

And/ or

Castes/ Classes who resides 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 or 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 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.

PROGRAMME FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES.

1. Construction of MPCC in the Minority Concentrated Areas :-

State Govt. have approved for Construction of 100 nos. of MPCCs (Multi Purpose Cultural-cum-Community Center) in the Minority Concentrated villages having 150 families within 4 years i.e. from 2016-17 to 2019-20 with a aim to providing better facilities for their social and cultural programmes. During 2016-17 Rs. 425.00 lakh, 2017-18 Rs. 637.50 lakh and during 2018-19 Rs. 399.69 lakh have been released to concerned DWOs towards construction 100 Nos. of MPCCs. Further, Rs. 237.81 lakh has been proposed in Annual Budget-2019-20 in completion of sanction of the project cost and completion of construction works, functionalization of MPCCs. 9(Nine) of MPCCs out of 2016-17 grant has been completed and rest are progress. Besides, proposals for construction of another 100 Nos. of MPCCs for the Minority community of the State have been submitted to Government for consideration.

2. Infrastructure and Educational Development of Minority Educational Institutions:-

The State Govt. has taken a decision to provide Financial Assistance to 100 nos. Minority Educational institutions for Development of infrastructure and Education of minority Students. Accordingly funds to the tune of Rs. 6.00 Crores have been released to concerned DWOs for construction of 100 nos. of Minority Educational Institutions. Five Nos.

of infrastructure development works have been completed and rest are progress.

3. Minority Hostel:-

The State Govt. have taken decision to construct 40 nos. of 100 seated Minority Hostel (30 Post Matric + 10 Pre matric) in Minority Concentrated Areas of the State @ Rs. 70.00 lakh for each hostel with a aim to providing residential facilities to Minority students to access and continue their education. An amount to the tune of Rs. 28.00 crores have been released for construction by end of the Year-2018-19. Due to hike in cost of materials, the unit cost has been raised to Rs. 1.50 crores in case of post matric hostels and to Rs. 80.00 lakh in case of pre-matric hostels by the executing agencies (PSUs). So, a additional project cost of Rs. 21.40 crore has been proposed in the Annual Budget Estimate-2019-20. 8(eight) Nos. of hostels are nearing to completion.

4. Multi layered programme for livelihood approach to Minority Communities: -

A multi layered programme has been launched by State Govt. In this connection different Departments have been requested to utilize 5% of allotment out of their Budget for Socio Economic development of Minority Communities.

5. Skill Development Training :-

The State Govt. have provided Rs. 20 lakhs during the year 2017-18 and Rs. 15.68 lakh has been released to OBCFDCC Ltd. for undertaking Skill Development

training of unemployed Minority Youths such as Desktop Publishing (DTP), Tally, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Film Extrusion Machine Operator (FEMO) etc. to enable them for their self employment. Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the BE-2019-20.

6. Scholarships for Minority Students -(100% Central Assistance) -

The State Government have processed online applications for Minority Scholarships for the current educational season as detailed below.

7. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a State Plan Scheme with 100% GoI funding. During 2018-19, 37,128 numbers of applications were received through online, after proper verification at Govt. level, 30842 numbers of applications are forwarded to MoMA, Govt. of India for release of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Minority students through DBT.

8. Post-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students:

This is a State Plan Scheme with 100% GoI funding. During 2018-19, 10,894 number of applications were received through online, After proper verification at Govt. level 9042 numbers of applications are forwarded to MoMA, Govt. of India for release of Post-Matric Scholarship to the Minority students through DBT.

9. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a State Plan Scheme With 100% GoI funding. During 2018-19, 5516 number of applications were received through online, after proper verification at Govt. level 4695 number of applications are forwarded to MoMA, Govt. of India for release of MCM Scholarship to the Minority students through DBT.

10. Construction Haj House: -

The State Govt. have approved for construction of State Haj house at Bhubaneswar. The estimated cost of the State Haj House is Rs.2,38,84,000/- and the total amount has been released to IDCO during

the year 2017-18 and the Haj House is nearing completion.

11. Minority population :

As per 2011 census Minority population is 2118641 (copy enclosed)

12. Multi Sector Development Programme (MsDP)

- MsDP scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced as per Sachar Committee recommendations, which was approved by GoI in 11th Five Year plan. It was launched in year 2008-09, that address the development deficits of Minority concentration areas by creating Socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities.
- Out of 90 minority districts, of the country where MsDP was launched, Gajapati district of Odisha was identified under MsDP.
- Under the programme 6 (six) nos. projects like (i) AWC 151 nos. (ii) ACR-11 nos. (iii) IAY-5740 nos. (iv) PHC-15 nos. (v) Toilets in primary schools - 64nos. and (vi) ITI-02 were approved against these projects an amount of Rs. 2714.93 lakhs has been received and UC to the tune of Rs. 2714.93 lakh has been submitted to MoMA, GoI. Besides construction of 02 nos ITIs of its at K.C.Pur of Gumma Block and Chandagiri of Mohana Block at a cost of Rs. 810.00 lakh was approved in the 32nd meeting of Empowered Committee of MOMA, GoI for establishment of the above. It is including two hostels one each for boys and girls but only Rs. 405.00 lakh i.e. 50% of the approved amount was released by MOMA, GoI during 2010-11. The balance 50% i.e. Rs.405.00 has been received against above 2 ITIs during 2015-16 and the work is in progress.

13. Restructured MsDP: (Now PMJVK)

During 12th Five Year Plan the restructured MsDP was implemented in the identified minority concentrated areas in 15 Blocks, now in 17 Blocks, one Municipality and one District Head-quarter covering 5 districts of Odisha. Those are Gumma, Nuagada, Mohana, R.

Udaygiri and Kasinagar of Gajapati District; Gunupur & Chandragiri of Rayagada District; Daringbadi & Kotagarh of Kandhamal District, Kuarmunda, Kutra, Rajgangpur, Nuagaon, Subdega, Gurundia, Balisankara and Badagaon of Sundargarh District and Bhadrak Municipality of Bhadrak District and District Head Quarter Gajapati. Further, during 12th plan period from 2012-13 to 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 620.625 lakhs, Rs. 1509.44 lakhs, Rs. 171.75 lakhs and Rs. 1000.00 lakhs respectively has been received against which 100% UC for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 has been submitted to Gol. The construction works of 4 ITIs amounting to Rs. 10.00 corres allotted during 2015-16 is under progress.

- Furthermore, the balance project proposal for Rs. 11393.10 lakh in respect of 15 Blocks of four districts and one Municipality i.e. Gajapati, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Sundargarh and Bhadrak Municipality under Restructured MsDP was sent to Gol in this Deptt. letter No. 4877 dated. 08.03.2017.

- Utilisation Certificates against the funds allotted during 11th & 12th plan period have been submitted vide this Deptt. letter No. 2713 dated. 09.02.2018. .
- Fresh proposals under MsDP have been submitted vide this Deptt. letter No. 10 dated. 22.02.2018. (copy enclosed).
- No grants under MsDP has been received from Gol during 2016-17 & 2017-18.
- Fresh proposals of Rs.5820.00 lakhs for construction of 21Nos. of minority Hostels has been submitted to Govt. of India for the year 2018-19 under PMJVK. The MOMA have approved the proposal in their 9th Empowered Committee meeting and have sanctioned Rs.16.65 crores as 50% (1st instalment) under centrally sponsored scheme in 60:40 ratio as central and State share during this current financial year 2018-19.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WAKF ADMINISTRATION

As per Haj Committee Act, 2002, the State Haj Committee functions in the state for the welfare of the Haj pilgrims. The committee is an advisory body which acts connecting link between the Haj Committee of India and intending pilgrims of the State. During 2018, 730 nos. of pilgrims successfully performed their Haj in Saudi Arabia. Four Khadimul

Hujjaj were sponsored through State Government with the pilgrims of the State in cooperation with Central Haj Committee of India. Haj House with a cost of Rs. 238,84,000 has been completed in Mauza Pakhariput, Bhubaneswar for the use of Haj Pilgrims.

ACTIVITY OF OBCFDCC LTD BHUBANESWAR FOR THE YEAR 2017-18.

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 (S&EBC) 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 2017-18 (up to December, 2017) 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 2017-18 (up to December, 2017) Rs. 0.81 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 2180.05 lakhs from OBC loanees. Similarly no recovery has been made from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 2008.70 lakhs from minority loanees.

3. Placement Linked Training Programme for OBC & Minority youths :

OBCFDCC has been imparting Placement Linked Training Programme to 79 Nos of minority youths (Non-Residential) out of state Govt. funds in 4 districts, i.e. (Rayagada, Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Ganjam). The training programme has been started from October - 2017 which are under progress. The details are given in the following tabular column.

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	Jharsuguda	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology, Jharsuguda	DTP	20	3 months	2,47,500/-	60,000/-
2	Ganjam	Narla ITC, Berhampur	Tally	20	4 Months	3,46,500/-	80,000/-
3	Cuttack	Carrear for Centre Development, Cuttack,	BPO	20	3 Months	2,64,000/-	60,000/-
4	Rayagada	Carrear for Centre Development, Rayagada	DTP	19	3 Months	2,35,125/-	57,000/-
		TOTAL		79		10,93,125/-	2,57,000/-

OBCFDCC is also imparting Placement Linked Training Programme to 80 Nos of OBC youths (Non-Residential) out of the state Govt. funds in 4 districts i.e. (Boudh, Malkangiri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar). The training programme has been started from October, 2017 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	Boudh	Sikshya Bharati Trust, Boudh	Tally	20	4 months	3,46,500/-	80,000/-
2	Malkangiri	Priyanka Institute, Malakangiri	DTP	20	3 months	2,47,500/-	60,000/-
3	Dhenkanal	ET&T, Dhenkanal	DTP	20	3 months	2,47,500/-	60,000/-
4	Keonjhar	Institute of Information Studies, Keonjhar	Computer Hardware & Networking	20	2 months	1,98,000/-	40,000/-
TOTAL				80		10,39,500/-	2,40,000/-

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, Baliana, 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, Bangripasi, 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.

NOTES





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