



Government of Odisha

ANNUAL REPORT

2011-12

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ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES &
BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT



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CONTENTS

1.	ST & SC Development, Minorities And Backward Classes Welfare Department	1
	• Introduction	1
	• Mission and Vision	1
	• Brief History and background	1
	• Organization Chart	2
	• Institutional Mechanism	4
	• Functions and Duties of Different Wings	5
	• Flow of Funds	7
2.	Demographic Scenario of Orissa	8
	• Tribal Scene	8
	• Schedules Caste Population	9
	• SEBC Profile	11
	• Minority Population	11
3.	The Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	12
	Major Activities at a Glance	15

4. Programmes under Implementation	18
• SCA TO TSP	18
Article 275 (1)	20
• Special Plan for KBK District (RLTAP)	32
• Education	33
• Recognition of Forest Rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers	52
• Post-Matric Scholarship	53
• Pre-Matric Scholarship	53
• Regional Workshop on “Effective Formulation of Tribal Sub-plan by the State Governments” Held on 28th November 2011 At Bhubaneswar	55
• Development of Scheduled Castes	57
Important Events Organised by ST & SC Development Department	61
• 'SARGIFUL' State Level Students' Festival- 2011	64
• Adivasi Mela - 2012	68
• Highlights of Adivasi Mela-2012	69
5. The Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC)	72
6. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI)	77
7. Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)	85
8. Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC)	111
9. Academy of Tribal Languages & Culture (ATLC)	118
10. Orissa Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES)	121
11. Programmes for Socially & Educationally Backward Classes	129
12. Programmes for Socio-Economic Development of Minorities	133
13. Financial & Central Assistance received during 2010-11	136



ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha State occupies a distinct place in our country as it represents a unique blend of unity among various castes, communities and minority groups. 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 (PTGs). Both ST & SC together constitute 38.66% of the total population of the State (ST-22.13% and SC-16.53% as per 2001 census).

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

1.2 MISSION AND VISION

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

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

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

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

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

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



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

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

During 1965-66, the combined field organization of both Tribal & Rural Welfare and

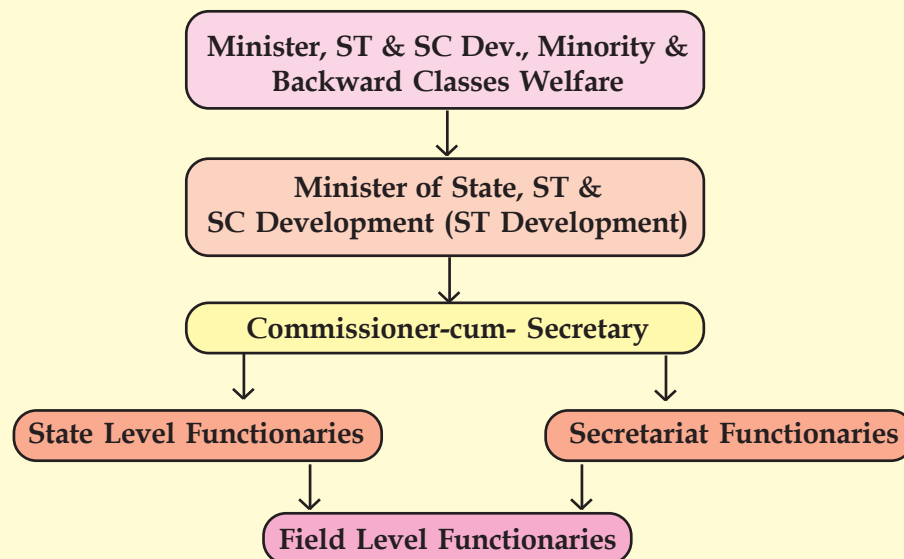
Gram Panchayats Departments was bifurcated. Thereafter the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department had its own field organization at the district level, which worked under the direct supervision of Collectors.

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

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

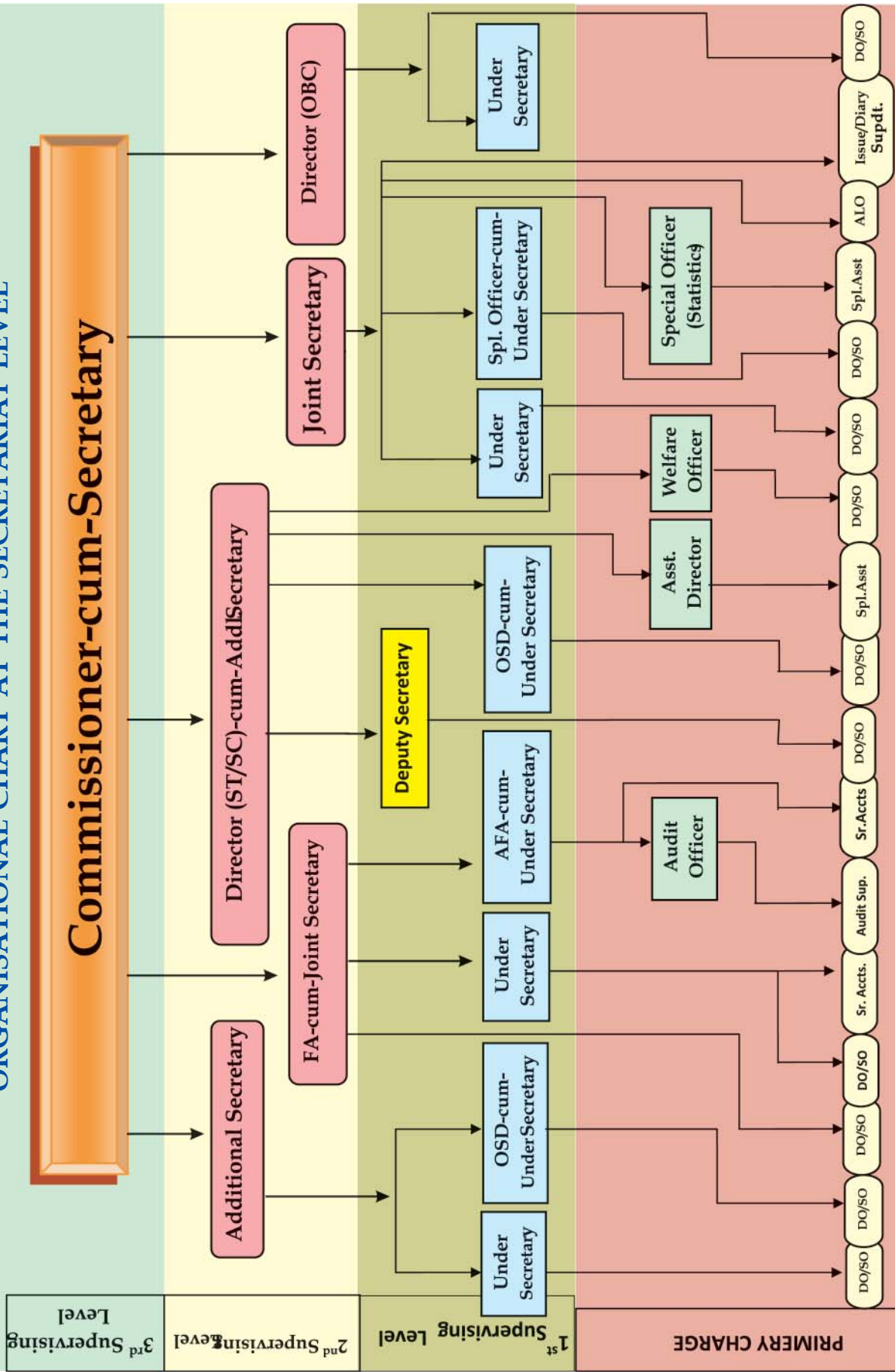
ORGANISATIONAL CHART

STATE HEADQUARTERS



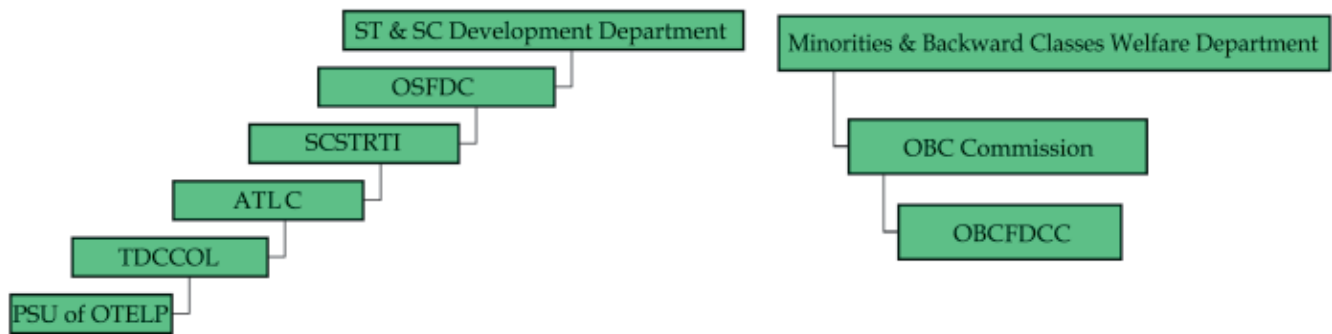


ORGANISATIONAL CHART AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL





COMPONENTIAL CHART OF VARIOUS AGENCIES WITHIN DEPARTMENTS



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. Likewise, a senior level I.A.S officer heads the office of Secretary-cum-Commissioner in the Department and two senior officers in the rank of Addl. Secretary/ Joint Secretary head the two wings of the Department (ST & SC and O.B.C. and Minority).

The Department has an elaborate arrangement at the field level with a District Welfare Officer in every district, Assistant District Welfare Officers in most of the Sub-divisions and Welfare Extension Officer in every Block. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets

and 14 Clusters where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), 17 Micro Projects have been established in 12 tribal districts of the state. The Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) is an apex institution under the Department, which implements programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Dispersed Tribals. The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd (TDCCOL), is an apex organization that looks after marketing of minor forest produce (M.F.P) and surplus agricultural produce (S.A.P) for the benefit of the tribals. The Orissa Minorities and Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (OBCFDC) channelizes loans targeted for the development of backward classes and minorities. The Department runs a number of residential and non-residential educational institutions and hostels for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. The Department has a Research and Training Institute named, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), which provides in-house facility for research and training and documentation related to the development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of the State. For promotion of the State’s tribal languages and culture, the Department has established a separate institution, named Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC).



1.6. FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF DIFFERENT WINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT

There are four wings of the department; such as Scheduled Tribes Welfare, Scheduled Castes Welfare, Minorities Welfare and Other

Backward Classes Welfare and each of these wings has specific functions and duties. The List of Subjects allotted in favour of each one of these is as follows:

1.6.1 SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Branch	Subjects
1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare	Union Subjects
	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
	State Subjects
	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.	



2. Scheduled Castes Welfare

16. The entire field establishment and matters relating to Education under the erstwhile Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department, except the Educational Institutions for Scheduled Caste.

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. Minorities 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 Minorities 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 constitute 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 Departments of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare receive funds from various sources, which include the State Plan and Non Plan; Central Plan & Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes of Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total plan outlay of Rs.959.60 Crore in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 471.02 crore has been provided in the budget of 2011-12. The developmental programmes and projects have been implemented during the year with Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled

Caste Sub Plan received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Grants in Aid received under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution; funds received under several Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes from the Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, and Minority Affairs allocations under State Plan including Additional Central Assistance under the Special Plan for KBK districts. Besides, external assistance from DFID, WFP and IFAD are received for the tribal development in as many as 30 backward Tribal Development Blocks under a special project, called Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP). The abstract of budget estimate in different plan schemes and non-plan for 2011-12 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been indicated below.

	Budget estimate for 2011-12 1	Supplementary 2011-12 2	Total provision 2011-12 34
State Plan	72895.00	7799.58	80694.58
Central Plan	8847.33	4921.13	13768.46
Centrally Sponsored Plan	1200.00	296.86	1496.86
Total Plan	82942.33	13017.57	95959.90
Non Plan	45690.23	1411.98	47102.21
Grand Total	128632.56	14429.55	143062.11



II. DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO/COMPOSITION OF ORISSA

2.1 TRIBAL SCENE

Orissa 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 not many. Though the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa 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 Orissa 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 Orissa, therefore, present an extremely diverse socio-economic panorama.

According to 2001 Census, the tribal population of the State is 81,45,081 constituting 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of our country. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the State. Orissa has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. About 44.70% of the State's geographical area which is known as Scheduled Area, extends over 118 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and covers Scheduled Tribe population of 55,46,081. This accounts for about 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population inhabits in MADA / Cluster pockets and is dispersed in other areas that are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP).

The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% of the State as per 2001 census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% 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 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001. The list of 62 ST Communities enlisted by Government of India are given below:

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, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, Binjhar
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo, Poraja, Bonda, Paroja, Banda Paroja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhuruva
18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond



23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar, Kanwar
29. Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30. Kharwar
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
32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora, Khairia, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48. Matya, Matia
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya

53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54. Parenga
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jada Saora, Jati Saora, Juara Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Saura, 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
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

2.2 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Scheduled Caste constitutes a sizeable chunk of the state population and according to 2001 census, the SC population of the State is 60,82,063 which accounts for 16.53% of the total population. There are 93 SC communities distributed in the State spread over 30 districts. Some of the districts have larger concentration of SC population, though unlike STs, presence of SCs is almost everywhere. The "Panas" are the most predominant among all the SCs with population of 10.79 lakhs (17.73%) according to 2001 census. However, as per 2001 census, the most populous districts in terms of SC population are Ganjam (5.87 lakh), Cuttack (4.47 lakh), Balasore (3.81 lakh) and Jajpur (3.74 lakh) while Gajapati (0.39 lakh) is with the lowest SC population. The rate of literacy among the SCs is 55.53% against the over all



literacy rate of 63.08% of the State as per 2001 census. The male and female literacy rates of SC population are 70.5% and 40.3% respectively. Over the last decade, the rate of literacy among SC population has increased from 36.78% in 1991 to 55.53% in 2001 census. The lists of 93 SC communities of Orissa are given below.

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor, Burud
10. Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Deleted
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada, 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
42. Kandra, Kandara, Kadama
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
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, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta



63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Paimda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sindhuria
86. Siyal, Khajuria
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Deleted
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki
94. Mangali (in Koraput & Kalahandi districts)
95. Mirgan (in Navrangpur district)

2.3 S.E.B.C PROFILE

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

2.4 MINORITY POPULATION

As per 2001 census, minorities account for 5.64% of Orissa's population which include Christians (2.44 %), Muslims (2.07 %), Sikhs (0.05 %), Jains (0.02 %), Buddhists (0.03 %) and others (0.05 %). The literacy rate among the minority communities in Orissa is as follows:

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



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

Introduction

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

Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

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

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

Special Projects for Tribal Development

The main instrument for achieving the constitutional objectives of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes is the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is carried out through well planned out institutional mechanism. Besides, there are 21 ITDAs, which cover 55.46 lakh tribals (about 68% of the total tribal population) of the state. The remaining tribals live outside the Scheduled areas. Beyond the Scheduled area, there are 46 MADA pockets, 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal population of the State live outside the major project areas in the dispersed manner and are covered under the DTDP. In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Of the total 17 Micro Projects, 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and the remaining 4 are located elsewhere.

Objective and Strategy

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



Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach that have been adopted in the State during the XI Plan period, including 2011-12 year are:

- ❖ To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
- ❖ To ensure survival, protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- ❖ To strive and to secure for the tribal people their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- ❖ To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.
- ❖ To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.
- ❖ To bridge the literacy hiatus between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes. Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability among the tribal population.
- ❖ The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies, already adopted/ proposed by the State Government in this direction are as under:
 - ❖ Education, being the most effective and critical instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given priority.
 - ❖ Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the level of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes.
 - ❖ Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention. In this regard, 1000 ST Girls Hostels have been opened.
 - ❖ Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.
 - ❖ Prevention of exploitation of tribal in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of minor forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
 - ❖ Regulation 2 of 1956 has been amended to prohibit transfer of lands to non-tribal and even to other tribal by the Scheduled Tribes with marginal land holdings except for some specific purpose.
 - ❖ A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribal from exploitation by moneylenders.



- ❖ In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
- ❖ In all income-generating activities, community/cluster approach is adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.
- ❖ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the tribals to ensure them social justice.
- ❖ Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
- ❖ Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries has been provided through SGRY, I.T.D.A. programmes etc.
- ❖ Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges. Culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of Tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.
- ❖ Particular attention is being given for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), so that their mainstreaming is ensured. A new Central scheme for conservation-cum-development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups has been continuing since 2007-08.

Monitoring of flow to TSP/ SCSP

The ST & SC Dev. Deptt. has been acting as nodal Department for monitoring the flow to TSP and SCSP. Odisha has been successful in ensuring the requisite flow to TSP and SCSP in accordance with the population percentage. Year wise details of State Plan outlay, flow to TSP and SCSP during the 11th five year plan period is as follows:

Flow to TSP & SCSP from the State Plan

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	% Flow	Flow to SCSP	% Flow
1	2007-08	728867.53	175978.23	24.14	102035.39	14.00
2	2008-09	750000.00	179258.80	23.90	123975.00	16.53
3	2009-10	950000.00	199758.00	23.50	158751.99	16.71
4	2010-11	1100000.00	246308.10	22.39	181789.54	16.53
5	2011-12	1520000.00	360343.50	23.71	251256.15	16.53



MAJOR ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

ONGOING PROGRAMME

- I. Programs for Social Development
- II. Programs for Economic Development
- III. Programs aimed at elimination of all forms of exploitation.
- IV. Nodal agency for monitoring flow of funds for TSP/SCSP

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

- I. 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
- II. 17 Micro Projects.
- III. 46 Modified Area Development Agency (MADA)
- IV. 14 Cluster Approach Projects.
- V. Dispersed Tribal Development Programs (DTDP)

PROGRAMS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT / EMPOWERMENT / EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

- i. One High School opened at Badapada (Cut off area) in Malkangiri.
- ii. One B.Ed College in Kandhamal.
- iii. Implementation of Scout & Red Cross in High Schools of SSD.
- iv. Archery training for ST/SC students in KBK.
- v. Promotion of 100 best students for higher studies in best Residential Schools of Odisha.
- vi. Exemption of tuition fees for SC/ST students in Sainik School.
- vii. Teaching in 10 tribal languages in Primary Schools.
- viii. Supply of L.P.G & equipments to Hostels
- ix. Provision of solar lamp to 300 hostels.
- x. Implementation of computer education in HS & GHS
- xi. 1328 nos of 100 seated hostels (1040 ST Girls

Hostels + 288 ST Boys Hostels in LWE affected districts) will be operationalized in 2011-12.

- xii. Construction of 10 numbers of 100 seated SC Girls Hostels in KBK district headquarters.
- xiii. Vocational training to 366 ST & 122 SC students.
- xiv. Steps have been taken to open ITI in every TSP blocks.
- xv. Upgradation of 14 nos. of High School to +2 Science College
- xvi. Decision has been made for recruitment of 336 nos . of ANM to look after the Health, sanitation and hygiene of the students of ST/SC Dev. Deptt. Schools/hostels
- xvii. Promotion of selected Sports and Games at Block level.
- xviii. Organization of science exhibition and cultural festival for Boys & Girls of SSD schools in Block and State level (Sargifula-2012)
- xix. Enhancement of Pre-Matric scholarship from Rs. 500/- p.m to Rs. 600/- p.m for Boys and from Rs.530/- p.m to Rs. 630/- p.m for Girls in the Hostels w.e.f 01.05.2011.
- xx. Two more EMRS opened at Malkangiri & Nuapada and other three in offing.
- xxi. Distribution of free bicycle to SC/ST students (for class- X)
- xxii. Free uniform to all.
- xxiii. To open urban Hostel complexes for 1000 students in Bhubaneswar, 300 in Berhampur & Raurkela each for ST students to provide better education to them and also assist for preparation of Medical, Engineering and Management studies.
- xxiv. Percentage of in H.S.C Examination 2011 for SSD Deptt. Schools is 79.95% against the



State average of 66.75%.

- xxv. 13, 47,278 and 146004 ST & SC students are getting Per-Matric and Post- Matric scholarship respectively.
- xxvi. Disbursement of Post-Matric Scholarship be made on line.
- xxvii. A sum of Rs. 40.00 crore has been provided under Non-Plan and Rs.12.01 crore under State Plan during 2011-12 for repair & maintenance of schools and Hostels.

PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(I) SCA to TSP

- (i) Rs. 48.67 crore utilized for 47251 beneficiaries including 14374 women beneficiaries under employment-cum-income generating schemes like Agriculture, horticulture, minor Irrigation, Land Development, Rural Transport services, small scale village and cottage industries, petty business, processing of SAP & MFP etc. Rs. 19.74 crore had been utilized by creating 227 nos infrastructure project incidental to IGS.
- (ii) It is proposed to provide training to 9575 S.T. Youths under different skill development training programme during this year with an expenditure of Rs. 1267.80 lakh under SCA to TSP. Besides, OSFDC has imparted skill development training programmes to 344 nos. of ST Youths under SCA to TSP out of a target of 1160 ST/SC youths under SCA to TSP during 2011-12.
- (iii) A sum of Rs. 1.89 crore has been released to 4 ITDAs to implement of WADI programme (Horticulture development covering 1080 Households under SCA to TSP.)
- (iv) Funds to the tune of Rs. 1.90 crore has also been released to 6 ITDAs for implementation of Backyard Poultry for raising the livelihood development of Sch. Tribes of 1735 households.

The following programmes have been implemented under SCA to TSP.

- ◆ Small village connective roads.
- ◆ Small connective bridges.
- ◆ Cross drainage works.
- ◆ Minor Irrigation projects.
- ◆ Market sheds and multipurpose service centres.
- ◆ Repair works.

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

A sum of Rs. 51.97 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 58.45 crore received from GOI.

As many as 688 projects out of 1501 have so far been completed under infrastructure development projects like.

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

Funds to the tune of Rs. 15.00 crore has been released to J.K. (Gram Vikas) Trust, Haryana for implementation of Integrated Livestock Development Project and approved by G.O.I.

Under Conservation-cum-Development Plan, a sum of Rs. 9.18 crore have been released for implementation of different programmes under various income generating and infrastructure dev. Programme of Primitive Tribal Groups in 17 Micro Project area.

Out of a target of Rs. 28.00 crore under RLTA, a sum of Rs. 21.21 crore have so far been utilized for development works like repair/maintenance of school & hostel buildings, certification of boys / girls hostels, provision of amenities and



infrastructures of hostels and payment of differential amount of scholarships.

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

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

O TELP plus is an extension of O TELP in another 244 Micro Watersheds of Koraput and Malkangiri district for which a sum of Rs. 41.98 lakh has been provided under State Plan by way of convergence of ongoing schemes. This will continue for a period of 7 years.

PROGRAMMES AIMED AT ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF EXPLOITATION.

- (i) Odisha is the number one State in the Country in implementing the Forest Rights Act and distributing as many as 295246 individual and 798 community record of rights involving an area of 475136 acres and 54255 acres of forest land respectively. This includes distribution of 17145 individual

titles with an area of 26396 acres of forest land to particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)

Besides 17263 beneficiaries under I.A.Y, 2270 under MO Kudia, 4275 in Mio Pokhari, 33120 in law dev. Under MGNREGA, 4490 under National Horticulture Mission, 28 under National bamboo mission and 12078 under other developmental programmes have been facilitated with convergence of different schemes.

- (ii) Out of 2035 complaint cases regarding issue of fake caste certificates received so far, 377 cases have been finalized.

Special initiatives have been taken up and decision has been made to appoint a special counsel, to establish one district legal cell at Kandhamal and one state legal cell to look after the cases of fake caste certificate exclusively.

- (iii) For enforcement of protection of Civil Rights Act a sum of Rs. 16.16 crore has been provided as follows:

a)	Legal Aid	Rs. 7.16 crore
b)	Inter Caste Marriage	Rs. 3.00 crore
c)	Public awareness creation programme	Rs. 0.40 crore
d)	Relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities	Rs. 2.00 crore
e)	Grants-in-Aid to NGOs	Rs. 0.30 crore
f)	Establishment of Special courts	Rs. 3.00 crore
g)	TA/DA to the witnesses for investigation & trial of cases	Rs. 0.30 crore
	Total	Rs. 16.16 crore

NODAL AGENCY FOR MONITORING AND FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

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

Accordingly the State Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Dev. Commissioner-cum-Addl. Chief Secretary has reviewed the expenditure for the 1st & 2nd Quarter ending 2011-12 and also reviewed the flow of funds of some Major Deptts for 2012-13 in a subsequent meeting.



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTAION

4.1 SCA to TSP

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is 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 sectors of agriculture,

In convergence with National Horticulture Mission funds have been sanctioned for 7 locations in TSP areas to set up Cooling chamber and pack houses, cold storage facilities and refrigerated vans to enable the fruit and vegetable growers to do proper storage of their produces and marketing.

horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry and cooperation and a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted to be used 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.

Precision based vegetable cultivation through drip irrigation on raised beds has been taken up for 2408 tribal farmers to promote off-season vegetable cultivation and maximise returns from small patch of land. Tribal farmers have started getting a return of more than Rs.40,000/- from only 25 to 30 decimal of land.

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



Diversion Weir at Badguma

The D/W at Badguma under Betnoti Block has been taken out of SCA (IGS) and has been completed during the year 2010-11 with an estimated cost of Rs. 20,00,0000/-. After completion, the Diversion Weir is providing assured irrigation to 104.00 Ac. of land , benefiting 200nos of Tribal beneficiaries of Badguma and other near by villages. The project has helped the local Tribals to multiply their product annually and improve their socio economic standard by achieving additional income for their family.



Backyard Poultry activity has been taken up as a big programme in the Tribal areas along with facilities for backward and forward linkage. Already 47 mother chick units (MCU) have been established in tribal areas and each unit, managed by an SHG, will be catering to about 30 tribal households who will be taking chicks from the MCU and will be selling the chicks after rearing for 2 to 3 months.

activities. A portion of the SCA is allocated to OSFDC for implementation of Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). A small portion of the SCA is being utilized for supporting the educational infrastructure created specially for the tribal children in areas covered under TSP.

WADI model of agro-horti-forestry plantation has been initiated in 1080 acres involving 875 number of beneficiaries.

Leaving these aside, the SCA funds are passed on to the I.T.D.As, Micro Projects and the MADA/ Cluster Blocks for implementation of Income Generation Schemes (IGS) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30. During the Xth Plan Period (2002-03 to 2006-07), a total amount of Rs. 347.62 crore has been received under SCA to TSP. The year wise allocations during the tenth five year plan from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and eleventh plan from 2007-08 to 2011-12 are as follow:

Year	Allocations (Rs. In Lakh)
2002-03	6495.30
2003-04	6184.94
2004-05	7578.63
2005-06	6673.96
2006-07	7829.33
Total During the Xth Period	34762.16
2007-08	8543.41
2008-09	10290.50
2009-10	8885.55
2010-11	12393.00
2011-12 (Budget Provision)	14632.00

A total number of 77,722 Tribal families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC during 2010-11. Besides, 1164

Statement showing position of SCA to TSP fund during 2011-12 as on 31.12.2011

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Amount received from GoI so far	Amount sanctioned to Agencies During 2011-12
1	ITDAs	13101.00	10870.24
2	Micro Project		225.54
3	MADA Pockets		811.96
4	Cluster Pockets		81.20
5	DTDP		954.01
6	Monitoring & Evaluation		10.00
7	Co-Operation (TDCC)		58.00
	Total	13101.00	13010.94



Project Monitoring Unit has been established at the Department level with effect from 01.02.2011 to have better monitoring and evaluation of the schemes and various ongoing projects.

It comprises of subject matters specialist for MIS, livelihood support etc.

numbers of infrastructure projects have been created through the flow of funds under SCA.

Govt. of India have made a commitment to provide Rs. 11988.00 lakh against the budget provision of Rs. 14632.00 lakh during 2011-12 including supplementary Funds to the tune of Rs. 10865.00 lakh have so far been received from Govt. of India and all the funds have been released to the Executing Agencies i.e. ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA, Cluster OSFDC and TDCC as stated below under each head.

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. Orissa has been receiving about Rs.90-120 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. Hostel Buildings
- V. Drinking Water Projects
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Bastees etc.



Educational Complex, Chikitamatia Under Morada Block

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets	Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	Total
2002-03	3441.60	200.00	3641.60
2003-04	2570.00	260.00	2830.00
2004-05	3516.77	830.21	4346.98
2005-06	3415.69	1029.79	4445.48
2006-07	3729.11	300.00	4029.11
2007-08	3830.58	346.26	4176.84
2008-09	3244.27	885.46	4129.73
2009-10	6228.50	797.50	7026.00
2010-11	6466.53	3177.80	9644.33
2011-12 (upto 12/2011)	8562.63	3693.37	12256.00



Orissa has also received allocations under Article 275 (1) for 11 **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 2011-12 are as follows:

During the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 12256.00 lakh has been provided under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution, out of which Rs. 8562.63 lakh has been allotted under rural infrastructure development and remaining Rs. 3177.80 lakh towards recurring and non-recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). The allocation of Rs. 8562.63 lakh under rural development includes expenditure of Rs.2000.00 lakh for the innovative projects of integrated livestock development programme Rs.90.00 lakh



Distribution of Certificates of Titles under Forest Rights Act, 2006 out of Article, 275(1)

for implementation of Forest Rights Act details have been mentioned below:

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

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency

Statement showing provision of Article 275 (I) fund during 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the Agency	Amount received from GOI	Total Budget Provision	Amount released so far during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	ITDAs	9145.00	5056.41	4134.90
2	Micro Project		150.00	112.50
3	Cluster Pockets		70.00	52.50
4	MADA Pockets		625.00	468.75
5	Monitoring & Evaluation		114.43	114.43
6	Languages Teachers		37.40	--
6	Implementation ILD Projects.		2000.00	1500.00
7	OMTES		4112.76	875.24
8	Implementation of Forest Rights Act.	90.00	86.68	
	Total	9145.00	12256.00	7345.00

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

Phulbani. Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is senior Class-I Officer of OAS/OWS. cadre.

To improve the monitoring and increase transparency, Tally ERP 9 is being implemented in all ITDAs and will be completely rolled out in 2012-13. This will enable on-line monitoring and tracking of different funds being placed with the ITDAs.



Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas which are scalable in nature, are likely to create significant socio-economic impact and activities which will promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. It is envisaged to create a state level body called Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS) which will provide overall guidance, professional expertise and co-ordination required for achieving the above. Some of the activities which are being taken up under this programme are up-scaling of Coffee and Rubber cultivation; Coverage of up-land areas under WADI plantation; backyard poultry; 770 numbers of integrated livestock development (ILD) centre for cattle breed up-gradation; focus on agriculture and vegetable cultivation etc. A perspective plan has been prepared for 7 to 10 years duration to cover a large number of tribal families under different livelihood promotion schemes. The funding for this will be sourced from different schemes like SCA to TSP, MGNREGA, Govt. of India agencies, Bank Loan and from the State Plan.

Besides, every I.T.D.A. is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Asst. Engineer, as the Technical head.

The performance of ITDAs under SCA and

Article 275(I) of the Constitution during 2011-12 is as follows



Const of CD on Tikarpada to Kudiaghar in Mahadeijoda GP under Keonjhar Block Est. Cost-Rs.5.00 Lakhs Year-2010-11, (SCA to TSP)



Const. of Canal system of Suakati Nalla in Tangarpada GP under Patna Block, Est. Cost- Rs.5.00 Lakhs, Year-2010-11, Scheme - SCA to TSP

Statement Showing Financial and Physical Achievement under S C A to T S P and Article 275(1) (ITDA) during 2011-12.(up to Dec' 2011)

Sl. No	District	ITDA	Fund Released	SCA to TSP			Article 275 (1)		
				Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of families covered	No of projects completed	Fund Released	Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Balasure	Nilagiri	148.30	66.22	416	8	48.80	42.47	3
	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	1059.32	522.50	3115	51	388.65	278.40	48
		Kaptipada	482.09	271.57	1432	52	165.40	141.65	31



		Karanja	492.40	115.62	669	9	172.43	94.20	13
		Rairangpur	629.41	213.94	1115	24	221.22	199.00	354
	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	859.58	408.28	4619	78	309.71	269.36	76
		Champua	386.09	259.98	1182	42	134.80	81.50	21
	Sambalpur	Kuchinda	308.70	143.51	833	23	106.68	131.89	32
	Sundargarh	Bonai	400.88	160.18	1160	19	140.17	76.49	21
		Panposh	657.93	235.00	200	9	232.39	178.29	9
		Sundargarh	872.23	381.79	2490	28	314.25	341.72	37
	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	579.63	307.43	2350	57	204.58	128.00	30
	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	165.61	53.42	254	4	63.26	37.251	1
	Koraput	Koraput	810.83	301.98	4365	36	250.16	175.90	18
		Jeypore	518.80	266.79	905	32	187.31	108.37	22
	Rayagada	Rayagada	496.45	350.80	2800	33	179.97	270.17	13
		Gunupur	511.33	202.96	1325	23	169.53	139.45	14
	Nawarangpur	Nawarangpur	1090.63	371.15	554	23	422.17	243.03	19
	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	572.22	182.61	248	27	216.25	109.62	20
	Kondhamal	Balliguda	502.29	260.47	1340	27	185.24	98.65	21
		Phulbani	198.52	118.00	310	13	68.57	94.47	4
		All Total	11743.19	5193.20	31682	618	8361.08	3239.88	488

4.1.2 MICRO PROJECT:

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) 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.

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 (PTG) in Orissa. Their population based on the survey conducted in 2007 is 78,519 residing in part of 20



Organisation of Health Camp in the Lodha PTG villages, Health Camps have been organized at cost of Rs.10,000/- for each health camp in Lodha PTG villages under C.C.D. Plan during the year 2011-12 for providing health care facilities to Lodha patients. The Lodha patients who are unable to come to hospital, are undertaken treatment at their villages through these camps.

Blocks of 12 districts. For total development of these PTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State. PTG families are being assisted by Micro Projects under various schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry, etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, like drinking water, education, health and link roads are being provided in the Micro Project areas with focussed attention.

The PTGs 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.



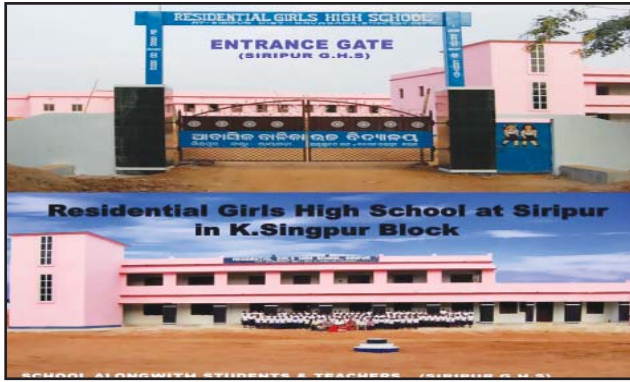
Construction of Field Channel of Dhobani L.I. Point taken up out of CCD Plan with an estimated cost Rs. 3.00 Lakhs during the year 2011-12. This provides water distribution system to the cultivated lands of LODHA PTGs of village Dhobani and near by villages

**STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER S C A TO T S P
(MICRO PROJECT) DURING 2011-12. (up to Dec' 2011)**

Sl. No	District	Micro project	Fund Re-leased	SCA to TSP			Article 275 (1)		
				Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of families assisted	No of projects completed	Fund Released	Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mayurbhanj	Hill Kharia Agency, Mankirdia Dev. Jashipur Lodha Dev.	5.81	7.45	110	1	2.90	1.65	1
			10.92	7.27	20	9	3.94	3.94	2



		Agency, Moroda							
2	Angul	Paudi Bhuiyan Dev. Agency, Jamardihi	16.11	13.62	35	2	8.03	10.88	3
3	Keonjhar	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	22.75	10.12	45	2	11.29	5.68	1
4	Sundargarh	Paudi Bhuiyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	12.04	8.50	352	2	5.99	6.52	2
5	Gajapati	Saora Dev. Agency, Chandragiri	12.51	427	7	7.50	7.25	1	
		Lanjia Saora Dev. Agency, Serango	16.36	3.00	50	1	8.15	3.00	2
6	Ganjam	Tumba Dev. Agency, tumba	11.91	5.85	187	4	5.93	5.93	6
7	Rayagada	Dongria Kondh Dev. Agency, Chatikana	17.84	10.20	225	6	8.87	15.39	10
		Dongria Kondh Dev. Agency, Parsali	5.59	3.12	34	2	3.78	0.00	0
		Lanjia Saora Dev. Agency, Puttasingi	14.56	10.99	120	3	7.25	7.25	6
8	Malkangiri	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	17.71	9.52	34	2	8.81	8.50	2
		Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	17.96	8.54	95	3	8.93	5.00	2
9	Kalahandi	Kutia Kondh Dev. Agency, Lanjiagarh	7.84	6.91	57	2	3.90	0.00	0
10	Kondhmal	Kutia Kondh Dev. Agency, Belghar	16.25	15.62	59	6	8.35	8.13	5
11	Deogarh	Paudi Bhuiyan Dev. Agency, Ragudakudar	10.87	9.76	211	0	5.42	3.00	1
12	Nuapada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	6.94	3.97	560	56	3.46	2.96	0
Grand Total			225.54	146.95	2621	108	112.50	95.08	44



This project has been constructed with an estimated cost of Rs.104.71 lakhs (under the Scheme 52 Residential ST Girls High School.)



This is the house of Sri Mantu Naik (LODHA PTG) of village Patharnesa under Sulipada Block with in Lodha Development Agency area. This house has been taken up out of CCD Plan with an estimated cost Rs. 27,500/- during the year 2011-12

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD)Plan:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PTGs during 11th Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on conservation of their culture alongwith their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th plan period for the PTGs. In the parameters of the guidelines from MOT, Govt. of Orissa in ST & SC Development Department has formulated a Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PTGs located in 17 Micro Projects of Orissa state. The CCD plan during the 11th plan period is a modest attempt for the holistic development of the PTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs of the PTGs by improving infrastructure and provide 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 PTG;
- ◆ 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 PTG 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 PTGs.
- ◆ Assistance for conservation and promotion of PTG traditions like labour cooperatives, traditional skills, Art and Crafts, Dance and Songs; and
- ◆ Ensuring social security through the provision of fireproof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Vima Yojana.

The five year perspective plan (2007-2012) for the 13 PTGs in 17 Micro Projects termed as



Construction of C.C. Road at village Ghodabundha



Installation of Solar Street light in the Lodha PTG villages



Protection measures to Gudialbandha M.I.P has been taken up out of SCA(IGS) and completed during the year 2011-12 with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs. The project provides irrigation facilities to 35.00 Ac of cultivated lands of 61 tribal farmers of village Gudialbandha and other near by villages, by way of lifting of water by pump sets.



Name of The Project : Construction of Diversion Weir At Bilaput, Name of The Location : Bilaput, Name of The G.P. : Bhitargada, Estimated Cost : Rs.5,00,000/-
Ayacut Area : 50 Ac. of Land Covered.

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, GoI for financial assistance over a

period of five years. The remaining Rs. 19.80 Crore will be spent by various other line departments. Government of India has already released Rs.46.98 Crore rupees towards the CCD Plan during 2007-



08, 2008-09 2009-10 including Rs.1226.68 lakh for the period 2010-11. A sum of Rs. 9.19 crore have so far been released during 2011-12 (upto Dec.2011) out of the provision of Rs. 12.25 Crore.

The CCD Plan for the development of the PTGs of Orissa prioritised activities in the areas like, education giving stress on pre-primary education by strengthening the existing Gyanmandirs and establishment of an Educational Complex for improvement of girls education, housing and connectivity and safe drinking water under Infrastructure, improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture and

in the allied sectors, application of indigenous traditional technology blended with modern technology to ensure employment and food security for the PTG people. It is hoped that the Conservation cum Development Plan will be extremely productive and it will be result oriented and pave the way for sustainable development of the Primitive Tribal Groups in the state of Orissa during the 11th plan period, which is 2007-2012. The release and utilization of funds under CCD during 2011-12 upto end of Dec' 2011 alongwith physical achievement has ben indicated below.

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER CCD Plan DURING 2011-12 (upto Dec '2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	2011-12			
		Funds sanctioned during 2011-12	Culmulative Expenditure during 2011-12.	Physical Achievement	
				No. of Projects Completed Cummulative	Beneficiaries Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	36.73	39.90	4	497
2	LDA, Moroda	62.59	67.13	9	80
3	P.B.D.A Jamarahi	55.48	56.47	118	559
4	JDA, Gonasika	106.71	79.21	25	225
5	P.B.D.A. Khuntagaon	59.45	32.30	8	825
6	S.D.A. Chandragiri	39.30	25.23	8	311
7	L.S.D.A. Serango	25.76	24.22	15	664
8	T.D.A. Tumba	53.63	25.74	9	200
9	D.K.D.A. Chatikana	62.08	117.61	20	1252
10	DKDA, Parsali	34.97	18.65	43	179
11	LSDA, Puttasinghi	62.40	33.50	15	247
12	B.D.A. Mudulipada	89.81	84.70	9	90
13	D.D.A Kudumuluguma	78.52	55.72	10	115
14	K.K.D.A. Lanjigarh	34.37	35.41	13	632
15	K.K.D.A. Belghar	21.20	37.77	9	1259
16	P.B.D.A. Rugudakudar	54.98	33.25	7	222
17	C.B.D.A. Sunabeda	40.68	34.70	28	
	Total	918.62	801.51	351	7357



4.1.3. M.A.D.A

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts having 5.68 lakh tribal population (2001 census), are functioning in the State. The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs. In these pockets,

IGS in group mode and community oriented programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials including the local MLA and MP as members. The Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. The physical and financial achievement of MADA pockets under SCA and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 2011-12 is as follows:

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SCA TO TSP DURING 2011-12

Sl. No	District	Micro project	Fund Re-leased	SCA to TSP			Article 275 (1)		
				Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of families assisted	No of projects completed	Fund Released	Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Balasore	Jaleswar	18.99	3.40	60	3	10.96	4.00	2
2	Jajpur	Danagadi	20.99	3.58	146	2	12.20	12.70	6
		Sukinda-I, II,III	46.62	46.62	0	0	26.91	4.50	2
3	Khurda	Banapur	8.15	2.75	40	4	4.70	0	0
4	Nayagarh	Ranapur	3.29	3.86	18	2	1.89	2.37	1
		Dasapalla	18.10	10.49	98	6	10.45	7.00	5
		Gania	2.81	3.81	24	1	1.61	2.02	2
		Nuagaon	10.66	6.91	35	4	6.21	7.78	6
5	Bolangir	Deogarh	4.02	5.12	315	2	2.32	1.81	2
		Patnagh	7.12	2.94	25	1	4.10	1.77	1
		Khaparkhole	13.38	6.73	1225	8	7.72	3.60	2
		Muribahal	9.25	2.31	0	0	5.33	0	0
		Saintala	3.52	4.00	172	3	2.02	1.20	1
		Gudvella	10.67	8.87	60	4	6.16	2.67	2
		Tureikella	6.66	4.50	133	2	3.84	1.70	1
6	Dhenkanal	Kankadahada	25.28	15.47	0	4	14.59	15.71	6
7	Angul	Athamallik	10.86	7.40	10	4	6.28	3.75	3
		Pallahada	31.77	47.0	0	15	18.34	10.50	4
8	Keonjhar	Anandpur-I & II	48.39	12.26	123	3	27.94	5.02	0
		Ghasipura	16.95	0	0	0	9.77	0.00	0
		Hatadihi	16.24	0	0	0	9.37	0.00	0
9	Deogarh	Barkote	11.08	4.65	65	2	6.40	9.00	4



		Tileibani	38.67	55.16	130	10	22.33	47.97	9
10	Baragarh	Jharabandha	5.71	5.71	337	35	3	3.31	6.45
		Paikamal	30.59	15.22	81	3	17.65	30.80	5
11	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	9.24	6.07	450	4	5.33	3.50	2
		Lakhanpur	15.79	15.08	390	7	9.11	6.05	3
		Kirimira	20.63	5.80	380	4	11.91	4.62	2
		Laikera	17.45	12.50	430	4	10.08	14.61	2
		Kolabira	8.87	5.33	455	3	5.12	2.80	0
12	Sambalpur	Rengali	18.63	13.82	180	9	10.76	13.00	4
		Dhanakauda	15.47	9.45	120	2	8.93	4.19	0
		Jujumura	33.76	18.70	600	8	19.49	10.10	6
13	Ganjam	Patrapur	8.36	3.50	204	5	4.83	3.80	3
14	Gajapati	Kashinagar	15.54	0	0	8	5.00	2	
15	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	16.78	4.17	290	29	9.68	8.91	5
		Kesinga	10.44	5.00	10	1	6.03	7.55	0
		Junagarh	12.24	1.90	70	7	7.07	0	0
		M. Rampur	20.40	5.00	140	14	11.78	14.25	3
		Jajpatna	14.81	3.80	10	1	9.17	0	0
		Narla	6.93	7.90	50	5	4.00	4.00	1
16	Nawapada	Boden	26.99	9.50	210	15	15.59	7.34	4
		Khariar I & II	21.66	8.00	168	11	12.51	8.55	4
		Komna	35.73	7.25	280	9	20.63	6.50	4
		Nuapaa I & II	34.22	6.50	280	12	19.75	5.22	7
		Sinapalli	15.71	9.50	122	8	9.07	6.00	8
17	Boudh	Boudh	11.35	6.93	305	5	6.55	4.00	5
		All Total	811.96	444.06	8241	284	468.75	322.31	131

4.1.4 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



The SHG has successfully done on Goatary unit during the year 2010-11 and earned good income

clusters have been identified covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes.



The SHG has successfully done on poultry unit during the year 2011-12 and earned good income



STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER S C A TO T S P AND ARTICLE 275(I)(CLUSTER) DURING 2011-12.(up to Dec'2011)

Sl. No	District	Cluster	Fund Re-leased	SCA to TSP			Article 275 (1)		
				Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of families assisted	No of projects completed	Fund Released	Cumulative expenditure during 2011-12 (i.e. 4/11 to 12/11) (Rs. In lakh)	No of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Angul	Angul	5.48	4.49	10	2	3.56	3.39	3
2	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	6.43	2.00	15	2	4.15	3.00	2
3	Ganjam	Sanakhemundi	6.98	5.60	28	4	4.51	3.12	3
		Suruda	6.01	2.37	7	5	3.88	3.28	7
4	Sambalpur	Naktidul	5.67	3.27	35	3	3.66	1.50	0
5	Bargarh	Rajabora Sambar	4.89	1.16	12	1	3.15	3.15	1
6	Bolangir	Belpada	3.44	2.56	25	2	2.22	3.79	4
7	Boudh	Kantamal	5.14	0.00	0	0	3.32	0.00	0
8	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	6.33	0.00	0	0	4.10	0	0
		Jajpatna	8.02	0.00	0	0	5.19	0	0
		Koksara-I & II	13.81	0.00	0	0	8.94	8.92	5
9	Nawapada	Nawapada	5.40	2.25	40	3	3.49	2.45	0
10	Jajpur	Barchana	3.60	0.00	0	0	2.33	0.00	0
		All Total	81.20	23.70	172	22	52.50	32.60	25

4.1.5. D.T.D.P:

As an extension of TSP strategy, the dispersed ST population of the state located outside the ITDA/ MADA/ Cluster Pocket/ Micro Project areas, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, 'Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP), Orissa 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.

In the current year a strong focus has been made for skill up-gradation and placement linked employability training. Till date more than 3748 number of youths have been trained under skill up-gradation and placement linked employability training.





- ◆ Training Programme for self-employment, wage employment etc.
- ◆ Bankable income generating schemes consist of schemes in the areas of-
- ◆ Agriculture/Horticulture Development
- ◆ Minor Irrigation
- ◆ Animal Husbandry
- ◆ Fishery
- ◆ Village small scale & cottage industries.
- ◆ Vocational Trade and Small Business

Utilization of Special Central Assistance and coverage of ST families during Annual Plans 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 flow of SCA and coverage of beneficiary families during 2011-12 (up to Dec'2011) is given below:

Year (3/11 to 12/11)	Utilization funds (Rs. In Lakhs)	Family coverage
2002-03	174.56	2179
2003-04	94.69	1008
2004-05	106.49	1156
2005-06	187.75	2062
2006-07	344.14	7616
2007-08	1409.76	9233
2008-09	1179.85	9748
2009-10	1200.00	8896
2010-11	1012.50	7088.00
2011-12	74.94	1119
Total	5784.68	50271

4.2 SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS (RLTAP)

Ever since implementation of the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK Districts in 1998-99, major thrust area of activity has been promotion of literacy among the ST & SC in general and promotion of female literacy in particular by way of providing scholarship to SC /ST students to pursue their studies, providing

hostel accommodation from primary level, arranging amenities in these hostels and taking up special repair / renovation of existing school and hostel infrastructure. As a result of these efforts, 400 nos. of 40-seated ST girls' hostels were constructed in KBK Districts and provided with basic amenities from 1998-99 to 2001-02. Another 471 Primary School hostels have been repaired / renovated during the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs. 1582.50 lakh. Besides this, 246 nos. of hostels both for ST/ SC boys and girls have been constructed during the year from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and a total amount of Rs. 3210.00 lakh utilized for the said work.

Keeping in view, the special development of KBK districts, as many as 364 nos. of 100 seated ST Girls hostel have been established during the year 08-09 out of 1003 established in the State. The trend has been maintained by proposing further 372 new 100 seated ST Girl's hostel during the year 2010-11 out of 1040 in the State as a whole. Construction of 120 boy's hostel in the KBK districts is also in progress out of 288 proposed for the State. Of the 250 seated 19 nos. of ST Girl's educational complexes, 8 nos are located in the KBK districts and in operation. In addition to the above, 19 Ashram schools out of 52 nos have also been operationlized in the KBK districts (Micro Project Area).

In order to provide Higher Education to ST & SC students of KBK Districts, up-gradation of 8 nos. of High Schools from among the existing High schools of KBK Districts to Higher secondary school has been completed during 2007-08. Rs.480.00 lakh has been spent during the year 2007-08 for infrastructure development of the said Higher Secondary Schools.

Consequent upon introduction of the new scheme i.e. "Special Plan for KBK Districts" which is almost same as that of the RLTAP scheme from the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.35.50 crore has



been allotted to the implementing agencies of KBK Districts during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.23.05 Crores have been utilised by different implementing agencies

including Rs.3.00 Crores to the education complex at Hatamuniguda of Gunupur ITDA to R.K. Mission.

During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.4303.00 lakh has been released for implementation of 259 nos. of projects in the KBK districts. All the projects have successfully been completed.

A sum of Rs. 2800.00 lakh during 2011-12 have been released to the KBK districts for implementation of the following programmes. Details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	Amount sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh) (from 4/11 to 12/11)	Amount spent (Rs. In Lakh) (from 4/11 to 12/11)	No. of project sanctioned December 2011	No. of projects completed upto Dec' 2011	Remarks
1.	Water Supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel under 1000 ST Girls Hostel scheme	300.00	212.17	53	19	In progress
2.	Sports activities in ST girls Schools	100.00	63.63	100	64	
3.	Construction of hostels for ST Boys / Girls	1675.10	654.35	34	0	In Progress
4.	Construction of hostels for SC Boys/ Girls	324.90	163.91	3	0	In Progress
5.	Infrastructure for Up-grade High Schools (+2 Colleges)	215.00	109.84	15 Higher Secondary Schools		All In progress
6.	Providing amenities to ST & SC Hostels	150.00	65.74	1592 Hostels	431	
7.	Differential amount of Post-Matric Scholarship in favour of ST & SC	35.00	24.18			
	Total	2800.00	1293.92	144	64	

4.3 EDUCATION

Literacy and Education are the pre-requisites for the quality of resources of any society. Improvement in the level of this indicator reflects development in the society. The rate of literacy among the STs is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% in the State as per 2001 Census. The Tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Over the last decade there has been a significant

improvement in literacy level among the STs in Orissa, which recorded a jump from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001 Census.

In view of the implementation of Right to Compulsory Education Act and need of the additional hands in the cadre of Sevak/Sevika, additional 2000 posts are created for educational development at elementary level.



The ST & SC Development Department is the nodal Department of the State Government for the welfare of the ST & SC Communities. Since education is the important aspect for the socio-economic development of STs & SCs, Government in ST & SC Development Department stress due importance to improve the educational status of these communities. In order to provide quality

education to the students belonging to ST & SC, this Department runs a number of educational institutions. Most of the Schools run by this Department are residential in nature and residential facilities in these schools have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to eradicate the illiteracy among the STs. The details of the Educational Institutions are given below.

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

Sl. No.	Category of Schools	Number of Institutions
1	Ekalavaya Model Residential Schools	13
2	Higher Secondary Schools (Science & Commerce)	8
3	High Schools	156
4	Girls High Schools	143
5	Ashram Schools	766
6	Residential Sevashram	05
7	Sevashram	506
8	Secondary Teacher Training Schools	02
9	B.Ed. Training College	01
10	Educational Complex for PTGs	19
	TOTAL	1619

Hostels under ST & SC Development Department

Sl. No	Category of Hostels	Number of Hostels
1.	Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks)	1548
2.	Primary School Hostels in (ST Boys & Girls) KBK District	400
3.	ST Girl's Hostels	1003 existing & 1040 under construction
4.	ST Boy's Hostel in 5 L.W.E Districts	288 under construction
5.	Hostel for SC Girls & Boys	438 (Existing) & 55 under construction
6.	Residential Ashram Schools in TSP	52
7.	Special Adivasi Hostels	07
	Total	3448 existing, 1383 under construction

4.3.3. Annual High School Certificate Examination Result, 2011

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

Category	ST			SC			Others			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
On Rolls	4628	6919	11547	951	1001	1952	781	800	1581	6360	8720	15080
Total appeared	4344	6541	10885	844	917	1761	753	776	1529	5941	8234	14175
Total Passed	3581	5098	8679	692	672	1364	649	646	1295	4922	6416	11338
% of Pass	82.44	77.94	79.73	81.99	73.28	77.46	86.19	83.25	84.70	82.85	77.92	79.99



Schools of SC & ST Dev. Deptt have secured **79.99 %** results compared to State average result of **66.75%** which is 13.24% higher. Some of the highlights of Annual HSC Examination 2011 result have been indicated below:-

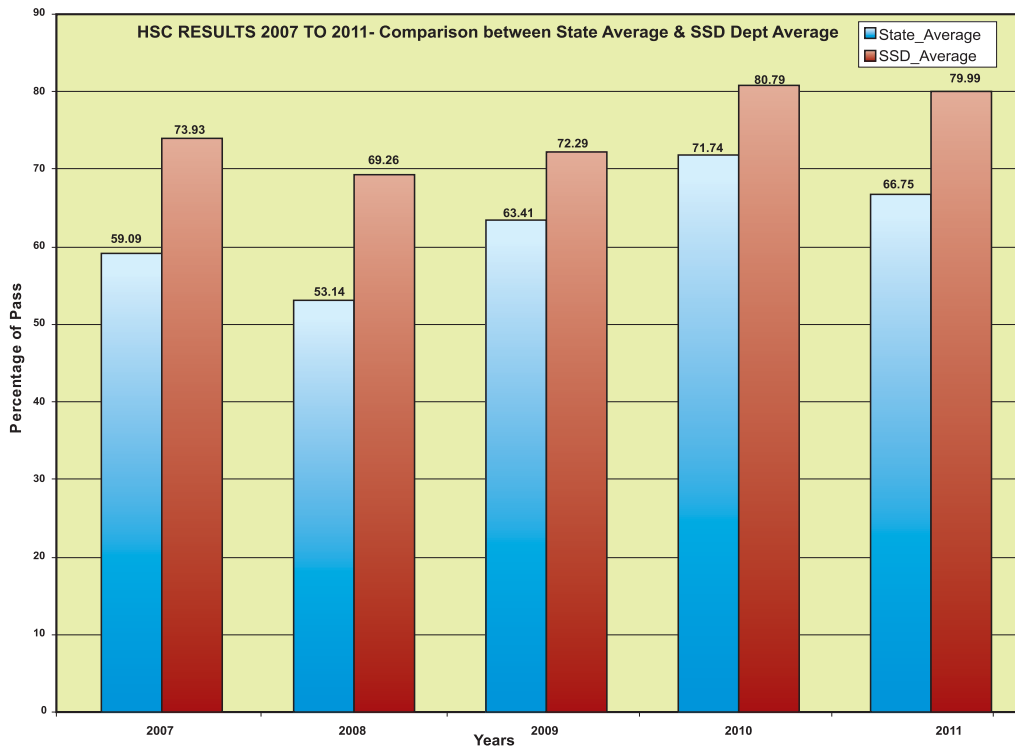
- ◆ The performance of High Schools under ST & SC Dev. Deptt is better compared to other High Schools - **79.99%** compared to State average of **66.75%**
- ◆ Out of **14175** students appeared, **1283** have passed in 1st division, **3902** in 2nd division and **6153** in 3rd Division thus totaling **11338** pass out students
- ◆ **56** High Schools have secured 100% Result in 2011 compared to **76** High Schools in 2010
- ◆ High Schools having results **between 90% and 100%** is **145 (45.74%)** out of 317 High Schools
- ◆ **252** Schools (79.50%) have secured results higher than the State Average of 66.75%
- ◆ **3 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)** Schools-EMRS, Chandragiri, Gajapati, EMRS, Mahasinghi, Kandhamal & EMRS, Pungar, Koraput have secured 100% Result while **5** EMRSs have secured result within the range of 90% to 98.28% and **3** EMRSs has achieved in the range of 83.78% to 88.52%. Average pass percentage of 11 EMRS Schools is **94.15%**
- ◆ Basipitha HS of Mayurbhanj has secured a distinction of having **37** 1st division students out of **38** appeared while **1** student has passed in 2nd division.
- ◆ A comparison between the result of State Average and ST & SC Dev. Deptt. School Average according to the Annual HSC Result of 2011 is also furnished below which show a higher trend during the year 2011.

S1	District	State Average	SSD Deptt Average
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	71.42	83.82
2	Balasore	77.94	96.83
3	Bargarh	71.35	88.51
4	Bhadrak	65.71	83.75
5	Bolangir	63.39	92.22
6	Boudh	54.26	72.04
7	Cuttack	77.09	74.07
8	Deogarh	62.11	83.87
9	Dhenkanal	79.55	96.90
10	Gajapati	53.19	82.55
11	Ganjam	64.41	86.67
12	Jagatsinghpur	58.93	60.00
13	Jajpur	67.97	85.26
14	Jharsuguda	67.82	75.71
15	Kalahandi	51.66	83.28
16	Kandhamal	49.19	74.53
17	Kendrapara		No High School
18	Keonjhar	61.83	80.85
19	Khurda	75.92	90.20



20	Koraput	52.58	63.39
21	Malkangiri	56.64	67.60
22	Mayurbhanj	70.72	91.31
23	Nayagarh	69.48	71.72
24	Nowrangpur	50.13	79.49
25	Nuapara	71.44	87.16
26	Puri	76.42	100.00
27	Rayagada	54.76	65.71
28	Sambalpur	64.01	84.51
29	Subarnapur	61.55	89.66
30	Sundargarh	66.19	88.34
	TOTAL	66.75	79.99

Comparison between State Average & ST & SC Dev. Deptt Average in Annual HSC Results for the last 5 years is stated below:

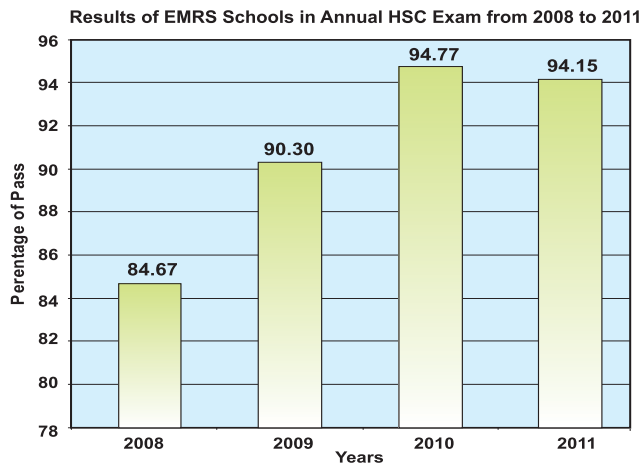


Comparative Statement of no. of students securing 1st Division, 2nd Division & 3rd Division in HSC Results during the year 2009, 2010 & 2011 in SSD Deptt Schools

Pass Division	2011		2010		2009	
	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Division	1283	11.32	1275	14.60	817	13.39
2nd Division	3902	34.42	3295	37.73	2343	38.39
3rd Division	6153	54.26	4163	47.67	2943	48.22
Total	11338		8733		6103	

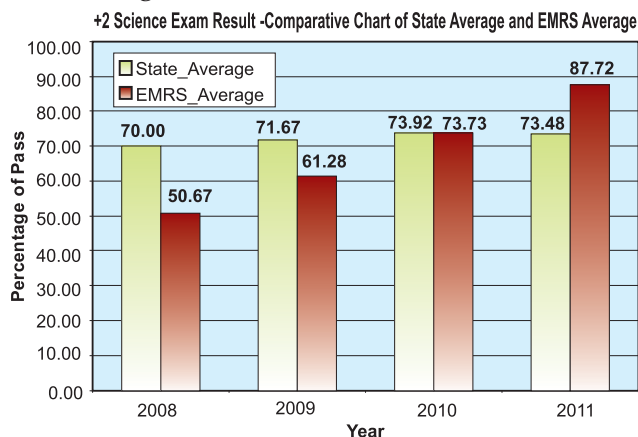


Results of EMRS in Annual HSC Examination from 2008 to 2011

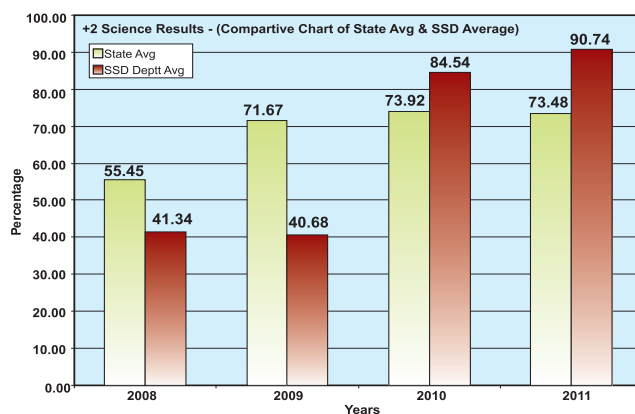


Results of Higher Secondary Examination

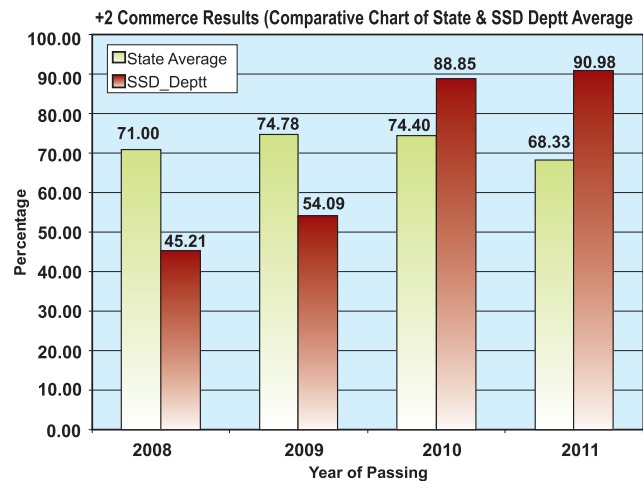
A comparative analysis of State Average with that of 11 EMRS Average in the Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2008 to 2011 is given below:



A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2008 to 2011 is given below:



A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in Higher Secondary Commerce Examination from the year 2008 to 2010 is given below:



Major education initiatives :

Development of STs & SCs in the state is a matter of special concern of the State Govt. Since education is the most important aspect of the Socio Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes. The Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. put special emphasis on development of education among Tribals. In order to promote education among the STs & SCs, this Deptt. have established 506 Sevashrams, 5 Residential

Decision has been made for recruitment of 336 nos. of ANM to look after the Health, sanitation and hygiene of the students of ST/SC Dev. Deptt. Schools/ hostels.

Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools, 164 Boys High Schools, out of which 8 have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in Science & Commerce Stream, 143 Girls High Schools (including 36 upgraded Girls High Schools and 52 Newly opened Residential Girls High Schools in TSP Areas), 02 nos. Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 11 nos. EMRS and 02 nos. EMRSs at Nuapada and Malkangiri under construction. Residential



facilities are provided in these Schools which have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to improve the standard of education. A new High School has opened at Badapada, cut off area of Malkangiri in 2010-11.

Major Achievements:

1. Payment of Ex-gratia:

In the year 2010-11, a provision of 25.00 lakhs has been met to provide a financial assistance @ Rs. 50,000/- to the next of kins of deceased or incapacitation of boarders of ST/SC students. There is a provision of funds of Rs. 25.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 and out of which Rs. 9.00 lakh has been released in favour of concerned DWOs to payment to the deceased where such case occurred.

2. Implementation of Computer Education in High Schools and Girls High Schools:

For this purpose Rs. 75.00 lakh has been kept in the current year Budget out of which Rs. 36.49 lakh has been released in respect of 08 HSSs for procurement of computer and its accessories.

Another project e-Educational Management System (e-EMS) is under way to cover all Educational Institutions.

3. Supply of Cooking Gas (LPG) & equipment to hostels:

Funds provided to supply of Cooking Gas (LPG) and equipment to hostels of this Deptt. The expenditure will be incurred in the following manner. (a) to arrange 20 nos. of Gas Cylinders for 100 boarders @ Rs. 75,000/- and to meet the addl. Cost required, if any for installation work (b) to arrange piping arrangements, (c) to arrange training of CCAs for operating the Gas system and for safety for this financial year 2010-11 funds of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the Budget and for the current year Budget, Rs. 1.00 has been released for this purpose.

4. Provision of Solar lamps to 150 Hostels:

Supply of Solar Lamps @ 10 nos. of Solar Lamps to each Hostel of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools located in TSP Areas I PTG Areasl Other interior Tribal Areas which have not yet been electrified or not likely to be electrified in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Bidyut Karan Yojana. This year Rs. 82.50 lakh has been released for this purpose.

5. Special merit scholarship to ST/SC students of Orissa studying in Sainik School:

Exemption of tuition fees to SC/ST students studying in Sainik Schools those found socially and economically weaker section of the society from the Financial year 2011-12. This year Rs. 50.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Budget. The said amount has already been placed in favour of Director, Secondary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar to distribute the said amount after receipt of the requirement from the concerned authority of the Sainik School.

6. Special Urban Educational Complexes:

The main objective of the scheme is that the best SC/ST students to study in best Residential Schools of the State. It is decided to established 05 nos. of Special Urban Educational Complex at Bhubaneswar to accommodate 1000 students and Special Urban Educational Complex will be set up at Rourkela and Berhampur will have a capacity of 300 each. It is further decided that 1600 students will be admitted in 5 to 6 years. 35 nos. of SC/ST students already admitted at Rourkela and 144 nos. of SC/ST students admitted at Berhampur. Steps have been taken to release of required funds for the students. G.A. Deptt. have alienated Govt.

Functioning of urban Hostel Complexes have been started in Berhampur and Rourkela and the construction works of hostels in Bhubaneswar will be taken up in 2012-13.



land measuring Ac 1.000 each at Pokhariput, Ghatikia and Chandra Sekharpur in favpur of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. for establishment of Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar. We have taken possession of these land. For approval of plan & estimate of the proposed Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar. Plan & estimate has been submitted seeking Govt. approval. However a sum of Rs. 2,03.38 lakh has been released a placed with Secretary, OMTES for construction of project during current financial year 2011-12.

7. Extra Curricular Activities:

Participation of students in Sports and games to be encouraged to achieve excellency in different level of competition. The proposed funds have been provided for hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basket ball and implementation of indoor games etc. and non-sports based activities i.e. 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. among the students of High Schools and Girls High Schools. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 117.90 lakh has been released in favour of DWOs concerned to cover up the scheme in 100 nos. of High Schools and Girls High Schools and Rs. 130.79 lakh recently allotted in favour of concerned HM/HMRS to cover up the scheme in 207 HS/GHS for the year 2011-12.

8. Block Level, zonal level Science Exhibition & State level Competition :

Prosecuting studies of ST/SC students in the field of Science, Block level, Zonal level Science Exhibition and State Level Competition among the students of 306 nos. of High Schools & Girls High Schools have been taken. An amount of Rs. 34.10 lakh has been kept in the Annual Budget and the same has been released for this purpose.

9. Implementation of Scouts and Red Cross in High School.

Junior Redcross units has already been opened in 100 nos. of High Schools and Girls High Schools, Scouts and Guides in 106 nos. of HS/GHS in the year 2010-11 and Rs. 40.00 lakh was sanctioned and released for this purpose. For this current financial year Rs. 40.00 lakh has also been released for opening of Junior Red Cross Unit in 50 nos. of HS/GHS and Scouts & Guides in 60 nos. of HS/GHS for the year 2011-12.

10. Special Coaching.

For this current year, steps have been taken to impart Special Coaching i.e. Engineering Coaching to ST/SC students by Asanka Learning Solution Ltd., 08 nos. of Higher Secondary Schools and 5 nos. of EMRSs in order to prepare them to appear Entrance Exam in Engineering. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 16.49 lakh has been placed to OMTES for implementation of the scheme as a Nodal Agency. Decision has also been taken to sponsor 100 most meritorious students from tribal pockets for 2 year Integrated +2 Science and Medical coaching at Bhuabneswar. This will facilitate identification of bright boys and girls from the ST community to get access to good quality medical coaching and open up greater opportunities for succeeding in Medical Entrance Examination.

11. Upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (HSS).

This year 14 nos. of HS/GHS have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in TSP areas. For this purpose required number of posts have been created and construction work is in progress.

New Initiatives undertaken in Education Sector during 2011

During the year 2011 the Department of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development has undertaken various initiatives



To encourage completion of Higher Secondary Courses, 14 Secondary Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan area are being up-graded to +2 Science with 64 seats in each year.



to strengthen the quality of elementary education across the SSD run schools. The focus of these initiatives is:

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

Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken during 2011:

Formation of State Resource Group

To steer the various training programme for education functionaries of the department and to give leadership to various innovative and important education initiatives, it was decided to select and groom the potential facilitators from amongst teachers/ head teacher of the schools run by the department. Accordingly **2 days Visioning Exercise** was conducted for the identified 120 good

performing teachers and head teachers in 3 batches. The visioning exercise aimed at identifying the knowledge, skill and attitude of the participants concerning different aspects of education.

Subsequently **40 participants** with good understanding and skill base have been **selected and the State Resource Group was formed**. The members of SRGs have been subsequently equipped with various information and issues concerning education of children such as Right to Education Act, Children’s right to protection and participation, effective management of schools and hostels, promoting curricular and extra-curricular activities and thrust of the department concerning the education of children from the disadvantaged Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste communities. The members of SRGs are instrumental in carrying forward the various capacity building initiatives of the department in the field of education.

Capacity building of Head Masters of the schools run by the department:

Headmasters play a very critical role in improving the overall management of the institution and quality of education in their schools. Being the head of the institution, s/he has to play the multiple role of a visionary, leader, guide, manager, administrator and a link between different stakeholders to achieve the goal of quality education for her/ his students.

Considering their significant role, it was decided to conduct a comprehensive training for the Head Masters of the SSD run school in Effective School and Hostel Management. Accordingly a **5 days Training Module for HM’s on Effective School and Hostel Management** was developed for the HM’s training by involving the members of SRG and experts from SCERT and other resource persons.



Till January 2012, **230 head teachers have been trained** on areas like Right to Education, aspects of School and Hostel Management, issues of Child Protection & Participation, Academic monitoring, School Development Plan to enable Head teachers to function more effectively and sensitively to the needs and requirements of the students. The training of the remaining 1370 Head Masters/ Teachers is slated to be completed during February-March 2012.

Development of School and Hostel Management Guidelines

The Schools run under SSD department are diverse in nature therefore developing extensive and uniform guidelines for these schools have been a challenging but unremitting thrust of the department. The department has developed a **School and Hostel Management Guidelines Document** for all the schools and hostels run under the department. This document is intended to provide precious guides to the School head and other stake holders on the following to run the school efficiently, effectively and meaningfully: Minimum Common Standards of Management Practices; School and Hostel Management Bodies and Infrastructure; Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders of School and Hostel; Communication Methodologies and Practices; Physical Environment and Classroom Setting, Pedagogy, Teaching and Learning Methods; Safety and Security of the Children in the School and Hostel; and Management of Finances and Records. The document is going through the final revision and small changes and will be ready to print by the end of February.

Establishing a monitoring framework for the schools

Putting monitoring system in place for SSD schools, to ensure the effectiveness, improve service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results has been an

unremitting thrust of the SSD, Department. The Department has issued instructions and guidelines through several Office Orders and Circulars to ensure the efficient management and smooth functioning of the schools and hostels; school infrastructure; protection of the children and especially girls; quality of teaching and learning; quality of food and water; cleanliness and sanitation facilities; health facilities; and proper disbursement of the pocket money to the boarders.

In its recent effort, SSD Department SSD Department has launched a new and comprehensive monitoring system for tracking the progress of the School and Hostels Run under the department. In view of the shortages of monitoring officials with the department the Head Masters / Principals has been given the additional responsibilities of monitoring at least two Ashram and Sevashram Schools. Monitoring has already been started in these schools and simultaneously training is planned / provided to the monitoring officials including Head Masters / Principals of the department. The department is in receipt of the first round of the data and soon analysis will be started in order to identify the gap areas and subsequent correction measures.

Strengthening of Physical education programme:

The physical education not only improves the physical wellbeing of children but also their overall performance at school. It also equip 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 in select **316 Ashram and High Schools** on pilot basis.

From the selected schools, **91 Physical Education/ Nodal Teachers** were trained on the



specially designed Physical Education Cards (jointly designed by CBSE, British Council and UNICEF) which contains various age related tasks, activities and games for children and help developing skills of agility, balance, coordination, speed and strength among children.

The 91 trained teachers have been attached to the other selected schools for extending support for orienting the concerned teachers and to ground the programme.

All the 316 schools have been provided with a **Sports Kit** comprising of various play materials like basket ball, football, tennis racquet and ball, cricket set, hockey sticks, skipping ropes, hoola hoop, markers, cones etc. to implement the programme in structured and effective manner.

Strengthening of School Cabinets in the SSD run schools

The School Cabinets have a very strong potential of making the schools child-friendly by facilitating the participation of children in school management processes. These forums also provide opportunities to develop leadership skills, communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills among the students.

The department has taken the initiative for strengthening the School Cabinet forums in the schools run by the department. In this context, the overall framework for the School Cabinet was developed in consultation with department officials, teachers, students and inputs from the S&ME Department. The framework document **Vidyalaya Mantrimandal - Sahayak Pustika** included the structure of the School Cabinet, roles of different Ministries, formation process and role of nodal teachers.

A comprehensive 280 pages **Resource Booklet for School Cabinet - a set of 6 booklets**, was also developed for each of the Ministries of the School Cabinet which contain different fun and learning activities for the Ministries of the Cabinet

for ensuring meaningful and joyful participation of students. The Resource Booklet has been provided to each of the schools run by the department.

Development of Language Dictionaries in 4 tribal languages

The language situation in the SSD school classroom presents a real multi-lingual situation where we find students from more than 2 language groups in one classroom. The children in early grades, class I and II, do face problem in understanding and participating in the classroom transaction due to language issue.

Taking note of this issue, the department has focussed on building the capacity of the teachers for addressing the language problem existing in many of the Schools run by SSD department. In this context **Language Handbook in 4 languages i.e. Koya, Desia (Parja), Kuvi and Kui** has been developed. These bi-lingual dictionaries, containing common conversational phrases, vocabularies related to text books of class I & II and other common words will be used as a teacher's support material in the schools having the students from these 4 language groups.

Career Counselling Desks:

The department has initiated the Career Counseling Desk in each of the 318 High Schools with the objective of 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.

In this regard detailed operational modalities for the functioning of the Career Counselling Desks was developed and shared with the schools. Further one day orientation for the nodal teachers managing the Career Counselling Desks was organised.



A **Compendium of Career opportunities** 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 schools. The compendium contains aspects like importance of career planning and key steps therein; the various career opportunities available in different sectors, job prospects, preparedness and pre-requisites, information on academic opportunities and courses, various incentives for the ST & SC students for higher and technical education etc.

Coaching classes for preparing ST and SC Children for Engineering Entrance Examination The SSD Department in the year launched a program to provide coaching classes for class XI and XII students in thirteen schools of +2 level of this department for selection in AIEEE / OJEE and IIT-JEE. Under this program Aasanka Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has been awarded the contract for providing above coaching. Under this initiative students are being provided with online lectures, comprehensive feedback on all the weak areas of the students and mentoring support from experts. The students are provided with login ID for accessing lectures, study material feedback etc. The Work Desk of the Aasanka provides robust feedback mechanism to the student. Aasanka has also provided login ID to the Departmental Officials for the monitoring purposes.

This program is already running in 08 EMRs and 05 HSSs of the department and soon this or similar coaching program will be launched in all the Higher Secondary Schools of the department

Support for Structured Extra-curricular activities in all 318 High Schools

In order to promote and enhance the overall personality of the students and ensuring their exposure to both academic/ co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities, the Department in all its 318 High Schools has given

Career Counselling Cells have been made operational in all the High Schools of the SSD to facilitate and ensure availability of information regarding different career opportunities before the students. Provision has been made for Rs. 1 lakh for each High School of SSD to initiate sports and non-sports based extra-curricular activities.



boost to the **Extra-curricular programme**. Under this initiative schools have been directed to introduce at least two extra-curricular activities - one sporting and another non-sporting so as to identify latent talent among the students and help nurturing the same with regular guidance and support as well as to contribute towards greater retention by engaging the children in interesting activities. The schools under this scheme have been provided with the resource support of Rs. 1,00,000/- each for engaging the coach/ resource person, Purchase of instrument/ equipment/ materials for the proposed activities, Organizing of intra school competitions/ exhibits etc.



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 will be used for sharing of requirement for RtE compliance with the SSA for support.

School & Hostel Buildings :

- (i) Government has targeted for construction of 1000 Nos. of 100 seated Hostel/ Hostel Complexes for ST Girls/ Boys during the current financial year 2011-12. Out of which 300 Nos. of hostels would be meant for Boys

1000 hostels meant for ST & SC children have been taken up in 2011-12 and will be completed in 2012-13.

The construction of hostels, especially for tribal girls has shown a sharp increase in the enrolment rate of girls. In the ST & SC Development Department schools, the enrolment has gone up from 2.3 lakhs in 2006-07 to 3.85 lakhs in 2011-12.



and 700 Nos. of hostels would be meant for Girls. Government have already sanctioned 936 Nos. of ST Girls/ Boys hostels to different districts and an amount of rs. 15075.00 lakh has been sanctioned under State Plan and Rs. 1275.10 lakh under Spl. Plans for KBK for construction of 936 Nos. of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel during the current financial year 2011-12.

- (ii) Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) have sanctioned funds to the tune of 2550.00 lakh for construction of 30 New Ashram Schools in TSP Areas @ 170.00 lakh per Ashram School under Central Plans Scheme during the year 2011-12.

30 new Ashram Schools with facilities for girl's education from Class-VI to 10th is being taken up under Central Plan in the Tribal Sub-plan areas. This will facilitate provision of secondary schooling facility for 250 children in each school. Necessary teaching and non-teaching staffs post creation has already been done under the State Plan. The schools are targeted to be operational in 2013 academic session.





- (iii) For ST & SC Dev. Department Schools and Hostels an amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakh under Non-Plan Scheme has also been sanctioned towards repair maintenance, addition, alternation, electrification, water supply, boundary wall etc. during the current financial year 2011-12.

4.7 PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

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

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

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

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per inter-castes married couple was provided for inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu Communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. The said incentive has been revised w/e/f 17.9.2005 to Rs.10,000/- & from 3.12.2007 to Rs.50,000/-per inter-castes married couple respectively. During the year 2011-12 funds of Rs.160,98,000/- has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 348 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated below:

POSITION OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE DURING THE YEAR 2011-12

Sl. No.	NAME OF DISTS.	Amount Released	No. of couples
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	250000	5
2	Bolangir	600000	12
3	Balasore	1609000	35
4	Baragada	163000	5
5	Bhadrak	933000	22
6	Boudh	-	
7	Cuttack	350000	7
8	Deogarh	-	
9	Dhenkanal	720000	16
10	Gajapati	3000	1
11	Ganjam	306000	8
12	Jagatsinghpur	3126000	66
13	Jajpur	1050000	21
14	Jharsuguda	3000	1
15	Kalahandi	1000000	20
16	Kandhamal	50000	1
17	Kendrapara	3083000	65
18	Keonjhar	500000	10
19	Khurda	316000	8
20	Koraput	56000	3
21	Malkangir	110000	3
22	Mayurbhanja	500000	10
23	Nawarangpur	100000	2
24	Nayagarh	50000	1
25	Nuapada	150000	3
26	Puri	50000	11
27	Rayagada		
28	Sambalpur	420000	10
29	Sonepur	100000	2
30	Sundargarh		
	Total	16098000	348

**LEGAL AID**

Legal Aid provided to the SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 is administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also provided with legal aid under Legal Aid Scheme operated by the ST & SC Development Department to fight cases for establishing their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land and also for

cases under PCR Act,1955 & POA Act,1989. During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 8,82,000/- has been released for payment of legal aid semices to SC/ ST litigants.

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

In the State level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring committee meeting held on 26.05.2010

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETTARY RELIEF TO VICITMS OF ATROCITIES DURING THE YEAR 2011-12 (As on 31.12.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Amount Released						No. of Beneficiary
		NON-PLAN	STATE -PLAN	Beneficiary	CSP	Beneficiary	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	ANGUL	0	0		462000	65	462000	65
2	BALANGIR	0	0		456250	38	456250	38
3	BALASORE	0	214050	37	2362500	177	2576550	214
4	BARGARH	0	56250	3	593750	52	650000	55
5	BHADRAK						0	0
6	BOUDH	0	0		198250	23	198250	23
7	CUTTACK	0	0		206250	33	206250	33
8	DEOGARH	0	281250	22	0		281250	22
9	DHENKANAL	0	481250	47	678750	49	1160000	96
10	GAJAPATI	0	100000	13	50000	8	150000	21
11	GANJAM					44	0	44
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	0	275000	41	468750	32	743750	73
13	JAJPUR	0	0		283375	38	283375	38
14	JHARSUGUDA	0	12500	2	143750	7	156250	9
15	KALAHANDI	0	181250	17	205000	20	386250	37
16	KANDHAMAL	0	31250	2	0		31250	2
17	KENDRAPARA	0	156250	16	506250	24	662500	40
18	KEONJHAR	0	37500	6	402000	40	439500	46
19	KHURDA	0	0		497000	21	497000	21
20	KORAPUT	0	0		6250	1	6250	1
21	MALKANGIRI	0	0		12500	2	12500	2
22	MAYURBHANJ	0	318750	36	350000	24	668750	60
23	NAWARANGPUR	0	0		56250	6	56250	6
24	NAYAGARH	.	0	178750	12	0	178750	12
25	NUAPADA				33000	3	33000	3
26	PURI	0	0		898250	121	898250	121
27	RAYAGADA		0		268750	28	268750	28
28	SAMBALPUR	0	0		412500	48	412500	48
29	SUBERNAPUR	0	75000	3	212500	8	287500	11
30	SUNDARGARH	0	2399050	257	9763875	912	12162925	1169



under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa, it was decided to set up special legal aid cells at the Block, Sub-division and District level in the vicinity of Courts and to undertake this programme initially in the Scheduled Area districts on a pilot basis. Necessary steps are being taken to open the said Legal aid Cells very soon. During 2011-12, funds to the tune of Rs. 3,15,90,000/- has been released for opening of legal aid cells in the State.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

Exclusive Special Courts have not been established in Orissa for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989. But the Courts of all District & Sessions Judges and Additional Session Judges have been notified as Special Courts for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989 vide Government of Orissa in Home Deptt Notification No.40448 Dt. 26.2.2000. In the meeting taken by Hon'ble Union Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment on 24.05.2010 at Bhubaneswar and in the State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee held on 26.05.2010, it has been decided to set up 3 Special Courts in the districts where cases under POA Acts are pending more than 500 cases. In the meantime

a meeting was held on 20.12.2011 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Orissa where Law Deptt., Home Deptt. and Addl. D.G. HRPC were present in the said meeting it has also been decided that Home Deptt. will take follow up action for sanction of posts and for issuance of Notification for said purpose.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

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

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

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

FUNCTIONING OF DIFFERENT COMMITTEES

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

(A) STATE LEVEL HIGH POWER VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

In pursuance to Rule- 16 of the SCs. & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, the State Level High Power



Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted and the meeting has been held on 26.05.2010. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(B) ORISSA SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

The Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted by Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Department Notification No.41115/SSD Dt.12.11.2009 pursuant to Rule-3 & 5 of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rules.1957. As per the Rule-4 of the aforesaid Rules, the aims and objects of the Board are to associate members of the legislature and other public workers interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes with matters pertaining to the advancement of the members of the scheduled castes.

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

- (i) Assessment of the requirement of the scheduled castes and formulation of welfare scheme for them.
- (ii) Review from time to time of the working of sanctioned scheme and appraisal and evaluation of the benefits derived there from, with a view to suggesting improvements or changes in the schemes where necessary.

As per Rule-7(a) of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rules.1957, the Board shall ordinarily meet at least once in every six months provided that the Chairman, on his own motion or on the requisition of at least two thirds of the members, may convene a meeting at any time even at short intervals. The last meeting of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been held on 22.09.2010. Necessary

steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(C) District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

Review meetings on incidence of atrocities are also being held quarterly basis under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Home Deptt. and other agencies of the State Government associated with implementation of provisions of PCR Act and SCs & STs (PoA) Act,1989.attended the meeting.

(D) SPECIAL CELL FOR SC/ ST

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

SETTING UP OF SANJOG HELP LINE

This Deptt. has joined with R.D. Deptt., P.R. Deptt. & I.T. Deptt Sanjog Help Line which Help Line No. is 155335 and maintained by OCAC under public awareness generation programme for redresal of grievances relating to various schemes of Government Departments for implementation of PCR & POA Act. On receipt of complaint it will be immediately intimated to SP & Collector with intimation to I.G. of Police, HR&SJ. A weekly report will also be generated and sent to this Deptt. as well as Home Deptt. for taking immediate necessary action. For the customization charge i.e Rs.9.06 lakhs, has been remitted in favour of OCCA for the above purpose.



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

PUBLICITY MEASURES

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 have been translated into Oriya and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relation Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of PCR Act. The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their field tour for creating awareness among all concerned. Creating awareness against this evil practice, orientation for social integration and legal step in cases are necessary together for complete eradication of untouchability. The State Govt. are making continuous efforts to protect the Civil Rights of down-trodden and complete removal untouchability. Non-Official Organizations (NGOs) working in the field of untouchability are encouraged by providing with grants-in aid to intensify their efforts to create awareness among general public and bringing social integration. Similarly funds of Rs. 11,96,868/- has been released for public awareness generation in respect of 13 Districts. The District wise allotment under Grants in aid to NGOs and Public Awareness Programme is given below:

WORKSHOP, SEMINAR & TRAINING CAMPS

It is necessary to sensitize the police personnel and elected representatives about the provisions of the POA Act, 1989. Accordingly all Collectors / SPs have been requested to conduct workshops / Training camps at district levels.

During the month of September, 2010 three days workshop has been organized for imparting training to the DWOs and NGOs working for the welfare of the SC/ST in the State. Similarly, two days training programme has been organized during the month of January, 2011 at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the DWOs and DSPs alongwith their Data Entry Operators regarding implementation of Sanjog Help line for ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Besides this, State Level Workshop has been organized at Biju Pattnaik State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the Public Prosecutors of the State for speed disposal of cases under PCR & POA Act pending at the different courts.

PERIODICAL SURVEY

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

ACHIEVEMENTS RELATING TO PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

1. Decision has been taken for establishment of 3 Special Courts in the districts where cases under POA Acts are pending more than 500 cases.
2. Constitution of 3 State Level Scrutiny Committee for finalization of fake caste certificates.
3. Opening of Legal Aid Cells in Districts, Sub-Divisions and Block level in the State for free legal services to the SC/ST Communities.
4. Framing of Orissa Grants-in aid Rule, 2010 for grants in aid to Non-Government Organization for welfare of SC/ST in stead of Rule, 1984.
5. Amendment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled



Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule, 1995 for enhancement of monetary relief to the victims of atrocities and to enhance the Central Share from 50% to 75 % under CSP Scheme.

6. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have been requested to Amend Rule-17(2)

designating the District Welfare Officer in charge of ST & SC Development as the Member Convener of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee for convening the meeting regularly.

Abstract of financial and physical achievement during the year 2011-12

Name of Schemes	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity.	121.63	1169
Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage.	160.98	348
Public Awareness Programmes	11.97	
Total	294.58	1517-SC & ST

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CERTIFICATE

State Level Scrutiny Committee and District Level Vigilance Cell have been constituted for verification of fake caste certificates. State Government had constituted a State Level Scrutiny Committee vide Resolution No-PCR-(C)-9/2005-18175/SSD Dt.2.5.2006. In order to ensure expeditious disposal of all compliant petitions relating to fake caste certificate cases in the State in time bound manner, Govt. have constituted 3 State Level Scrutiny Committees one for each RDC in place of present single State Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned Revenue Divisional Commissioner vide this Deptt. Resolution No.53 Dated 01.01.2010. To further expedite the process, decision has been taken to initiate the following steps:

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

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

However, the progress made so far with regard to disposal of cases has been indicated below:



**RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate cases
for the month ending December, 2011**

RDC Zone	Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of complaint on false Caste Certificate received from different sources	No. of complaint petition forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for	No. of Enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases finalized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RDC (SD), Berhampur	1	Kandhamal	1019	1019	582	284
	2	Kalahandi	103	103	18	1
	3	Ganjam	13	13	1	1
	4	Gajapati	4	4	0	0
	5	Nabarangpur	305	305	10	0
	6	Rayagada	6	6	0	0
	7	Koraput	15	15	6	0
	8	Malkangiri	7	7	2	0
	9	Boudh	1	1	0	0
	10	Nuapada	2	2	0	0
			Total	1475	1475	619
RDC (ND), Sambalpur	11	Bolangir	284	284	190	54
	12	Subarnapur	108	108	90	23
	13	Angul	2	2	1	1
	14	Bargarh	111	111	70	3
	15	Deogarh	1	0	0	0
	16	Dhenkanal	1	1	1	0
	17	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	0
	18	Keonjhar	1	1	0	0
	19	Sambalpur	3	3	3	0
	20	Sundargarh	2	0	0	0
			Total	513	510	355
RDC (CD), Cuttack	21	Balasore	11	11	7	0
	22	Bhadrak	0	0	0	0
	23	Cuttack	0	0	0	0
	24	Jagatsinghpur	2	2	0	0
	25	Jajpur	4	4	0	0
	26	Kendrapara	1	1	0	0
	27	Khurda	10	10	3	1
	28	Mayurbhanj	14	14	12	9
	29	Nayagarh	5	5	1	0
	30	Puri	0	0	0	0
			Total	47	47	23
		G.TOTAL	2035	2032	997	377



4.8. RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force in January, 2008 and is the result of protracted struggle by the forest communities and civil society groups for tenurial and access rights of tribals over forest. The Act provides, a comprehensive and empowering frame work for recognition of both individual and community forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who primarily depend on forest for their livelihood and food security.

After the stay order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa was vacated on 12th Aug. 2009, the State Govt. has been implementing the Act expeditiously in a Mission Mode. Till 31.12.2011, 307104 claims under individual Rights and 902 claims under community rights have been approved by District Level Committees, out of which 295246 individual claims and 798

Number one State in the Country in implementing the Forest Rights Act and distributing as many as 295246 individual and 798 community record of rights involving an area of 475136 acres and 54255 acres of forest land respectively. This includes distribution of 17145 individual titles with an area of 26396 acres of forest land to particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)

community claims have been distributed with titles covering an area of 475136 & 54255 acres of Forest Land. This includes distribution of, 17145 certificates of titles to the Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) families involving an area of 26396 acres.

Besides, the right holders are being facilitated with various other benefits by

So far, of the total titles distributed under Forest Rights Act., 17263 beneficiaries under I.A.Y, 2270 under MO Kudia, 4275 in Mio Pokhari, 33120 in land development under MGNREGA, 4490 under National Horticulture Mission, 28 under National bamboo mission and 12078 under other developmental programmes have been facilitated by way of convergence with such schemes.

convergence of different Govt. Schemes. So far 17263 beneficiaries under Indrira Awas Yojana, 2270 in Mo Kudia, 4275 in Mo Pokhari, 33120 in land development under MGNREGS, 4490 under National Horticulture Mission 28 under National bamboo mission and 12078 under other developmental programmes have been assisted for their livelihood support. This is being monitored in all the districts as well as State Headquarters regularly to ensure creation of sustaibale livelihood to the beneficiaries.

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 13.05.2011 and on 11.06.2010 where it deliberated upon many important issues.



Pre-Matric Scholarship

Pre-Matric Scholarship is being paid to the SC/ST boarders and Day Scholars students of ST & SC Development Department and S & ME Department Schools. The ST & SC Students whose parents are not Income-Tax Payee are eligible for getting Pre-Matric Scholarship. The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship given to the Day Scholar and boarder students reading in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. and School & M.E. Deptt. Schools is given below:

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

- (a) Boy: Rs. 150/- per annum.
- (b) Girl: Rs. 200/- per annum.

High School Level (Class-VII to X)

- (a) Boy: Rs.200/- per annum.
- (b) Girl:Rs. 250/-per annum.

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship of Boarders

The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the boarders has been enhanced from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 600/- per month per boy boarder and from Rs. 530/- to Rs. 630/- per month per girl boarder w.e.f. 01.05.2011. This provision is extended to boarders for 10 months excluding the 2 months vacation period in a year.

Enrolment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric scholarship funds during 2011-12 so far is given below:-

Beneficiary		Budget Provision (Rs. In Crore)		Release by 31.12.2011 (Rs. In Crore)	
SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
568968	778310	32.09	243.28	31.00	222.86

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

Post Matric Scholarship scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. With the 100% central Assistance of Govt. of India i.e., MOTA/MOSJ&E over & above the committed liabilities under Non Plan / State Plan of Budget of State Govt. Accordingly Govt. of India i.e Ministry of MOTA/MOSJ&E have prescribed guideline for implementation of the Scheme. The

objective of the scheme is to provide Financial Assistance to the ST& SC students studying at Post Matriculation/Post Secondary Stage to enable them to complete their Education.

As per the existing practice PMS to S.T/S.C students are disbursed through Bank Draft in iOTMS. In order to avoid delay in payment of PMS claims of ST/SC students studying in inside/ outside the state, it has been decided henceforth

To streamline the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme an on-line platform named PRERANA has been launched and this will facilitate disbursement of Post-Matric Stipends through Electronic Fund Transfer Mechanism to more than 2 lakhs ST, SC and OBC children pursuing Post-Matriculate courses.





the PMS claims of ST/SC students will be disbursed through the electronics mode by N.I.C BBSR w.e.f the financial year 2011-12. Accordingly all PMS claims of ST/SC students under PMS scheme for the year 2011-12 & onwards will be paid by electronic mode. Under this system funds

are directly credited to the Account of the concerned S.T/S.C Students.

Post-Matric Scholarship:

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

Group-wise course particulars	Rate (w.e.f 01.07.2010)		
	Group	Hostellers	Day-Scholar
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance / Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.	I	1200	550
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.			
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.			
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.			
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses			
(vi) L.L.M.			
(i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.	II	820	530



All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.

III 570 300

All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High-School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

IV 380 230

The physical and financial achievements made under Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST/SC students during the year 2010-11 & 2011-12 are given below:

Year	Beneficiaries		Released (Rs.in lakh)	
	ST	SC	ST	SC
2010-11	60476	78733	1895.74	2871.50
2011-12 (as on 31.1.12)	64228	81776	2440.72	2662.49

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON “EFFECTIVE FORMULATION OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS” HELD ON 28TH NOVEMBER 2011 AT BHUBANESWAR

A One-Day Regional Workshop on “Effective Formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Governments” was held on 28th November 2011 at Bhubaneswar jointly organized by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha. Dr Bachittar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, inaugurated the workshop.

1. Sri Santosh Sarangi, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha welcomed all the participants to the One-Day Workshop. He narrated briefly the aim and objective of the Workshop and entrusted that the workshop would be helpful in qualitative deliberations and constructive suggestions from the participants emphasizing area based approach and

need based plan, he suggested that the infrastructural gaps need to be filled up to make the tribal sub-plan more effective. Moreover, the flow of TSP is to be in accordance to the percentage of ST population in the State and Odisha was addressing TSP approach in its spirit.

2. Dr Bachittar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, in his inaugural speech, explained the importance of Tribal Sub-Plan and emphasized on effective formulation of the same. He reiterated the importance of qualitative expenditure such as expenditure on good infrastructure facilities like EMRS, Bridges and Good Roads etc which are highly essential and useful for Tribal Development. He expressed his concern over the lack of seriousness of some states regarding formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan according to percentage of ST population of their states and also framing of documents in time annually. He also stressed on need for appropriate spending of funds in time instead of merely keeping funds in



the Budget. Dr. Singh further suggested that the State Govt. which implemented quarterly TSP merit reorganization on special basis whereas the states which keep funds idle and are not able to spend may not be sanctioned any further funds in their Annual Action Plans.

3. Sri A.K. Srivastava, Director, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India emphasized on timely submission of relevant documents to Government of India by the State Governments. He opined that discussion on Annual Plan of the states in the Planning Commission has not been possible due to delayed receipt of the Documents from the States. He suggested for timely submission of Plan Documents by the States in advance so as to enable the authorities to examine the same. The Documents should be furnished as per Guidelines. He further emphasized on the following points:

- ◆ Timely submission of periodic reports and utilization certificates, strengthening the delivery mechanism and reflection of proportionate TSP expenditure.
- ◆ The schemes for tribals that are to be implemented in the remote areas to be framed based on local needs and implemented on priority. A mechanism for Mid-Term Correction on the basis of evaluation/ monitoring and feed back need be put in place.
- ◆ Need-based perspective Plan would help in executing schemes/ projects efficiently.
- ◆ Priority should be given to Education, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture and Market Linkage schemes.
- ◆ Coordination among the line Departments in the State Govt. should be taken up by the Tribal Development Department of the State.

- ◆ Annual Plan should include TSP document and indicates earmarking of funds for TSP.
- ◆ TSP to be linked to planning supported with management logic.

4. Sri S.K. Popli, Director (ST/SC)-cum-Addl. Secy to Govt. ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha, in his presentation, highlighted the key features of Tribal Sub-Plan in Odisha which is chiefly intending towards socio-economic development, poverty alleviation, employment generation, improvement of health and education of the tribal people of Odisha. Highlighting the performance of Odisha in Tribal Development, Sri Popli apprised that Odisha utilize funds in time. He also briefed about the focus areas intervention which have been identified in the ITDA areas to implement schemes like Backyard Poultry, WADI Programmes, Rubber Plantation, Lac Cultivation and Coffee Plantation etc.

5. Sri B.V. Balayogi, Joint Director, Office of the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh, explained about single line administration for Tribal Development adopted by Andhra Pradesh. Highlighting the advantage of single line administration, Sri Balyogi informed that all line Departments are working under one umbrella under the direct supervision of Project Officer, ITDA which has resulted in proper coordination among all Departments involved in Tribal Development as well as effective implementation of various developmental schemes.

6. Sri R.K. Ranjan, Deputy Director, office of the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, Government of Jharkhand, in his presentation, explained about the initiatives taken by Jharkhand for Tribal Development. He also highlighted the initiatives taken by Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi for preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan.

7. Shrimati Sharada Verma, Additional Director, ST & SC Development Department, Government of Chhattisgarh, in her presentation



suggested for creation of a central pool for keeping the funds received under TSP at the year-ending to avoid lapse of funds so that projects can be taken up / completed in the next financial year by utilizing funds from that pool. She also suggested training scheme by Government of India imparting proper training to officers (and capacity building) implementing Tribal Sub Plan in various States.

Other Discussions :

8. Sri Santosh Sarangi, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha opined that creation of non-lapsable pool may lead to creation of complacence among officials and may result in delay in implementation to projects. Many participants echoed such a view. It was also clarified that creation of a non-lapsable pool would be based on implement requirements and not supported as a rule.

9. Dr Bachittar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, in the end

observed that there has been a significant development regarding earmarking of funds for Tribal development by the Central Ministries/ Departments. He advocated that there should be such allocation of earmarked funds in each State on regular basis. He looked forward for mutual cooperation and sharing of experiences among states for tribal development. The State Government were advised to ensure timely submission of plan documents and expenditures as per flow of TSP.

The State Government expressed its pleasure for having been given an opportunity to hold the Workshop at Bhubaneswar. The workshop ended with Vote of Thanks proposed by Shri S.K. Popli, Director(ST/SC)-cum-Addl. Secy to Govt. of Odisha.



4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The developmental programmes for Scheduled Caste has been executed through the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) Ltd. OSFDC is functioning as State Channelising Agency in implementing various financing schemes of Apex Corporations of Government of India for socio-economic development schemes for SCs and STs in the State.

State Govt. have sanctioned Government Guarantee for Rs.4.00 crores vide S.O. No.12644 dt.15.04.1992 and for Rs.6.00 crores vide S.O. No. 21889 dt.08.04.2003 in favour of National



Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for availing finance by OSFDC from the above National Corporation for assisting SCs. After enactment of FRBA, no Govt. Guarantee is being sanctioned by this Deptt. During 2009-10, letter of Assurance for Rs.6.00 crores has been sanctioned vide S.O. No.12737 dt.29.03.2010 in favour of NSFDC for continuing financing operation with OSFDC Ltd. Against the above letter of Assurance, NSFDC have released Rs.19.80 lakhs on 31.03.2010. OSFDC has sanctioned term loans amounting to Rs.21.39 lakhs to 31 SC beneficiaries during 2009-10.

Similarly, Govt. have sanctioned Government Guarantee of Rs.1.00 crore vide S.O. No. 20208 dt.28.03.2003 in favour of National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for extending loansng operation to OSFDC for ST. During 2009-10 Govt. of sanctioned letter of Assurance for Rs.9.00 crores vide S.O. No.12734 dt.29.03.2010 in favour of NSTFDC for continuing financing operation with OSFDC for the year 2009-10. Against the above guarantee, OSFDC have received Rs.245.85 lakhs loans from NSTFDC on 31.03.2010. During 2009-10, OSFDC have sanctioned Rs.1,00,000/- loan to 6 ST beneficiaries.

Govt. Assurance for Rs.1.00 cores was sanctioned vide S.O. No. 43316 dt.28.11.2005 in favour of NSKFDC for loaning operation with OSFDC Ltd for assisting Safai Karamcharis. OSFDC have also received loan of Rs.159.18 lakhs from the National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) during 2009-10. The said amount has been received by OSFDC in April, 2010 for which no assistance/ loan has been extended during 2009-10. Though a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs was available with OSFDC for previous year under Mahila Samridhi Yojana, no expenditure has been incurred due to unrest situation occurred in Kandhamal District.

Rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavengers:

Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was launched by Govt. of India during January, 2007. Under the scheme the Bank loan is arranged for rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers and their dependants for various trades. 50% of the project cost is provided as subsidy subject to maximum of Rs.20,000/-.

During last survey conducted in June, 2008, 16,386 scavengers were identified for rehabilitation. Out of the above identified scavengers 3418 nos. were rehabilitated during the year 2007-08, 8531 nos. in 2008-09 and 1799 in 2009-10. Additional survey list of 1147 scavengers were received from different Collectors during the year 2009-10. Out of which 329 persons were also rehabilitated during 2009-10 after joint verification. 3456 nos. of identified scavengers were not found eligible for rehabilitation due to death, migration, already engaged in other occupation and other Govt. schemes etc. Thus out of total, 17,533 identified scavengers, 14,077 scavengers have been rehabilitated.

CONSTRUCTION OF SC HOSTEL:

There were 182 SC girls hostels and 67 SC boys hostels in the State up to 2003-04. During the year 2007-09, Govt. of India have released funds to the tune of Rs.8,95,86,000/- for construction of 189 SC Girls Hostels. The said 189 hostels have been constructed and full UCs have been sent to Govt. of India.

During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, funds for construction of 44 SC girls hostels and 11 SC boys hostels have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India under 'Babu Jagjivanram Chhatrawas Yojana', which are under construction. The district wise details of hostels estimated cost, amount sanctioned for the hostels are given below:-



(upto 31.12.2011)

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of hostels	Inmate capacity	Estimated cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
SC Girls Hostels					
1.	Kendrapara	4	400	26,68,024	25,45,503
2.	Mayurbhanj	1	60	25,00,000	26,50,000
3.	Balangir	19	1900	2,75,89,000	268,53,200
4.	Sambalpur	1	100	3,06,20,000	308,70,000
5.	Khurda	6	338	7,54,53,740	513,06,778
SC Boys Hostels					
7.	Kandhamal	11	1100	6,65,50,000	6,65,50,000
Total		55	5500	34,86,42,764	29,74,88,500

District-wise list of SC Hostels

Sl. No	Name of the district	Existing Girls Hostel	List of 189 no of Girls	Existing Boys Hostel Hostel	Girls Hostels under construction	Boys Hostels under construction	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	1	11	2	0	0	14
2	Balasore	11	8	3	0	0	22
3	Bargarh	0	5	1	0	0	6
4	Bhadrak	2	1	4	0	0	7
5	Bolangir	13		1	19	0	33
6	Boudh	0	2	0	0	0	2
7	Cuttack	24	4	6	0	0	34
8	Deogarh	0	4	1	0	0	5
9	Dhenkanal	12	5	7	0	0	24
10	Gajapati	1	9	1	0	0	11
11	Ganjam	10	2	6	0	0	18
12	Jagatsingpur	6	1	2	0	0	9
13	Jajpur	5	14	3	0	0	22
14	Jharsuguda	4	5	0	0	0	9
15	Kalahandi	17	16	7	0	0	40
16	Kandhamal	8	16	0	13	11	48
17	Kendrapara	5		4	4	0	13



18	Keonjhar	7		5		0	12
19	Khurda	3	17	2	6	0	28
20	Koraput	5	8	1	0	0	14
21	Malkangiri	0	8	0	0	0	8
22	Mayurbhanj	8	14	0	1	0	23
23	Nuapara	1	8	0	0	0	9
24	Nabarangpur	5	7	4	0	0	16
25	Nayagarh	2	1	2	0	0	5
26	Puri	12		3	0	0	15
27	Rayagada	4		0	0	0	4
28	Sambalpur	12		2	0	0	14
29	Subarnapur	0	4	0	1	0	5
30	Sundargarh	4	19	0	0	0	23
	Grand Total	182	189	67	44	11	493



IMPORTANT EVENTS ORGANISED BY ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. ORGANISATION OF STATE LEVEL FELICITATION CEREMONY- 2011

In order to encourage the students regarding in the schools run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt. and to create a competitive spirit among the students as well as teachers, ST & SC Dev. Deptt. have been organizing a State Level Felicitation Ceremony every year since 2010 to felicitate best 100 schools and best 100 students according to their performances in the Annual HSC examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Odisha.

The State Level Felicitation Ceremony- 2011 was organized on the occasion of Teachers' Day celebration on 5th September, 2011. Hon' ble Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Naveen Pattnaik had felicitated best 100 students and Headmasters / Headmistress of best 100 schools. Besides, Sri Bhagaban sahu, Head-

master Basipitha High School, Mayurbhanj had been given the honour of best Headmaster for his sincere and dedicated service as a teacher as well as head master. Other Esteemed Guests of the felicitation ceremony were Shri Lalbihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister ST & SC Dev. and M&BCW, Odisha, Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi Hon'ble Minister of State, IT, F & ARD and ST Dev., Shri Santosh Sarangi, Commissioner-cum-

Secretary, ST & SC Dev. Deptt. and Sri S.K.Popli, Director, (ST/SC)-cum-Addl. Secretary.

A cash award of Rs. 2000/- along with a certificate and a memento was given to each student who secured 90% and

above marks. In case of students securing below 90% marks only the cash award was reduced to Rs. 1000/-. The Headmasters / Headmistress of best 100 schools were felicitated with a gift, memento and certificate.



Shri Naveen Pattnaik , Hon' ble Chief Minister, Odisha , Shri Lal Bihari Himirika , Hon' ble Minister , ST & SC Dev. & M&BCW, Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi, Hon' ble Minister of State, ST Dev. , Shri Santosh Sarangi , Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST&SC Dev. & Sri S.K.Popli, Director (ST/SC) in the Felicitation Ceremony



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha felicitating the students



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha felicitating the Teachers







'SARGIFUL' STATE LEVEL STUDENTS' FESTIVAL- 2011

In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-V to Class-X) reading in Sevashram/ Ashram/ Residential Ashram/ SSD High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools/ EMRS, ST & SC Dev. Deptt. has been organizing 'Sargiful', State Level Students' Festival every year since 2010. This festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skills activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. The participants will act as ambassadors and carry forward the messages to different schools in each district. Similarly the teachers, who were participate, will also promote these activities in their respective schools.

'Sargiful', State Level Students' Festival-2011 was organised by ST & SC Dev. Deptt from 26th to 28th December 2011 at Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar. Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture was the Nodal agency to organize the festi-

val. This festival was inaugurated by Ms. Shairose Mowji, Chief of field Office, UNICEF, Odisha. 800 students & 150 teachers from SSD departmental schools of all the 30 districts of the state had participated in this festival. Nomination for participating in the state level festival was made through a competitions organized at the district level during 1st week of December.2011.

There was Workshops in 17 events like Mathe Games, Science Games, Creative Games, Communication Skills, Creative Writing, Child Reporting, Paper Craft, Art & Painting, Creative Dance, Odishi Dance, Theatre, Magic, Animation, Photography, Best of Waste, Clay Modeling and Puppetry were organized in the morning session of this three days long festival. The outputs of the workshops were displayed and exhibited on the last day of the festival.

In Sargiful-2011, Competitions in 10 events like Debate in Odia, Elocution in Odia, Math Quiz, Science Quiz, General Quiz, Creative Writing in Odia, Paint-



Chief of Field office UNICEF, Odisha Ms Shairose Mowji Inaugurating "Sargiful", State Level Students Festival-2011



Release of Books during inaugural ceremony of Sargiful-2011



Visit of dignitaries to Science Exhibition stalls in Sargiful-2011



ing, Solo Song, Solo Dance and Archery were organized for Junior & senior groups separately.

Besides, there were Wall Painting and Slogan competitions. One of the attractive agenda was organization of State Level Science Exhibition during Sargiful-2011. 40 Science Projects from four different Education Zones of the SSD Deptt., were exhib-

ited here. The Science Exhibition was highly acclaimed by the students as well as the visitors.

In every evening of Sargiful-2011 there was group cultural show competitions comprising of beautiful and colourful dances / one-act-plays performed by different district teams. The visitors and the students enjoyed the shows very much.



Workshop on Best of Waste



Workshop on Animation



Students of Child Reporting Workshop asking question to Commissioner- cum-Secretary



Workshop on Odishi Dance in Sargiful-2011



During Sargiful-2011 festival local sight seeing for 12 coastal district teams had been arranged to Dhauli and important Shopping Malls located at Bhubaneswar. Similarly pleasure trip to Puri and Konark had been arranged for remaining 18 far of districts.

The other activities like Film Show, Night Sky Watching, Meet the Personalities were organized during Sargiful-2011. Eminent personalities of the state in the field of education, writing, dance, film, sports, singing, games, adventurous sports, art, etc were invited to interact with the students and encourage

them to build their future in their respective fields of interest.

Shri Bijay Kumar Pattnaik, Chief Secretary, Odisha attended the valedictory ceremony of Sargiful-2011 as chief guest on 28th December, 2011 evening and distributed prizes to the winners of different competitions. Other esteemed guests of the function were Dr. Achyut Samant, Founder, KISS, Shri Santosh Sarangi, Commissioner-cum- Secretary, Shri Sushil Ku Popli, Director(ST/Sc)-cum-Addl. Secy & Shri Biswar Ku Nayak, Member Secretary, ATLC.



Workshop on photography



Workshops on magic



Demonstration of Project in Science Exhibition



Workshops on Paper Craft





Eminent Personalities on meet the personalities programme



Students with the personalities



Shri B.K.Pattnaik , Chief Secretary , Odisha , Dr. A. Samanta , founder KISS , Sri S. Sarangi , Commissioner-cum-Secretary , Sri S.K.Popli, Director(ST/SC), Sri B.K.Nayak , Member Secretary, ATLC in the valedictory ceremony of Sargiful - 2011



Chief Secretary , Odisha looking the outputs of the clay modeling workshop



Chief Secretary , Odisha distributing prizes to the winners of different competitions



Chief Secretary, Odisha felicitating a teacher



Chief Secretary , Odisha distributing prizes to the winners of different competitions





ADIVASI MELA-2012

The State Level Annual Adivasi Exhibition (Adivasi Mela), the ethnically vibrant cultural festival is one of the most attractive Agenda of SC & ST Development Department.

The exhibition, the only one of its kind in the country has had its chequered history, beginning right from the 26th January 1951, just one year after India adopts its Constitution to become a Republic. The 'tryst with destiny', speech of Pt. Nehru and the vibes inherent in the message for nation

building provided the required impetus to organize the Adivasi Exhibition.

The exhibition got off the ground, in the erstwhile State capital, at Cuttack under the auspices of Adivasi and Harijan Welfare Department in 1951. With the shift of the capital to Bhubaneswar, the exhibition changed its venue. Due to unavoidable circumstance it goes into hibernation from 1962 to 1967 only, to revive itself erratically from time to time. But from 1982, the exhibition has been organized continuously. Adivasi exhibition is the earliest institutionalized steps towards mainstreaming the tribal people of the state through societal dynamics of interactions and interface with their non-tribal counterparts.

The signature tune of the tribal exhibition goes beyond its literal meaning. The exhibition has been making the tribal people of the state to meet in a colorful rendezvous, along with there culturally nuanced kaleidoscope. It reflects the culture centric life of the tribal people. The vibes of continuity and change of ethnic life are showcased in the exhibition.

The duration of the Adivasi Mela has been extended from one week to a fortnight from the year 2010. The fifteen days long exhibition, with its customary inauguration on 26th January, coinciding the Republic Day of the nation, has its own seating venue, a sprawling ground, well maintained and manicured by the department in the heart of the Capital city, Bhubaneswar. The ground, popularly known as Adivasi Padia by the people of the city is a veritable green oasis amidst the façade of residential location. An ambiance of serene atmosphere hung on the field with flowers and grassy knolls here and there make an un-ending endeavor to replicate the tribal environment.





Each year, suitable changes of tone and tenor are brought into the design and layout of the exhibition to make it more attractive to the people while the underlying concept of showcasing the time tested tribal culture remains virtually unchanged.

The Adivasi exhibition showcase the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form - which are reflected from their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their prototype model adorns the ground, making the visitors confused choosing the fact from fiction.



Each day of the exhibition, enactment of ethnic dance by the tribal troupes, folk dance by tribal students of ST & SC Dev Deptt. fill the evening air. The visitor to the exhibition never feels bored even for a single moment. The permanent stage, situated on the ground, with its Granite Plated galleries for the audience, provides the platform to the cultural troupes and the visitor a place to witness the jovial life sequence of tribal people, which are best expressed in their dance sequences.



The exhibition has given sheltered to stall, pitched by other departments related to tribal life and tribal development departments, such as Agriculture, Soil Conservations, Fishery, Forest, Small Scale Industries, associated with various development interventions for tribal people to show their operational strategies out of ongoing development concept.

To put it precisely the Adivasi Mela, is a place for unwinding of the tribal and Non-tribal people at the beginning of the year. The non-tribals come thronging to the exhibition ground to the exotic tribes and also to purchase utilitarian items from mela ground. Starting from handicrafts goods to cooking masala from organic farming are procured from the exhibition.

Highlights of Adivasi Mela-2012

This year the Adivasi Mela - 2012 was organized for a period of 11 days from 26th January, 2012 to 5th February, 2012. The duration of the Mela has been reduced from 15 days to 11 days due to PRI elections in the state. The theme of Adivasi Mela-2012 is "Better Livelihoods : Happy Lives". Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha had inaugurated the Mela on 26th January, 2012 at 6.00 PM.. As many as 156 were set up in this fair. Every day visitors in thousands numbers from different parts of the country and abroad had visited this exhibition -cum- cultural fair. It is reported that nearly eight lakh visitors witnessed this Mela and there was a business transaction of more than RS.2.00 crore. Different Departments/ Heads of Departments/ Govt Undertakings/ Corporations of State Govt and Corporate Bodies in the private sectors had showcased their development as well as CSR activities mainly in 10 segments as detailed below..

- ◆ Adivasi Haat - A common outlet for sale of indigenous tribal products of women SHGs of ITDAs & Micro Projects. In this segment, a tribal haat complex was erected with 36 pindies, where women SHGs of ITDAs & Micro Projects were selling the indigenous tribal products.



- ◆ Adivasi Gaon- In this segment 21 ITDAs and 8 Micro Projects had erected tribal huts representing distinctiveness of house pattern, households, occupation, cultural landmark of the dominant tribes of their respective areas..



- ◆ Adivasi Samagri- In this segment NGOs/ SHGs/ Other Govt. Agencies like Mahila Vikash Nigam, TRIPTI, TDCC, TRIFED, Tribes India, etc had 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/ Corporations like, I & PR Deptt, H& FW Deptt, W & C.D. Deptt, Directorate Of Horticulture, Minor Irrigation Deptt, Tourism Deptt. India tourism, etc had set up their stalls to show case their activities for socio-economic development of tribals..
- ◆ Corporate Stalls- In these segments different Corporate Houses under Govt. and Private sectors like OMC, TATA, ESSEL Mining, etc had setup their stalls to showcase their CSR activities.
- ◆ Tribal 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 Plaza' was earmarked in the Mela. Tribal foods like Mudhi Mansa, Palua/Kangu Khiri, Mandia Jau, Mandia Pitha, herbal juice, etc were very much appreciated by the visitors.
- ◆ Tribal Art & Craft- This segment was earmarked for live demonstration-cum-sale of Tribal Art & Craft with an objective to provide marketing support the tribal artists.
- ◆ Tribal Textile & Handicrafts -This segment was provided for display-cum-sale of tribal textiles, handlooms & handicrafts by the institutions like SERIFED, SILK BOARD, etc..



- ◆ Tribal Art Gallery- Tribal Art Gallery located adjacent to STLC building was furnished with new look, where wide ranges of tribal paintings were displayed for the visitors.



- ◆ Tribal Cultural Shows- In this segment there were Tribal / Folk Dance, Music & Drama in the Main Pandal and continuous tribal music performance at mini stages. Colourful tribal dances like Ghumura, Gond, Paraja, Oraon, Gadaba, Koya, Patra Saora, Bhatudi, Dhap, Kisan, Santal, Ho, Saunti, Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Desia Kondh, Bhumija, Mankirdia, Chuktia Bhunjia, Kathi Nacha, Gadaba, etc performed by the best tribal troupes of the state on different evening had enthralled thousands of the visitors. Besides, there was an exclusive Bhajan programme on 30th January, 2012 and social drama show on 3rd January, 2012.



Valedictory Ceremony- His Excellency, the Governor of Odisha, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandatre had attended the valedictory ceremony of Adivasi Mela-2012 as Chief guest on 5th February, 2012. His Excellency, the Governor of Odisha felicitated 10 tribal talents on different field of activities and gave prizes to best three stalls erected by the ITDAs, Micro Projects and Govt. Deptts. Other Esteemed Guests of the function were Commissioner-cum- Secretary, SSD Deptt, Director (ST/SC), Director, SCSTRTI and Member Secretary, ATLC.





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

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

The important programmes implemented by OSFDC are:

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

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

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

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

1. 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 as Banks finance the loans for different income generating activities.



SC/ST Trainees undergoing six months Data Entry Operator Training at Gram Tarang Employability Training Service Pvt. Ltd. At - Ramchandrapur, Jatni. under SCA to SCSP & SCA to TSP (2011 - 12)

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

2. Infrastructure Development limited to 10% of the total SCA funds

Construction of Community Irrigation Projects under Composite Land Based Schemes (CLBS), Shallow Tube Wells, Repairing of school Buildings and Hostels run by ST and SC Development Department and construction of Cement Concrete Roads in villages having 50% or more of SC population are undertaken.

3. Skill Development Training

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training to Sch. Caste youths in various trades such as Welding and Fabrication, Tally, Accounting, Data Entry Operator, Mobile



Repairing, House Wiring, Basic Machining, Certificate Programme in Retail Skills, Garment Construction Technique, Electrical Maintenance, Security Guard, Certificate in Food & Beverage Services and Certificate in Front Office Operation etc. The training is provided free of cost with in

the maximum training cost of Rs. 30000/- per student.

The details of funds released to Districts and achievement made during 2011-12 (till 31st December, 2012) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to Districts.	Achievement made (till Dec. 2011)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub. disbursed	Amt. of Bank Loan disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	SCA to SCSP				
1	Bankable I.G.S.	564.10	2652	233.66	363.80
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	322.94		322.94	
3	Skill Development Training	11.63	877	11.63	
4	Subsidy for High Cost	3.18	3	0.20	2.98
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision.	9.88		9.88	
	TOTAL :	911.73	3532	578.31	366.78

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

The Tribal families living out side the project areas like ITDA, MADA, Micro Project and Cluster Projects are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Dev. Programme (DTDP) and the programme is being implemented by OSFDC w.e.f. 1986 - 87. Under this programme, Group & individual loans under Bankable Income Generating Schemes are being implemented by OSFDC. OSFDC pays back end subsidy @ 50% of the unit cost subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary and maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per group as subsidy

out of SCA grant and the Bank loan is provided for rest of the unit cost.

30% of the TSP grant is utilized under Infrastructure Development, incidental to IGS for repair of School Buildings of ST and SC Development Deptt., and Minor Irrigation like Lift Irrigation Projects, Water Harvesting Structure, Shallow Tube Wells and Construction C.C.Roads etc.

The details of funds released to District and achievement made during 2011 - 12 (till 31st December, 2011) under SCA to TSP are given below:



SC/ST Trainees taking six months Industrial Helper / Fitter / Machinist Training at Gram Tarang Employability Training Service Pvt. Ltd. At - Ramchandrapur, Jatni. under SCA to SCSP & SCA to TSP (2011 - 12)



(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to Districts.	Achievement made (till Dec. 2011)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub. disbursed	Amt. of Bank Loan disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(B)	SCA to TSP				
1	Bankable I.G.S.	244.48	767	74.35	110.90
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road etc.)				
3	Skill development Training	0.29	344	0.29	
4	Subsidy for Term Loan	7.10	8	0.30	6.80
	TOTAL :	251.87	1119	74.94	117.70

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

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

High Value Term Loan schemes are being implemented by OSFDC with financial assistance from NSFDC under the following 3 Sectors:-

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

The achievement made by OSFDC under NSFDC Term loan scheme during 2011 - 12 (till 31st December, 2011) is given below:



Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribe Candidates Taking Plastic Processing Training at CIPET, BBSR, (2011 - 12)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Benef. Assisted	Achievement made (till Dec. 2011)		
			Subsidy	Term loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Term Loan	3	0.2	2.98	3.18



(I) NSTFDC (National Sch. Tribes 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.

The achievement made by OSFDC under NSTFDC Term loan scheme during 2011 - 12 (till 31st December, 2011) is given below:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Benef. Assisted	Amount Financed		
			Subsidy	Term loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Term Loan & WADI	8	0.30	6.80	7.10

(I) 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

The achievement made by OSFDC under NSKFDC Term Loan Scheme during 2011 - 12 is given below:



Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribe Candidates Taking Basic Machining Training at CIPET, BBSR, (2011 - 12)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Benef. Assisted	Amount Financed		
			Subsidy	Term loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Term Loan	2	0.10	2.25	2.35

(E) SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2011-12, OSFDC has implemented various Skill Development Training Programmes by utilizing more funds under SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP in order to create and provide

employment opportunities to target groups. OSFDC intends to focus on the Skill Development / Skill Up-gradation, Placement Linked Employability Training and Pre-Recruitment Training (SDT/PLET/PRT) with an objective of developing employability and entrepreneurship



**Skill Development Training Programme conducted by OSFDC during
2011 - 12 under SCA to SCSP & SCA to TSP (as on 31.12.2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of Training Institute	Trade	Category	No. of trainees enrolled & imparted training		
				SC	ST	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET)	Plastic Processing Operator (PPO)	PLET	38	22	60
		Electrical Machining	PLET	43	17	60
		Basic Machining	PLET	33	27	60
		Welding & Fabrication Technology	PLET	29	31	60
		Total:			143	97
2	Gram Tarang Employability Training Service Pvt. Ltd	DEO	PLET	25	7	32
		Fitter	PLET	23	8	31
		Total :	48	15	63	
3	Central Tool & Training Centre (CTTC), Bhubaneswar	Advance Diploma in Computer Application	SDT	19	11	30
4	Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC)	Garment Construction Technique	PLET	49	51	100
5	Institute of Entrepreneurship Dev. (IED), Orissa	Mobile Repair	SDT	197	24	221
		Leaf Cup Plate Making	SDT	29	1	30
		Computer Hardware	SDT	60		60
		Readymade Garment	SDT	40		40
		Total :	326	25	351	
6	Institute of Information Studies (IIS)	Tally	SDT	16	9	25
7	India Skills	Work Place Skill	PRT	69	21	90
		Food & Beverage service	PLET	39	21	60
		Certificate in Retail Skill	PLET	55	5	60
		Certificate in Front Office Operation	PLET	60		60
		Total :	223	47	270	
8	UPASANA Education Trust, Bhubaneswar	Automobile Mechanic	PLET	29	2	31
9	Govt. Driving School, Bhubaneswar	Driving	SDT	11	39	50
		Grand Total :		864	296	1160



VI. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)

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

This institute was set up with the following key objectives.

- I. To conduct research studies for documentation of the distinguishing characteristic features of different Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) of the State.
- II. To study the processes of social, cultural and economic change and development among the ST and SC communities of the State.
- III. To prepare Action Plans and suggest effective measures for development interventions.
- IV. To serve as a centre for providing data and advisory services to Government on the problems and developments of the ST and SC communities.

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

- I. Research
- II. Planning and Evaluation
- III. Training
- IV. Tribal Museum
- V. Data Bank and Statistical Cell
- VI. Publication
- VII. Library

Annual Activities, 2011-12:

The Institute has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2011-12 (up to end of December, 2011).

I. Research Studies:

Four research studies have been undertaken during the year under report. They are -

- i) Implementation status and gap between provisions and practice of PESA Act in three Tribal dominated states of India such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha. A comparative diagnostic-cum-evaluation study on the subject is under progress in Odisha.
- ii) ST and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006; Implementation status and good practices in Odisha.
- iii) Evaluation of Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel in Odisha under progress.
- iv) Evaluation of PCR and POA Act and Rules in SC concentrated pocket of Odisha.

Besides, a study namely, "Diagnostic analysis of declining Tribal Communities of Odisha (1961-2001)" which has been taken up last year (2010-11) has been completed in the current year.



The Institute's role and importance in the field of determination of Ethnic Status of various Communities for the purpose of their inclusion/non-inclusion in the ST or SC List of the State is recognized because of its long years of experience and expertise. Therefore the Director, Deputy Director/ Research Officer have been taken as expert members in the **State Level Scrutiny Committee** which is constituted in pursuance of the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.9.1994 in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and other Vs Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra and others to decide upon hundreds of cases of alleged fake caste certificates. While doing so, it prepares model guidelines and check lists for collection of relevant information and conducts Orientation Training Programmes for concerned district level officers for conducting investigation in to cases of alleged fake caste certificates.

During 2011-12 it has played an active role in conducting Scrutiny committee meetings routinely held in the Offices of Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDCs) at Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack.

During 2008-09 Empirical Ethnic Status Studies have been taken up on 6 communities, i.e. SITHA KONDH, OMANATYA, SA-A-RA,

PUTIA, JODIA, SIALA/SIYAL.

II. Planning and Evaluation Studies:

The Institute on the basis of empirical field studies has under taken evaluation studies of 17 Micro Projects titled Mid Term Evaluation of CCD plan on functioning of Micro-Projects and its impact on livelihood of all the thirteen Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) of Odisha. Besides, the Planning and Evaluation and Coordination Section of the Institute has prepared the following proposals, assessment reports and views and submitted to SSD Department, Govt. of Odisha and MOTA, Govt. of India.

1. Draft Note on Suggestions on model PESA Rules (Gram Sabha Samhita)
2. Preparation of write-up on FRA Implementation
3. Preparation of write-ups for Tribal Dance
4. Compilation of Governors Report on the Annual Administration of Scheduled Areas of Orissa 2009-10

Besides one day consolidated workshop was conducted for preparation of Conservation-cum-Development Plan for PTGs for the period from 2012-17 (12th Five Year Plan)





III. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:

SCSTRTI during the year 2011-12 has conducted a number of training programmes, workshop and seminars for different categories of stakeholders, like Government Officials, Teachers, Students, NGO functionaries, PRI members, SHG members, Block Chairpersons belonging to ST communities and others working in the field of Tribal Development. The Institute has also conducted training programmes for the newly Recruited OWS Officers and WEOs. Besides, Career Counseling Programme for the Guide Teachers of EMRS and Higher Secondary Schools and capacity building programmes for the High School Teachers under ST and SC Development Department in Mathematics and Science have also been organized for Ashram School headmasters/headmistress. Those programmes aimed to generate awareness, enhance knowledge, up grade skill, motivation and attitude change and exchange of ideas/information of the participants for better implementation of tribal development programmes and schemes. The workshops and seminars revealed many amiable suggestions and recommendations on various issues through group interaction and brainstorming exercises. Following are the details of the programme organized.



a) Training Programmes Organised:

1. PESA Act and its provisions (3 days for SHG Members) (1 Course)
2. PCR Act/POA Rules for Tribal Youths and SHG Members (2 days duration each) (2 Courses)
3. Forest Dwellers Land Right Act and Modalities for its implementation (for Tribal Youths and SHG Members) (2 Courses two days duration)
4. Orientation training for the Mathematics / Science teachers of SSD High Schools under South Zone and Central Zone of ST and SC Development Department (2 Courses five days duration each)
5. Orientation training for Junior Lecturers / PG Teachers of HSS and EMRS under ST and SC Dev. Deptt. in ENGLISH / MATHEMATICS / PHYSICS / CHEMISTRY / BOTANY / ZOOLOGY / INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY subjects of +2 level (7 Courses of three days duration each)

Job Orientation training for the newly Recruited OWS Class-II Officers under ST and SC Dev. Deptt. (three and half months duration including 1 month field training)





b) Workshop/Seminar Conducted:

1. State Level Seminar on "Implementation issues of PCR Act 1955/POA Act, 1989 and POA Rules 1995 and use of Sanjog Help line" 26.06.2011



2. State Level Workshop on CFR Claiming process and role of Gram Sabha/ Palli Sabha under Forest Rights Act. Dt.-27.07.2011

State Level Workshop on Issues in Tribal Development Dt.29th -30th August, 2011



IV. Tribal Museum:

The institute has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of 5850 total nos. of artifacts and art objects as many as 3500 rare tribal artifacts have been displayed in 5 Display Halls of the Museum. In addition, there are five Tribal Huts of five important tribal communities constructed in the campus exhibiting the household articles of these communities. The open air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Museum, has



attracted the tourists most.

Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.

During the year 2011, the Tribal Museum had attracted 14961 visitors of high repute from all across the country and abroad (Indian 13376 and Foreigner 1585). The display mode and the wide range of collection including many rare artifacts and art objects were vastly appreciated.



Visit of Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Union Cabinet Minister Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj on 6th Nov. 2011.



Visit of Mr. Zhang Yan, Ambassador of China to India on 24th Dec. 2011.

Meticulous attention is paid to neatness, order, facilities and ready maintenance of premises to make the museum a convenient visiting spot. The spectacular achievements are regular up-keeping of Museum, maintenance and treatment to Tribal Huts and Tribal Shrines as well as chemical treatment and application of preservatives to 1762 Museum objects.



Tribal Dance Festival - 2011 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeeta Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar

Exclusive training and interactive sessions for the technical staff for preservation and maintenance of the ethnographic museum objects have been conducted inviting experts from different states who imparted training on the

Steps are taken for insurance of the artifacts, instruments and electronic gadgets to allow recovery of costs and save the museum objects from any permanent financial loss.

A National Level Tribal Dance Festival was organized during 12-14 December, 2011 inviting the best performing troupes different tribes of Odisha and other states, like Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh with preference to the young generation performers. Proper advertisement and detailed arrangements allowed for a huge gathering of audience, both inland and foreign, from different walks of life with interest in tribal world and culture. Three-Day National Tribal Dance Festival-2011 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeeta Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar participated by 15 performing troupes was highly admirable by the spectators.



evolving technologies, modes of displays, proper store and preservation of items. Moreover innovative knowledge in maintenance and regular checks and up keep of the ethnographic museum was of immense value.



Capacity Building Training Programme on Interactive and Inclusive Ethnographic Museum on 29th -30th September, 2011

In order to avoid monotony for the visitors the arrangements and displays are reorganized time to time around new themes. Items from the store and new items collected are put to display periodically.

Much care has been taken in gathering and providing ample information on the displayed items through documentation. The documents provide with detailed bio-data of the item, its symbolic significance in the socio-cultural life of the respective tribe. This has contributed in making the experience of the visitors in the museum far more educative. 583 new item

collected in the museum have been carefully documented.

Best of artisans and craft persons from various tribes were invited to put up workshops for Live Demonstration of the craft production systems of the respective tribes. The idea was also to provide exposure to the artisans in dealing the city customers and acquainting themselves with their demands, choices and requirements. The Tribal Artisans and Crafts persons had the best opportunity to have face to face interaction with the city customers. All the eight Live Demonstrations have been highly successful.



Organization of Live Demonstration Programme of Tribal Arts and Crafts

The Museum Campus and surrounding has been so designed to give a holistic experience to the visitors by recreating the Tribal Environment. The ground of the Museum Complex has been aesthetically laid out with trees and plant species of indigenous variety found in the tribal region. Various seasonal flowering plants are grown in the garden as found in the tribal lands. Tribal Huts,

Culture specific structures of various tribes have been constructed in the campus. The walls and corridors have been covered with the tribal icon paintings.

The Touch Screen Kiosks work which was initiated in the last part of the preceding year is going on this year to extend such facilities in each



display gallery and at the reception of the Museum has been decided. The kiosks have been placed in all the display galleries which would provide information on all the items displayed in that particular gallery. The one at the reception would guide the visitors with information on the site map of the museum, each of its halls and the location of various items. The 2nd phase of the work has been completed.

This year the Craft Mela has been decided to be organized in joint collaboration of ATLC at the Annual Adivasi Exhibition to be held at Bhubaneswar on the eve of Republic Day, 2012 where craftsmen and artisans of various tribes would be invited to display their crafts in stalls for the purpose of sale. The main objectives behind this event are to provide scope to the Tribal Artisans for marketing their respective Handicraft products in fair price and to make them acquainted with outside customers and Traders.

Life size statues, each of a male and a female, of the Primitive Tribal Groups have been prepared and placed in the Museum gallery in their traditional attire. These have been very popular with the visitors, who get a scope to know more about their adornment pattern, striking physical features, personality type, etc. As many as 19 more statues of tribal couple have been completed and ready for display in the newly constructed special gallery.

V. Data Bank and Statistical Cell:

The Data Bank and Statistical Cell has become fully functional and has started creating database on various aspects of STs and SCs of Odisha. It has already prepared database on the ST/SC Population in Odisha from 1961 to 2001 Census Data. It is also engaged in developing a database for all the Developmental Projects in the State and assessing its impact on the Tribal groups affected by it. The institute dedicated database has

covered most of the major issues pertaining to STs and SCs of Odisha, which can be used, by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. Besides, the following activities have been completed during 2011-12.

1. Preparation and compilation of Action Plan for Focus Area of ITDAs
2. Preparation of Draft Conservation-cum-Development Plan for 17 Micro Projects for the period from 2012-2017 (12th Five Year Plan)

Release of Quarterly News Letter for the quarter ending December' 2011



VI. Publication:

The SCSTRTI published a research journal titled the ADIVASI biannually. On 26th January 2011. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha released the special issues of the journal (Vol-50, No-1&2) on the subject, "Education for the Tribes of Orissa". Besides, a booklet on "Carrier Planning for High School" has been published during the year 2011-12.

VII. LIBRARY

The institute has a library with rare collections of books mostly pertaining to tribes and other backward communities and other related books, reports and journals on socio-economic research. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians drawn from



inside and out side the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the institute through LAN. As a part of preservation of old / rare documents bearing on ST and SC communities, digitizations of those documents are under progress. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. Out of more than 20,000 documents in the library, 15,800 numbers are books and reports.

For the development of the library Rs 5,80,000 /- has been provided during the current financial year. Out of the fund 437 new books are added



and old chairs of the reading room are replaced by new Godrej chairs.



VII. Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

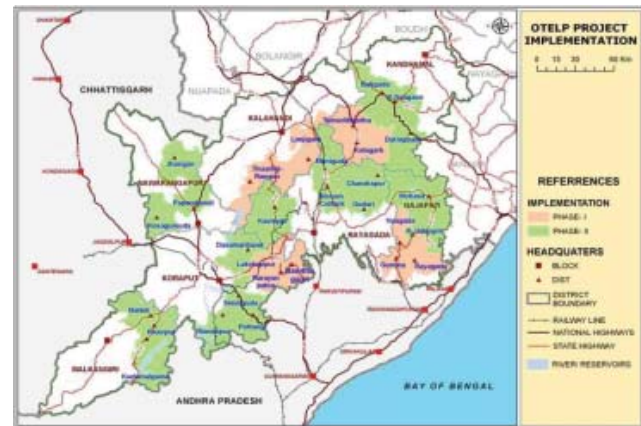
To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

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

access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and recommending other policy improvements; and

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

The programme covers 30 blocks in 7 southern west districts of Odisha in a phased manner. The Phase I implementation covers ten tribal blocks of four districts namely Kalahandi, Koraput, Kandhamal and Gajapati commenced since October 2004 and Phase II has covered rest 20 blocks including the above districts and other three districts viz. Rayagada, Malakanagiri & Nawrangpur.



The programme was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha Sri Naveen Pattnaik for both the Phases on 2nd October 2004 and 27th March 2007 respectively. Further the launching workshop of the programme in the three Phase II districts was organised on 26th February 2009 at Koraput. The launching of the programme in all the phases was followed by the selection and engagement of the Facilitating NGOs and strengthening of implementing ITDAs¹. Further the FNGOs



mobilized the people of the programme villages through series of meetings at village, baseline survey, PRA exercise etc and organized the communities into various community based organizations to deliver the project activities/ services.

2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

The implementation programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I covering 19481 households in 390 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations have started and the FNGOs have been contracted for the implementation of the programme in the new blocks in the Phase-I districts. The total coverage in Phase-II areas of Phase-I districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129



Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. The details of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and coverage for both the phases are presented in the table below.

Particulars	Phase I (2004-2007)	Phase II (2008- 2011)		Total
		Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	
Districts covered	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	7
Blocks covered	10	9	11	30
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34
No of Micro-watershed	135	113	110	358
No of Villages	390	328	316	1034
Treatable area (in ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28
Total households	19481	15129	21570	56180
ST Households	16301	10438	15462	42201
SC Households	2360	2276	3433	8069
BPL Households	16277	10314	12883	39474
Landless Households	4990	2935	4470	12395
Vulnerable/ destitute Households	3101	1546	1474	6121

¹ The Phase II have been operations started in new blocks of existing districts of Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati since January , 2008. The new districts have been added during the year 2008-09 and subsequently the implementing ITDAs of Nawrangpur, Rayagada and Malakanagiri have been strengthened.



The targeted beneficiaries of the programme in programme villages constitute about 80% of the Schedule Tribe and 15% of Schedule Caste households. About 75% of the targeted households live under Below Poverty Line (BPL). 12395 Households which is about 24% of the total household are an absolute landless household who doesn't have any land for agriculture or homestead. If we analyse the legal landless position, it would be more than 85% of the total household. The programme covers 127979 male and 127682 female beneficiaries. The programme conducts well being ranking (WBR) to access the number and position of vulnerable and destitute households during the planning Phase of the programme. Looking into the WBR results about 12% of the total households are either vulnerable or destitute households. Most of these households are women headed, widows, and persons with old age or disability. As the programme adopts the complete inclusion strategy the total population of the villages has been included for the proposed interventions.

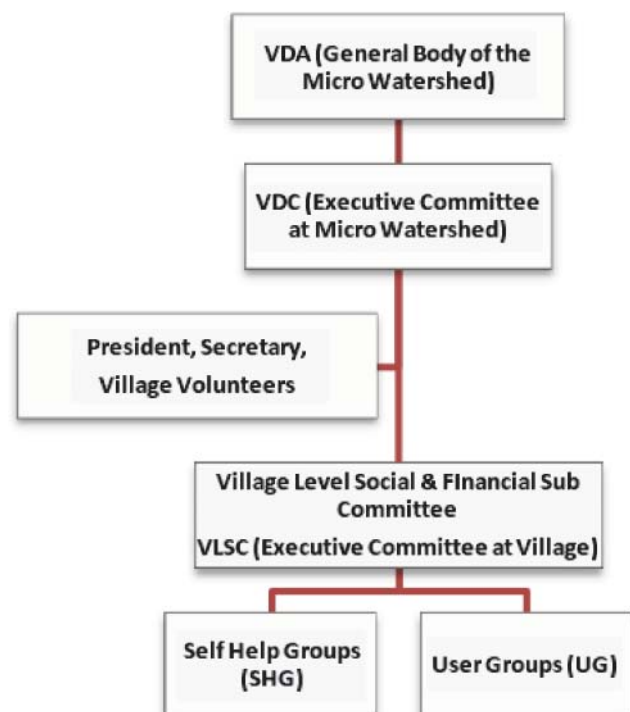
3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

The programme adopts a public private - community partnership approach in implementation of the programme. In this PPCP mode, government has taken the role of providing technical assistance and support, where the NGOs play the role of facilitator in capacitating the community and their institutions for planning,



implementation, monitoring and governance. Community being the primary stakeholders (beneficiary) of the programme plays the role of implementer. They directly plan, execute and monitor the programme activities through their institutions like Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG) and Common Interest Group (CIG). The following table depicts the key roles of each category of stakeholders involved in the process of project implementation.

Micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood has been adopted as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, 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 VDC is registered under the societies act 1860. The VDA has further





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

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

Parameters	Phase-I	Phase-II	
		Phase-I Dist	Phase-II Dist
No. of VDCs formed and Registered	135	113	110
No. of VLSCs formed	390	328	289
No. of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee formed	390	328	289
% of Women Members in the VDCs	50.13	52.39	50.28
% of ST Members in the VDCs	85.57	88.81	80.46
% of Landless Members in the VDCs	16.33	13.32	19.26
Average attendance in the meetings Men	62.18	84.30	81
Average attendance in the meetings Women	58.08	84.83	72

(Source: Project MIS, 2011)

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

better governance and delivery system the responsibilities of the social audit of the activities implemented in the programme villages are given to the Palli Sabha of the respective villages. This is a recognised village institution which undertakes social and financial audit of the programme implementation. Under OTELP this Palli Sabha has been given the title of Village Level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee. The programme promotes the monthly meeting of the Palli Sabha (VSFASC) in each village which reviews the implementation progress.

COMPONENT WISE PROGRESS

4. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT

4.1 Community Empowerment & Management

This is an area where the focus was given in two segments. First is to make the community aware regarding their entitlements, which will



subsequently create a demand for services. And the second is to improve their capability in implementing the programme as well as other developmental programmes. Thus, to create awareness, series of community mobilization activities have been taken up on various development issues including the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers have been oriented on the expected benefit of these mainstream programmes. Training programmes on tribal rights were organized to sensitize them on their responsibilities to avail the entitled benefits. Similarly, series of human health camps, veterinary camps etc. have been organized. Strengthening of existing SHGs and formation of new SHGs with the left over households was prioritized with campaign mode. Community members were facilitated to draw up the village development and livelihoods plan. Training/ sensitization meetings on land right issues (OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara etc.) have been organized for all the programme villages. Villagers are also mobilized on the advantages of convergence with the PRIs to ensure continued support from different schemes. Need based exposure visits have been organized at different places for comprehensive understanding.

Similarly, to increase their capability to manage the implementation of the programme various community institutions created such as SHG, VDC, VLSC, VSS etc. were also trained on



the areas of leadership, group dynamics, accounts, organisation management, managing convergence. The details of the training programmes and other events conducted for during the period are presented

Activities	Cumulative training/ events organized	
	2010-11	Cumulative Total
Community Mobilization Camps (Health Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/ wall writing etc.	707	4087
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational Management etc	588	3784
Training Programme VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	649	4271

4.2 Skill Development of Beneficiaries

Livelihood of the poor is primarily dependent on their skill base. They work as labour particularly in primary sector like agriculture for food production and employment. Besides, they work as unskilled labour in other construction works. The programme has adopted the strategy for adding new skill and upgrading the existing skill of primary stake holders so as to meet demand employment demand in the local areas. Capacity building inputs under this sub-component include trainings, exposures, demonstration etc. to upgrade the skills of



beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the production enhancement components (L&W, Agri, Horti, Pisci-culture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Skill based trainings, exposures, demonstrations etc. are being designed based on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. Capacity Building inputs under this component will be mostly covered during implementation phase (3-5 yrs) of programme cycle. Different resource institutes/ organizations and resource persons have been contracted / tied up to take up capacity building activities under different thematic areas as identified jointly by the staff from ITDA and FNGOs. The Resource Centers like Soil Conservation Training Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, ICAR, Semiliguda, Regional Research Technology Transfer Station, (RRTTS), OUAT, Semiliguda, Koraput, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Bhubaneswar, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, OUAT, Community Level Resource Centers (OWDM) and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP programme districts. Besides, Resource Persons from local NGOs and line department has been augmented regularly. The various training programme conducted during 2010-11 are presented in the above table.

Activities	Cumulative training & Exposures	
	2010-11	Cumulative Total
Training and exposure on low cost measures under Land & Water Management	252	921
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti / PFM	379	1378
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & A q u a c u l t u r e Development	189	791
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities Development	194	1078
Skill Development Vocational Training to Youth	128	133

5. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Land & Water Management

The livelihood enhancement component of the programme addresses issues on poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods as the way to help and encourage people dependent on natural resources. Understanding how and why rural people change their income generating activities is the key to developing effective strategies to support the targeted beneficiaries. However, the strategies adopted are understood by the beneficiaries and they assist the process with the objective of ensuring sustainability. The factors to be taken care of are too complex, ranging from the relative low productivity of the local area, to levels of risk, security and education, as well as the nature of local production, markets and



demand. Systematic approaches to identify and promote alternative incomes have commenced. It is important that these approaches recognize that change in rural livelihoods is not so much a periodic phenomenon but an ongoing process. It is clear that both general development programmes and targeted support for the poor can pave the way for the poor to help themselves get out of poverty.

The livelihood basket of the poor is partly

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

Sl. No.	INTERVENTIONS	UNIT	2010-11	Cumulative up to 2010-11
1	Earthen Bund/ Filed Bund/ Contour Bond	Ha.	595	4024
2	Terracing - Earthen	Ha	6	55
3	Terracing - Stone	Ha	0	593
4	Land Leveling	Ha	25	496

5.1.1 Development of cultivable land

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

crops and also content nutritional values, it is important to treat these lands to increase its productivity.

The programme has facilitated the farmers to construct bunds and 30 x 40 models, terraces, leveling of these lands to retain fertile top soil and moisture. The farmers are also facilitated to grow some crops over the bund to stabilise these and in return get some income. Now farmers are also facilitated to produce compost and use it as fertiliser in these lands to increase productivity. The details of the interventions made for development of these lands are given in the table.

Sl. No.	Activity	UNIT	2010-11	Cumulative up to 2010-11
1	Percolation Tank/ Sunken Pond	No	29	71
2	Farm Pond No	118	296	
3	Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)/ Irrigation Tank	No	37	343
4	Diversion WeirNo	11	122	
5	Check Dam No	32	325	



6	Field Canal/ Earthen Canal	Rmt	13538	41831
7	Masonry Canal	Rmt	963	70054
8	Well (Dug/ Shallow/ Open)	No	254	314
9	River lift irrigation project	No	1	3
10	Gravity Flow Irrigation Structure	No	4	43
11	5% Corner Pit	No	1686	2184
12	Chuan/ Water hole	No	5	98
13	Repair of Check Dam	No	2	8
14	Repair of Irrigation Tank/ WHS/ Well	No	1	60
16	Renovation of canal/ extension of canal	Rmt	0	20220
17	Renovation of diversion weir	No.	1	22
18	Gravity Fed piped water supply (irrigation& domestic use)	No	31	61



Ongoing 30 x 40 model land development work



Field bunding

5.1.2 Water Resources Development

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

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



5.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Agriculture is the way of life for all tribal people. It provides food, fodder and employment. Since most of the tribal people live in a forest ecosystem, focus was given for diversification of agriculture and intensification of crop with adoption of technology, and natural resource management to enhance their food production. Dry land crop production technology, organic



farming, sustainable agriculture practices are the thrust areas for agriculture and horticulture production. Due to adoption of better technology,

yield improvement in most of the crops was 10 to 20 per cent.

System of Rice Intensification:

Many farmers in programme areas have felt that SRI method of rice cultivation is superior to conventional method of rice cultivation. SRI is one of the methods of sustainable agriculture that reduces agro-inputs, conserves water, improves soil structure and crop yield. The progress under SRI demonstration programme during Kharif, 2011 is as follows:



ITDA	Area (Ha)	Beneficiary (no)	Remark
Gunupur	20.0	83	Under convergence
Paralakhemundi	30.0	65	Under convergence
Th. Rampur	26.5	55	Under convergence
Nawarangpur	52.0	99	Under convergence
Malkangiri	10.0	35	-
Koraput	26.0	96	-
Balliguda	28.0	107	-
Total	192.5	540	

Vermi compost unit:

52 units (Malkangiri 30 + Balliguda 22) have already been established.

Growing of improved variety of Turmeric:

200 families have taken up Turmeric (var Lakadong) in an area of 10 acres (4 ha) in K. Nuagoan block of Kandhamal district through facilitation of FNGO PRADAN.

Vegetable cultivation:

There is a programme of vegetable demonstration programme in an area of 111.6 ha (Gunupur 12.64 + Nawarangpur 29.0 + Balliguda 69.0) covering 934 farmers in Gunupur, Nawarangpur and Balliguda ITDAs during Kharif, 2011.

Backyard Plantation:

21,200 horticultural seedling / grafts (papaya,



drumstick, mango and k. lime) have been planted in 2650 Households covering 44 villages in Nawarangpur district. Besides there is a programme of distributing mango and K. Lime grafts / seedlings to 12100 Households in Kandhamal districts.

Growing of improved varieties of tuber crops:

There is a programme of Cassava demonstration in 40 villages covering 68 farmers in Gunupur ITDA. Planting materials have already been arranged from Regional Center, CTCRI, Bhubaneswar.

Seed Replacement by high yielding certified seeds:

Paddy:

ITDA	No of farmers	Purchase of improved varieties certified paddy seeds (Qtl)	Area replaced with improved varieties of certified paddy seeds (Ha)
Koraput phase II areas	138	41.4	69.0
Nawarangpur	1542	370.0	617.0
Gunupur	728	218.0	313.0
Total	3608	629.4	1049.0

Ragi:

ITDA	No of farmers	Purchase of improved varieties certified paddy seeds (Qtl)	Area replaced with improved varieties of certified paddy seeds (Ha)
Koraput phase II areas	45	1.80	18

Informal Seed Production Village Seed Bank

Farmers have realized that productivity of different crops increase significantly due to use of quality seeds. But it is almost impossible for the organized seed sector (Govt & Private) to meet the demand of the farmers. It becomes difficult for supply of quality seeds to most of the programme areas due to inaccessibility. Attempt has been made for production of seeds informally and linked to village seed bank through women SHGs. The preferred varieties of groundnut, chickpea and pigeon pea as per farmers participatory variety selection trials under IFAD 954 ICRISAT Project have been multiplied under informal seed production programme. This has helped the farmers to meet the requirement of seeds to some extent in the area. But this was visible here and there in the programme areas of Phase I. Basing on such learning experience, a systematic programme has been drawn up for informal seed production of two major food crops (Paddy and Ragi) of tribals in the programme areas during Kharif, 2011 and linking the same to village seed bank. The idea of operationalisation of the concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Village seed banks should operate with utmost transparency, mutual trust and social responsibility of the seed farmer towards his fellow farmers.

Up-scaling of Agriculture under Phase I

Many interventions were successful in agriculture and horticulture development sector in the programme areas from 2006-07 to 2009-10. These have been documented by PSU, OTELP in a booklet "PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE FOR PRODUCTION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT". But these interventions were taken up here and there and compact patch was not visible. In most of the areas Accordingly, Overseas Projects and Services Ltd (OPSL) is contracted from 15th Sept, 2010 to 14th Sept, 2011 to implement the Rabi and Kharif Action Plan under up-scaling strategy for



agriculture and horticulture development in first phase areas covering 12 blocks ..The State and District level consultants of OPSL have facilitated the implementation of the programme through the support of FNGOs, ITDAs and PSU in two cropping seasons (Rabi, 2010-11 and Kharif, 2011). The interventions that have been successful in the first phase districts are: crop diversification, integrated nutrient & pest management, organic farming of vegetables, fruits and spices with special emphasis on dry land horticulture, nutrition gardening, seed production under informal seed village programme, low cost

technology for land and water management, and use of low cost implements for drudgery reduction.



Development sub-sector	Intervention/Crop	Achievement for Kharif, 2011(June,2011 ending)				Total
		Koraput	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Gajapati	
Agriculture	Crop diversification from paddy to non-paddy (Ha)					
	Ragi	148.00		131.00	30.00	309
	Maize	120.00	6.00	144.00		270
	Arhar	251.00	45.00	184.00	22.00	502
	Vegetables	237.00	31.00	52.00	17.00	337
	Blackgram		60.00		10.80	70.8
	Groundnut	52.00		5.00		57.00
	Sub-total	808.00	142.00	511.00	79.80	1540.8
	Inter cropping in Ha					
	Arhar+ragi	4.25		90.00	41.00	135.25
	Maize+cowpea	2.50	8.00	45.00	18.00	73.5
	Maize+bean	1.25		8.00		9.25
	Rice+arhar	9.50		120.00		129.5
	Maize+yam	5.25	13.00	7.00		25.25
	Sub-Total	22.75	21.00	160.00	59.00	262.75
	Introduction of new Varieties (Ha)					
	Ragi	3.25			13.40	16.65
	Groundnut	2.75		8.00	6.60	17.35
	Arhar	2.00	0.50	13.50	5.20	21.2
	Maize	4.50	1.00	2.00	7.00	14.5
Sub-total	12.50	1.50	23.50	32.20	69.7	



	Seed Production (Ha)					
	Paddy	8.50	30.00	22.00	34.00	94.5
	Ragi	12.00		5.00	34.00	51
	Groundnut	6.00		17.00	9.20	32.2
	Arhar	8.00		16.50	7.00	31.5
	Maize	13.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	41
	Total	39.50	39.00	70.50	93.20	242.2
	SRI	9.00		8.00	147.00	164.00
Horticulture	Fruit plantation (Ha)					
	Papaya	5.00		3.00	27.00	35
	Banana	5.00	2.00	5.00	37.00	49
	Jackfruit					0
	Mango	8.00			25.00	33
	Guava					0
	Citrus	2.00				2
	Pine apple				7.00	7
	Cashew	4.50			71.00	75.5
	Sub-total	24.50	2.00	8.00	167.00	201.5
	Tuber crops (Ha)					
	Yam	8.50		5.00	3.00	16.5
	Elephant Foot yam	7.75		5.00		12.75
	Tapioca	6.00		4.00	10.80	20.8
	Sweet potato	4.00		5.00	6.50	15.5
	Sub-Total	26.25		19.00	20.30	65.55
NRM	Kitchen garden kits (no)	225		400	2400	2825
	Use of biofertilisers (Kg)				75.00	75.00
	Use of green manure (ha)	27.00	2.00	7.00	46.00	82.00
	Vermicompost (Units)	27		7	60	94
	Pot manure (HH)	38		105	65	208
	IPM					
	Seed Treating					
	Chemical (Ha)	120.00		125.00	84.00	329.00
	Neem extract (HH)		5	5	100	110
	Low cost implements					
	Bucket kit				78	78
	Drumkit				65	65
	STP				36	36
SALT	Demonstration					Training given



Promotion of WADI Model of Orchard

Sustainable livelihood being major concern, it is proposed to focus on generation of employment for small and marginal farmers through enhancing Agriculture production in their private degraded, low fertile and un irrigated uplands. Such private lands can be profitably used for establishment of fruit based agro-forestry system (WADI). Fruit trees are efficient enough in providing higher economic return even under stress growing conditions prevailing under upland situation compared to other annual crops. Such type of farming system can provide year round employment while protecting soil from erosion and run off of rain water. Farmers can easily get an average annual income of Rs. 20,000/- per acre from fruit crops once the orchard starts bearing fruits. Besides intercropping with agriculture crops in the above orchard can be made and income can start from 1st year itself to sustain livelihood of the participating farm families. Promotion of horticultural crops can create opportunities for post harvest processing and marketing opportunities. For laying out the fruit based agro forestry system (WADI) in private land, suitable crop combination can be decided based on the climate, soil suitability and socio economic requirements. Suitable varieties of fruits like mango, cashew nut, litchi, sapota, guava, papaya, lime, custard apple, aonla & jack fruit can be incorporated in WADI model. Besides

intercropping of suitable varieties of different crops like pigeon pea, black gram, ground nut, cowpea, French bean, okra, fodder etc can be incorporated in the orchard. Once the orchard becomes 7-8 years old, shade tolerant crops like Ginger, Turmeric, Elephant foot yam can be intercropped with horticultural crops. Boundary plantation in orchard will be made by forest species. The climate in programme areas of different districts is very suitable for Horticultural crops. Subject Matter Specialists, FNGO officials and community members of OTELP visited BAIF - WADI programme in Gujarat and Maharastra during last financial year. Besides 3 collectors, 2 PA, ITDAs and one SMS of PSU also visited BAIF - WADI programme during June, 2011. Basing on the above experience and demand of the community systematic planning has been made for implementation of WADI plantation programme during current financial year. Accordingly Director, Horticulture was kind enough to associate his Subject Matter Specialists with OTELP officials for drawing of a convergence programme through the assistant from NHM. A clear cut instruction has been issued to the field functionaries for implementation of WADI plantation programme through the convergence programme from NHM. The different combinations in WADI plantation programme are Mango + Cashew, Mango + litchi, Mango + orange, Mango pure crop. The details of progress during 2011-12 is given below:

ITDA	Block (No)	Beneficiary (No)	Area (Ha)	Present status
Koraput	3	300	120.0	Planting continuing
Gunupur	5	137	54.8	Planting continuing
Gajapat	2	160	101.2	21 ha planting completed and rest under completion
Th. Rampur	2	44	19.2	Planting continuing
Total	12	641	295.2	



Resource NGO BAIF who is having expertise on WADI plantation has been contracted to give support in Koraput district.

Scaling up Micro Irrigation System through IFAD-SCAMPIS Programme

SCAMPIS India project started since 1st April, 2009 in two pilot districts namely Koraput and Gajapati under Orissa Tribal Empowerment Programme (OTELP) areas and will continue till 31st March, 2012. International Development Enterprise, India (IDEI) having field experience of 20 years with farmers of Odisha on MIS is the project executing agency. and OTELP is to provide co-operation for implementation by IDEI. The project focuses to improve water availability with Micro Irrigation System (MIS) and application of liquid organic fertilizer (LOF) for increase of productivity of agricultural crops in 265 villages covering 10,000 households of two pilot districts during three years of project period.

5.2 Livestock & Aquaculture Production

The domestic animal are being treated as a major asset of the poor for generations. Tribals rear goats, Pigs, Cattle, Poultry bird etc. in a traditional way. They are yet to recognise the potential of production and return from present livestock with the improved management practices. The scientific developments and improved technologies have not reached them yet.

Breed Up gradation of Animals	Number
Poultry Bird	3194
Duck	1017
Goat & Sheep	3820
Cow	245

(Source: Project MIS, 2011)

The issues with the tribal communities for rearing livestock as a livelihoods model are mortality of the animals because of different

diseases and traditional practices of rearing. The programme has tried to give focused interventions on village based livestock disease control system and animal production system improvement. This has done by ensuring immunization of the animal by conducting series of animal health camps. One village volunteer from each micro watershed have been promoted as Livestock Para Workers and equipped with veterinary kits to extend support to the poor farmers in saving their domestic animals.

Livestock population in the programme areas has been going down significantly since last two decades due to lack of proper disease management as per the feedback received from the community during preparation of micro plan. For the management of the the village level disease control system, 341 village veterinary volunteer have been promoted through training on vaccination procedure, handling of drugs and treatment of common diseases etc.

- Vaccination: 69142 animals benefiting 17433 households.
- Castration: 4670 animals benefiting 2635 households.
- Treatment of wound: 6875 animals benefiting 2627 households.

These village veterinary volunteers are earning an income of Rs.500.00 per month for giving support to the community in livestock disease management.

5.3.1 Rearing of Improved Breed

11495 no. of improved goats and 2580 improved poultry have been introduced by the projects through SHGs. The details of the breeds upgraded are presented in the adjoining table. Further based on these demonstrations and subsequent exposure and capacity building on livestock as a livelihoods option, community



members/ SHGs are facilitated to up scale the activity. Accordingly, 247 women SHGs covering 3682 households (including 1049 landless households) have purchased 11495 goat and sheep availing loan from the Rural Financial Services. The annual average income of each household is Rs.3300/-. Similarly, 2463 members from 138 women SHGs, including 560 landless households, have purchased 2580 poultry birds availing loan from the Rural Financial Services. The average annual income of each household from the poultry is Rs. 2050/-

Type of Livestock reared	Goat & Sheep	Poultry Bird
No. of Animals	11495	2580
SHGs Involved	247	138
Members Involved	3682	2463
Landless Members Involved 1049	560	
Average Income/ member	Rs. 3300/-	Rs. 2050/-

(Source: Project MIS, 2011)

5.3.2 Fodder Development

Fodder cultivation in an area of 65.3 ha has been promoted in the programme area. The different fodder crops taken up are stylo, cowpea, berseem, oat, bajra hybrid, subabool.

5.3.3 Aquaculture

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Water bodies used for Pisciculture	113	151	162
Groups involved in Pisciculture	113	111	123
Average income per Group	Rs.4955/-	Rs.5000/-	Rs.5500/-

Potential for fish production is under tapped in the programme areas. In the mean time a number of new water bodies have been created in the programme villages under Land & Water

Management. Care has been taken to identify potential farm ponds for fish production. The progress under aquaculture is as follows:

- ◆ 123 women SHGs, have taken up aquaculture in 162 tanks.
- ◆ Capacity Building of the 233 SHG members have been made by resource persons of Govt. fisheries dept. And KVK. On an average 3 training programme per tank has been conducted during the season.
- ◆ In an average the group practicing fishery as a livelihoods option are earning Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per year besides their own consumptions of about 50% of their total harvest.

5.3.4 Focused interventions for promotion of backyard poultry

Poultry farming, remain as part-time activities despite their huge potential for generating income. These activities can also unleash human productivity, encourage women and unemployed youth to generate supplementary income and bring desired socio-economic changes in rural areas. This will bridge the gap between demand and production of eggs and meat. The backyard poultry farming generates additional income to the members and boosts their nutritional standards and overall health, as well as that of their family.

The programme introduced backyard poultry as a livelihoods activity to groups of tribal women belonging to self-help groups. They are trained in basic skills like vaccination and poultry management so as to manage breeding centres. In the poultry sector, there is a great scope to enhance food production through layer and broiler farming. Although Orissa requires 4.8 million eggs per month, the state is able to produce only 3.2 million. This large gap between demand



and supply is filled by procuring eggs from the neighbouring states, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Introducing low-input technology birds

Backyard poultry is highly acceptable in tribal areas. Almost 60 per cent of rural and 100 per cent of SC and ST households are rearing backyard poultry in Orissa. Rural backyard poultry is also contributing nearly 30 per cent of national egg production. Yet, it is the most neglected activity in Orissa compared to its neighbouring states. Although most ST households rear backyard poultry, their contribution is minimal. This is because they rear indigenous birds, which are not remunerative in comparison to rearing low-input technology birds, which are dual purpose birds: they lay a good quantity of eggs and the male birds grow quickly. Village poultry eggs and meat fetch a much higher price than commercial poultry.

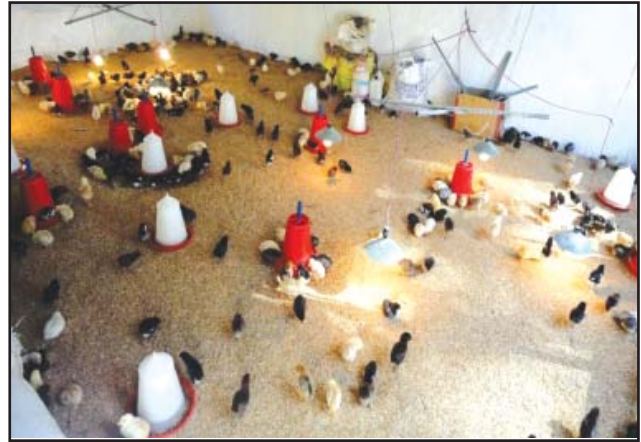
The advantages of dual-purpose low-input technology birds (*vanaraja*) versus indigenous (*desi*) birds are as follows:

- ◆ *Vanaraja* variety birds lay 150 to 180 eggs per year in free-range conditions, against 30 to 50 eggs by a *desi* bird.
- ◆ Their body weight ranges from 2 to 2.5 kg in 90 days, against 500 gm for *desi* birds during the same period.
- ◆ *Vanajara* birds thrive well on village and household waste.

Vanajara birds are phenotypically similar to *desi* birds and also have good-quality meat. Village households prefer the coloured birds, which produce more eggs and meat under scavenging conditions.

Supplying day-old chicks

Since day-old chicks are vulnerable to predators in free-range conditions, breeding



centres (mother units) with a capacity to rear 1,000 day-old chicks are being established by SHGs with the support of the IFAD-funded programme. To date, 47 centres have been established. The programme contributes Rs.1.68 lakhs per Village Development Committee to establish one mother unit, with the SHGs contributing the balance. Each mother unit will cover 75 families, and each family receives Rs.1500/- from the project to meet the cost of 21 days old chicks and feed etc. These three weeks chicks can survive in open-range conditions. The birds can be sold for meat after 60-90 days. The hens can be reared for their eggs, which they start laying after 24 weeks. After the egg-laying period, the hens can be sold for meat at a cheaper rate.

The programme envisages an annual income of Rs.15, 000/- per annum per family for rearing 120 birds in six cycles @ 20 birds per cycle. However, a much higher income reaching to Rs.24000/- is expected if a family rears 40 birds per cycle. The programme expects 80 per cent of the participating households to move above the poverty line permanently by March 2012. This should translate into a 30 per cent reduction in malnutrition among tribal families.

Rearing backyard poultry with low-input technology birds is clearly a viable means of helping eradicate rural poverty and address food insecurity. With minimum investment and extra



labour required by rural households, backyard poultry farming could be developed as a rural cottage industry to spur economic development in rural areas.

5.2 Participatory Forest Management

Particulars	
No. of VSS formed	430
Proposed Forest Area protected	42960 ha
Forest area for effective treatment	18231 ha
Forest area protected for natural regeneration	24729 Ha
No. of Forest Development Micro Plans prepared	226
No. of forest development micro plan approved	226
VSS Members Trained	333
Average Income from NTFP per household	Rs.1100/- to Rs. 2500/-
Average person days engagement per household per year.	50 days
(Source: Project MIS, 2010)	

Forest is an important resource for the poor tribals. They earn income from it by collecting the NTFPs and other roots, herbs, shrubs etc and also for supplementing the food basket. The programme has facilitated the villagers residing near by the forests to organize them into Vana Sangrakhyana Samiti (VSS) to implement the Participatory Forest Management activities. In association with the State Forest & Environment Department, OTELP field functionaries have organized VSS and facilitated the forest dwellers in preparation of the forest micro plan. The VSS as a part of the VDC received funds from the VDC and implement the forest development activities in their adjoining forest for about 80 ha besides protecting 120 ha of forests, thus accounting for a total of 200ha of forest area. The initial investments under the component have

been made by taking up gap filling plantation in degraded forest patches. The focus of the programme this year to provide capacity building support to these VSS in management of the forest. Protection for regeneration of the forest is the key solution being promoted by the programme. The Details of the progress made under the complement is presented in the above table.

5.2 Rural Financial Services

Scaling up of the livelihoods interventions are made through rural financial services sub component under the component livelihoods enhancement. The services under this sub component are routed through the Self Help Groups (SHG). Under this sub component there are two areas of interventions. First is to promote savings behaviour amount the rural poor and the second is to ensure timely availability of small credits for their household need as well for taking up various income generating activities. These income generating activities are mostly based on agriculture and allied areas. Besides, micro enterprises at the village level are also promoted.



This sub component has two key elements. First is the provision of seed capital to the newly organised groups to make them stable and to start the internal lending from the beginning. Second is the revolving fund support which is provided based on specific income generating activities planned by the SHGs. The programme is now supporting 4056 SHGs, covering more than 90% of



the total targeted households from the programme villages. Efforts are made to promote the SHGs through regular handholding support from facilitators and the volunteers strengthened at the community level. Training on Book keeping and maintenance of accounts are ongoing in a continuous process. Concept of rotational leadership has been appreciated by the groups and is under practice with 1303 SHGs. Six monthly gradation system is established to assess the strength and weakness of the SHGs and to provide need based capacity building inputs to bridge the gaps.

Ensuring financial inclusion, the programme has facilitated bank linkage of the SHGs. Adequate trainings and exposure visits have been organized to facilitate Income Generating activities among the SHG members. The repayment status to bank and other funding agencies has been improved. All SHGs have been provided with standard register for maintenance of books and accounts at their level. Focus has been made to strengthen the SHG promotional issues along with strengthening the capacities of SHG members/ SHG volunteer on record keeping and maintenance of accounts.

5.5.1 Group Processes & Internal Lending

Regularity of group meeting, internal saving and utilizing the savings to meet the requirement of the group members through lending mechanism is an important attributes of effective functioning of any group. Initially, it was observed that many groups collected savings from the members regularly but the amount saved was either deposited in bank or kept idle on their own cash box. In view of above, lots of facilitative inputs are augmented through exposures, trainings and hand holding support to improve on the above parameters. Today the progress in these sectors, though not very encouraging but relatively satisfactory.

Overall regularity of meeting has been increased upto 90% at the group level. Many groups also have started conducting meetings on weekly/ fortnightly basis. Concept of rotational leadership has been appreciated by the groups. Till date, about 1303 SHGs have started adopting rotational leadership. Besides about 35% SHG started rotation of leadership during weekly/ monthly meeting and the cash box and key is kept with different members on rotation.

The practices of regular savings by these groups are also very encouraging. Till date, total savings available with the group has reached to Rs. 436.52 Lakhs, with an average of Rs. 10762.00 (approx.) per group. In spite of strong facilitation, the progress under the internal lending among the SHGs is not very encouraging. Very few SHGs in the programme villages have considerable satisfactory internal lending mechanism, but largely it is still an area needing substantial improvement. However, 1577 SHGs have taken loan from the RFS fund available with VDCs. An amount of Rs. 359.42 Lakhs, have been taken as loan by these SHGs.

Particulars	Coverage
No of Groups conducting meeting regularly	3439
No of group following rotational leadership	1303
No of Groups undertaking savings regularly	4056
Cumulative Savings	Rs. 436.52Lakhs
Average Savings per SHG	Rs. 10762/-
No. of SHGs taking Loan from RFS	1577
% of Members of SHGs taking loan from these groups	62%
Amount of Loan Taken by these groups from RFS Fund	Rs. 359.42 Lakhs
Per capita loan by SHGs	Rs. 22790.00
Amount Repaid by these groups	Rs. 59.61 Lakhs



5.5.2 Gradation Details

Gradation of groups is under taken on half yearly basis to evaluate the status of effective functioning of the groups. Appropriate need based actions are being taken up based on the analysis of gradation status of each SHG. This also helps the facilitators to monitor the health of SHGs on individual basis. The details of the different grades of the SHG assessed during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are presented in the above table.

Grade	No. of SHG	
	2009-10	2010-11
Grade A	1206	1988
Grade B	968	1214
Grade C	336	651
Not Graded	1311	203
Total	3821	4056

5.5.3 Linkages with Financial Institutes

Mainstreaming the SHGs with the formal financial institutions is the next step adopted under the programme after the formation of these groups. This helps these groups in accessing banking products like savings, credit, insurance etc. Besides, the interests paid to bank from the loans are much lower in comparison to the loan taken from the money lender. These loans are mostly used by the group for undertaking various income generating activities. Most cases the groups undertake group level livelihoods activity like collective farming, collective marketing, food processing units, etc. Besides, the members of the group also take individual loans to take up various livelihoods activities. At times it was experienced that the banks disburse more than the group requires. This make the group overfunded and subsequently become default in repayment. Thus, the programme ensures proper safe guards to take care of the issue of overfunding to the SHGs from different financial institutes. While interacting with the bank officials, it is learnt that repayment status from the programme villages is highly satisfactory.

Linkage with Banks	Rs. In Lakh
No. of SHGs linked with Bank	1744
Cumulative Fund Mobilization	701.13
Fund Mobilization during last year	179.03

(Source: Project MIS, 2011)

5.5.4 Federation

Federations are the step ahead to ensure sustainability of the SHGs promoted. The programme promotes federations of SHG at the level of micro watershed which is a combination of two to three villages. Approximately 10 to 12 SHGs exist in one micro watershed which is federated. The basic objectives of organising these SHGs into federation are to tag all these groups with each other before the programme exit from the location. These federations will provide necessary support to the SHGs and its members for effective management and operation of the SHGs. These federations will be used for delivery of various business development services by the programme.

The Govt. of Odisha has already lunched the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). This programme will adopt the existing structure of the SHGs for livelihoods promotion. As part of the programme cluster level federations are promoted at a cluster of two to three villages. The federations promoted in the OTELP villages can be taken up directly under the NRLM for delivery of livelihoods activities. This will be an area of convergence established at the state, district and block level with NRLM and Mission Shakti to strengthen the SHG federation.

Till date in 135 phase I micro watersheds the VDC level federations have been completed and these federation of the SHGs will subsequently be federated at the block level to form an apex organisation to provide various livelihoods services like training, credit, infrastructure, management etc.

5.2 Collective Marketing

In view of successful implementation of Collective Marketing initiative during the pilot phase in 56 programme villages, the district authorities from all four programme districts



suggested for continuity of support of M/s MART, Bhubaneswar. The members of JRM also endorsed the proposal of up scaling the initiative to all programme villages. Later, with due consultation and feedback from the district, the fresh ToR developed highlighting the sustainability aspects of collective marketing. The new ToR developed, included the Replication of Collective Marketing, Cadre Promotion, Institution Building, Cluster Development, Capacity Building and Documentation. The contract with MART was signed for two years on 15th October, 2007.

During the two years association of MART, all Phase-I programme villages were covered under Collective Marketing. A detail product profile developed from all villages indicating the quantity of products available, timing of harvest, surplus amount etc. The villagers also exposed to different market sites, interacted with traders from local hats, blocks, districts and other terminal markets.

The local volunteers were capacitated to promote collective marketing at the community level. 58 cadres from the programme villages have been promoted. Two clusters for tamarind and cashew has been developed in Paralakhemundi. Processing machines for different products have been installed and made operational. Adivasi Bazar Market in Tumudibandh block, Baliguda, Kandhmal has been strengthened as Secondary level institute to facilitate marketing initiatives.

On the capacity building aspects, about 100 training programme and 60 exposure visits have been organised for the village level members (SHG Volunteers, Cadres) and for the facilitative staffs

of OTELP from ITDA and F.NGOs. A booklet on Collective Marketing has been developed. To strengthen the capacity building programme on Collective Marketing, flip book, flip chart, posters etc. have been developed. Documentary film on the initiatives of Collective Marketing in English has been developed.

During the year of 2010-11 ,about 21 products such as Cashew, Tamarind, Vegetables, Hill Broom, Castor ,Black Gram, Mahua ,Red Gram, Green Gram, Horsegram, Maize, Mustard etc. have been covered under collective marketing covering 315 villages. The total turn over augmented through the Collective Marketing is about Rs. 1.04 Crores, where the total incremental benefit comes to -Rs. 21.49 Lakhs. More importantly, the concept of Collective Marketing has been well grounded at the community level. SHGs and CIGs ensure collectivisation of products and negotiate with the traders before selling the products. Batter has been completely stopped and people start selling all the products through proper weighing system. First level value addition is also in practiced.

A web based Production and Market Information System (PMIS) for product mapping has been developed with the support of MART, which has been linked to OTELP site. This enables both the villagers to get information on availability of traders, price, location etc. Similarly, the traders are able to know the quantity of products available, time of harvesting, cluster hub, contact person. This initiative has been appreciated by ORMAS, TDCC the marketing agencies in Odisha.





6. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUND

The programme has a thrust to cover the remotest villages of its operational blocks and districts so as to reach the deprived communities and mainstream them with recent developments. Lack of infrastructure in those villages is mostly due to its geographical situation and low population, which does not qualify them for accessing the mainstream infrastructure programme implemented by the Government. The Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) tries to identify those gaps and create essential community infrastructure at the village level having a direct relation with the livelihood of the



poor. Similarly, the Development Initiatives Fund (DIF) provides the flexibility to the communities in deciding innovative interventions and upscale their successful experiences and learning. DIF is also used by the communities in leveraging funds from other developmental programme bringing convergence. Besides, this also focuses on improving the quality of life for the rural poor particularly women. Some of the key initiatives under these components are elaborated below.

6.1 Total Sanitation in the Programme Villages

Gram Vikas working as a FNGO in Th. Rampur Block of Kalahandi district being an expert in the field of rural sanitation initiated the

effort for covering 100% of their operational villages under total sanitation. The initiation took a pace and 70 villages have been covered under total sanitation programme benefiting 4613 household spread over Phase I districts including other FNGOs. This is a very successful model of convergence, where the communities have been



facilitated to augment funds from District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) and Rastriya Gram Vikas Yojna (RGVY) to go for gravity flow piped water supply system to the village and construction of individual toilets and bathrooms for every household. Most importantly in construction of the individual toilet and bathroom the respective household has contributed 50% of the total cost of construction which is about Rs. 4500.00. This is an innovation which aims at improving the quality of life in the programme villages by achieving complete sanitation and provision of safe drinking water at each individual household level. Efforts are being made to popularise the intervention by exposing the communities of other villages and motivate them to take up the activity in their respective village. During next two years the programme has the projection to compete at least 50% of the programme villages in both the phases. During the last outbreak of cholera in Kalahandi district, the impact of total sanitation was clearly visible in those villages.



6.2 Promotion of Smokeless Chullah

Under Development Initiative Fund, 6 blocks of 5 OTELP districts have been identified to promote smokeless chullah. For saturation of those identified blocks with smokeless chullah in each household, members of 16SHGs have undergone skilled hands on training and promoted as rural technicians who will set up the chullah in a business mode. The objective of such initiative is not only to promote drudgery reduction of tribal women but also create self employment avenue among those groups after transferring the technical know how skill through proper training.

The PSU has initiated such focussed drive and aims at replication of the above initiative in other blocks with a target of accomplishment of such assignment by the local Self Help Groups in a business mode.

7. SUPPORT FOR POLICY INITIATIVES

Land to landless and homestead land to homestead less households have been the major components of empowerment. With the active Support and assistance of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Orissa, ITDAs in the field along with FNGOs are facilitating for providing land to landless under various existing schemes and Acts of the Govt. of Orissa such as OPLE Act, OGLS Rule, Vasundhara and Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme. Besides, the project facilitated the communities in getting land rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). The objective is to cover 14369 absolute landless households of the programme villages within the project period. The programme has facilitated to expedite the implementation of Forest Rights Act for settlement of forest lands by providing hand held GPS of the sub-collectors of the programme areas along with financial assistance to engage additional hands preferably retired RIs and Amins. During the period, 11654 families have received land under FRA.



Further, with the existing provisions of Govt of Orissa, 589.068 acres of land have been settled with 647 families under OPLE Act and 1103.38 acres of land have been settled with 1512 families under OGLS Rules. Under the Vasundhara Scheme, 2328 families have been provided with 102.606 acres of homestead Land and 27 families with 11.98 acres through Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme. Out of 14369 no. of absolute landless households on the programme area, more than 60% households have been settled with agricultural and homestead land. The district wise allocations, scheme wise allocation of land are presented in the table at next page.

The project had undertaken two studies to assess the impact of land allocation under FRA and Vasundhara Scheme to the landless families. These studies have recommended for development of the FRA plots as well as homestead plot of these families as integrated agriculture based livelihoods model. The same is being taken care through convergence.

8. FOOD HANDLING

WFP has been supporting the project in terms of food grains which are paid to the beneficiaries as a part of the wage payment. The support has been yielding good results in terms of addressing the larger issue of food security in the programme villages. The beneficiaries are



receiving one unit of food grain as a part of the wage payment which includes 3 kg of rice with a subsidized price of Rs.10.00 per unit. The funds generated out of this are deposited in the village account known as Village Development Fund. The VDF will be a corpus fund available with the village to be used for the post project management/ maintenance purpose. Moreover, the WFP food part has been very popular among

the project beneficiaries and could be able to influence the food habit of the people with nutritional supplementation. The detail of the food grains utilized during project period is presented in the above Table. TDCC has been entrusted with the job of lifting and transportation of the food grains from FCI depot and making transportation to the VDC point. This arrangement is continuing since 2008-09.

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

Source: Project MIS, March, 2011

9. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

9.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

The programme has institutionalized methods for the monitoring of the output, outcome and impact of the programme activities. All tools have been designed in a manner to ensure community participation in the local governance system. The details of the tools are explained below:

- a. Simplified Record Keeping at the grass root level organizations such as SHG, VLSC & VDC:
 - ◆ Standardized set of documents/ registers has been designed and provided to the village institutions for recording of the events related to the programme implementation, its processes, outputs and expenditures thereof.
 - ◆ These documents primarily record the accounting of funds received and spent,

inventory, minutes of the meeting, activities undertaken, benefits realized etc.

- ◆ Standardized case records are being maintained by the VLSCs to record the interim progress and decisions made by the community during the implementation of the activity. This simplifies the ease of use of documentation processes for the





communities and contributes to an effective governance system.

b. Voucher Based Monitoring System

- ◆ This is a simple tool innovated under the programme and adopted since 2007 (post Phase I MTR), to record and report the expenditures incurred in each month at each expenditure unit i.e. VLSC, VDC etc.
- ◆ Expenditures at village level are mostly in regards to purchase of material for any activity or payment of wages.
- ◆ Each payment made for purchase of material generates a voucher indicating the material purchased, from whom, amount and for which activity (related to a standardized case record maintained for each activity).
- ◆ Each payment made to labourers generates a muster roll indicating the number of labourers worked, period, no of days, work done and amount.
- ◆ The tool enables the community to make entry of all the paid vouchers and muster rolls into a simple format indicating the voucher/ muster roll no., the case record no. to which the payment belong, name of the activity, component, amount paid, date of

payment, weather payment made in shape of check/ cash and whom to paid.

- ◆ 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 only 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 logframe.





- d. Concurrent Evaluations
- ◆ Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase III conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010.

9.2 Web Based M&E Software

The development of the M&E Software is completed and under implementation at the PSU, OTELP. All the MIS Executives from the ITDAs have been received orientations in phased manner conducted by the PSU and CES, Kolkota. The Web Server has been setup and is under operation in the PSU for the M&E Software and the access to the software have been made through the OTELP website. The users are now accessing the software remotely from the website. Besides, the remote supports to the ITDAs are being provided by PSU from Bhubaneswar. The master data entries have been completed in all the master databases directly at the PSU level. The ITDAs have also completed the master data entry of the village master database, watershed master database and GP master database. The household survey data of Phase I and II programme villages are being fed by means of bulk posting of data from MS Excel to SQL Server through data conversion method. Now the transaction data are being entered into the software.

9.3 Implementation of RIMS Impact Survey

Baseline RIMS Impact and anthropometric survey was conducted during 2008 covering 30 clusters in 20 blocks of 4 districts. The baseline survey of RIMS was conducted internally using the PO (PM&E), PO (CB) of ITDAs and WDT (Social Science) II FNGOs. Initially they were oriented on the survey methodology and questionnaire along with how to undertake anthropometric survey using the RIMS

equipments received from IFAD on 9th September 2008. On completion orientation programme the respective WDT (Social Science) member of FNGO conducted the survey along with the Community Mobilizer in the sample villages. The impact survey questionnaire and anthropometric survey was administered to 1150 sample households in 23 clusters by the surveyors.

Similarly during 2011, the RIMS midterm survey was conducted by the PSU by hiring services of enumerators. This survey was conducted in 30 clusters covering 30 blocks of 7 districts. The data for both baseline and midterm was entered into the RIMS software and the report is under preparation. Besides, RIMS outcome report for the year 2010-11 have been submitted IFAD country office. This was prepared from the MIS data collected from the field and consultative meetings with the field units.

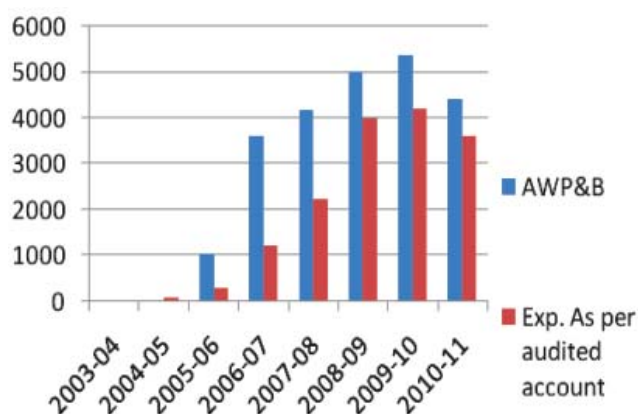
9.4 Annual Outcome Survey

The annual outcome survey of OTELP was conducted during 2011. The survey was adopted the standard prescribed by IFAD. It was a sample survey covering 200 randomly selected beneficiary families from the programme villages and 100 non beneficiary families from non-programme villages. This study provide an indicative view of the programme's impact over various developmental indicators in a with-without situation. The study report was published separately.



9.5 Year wise Financial Progress

Financial Year	Approved AWP&B	Exp. As per audited account
2003-04	4.00	4.38
2004-05	4.00	57.96
2005-06	1016.97	273.07
2006-07	3588.76	1209.69
2007-08	4184.45	2231.35
2008-09	5013.16	3982.07
2009-10	5358.9	4214.42
2010-11	4400.00	4121.77



9.6 Financial Progress by Components

Sl. No	Programme Component	Expenditure As On 31/03/2011 (Amt. in Rs. Lakh)		
		Programme	Beneficiary Contribution	TOTAL
1	Programme Management	1515.74	0.00	1515.74
2	Capacity Building For Empowerment	2087.06	1.29	2088.35
3	Livelihood Enhancement	7358.95	859.77	8218.72
4	Participatory Forest Management	600.09	49.97	650.06
5	Support for Policy Initiatives	3.99	0.00	3.99
6	Community Infrastructure fund	798.58	111.75	910.33
7	Development Initiative Fund	407.24	17.42	424.66
8	WFP Food Consumption	2125.19	0.00	2125.19
9	Food Handling 157.67	0.00	157.67	
	TOTAL Expenditure In Rs.	15054.51	1040.20	16094.71



VIII. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD.

- 1. ORGANISATION:** TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD;
AT: RUPALI SQUARE,
PO: BHOINAGAR, BHUBANESWAR-22
- 1.1 INCORPORATION** Registered under the Odisha Co-op.Societies Act, 1962 bearing Regn. No.42/KH dt.04.10.1967.
- 1.2 AREA OF OPERATION:** TRIBAL SUB PLAN Areas of the State of Odisha.
- 1.3 BRANCH NETWORK:**
- | <u>Location</u> | <u>District</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sunabeda | Koraput |
| 2. Jeypore | Koraput |
| 3. Umerkote | Nawarangpur |
| 4. Kashipur | Rayagada |
| 5. Rayagada | Rayagada |
| 6. Muniguda | Rayagada |
| 7. Bhawanipatna | Kalahandi |
| 8. Parlakhemundi | Gajapati |
| 9. R.Udayagiri | Gajapati |
| 10. Balliguda | Kandhamal |
| 11. Sundergarh | Sundergarh |
| 12. Lahunipara | Sundergarh |
| 13. Udala | Mayurbhanj |
| 14. Keonjhar | Keonjhar |
| 15. Nuapada | Nuapada |
- 1.4 NO.OF STORAGE GODOWN & CAPACITY:** 97 Nos.
38029 MT
- 1.5 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE:** Office Buildings – 13 nos.
Residential Qrs. _ 23 nos.
- 1.6 STAFF POSITION:** 138
(ST-14 , SC-24, OBC-05, General-95)

2. FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 31.03.2011

- 2.1 EQUITY BASE:** AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL - Rs.5000.00 LAKHS

PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL - Rs.3243.79 LAKH

**2.2. LOAN POSITION:**

Source	Principal	Interest	(Rs.in lakhs). Total
Govt.Loan/Advance Liability.	1402	2916	4318

2.3. Profit & Loss:

As per the Provisional Profit and loss Account of the Corporation, the year wise position is as under :

Year	Gross profit/Loss	Net profit/Loss	Accumulated loss
2004-05	20.41	(-) 364.98	(-) 5901.20
2005-06	(-)74.60	(-) 368.44	(-) 6269.64
2006-07	(-)24.98	(-) 367.17	(-) 6636.81
2007-08	(+) 285.36	(+) 116.32	(-) 6520.49
2008-09	(+)513.80	(+) 315.84	(-) 6204.65
2009-10	(+)364.37	(+) 135.81	(-) 6068.84
2010-11*	(+)377.60	(+) 282.03	(-) 5786.81

* Accounts under Finalization

2.4. Funds position:

The funds position of the Corporation as on 30.01.2012 is given below.

Sl.No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Cash in Bank	975.47
2	Fixed Deposit	1049.83
3	Dues Receivable on CMR account	310.41
4	Funds available with Branches	122.49
	Total	2458.20

3. MAJOR FACTORS FOR LOSS:

- i) Being formed as a welfare Organization of the State Government, the collection of MFP items by the Corporation were made as per policy and purchase were made as per the price fixed by the Govt.authorities with a view to ensure economic development of the tribal gatherers of Forest Produce & cultivators. Sale prices of these products being governed by the market forces, most of the times the Corporation is compelled to sustain business loss.
- ii) In the past the Corporation maintained a wide chain of Fair Price Shops in the inaccessible tribal pockets of the State to ensure supply of essential commodities to the tribal people at a fair price and in the process sustained heavy loss on account of blockage of stock for long period, maintenance expenses of shop and staff, transportation cost etc.,
- iii) In order to manage the affairs of the Corporation large nos. of Govt. employees were brought on deputation till 1999-2000 and the Corporation had to meet their salaries & other allowances.



iv) The Corporation has sustained trade loss to the tune of Rs.38.63 lakhs in Maize & Ragi business which was undertaken as an agent of the State Government under SNP for drought-hit districts during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76.

v) From time to time, the State Government entrusted TDCC the task of collecting nationalized forest produce like Mohua flower and Sal seeds at Govt fixed prices. Due to non availability of good market, the corporation compelled to sale at the best available price resulted in huge loss .

The loss sustained in respect of Mohua flower 91 Crop and Sal seed operation stand as follows

Mohua flower 91-crop operation - Rs.1065.00 lakh.

Sal seeds Operation 2004 Crop. - Rs.2.41 lakh.

Sal seeds Operation 2005 Crop. - Rs.93.45 lakhs.

vi) Inadequate release of Managerial Subsidy to TDCC: - The Corporation was formed to implement the welfare objective of the State Government i.e. economic development of the tribal population of State. In the process of meeting the welfare objective of the State, very nominal trade margin could be generated in case of few items and in major cases the Corporation sustained trade loss. As such it was not possible for the Corporation to generate adequate profit to meet its establishment cost since its inception. It was imperative upon the State Government to provide 100% Managerial subsidy to TDCC to cover its establishment cost as the respective State Govt. in other States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Chhatishgarh, provided adequate Managerial Subsidy to cover the establishment cost of their State TDCC. But in Odisha, the state Government

has only released Rs.338.82 lakhs from 1971-72 to 2006-07 towards Managerial Subsidy as against the actual establishment and managerial cost of Rs.5149.70 lakhs.

vii) Continuing Interest burden on loans availed by TDCC earlier is another major factor contributing to the Net Loss of the Corporation.

The Corporation had availed Cash Credit Loan of Rs.8.50 Crores from SBI, IDCO Tower Branch on Govt. Guarantee and Rs.1.00 Crores as Ways & Means advance from the Finance Department to undertake the '91 Crop Mohua Flower Procurement as an agent of the State Govt. The Corporation has sustained huge loss in this operation to the extent of Rs.10.65 Crores as per the A.G.Audit Inspection Report. Though the State Govt. has liquidated the Bank Loan on One Time Settlement (OTS) basis on payment of Rs.1022.51 lakhs on 30.03.1999. But the said amount has been treated as Govt. loan against TDCC. The Principal & interest burden of the said loan as on 31.03.07 comes to Rs.2295.53 lakhs, which adversely affects the financial condition of the Corporation as well as enhancing the accumulated loss from year to year.

4.0 BUSINESS ACTIVITIES:

The business activities of the Corporation from 1971-72 to 2010-11 is as follows:

1971-72 TO 2005-06	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	Purchase	Sale
SAP	3959.62	4413.27
MFP	7543.02	9501.00
Consumer.	10353.99	10918.05
Petroleum Products.	431.76	424.33
TOTAL	22288.39	25256.60



2006-07 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Particulars of Business	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
01	Procurement of Paddy	994.74	778.76	3320.70	3846.13	7513.39	7043.64	3549.02	5344.57	4420.58	4092.06
02	Petroleum R.O.	1099.95	1102.12	1605.25	1627.17	1725.81	1766.07	1818.84	1854.71	2493.23	2532.93
03	Consumer Business	94.31	103.27	78.37	85.22	56.28	64.21	46.14	48.57	25.97	30.69
04	Fertilizer Business	-	-	5.14	5.37	25.22	26.02	81.38	83.89	34.46	35.02
05	NTPP Business	0.79	5.04	2.38	1.04	35.53	33.55	39.24	24.58	42.08	31.36
06	SAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.90	26.80
	TOTAL	2189.79	1989.19	5011.84	5564.93	9356.23	8933.49	5534.62	7356.32	7055.22	6748.86



5.0 PRESENT SCENERIO & DIVERSIFICATION OF BUSINESS:

The Major focus of TDCC till 1999-2000 was collection of Minor Forest Produce for which the Corporation enjoyed monopoly lease rights.

The sweeping changes brought about in the NTFP policy of the State implemented in March'2000 compelled the Corporation to compete with Private Forest Product traders who resorted to unscrupulous means to collect huge chunk of MFP items available in the state. In the changed scenario even though the Gram Panchayats fixed Minimum Support Price (MSP) for different items, in absence of a *Monitoring Agency* for ensuring adherence to the MSP fixed, the private traders purchased stocks at prices much below the MSP.

TDCC being a Govt. agency could not match the private traders in this illegal practice and it became difficult on its part to dispose of these perishable items without incurring loss.

Even though the Corporation floated Tenders for Advance Sale, none of the bulk purchasers/manufacturers participated in the same.

Apprehending financial loss in the MFP operation, the Corporation refrained from Procurement of substantial quantity of MFP items.

6.01 INVOLVEMENT OF SHG:

In the changing scenario, TDCCOL has already started establishing a network among the grass root level organizations like SHG and other Village Level Organizations so that procurement and marketing of MFP items can be taken up at a large scale systematically which will be processed under value addition programme for ensuring speedy disposal.

6.02 PROCESSING OF M.F.P & VALUE ADDITION:

As in most of the cases it is observed that the price of the MFP at the terminal market did not match with the minimum procurement price fixed by the Gram Panchayats along with other allied expenses and levies (VAT and Income Tax), marketing of MFP only in bulk quantity may not be possible in all time. Due to the said facts TDCC has started concentrating more on processing of MFPs and its brand building activities so that even if the price of a particular MFP item fall in the whole sale market, the consumer market can help to avoid distress sale of the raw product. TDCC is presently processing MFP item like Sikakai, Soapnut, Harida, Bahada, Amla (Triffala Churna), Sal and Sialileaves. Hill brooms, turmeric etc.

6.03 TRAINING TO THE WSHG:

In the recent years to maximize procurement of MFP and to market the product by processing, training has already been rendered to the Women Self Help Groups Tribal Sub Plan Districts namely Kandhamala, Mayurbhanja, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Koraput with the financial assistance of TRIFED, a national level apex co-operative functioning under Ministry of Welfare ,GOI as given below-.

Year	Purpose of training	No of trainee participated	District
2008-09	Processing of Sal and Sialli leaves	136	Kandhamala
2009-10	Honey scientific collection	400	Kandhamala, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Kalahandi



6.02 PROMOTION OF TRIBAL TEXTILES:

Apart from dealing in Paddy and Petroleum products, TDCC has started diversifying into other projects such as Tribal Textiles and handicrafts. The corporation has already registered a trade mark namely “Tribes Odisha” for marketing of “Dongaria Kandha Shawls” and “Mirgan Organic Dyed Shawl”. For skill up - gradation and enhancement of standard and quality of products Primary Level Training- Design work shop was organized for 20 artisans belonging to Dongaria community of Khajuri village of Bissamkatak block in Rayagada District from 04.10.2010 to 03.01.2011.

6.03 PRIMARY LEVEL TRAINING ON LANJIA SAURA PAINTING:

For skill up - gradation and enhancement of standard and quality of products Primary Level Training- Design work shop was organized at Bhubaneswar involving 15 nos. of tribal artists belonging to Puttasingh village under Gunupur Block in Rayagada District from 15.01.2011 to 29.01.2011.

Thereafter, Reinforcement training for these artists was conducted from 30.01.2011 to 28.02.2011.

These efforts of TDCC may not yield any result over night, but certainly have an impact on the quality, creativity and consistency of the Art work made available in the market in immediate future suiting changing taste of consumers, which will help TDCC to intervene in the market systematically.

6.06 Other diversified activities:

Besides, the Management of the Corporation was compelled to diversify the traditional business of the Corporation by setting-up Sales-Outlets for petroleum products at Parlakhemundi & Sundergarh.

From the year 2006-07 the Corporation has also undertaken procurement of Paddy as an agent of the State Govt. under Central Pool Account.

7.0 Establishment cost Vis-à-vis staff position:

The present staff strength of the Corporation is 139 (Regular employees) and 9 (contractual employees).

The establishment expenditure of the Corporation for the year 2010-11 is as follows:

i)	Salary burden per annum including EPF @ 85 % DA	Rs.200.47 lakh
ii)	Other office expenses	Rs 19.62 lakh
		Rs.220.09 lakh

8.0. FUTURE PLANS: RESTRUCTURING OF TDCCOL:

As per the instruction of the Administrative Department, the Corporation has prepared a *Restructuring Plan* and submitted to the State Government for Restructuring of the Organization. The salient features of the Restructuring Plan are as follows:

1. To develop **Growth Centres** for convergence of activities crucial to the socio-cultural coherencies and economic gains in tribal communities.
2. The function of these Growth Centres will be intervention, capacity building, skill development, transfer of technology as well as monitoring and evaluation, in accordance with Annual Action Plan devised for the specific Growth Center.
3. The Annual Action Plan of the Growth Center shall be formulated with emphasis on individual activity to be taken up and set clear objectives, quantifiable achievements and realistic evaluation.

In this connection a meeting was convened on 18.09.07 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Govt. Public Enterprises Department, Odisha where in the Restructuring Plan prepared by TDCCOL internally was accepted and a decision was taken that the Administrative Department would take suitable steps for obtaining approval of the Govt. on the



Restructuring Plan of TDCCOL. The Plan is under active consideration of the Govt.

8. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM GOVT.:

In the high level committee meeting held on 18.08.2007 under the Chairmanship of the *Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha*, the following decisions were taken

- (i) Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) will be strengthened to play more active role in marketing Minor Forest Produce in the tribal areas. An amount of Rs.5 crore will be given as One-Time Grant to TDCC in addition to Managerial Subsidy of Rs.2.00 crore to meet the operating cost in the 1st year. The Managerial Subsidy will be reduced by 20% and will not be given after 5 years. (ii) The Govt. loans / advances to TDCC would be converted into equity.

According to the above decision the Corporation received one time grant of Rs.5.00 crores during the year 2007-08. In addition to this the corporation also received Managerial Subsidy as given below.

Year	Amount Rs.in Lakh
2007-08	215.00
2008-09	150.00
2009-10	120.00
2010-11	80.00

Further the Govt. of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department has recommended to the State Govt. for taking early steps for conversion of Govt. loan/ advances into Equity Share Capital. In order to strengthen TDCC waiver of Outstanding Forest Royalty to the tune of Rs.4.43 crores lakhs is now under active consideration of the Govt.

9. BUSINESS PROGRAMME FOR 2011-12

The business programme chalked out by the Corporation for the year 2011-12 is as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Sl.No	Category of Business	Amount
1	Minor Forest Produces	409.63
2	Procurement of Surplus Agricultural Produces	30.00
3	Procurement of paddy in Tribal sub-plan Areas	8810.00
4	Consumer Business	61.00
5	Sale of Petroleum Products	5000.00
6	Fertilizer	1025.00
	Total	15335.63

Conclusion:

TDCC of Odisha is one of the oldest Organizations of the State functioning in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas since 1971-72 and successfully implementing the Welfare objective of the State Govt. in respect of economic development of tribal inhabitants. The operational network of the Corporation covers the interior most part of the TSP areas and has succeeded in establishing a economic relationship with the tribal of the State. The level of awareness of the tribal community on MFP trade has already achieved due to the continuous effort.

Due to the peculiar nature of responsibility entrusted with the Corporation, it could not generate enough business surplus to meet the establishment cost, as a result of which the Share Capital base got totally eroded in the past.

Keeping in view the foregoing facts as well as the long years of service rendered by TDCCOL for economic upliftment of tribal population of the State, it may be impressed upon the State Govt. to implement the **Restructuring Plan** and to assign different constructive responsibility to this Corporation with existing activities with continuous Budgetary Support for enabling it to lend a meaningful support to the economic development of the people inhabiting in the TSP areas of the State.



IX. ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

Academy of Tribal Languages & Cultures (ATLC), previously Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) in ST & SC Development Department, was established by Government of Orissa, which has been functioning as a Registered body since June, 1979 having been registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, bearing Registration No. 22488/78 of 2007-08.

From the date of inception of the Academy, it has been active over the years, fulfilling the set objectives.

Common activities:

Documentation of Tribal songs, Drama, dance, musical performance, festivals, etc. in video and audio cassettes, L. P. discs, photographs for preservation and propagation, Bringing out books on Tribal Languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, tribal art music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc. Annually the Academy brings out its journal BANAJA and tribal student's journal 'SARGIPHOOL'. Organises tribal language training programmes at different places in TSP areas for imparting, language training to the field functionaries and teachers to acquire working knowledge in the tribal languages. Offers guidance and provides consultancy services to scholars, film makers, writers, NGOs and Govt. institutions having interest in tribal societies and culture.

Organizes Exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars, workshops on tribal cultural themes and issues Felicitates tribal creative talents, with citation and incentive cash awards at the annual Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.

Manages a Tribal Art Gallery where Academy regularly organize painting workshop by Tribal Artisans which attracts visitors and tourists from different parts of India and provides expert guidance to the visitors.

Activities of Academy During the year 2011-12 (Upto December 2011) is as follows;

1. Tribal Languages Training Programme to Primary School Teachers:

The Academy has successfully organized four Tribal language training programmes in Saora Language at Paralakhemundi through DWO, Gajapati, in Kui Language at Bhawanipatna through DWO, Kalahandi; at ITDA, Bonai through P.A., ITDA, Bonai and at Kuchinda through PA, ITDA, Kuchinda taking 100 teachers as trainees.

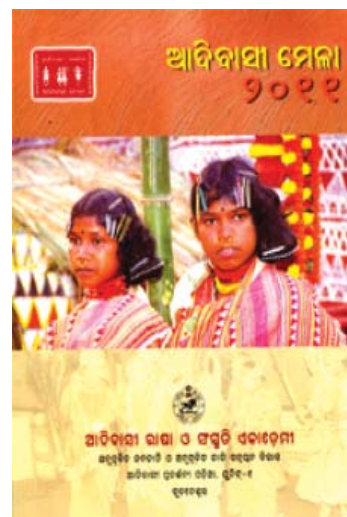
2. Collection of Data on Folklore & preparation of manuscripts for publication

Academy has undertaken initiative and collected folk tales & folklores of Saora and Santali languages and make them publications worthy. Both the books will be released during Annual Adivasi Mela 2012.

3. Sponsoring Cultural Troupes

The Academy organized tribal dance programmes by sponsoring cultural troupes in order to make the tribal cultural programmes popular among the general mass. Till date ATLC has sponsored 4 tribal dances to different state level exhibitions and festivals.

Preparation and Publication of proceeding of Annual Adivasi Mela 2011



Academy has successfully prepared the Annual Adivasi Mela-2011 proceedings in a colourful outlay and printed the same for wide circulation.

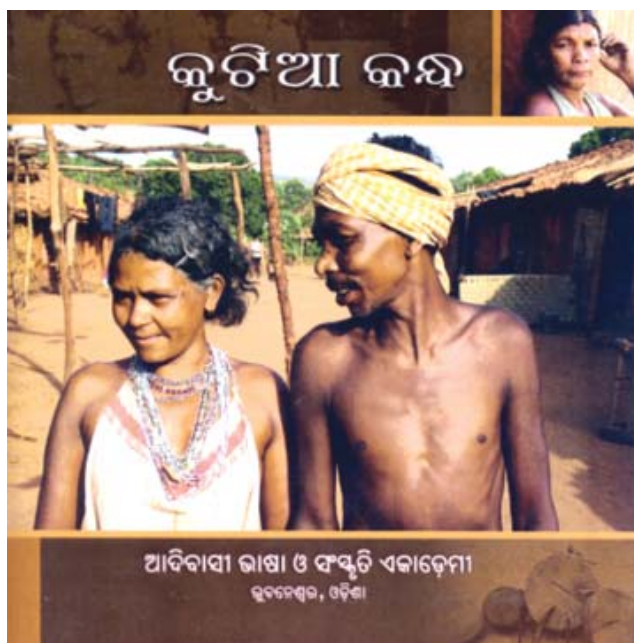


5. Publication of BANAJA

"BANAJA'2012" souvenir basing on "Tribes of Orissa in Transition" is under editing stage which will be released during the Inaugural Day of Annual Adivasi Mela 2012.

6. Publication of "Sargifula"

The Academy used to publish Sargiphula, collecting writings from ST students of ST & SC Development Department High Schools of Orissa. From this year the Academy decided to publish Sargifula quarterly, collecting the creative writings from tribal students of SSD Department schools till date Academy already published and released two issues in colourful getup, duly edited by Das Benhur.



7. Tribal Atlas of Orissa

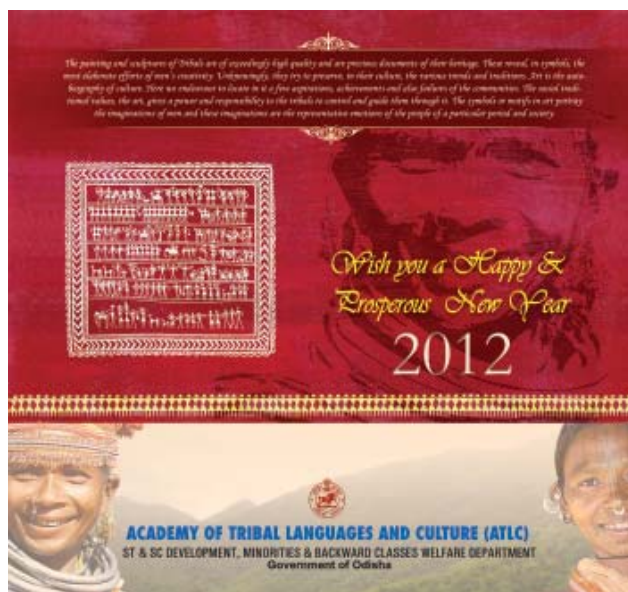
Academy had entrusted to ORSAC for preparation of Tribal Atlas of Odisha. The same has already been completed by the executing agencies and the draft manuscript is under editing stage which will be published during 2011-12.

Organisations like UNICEF, KIIT, Bakul Foundation, SAI International, SIET & SCERT were

actively coordinated the events in workshops and competitions to make the festivals a great success.

8. Publication of Calendar

Academy has published 13 pages Desk Calendar which was released on 28th December, 2011 in the eve of New Year 2012 for wide circulation.



9. Felicitation to Tribal Talents

Every year the Academy felicitates ten tribal talents excelling in different fields such as dance, music, art, craft, literature, social services etc. The purpose of such important activities is to encourage tribal persons, who help in promoting the traditional culture and art of tribal





On 28th December Shri Bijay Kumar Pattnaik, Chief Secretary of Odisha had attended the valedictory function as chief guest and felicitated the students in their respective events.

communities. His Excellency, the Governor of Odisha, Sri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare has felicitated the following 10 tribal talents who have excelled in the field of activity indicated against his name on the occasion of valedictory Ceremony of Adivasi Mela- 2012 on 5th February, 2012

Tribal Talents

Sl. No.	Name of the talents	Community	Field of Activities
1	Shri Kshyamanidhi Bhoy	Sabar	Creative writing
2	Shri Pius Munda	Munda	Ethno Medicine
3	Shri Jayadev Nayak	Gond	Performing Art
4	Shri Harish Ch. Pradhan	Kondha	Creative Writing
5	Sri Sridhar Singh	Bhumij	Creative Writing
6	Dr. Damayanti Besra	Santal	Creative Writing
7	Miss Laxmipriya Majhi	Santal	Athletics
8	Miss Pramila Kirsani	Paroja	Sports
9	Shri Tasil Toppo	Kisan	Ethno Medicine
10	Shri Sudan Kanhar	Kondha	Social Services

10. Compilation and Publication of Kui-Odia Dictionary

Academy has undertaken project on collection and compilation of Kui-Odia Bilingual Dictionary by engaging scholars. Collection of word and arrangements has already being completed. DTP work is in progress. The same will be completed by end of March,2012.

11. Linguistic Survey and Mapping 14 Tribal Languages under Multilingual Education Programme (MLE)

For inclusion of more tribal languages in multilingual education, OPEPA has sponsored Linguistic Survey and Mapping for 14 Tribal Languages under MLE to ATLC. Field survey and collection of data from secondary sources have already been completed. The report will be available by end of January, 2012.

12. Development of Languages Hand Books in 4 Tribal Languages

Under UNICEF and SSD partnership programme for improvement of quality education among tribal students, Govt. in SSD Deptt. have entrusted ATLC for development of Language Hand Books in Kui, Kuvi, Koya, Desia languages. Selection of words with its tribal synonymies have already been completed. All the 4 manuscripts will be ready for publication by end of February, 2012.



X. ORISSA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (OMTES)

Release of Annual H.S.C Examination 2011

No. of students appeared in 11 EMRSs	594
No. of students passed in 11 EMRSs	563
Percentage of Result	98.27%

The result achievement is outstanding and it is much higher than the Pass Percentage of Board of Secondary Education, Orissa in the year, 2011 which stands at 69%.

Results of C.H.S.E Examination (+2 results) 2011

No. of students appeared	=573
No. of students passed	=450
Percentage of Pass Students	=87.72%

The result achievement is very good and is ahead of the the Pass percentage of CHSE in the year 2011 which stands at 71%.



School Building, EMRS Laing, Sundargarh

Opening of two EMRSs

Two new EMRSs have been opened in the State, one at Malkangiri and the other at Nuapada. The building construction of new EMRS Malkangiri is going on at an enhanced pace and building construction of Nuapada is planned and likely to be started soon.

Introduction of English as medium of Instructions 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 books have been supplied to all the students. Teachers imparting instruction have been provided with training in ELTI, BBSR aiming in handling transition of students from Oriya medium to English medium.

Ekalavya Sishu Utsab

For first time, Ekalavya Sishu Utsab was organised at EMRS, Pungar, Koraput in which students from all EMRSs participated in sports and non - sports activities. This has enhanced inter EMRS-brotherhood and convergence among the EMRSs with respect to Co-curricular activities. During the event state Secretary SSD Department remained present in addition to the district and state level officials.



Inauguration of Ekalavya Sishu Utsab, Pungar, Koraput by Commissioner-cum-Secretary



Interschool Ekalavya Sishu Utsab



Exposure visit of Principals to Navodaya Vidyalaya, Munduli

One exposure visit of all Principals of EMRSs was organised and there was academic and non-academic convergence with the Principal, Teachers and students of Navodaya Vidyalaya. This will help the Principals to implement all good practices of the 'Munduli' Navodaya Vidhyalaya in their Institute for Progressive Development.

Renovation of Dining Halls

Steps have been taken to renovate the Dining Halls of each EMRS by providing quality dining tables and dining chairs. Movable Dining Tables have been planned so that the Dining Hall can also be utilised as a multipurpose hall for the activities.

Model Menu chart to all EMRSs

The monthly stipend of the students of EMRSs has been enhanced to Rs. 1000/- for boys and Rs. 1030/- for girls. Uniform menu chart has circulated with scope for local food preferences. The food committee has been reconstituted each of the school for effective monitoring.

Academic Supervision

The headmasters have been given the responsibilities of supervision of classes and teaching learning methods, maintenance of registers, supervising and taking up vigorous correction of students' homework assignments, laying more emphasis on academic transactions to up-grade academic status.

Opening of Library -cum-Reading room

All the schools has been asked to open a Library -cum-Reading room in all EMRSs and a library in all Sevashrams, Ashrams and High Schools of the Department. More stress has been given on issue of books to students and examining the students' reading status.

Ama Vidyalaya in all Schools

All 33 components of Ama-Vidyalaya have been implemented in all schools as a token of school-beautification drive. TLM, SIG, RMG, Uniform, Grant and distribution of NTB, Textbooks and other such initiative planned under Sarba Siksha Abhiyaan and RMSA a/c being thoroughly implemented by due convergence with S & M.E Deptt..

Change in EMRS School-Timing

In the Navodaya Vidyalaya pattern, the school timing of all EMRSs have been changed and school now run between 8 AM to 1:40 AM. This is helpful in conduct of remedial classes by teachers from 3 PM to 4:30 PM, which was almost getting disturbed due to load shedding during evening hours.

During evening hours 'Superintendent Study' have been planned in academic blocks of EMRSs under the guidance of teachers. Alternative arrangement of Power-supply in the form of Inverters, Generators and Solar lanterns is ensured for evening study.

Participation of Students in Indian Science Congress

The Indian Science Congress was held from 3rd January to 7th January 2012 at KIITS, Bhubaneswar. It was wonderful opportunity for students to witness it among eminent students from all schools of our department were facilitated to visit the Science Congress and 600 selected and students from all the circles at the State and all EMRSs participated and interacted with Project-Engineers.

Renovation of Laboratories in EMRSs

Steps have been taken to renovate Laboratories of each EMRS as per need and requirement of latest syllabus.



Renovation of Science Laboratory EMRS, Pungur Koraput

Affiliation of EMRSs to CBSE

Compliance have been submitted to CBSE-authorities relates to according affiliation to EMRSs in CBSE-Syllabus.

Opening of B.Ed College at Kalinga

Steps have been taken to open Government B.Ed college at Kalinga, Kandhamal. Their establishment has been done in conformity with the “Kandhamal Peace Package” declared by the Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Odisha.

The online registration for above has been done and the Institution is heading for opening during 2012-13 as the only B .Ed. college of the ST/SC Development Department.

Introduction of Tally Accounting System in 13 EMRSs

Steps have been taken for implementation of Tally Accounting Package in all EMRSs for maintenance of computerised system of accounting. Double entry system of book keeping has also been adopted for maintenance of books of accounts. Funds have already been released to Tally Solutions Pvt. Ltd. for this purpose. This system helps for maintenance of books of accounts as per Accountancy Concepts and Conventions.

All the Accounts and Principles of EMRSs are being trained on the tally package

Initiatives in the pipeline:

Integrated coaching to class Xth pass-out children

The SSD Department is committed to provide the opportunities to the marginalized students studying in the SSD run schools to enhance their competence in order to secure admission in professional courses like Medical and Engineering. As is evident from above, the Department has already started providing coaching to the students of class XI and XII willing to appear in AIEEE, OJEE and IIT-JEE etc., in its 08 Eklavya Model Residential and 05 Higher Secondary Schools.



Training of Head Masters/Head Mistresses on Guidelines

In consistence with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST and SC communities, the SSD Department is launching a scheme of integrated coaching in Medical Entrance Examination for class Xth pass out students. Under this scheme 100 meritorious and talented class Xth pass out students from the schools run under SSD Department will be provided opportunity to take integrated coaching classes for the preparation of Medical Entrance Examination while completing their Higher Secondary (+2) education. The EOI for above



scheme has been launched and proposal from different competitive agencies received and the scheme is planned to be launched in the year 2012.



Providing Basic Computer Education

The SSD Department is planning to launch a scheme for providing computer literacy to the students of class VIIIth to Xth in the schools run under the aegis of SSD Department, Government of Odisha. Under this scheme the students from above said classes and schools will be provided the basic computer literacy and skills on MS - DOS,

Windows, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Internet browsing etc. The EOI for above scheme has been launched and department is in receipt of the proposal from different competitive agencies and the scheme is planned to be launched in the year 2012.

Strengthening of Libraries/ Reading corners

School is the gateway to knowledge and plays an important role in building up a love for reading. Reading is essential for children as it helps them develop greater language comprehension, larger & expressive vocabularies and higher cognitive levels. The school library is an integral part of the educational process which can not only provide resources for curriculum learning but can be a very effective means of fostering the habit/ inclination towards reading for pleasure, recreation, deepening of knowledge and imagination. Considering this as an inalienable component of quality education, the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 have mandated that all the schools, government or private, should have the library facilities under the prescribed schedule of Norms and Standards.

With the view of promoting reading among the students, the department has decided to undertake library strengthening programme in select 100 schools. The initiative will include development of a resource cum guideline document on reading promotion contacting different strategies and activities for promoting reading among the young readers. The initiative will also focus on developing a resource group of master facilitators from amongst the teachers to steer and guide this initiative in the select schools and for up-scale of the initiative in the future.



Expenditure Status of 19 Educational Complexes (Rs. in Lakh)

S.L No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2007-08 Fund Allotted (Rs in lakhs)	2008-09 Fund allotted (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33
5	Lokasahi	Tumba Dev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91
7	Rangaparu	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91



15	Parsali Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Rayagada	Rayagada	23.00	45.91
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keojhar	Keonjhar	23.00	40.70
	Total			437.00	



Expenditure Status of 19 Educational Complexes (Rs. in Lakh)

S.L No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2009-10 Fund Allotted	2010-11 Fund allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev.	Anugul	37.15	38.94
2	Jharbahal	Jamardihi Paudi Bhuyan			
3	Tipisingh	Dev. Agency Rugudakudar Lanjia Soura	Deogarh	29.19	38.94
4	Baghamari	Dev. Agency , Serango Soura Dev,	Gajapati	43.25	38.94
5	Lokasahi	Agency, Chandragiri Tumba Dev.	Gajapati	46.12	38.94
6	Banipanga	Agency, Tumba Kutia Kandh	Ganjam	39.31	38.94
7	Rangaparuru	Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh Kutia Kandh	Kalahandi	38.53	38.94
8	Gonasika	Dev. Agency, Belghar Juang Dev.	Kandhamal	36.99	38.94
9	Badel	Agency, Gonasika Bonda Dev.	Keonjhar	41.81	38.94
10	Nandiniguda	Agency, Mudulipada Didayi Dev.	Malkangiri	38.53	38.94
11	Chiktamatia	Agency, Kudumuluguma Lodha Dev.	Malkangiri	45.95	38.94
12	Angarpada	Agency, Morada Hill-Kharia &	Mayurbhanj	51.89	38.94
13	Salepada	Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur Chuktia Bhunjia	Mayurbhanj	38.23	38.94
14	Arishakai	Dev. Agency, Sunabeda Dongaria Kandh	Nuapada	48.50	38.94
15	Parsali	Dev. Agency, Chatikona Dongaria Kandh	Rayagada	44.46	38.94



	Parsali	Dev. Agency, Rayagada	Rayagada	30.57	38.94
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	48.92	38.94
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	49.33	38.94
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	44.26	38.94
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keojhar	Keonjhar	42.87	38.94
	Total			795.86	739.86

**Statement of Receipt and Expenditure incurred as per OMTES (Cash Book)
for the period from 2000-01 to 2010-11 (Annual Report)**

Year	Opening Balance A	Amount Received B		A + B	Expenditure incurred		Total
		Recurring	Non- Recurring	Total	Recurring	Non- Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000-01		4000000	10000000	10400000	47760	84630	132390
2001-02	103867610	10000000	10000000	123867610	42700	12156587	12199287
2002-03	111668323	0	20000000	131668323	127486	11312920	11440406
2003-04	120227917	16000000	10000000	146227917	12361548	26312454	38674002
2004-05	107553915	47000000	36021000	190574915	9843790	60105119	69948909
2005-06	120626006	29000000	73979000	223605006	17012837	60098109	77110946
2006-07	146494060	30000000	0	176494060	35633189	67420000	103053189
2007-08	73440871	0	0	73440871	44873995	12154095	57028090
2008-09	16412781	77500000	45671600	139584381	42198515	38383300	80581815
Refund Receipt	198735						
2009-10	59201301	79750000	0	138951301	63904957	5065000	68969757
2010-11	69981344	194040000	120000000	384021344	92550219	0	92550219
2011-12 upto 31.12.2011	291471125	-	-	291471125	106663731	-	106663731



PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Orissa in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department have notified 209 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 194 Original Castes / Communities along with synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as O.B.C. Minorities account for about 5.64% of Orissa's population.

The following schemes are being implemented to address the socio-economic backwardness of SEBCs and minorities in the State.

STATE PLAN

Managerial Subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd :

Managerial subsidy is being given to the Corporation for its functioning. The year wise budget provision and expenditure position is as follows:

Year	(Rs. In Lakh)	
	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	10.00	10.00
2003-04	15.00	3.00
2004-05	15.00	5.15
2005-06	8.00	8.00
2006-07	4.00	4.00
2007-08	14.95	7.55
2008-09	30.00	13.54
2009-10	12.00	12.00
2010-11	12.00	12.00
2011-12	12.00	12.00

Income Generating Schemes for OBCs-Grant-in-Aid :

The scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per the guide-lines issued by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi. Under the Scheme the State Govt. provides 10% matching share against the funds released by National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The scheme is executed by the Orissa Backward Castes Finance Development Co-operative Corporation (OBCFDCC).

Implementation of income generating scheme has virtually stopped due to very poor recovery against the loans granted in past for which the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation is unwilling to sanction further loan.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post Matric Scholarship to OBC Students:

The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/ SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. An amount of Rs.441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post Matric Scholarship for distribution among the students during 2008-09. During 2009-10 no Central Assistance under Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students has been received and as such budget provision of Rs.604.00 lakh could not be utilized. During 2010-11 Rs.135.39 lakh has been utilised for payment of Post-matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/ SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 1464.70 lakh have been proposed for 50,328 students.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (STATE SHARE)****Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/ SEBC students:**

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/ SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50:50 Share. During 2009-10 Rs.1,38,38,000/- has been sanctioned for 28740 OBC/ SEBC students. For the year 2010-11 Rs.3,33,61,650/- has been utilized for 74,137 students which includes 50% in the State share & 50% iyt if Central Share. During 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 156,00,000/- has been provided

towards State share. No funds from GOI have yet been received as Central Share.

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls:

The Scheme is being implemented in the State on cost sharing basis. Under the Scheme, hostel facilities are provided for OBC students pursuing their higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between Centre & State is in the ratio of 50:50. There is provision of Rs. 498.51 lakh towards State share during 2008-09. The year wise budget provision & expenditure position is as follows.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Budget Provision		Expenditure
	Central Share	State Share	
2003-04	161.87	Nil	Nil
2004-05	161.87	Nil	Nil
2005-06	161.87	47.03	47.03
2006-07	114.84	57.42	57.42
2007-08	152.36	57.42	38.42
2008-09	498.51	498.51	Nil
2009-10	100.01	100.01	Nil
2010-11	72.79	72.79	145.58
2011-12	139.00	138.00	-

No Central Assistance has yet been received by this Deptt. so far.

Status of OBC Hostels in the State of Odisha

Sl.No.	Location	Year	Status
1	G.M. College, Sambalpur	2002-03	Completed
2	Govt. College, Angul	2002-03	Completed
3	MPC College, Baripada	2002-03	Completed
4	Utkal University Vanivihar	2003-04	Completed
5	College of Engineering & Technology (CET)	2003-04	Completed
6	U.N. College of Science & Technology, Adaspur, Cuttack	2006-07	Completed
7	BJB Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar	2010-11	Completed



ORISSA STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The Office of the OSCBC is functioning under administrative control of M&BCW Deptt. The year wise budget provision and expenditure position of the OSCBC is as follows:

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	27.60	27.60
2003-04	14.70	14.70
2004-05	28.27	28.27
2005-06	20.00	20.00
2006-07	27.98	27.98
2007-08	32.17	32.17
2008-09	41.88	37.27
2009-10	51.50	50.17
2010-11	36.75	34.24
2011-12	35.49	

The Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.1994 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 Orissa. While framing the criteria, the Commission has kept in view the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of- "Indira Sawhney and others Vrs. Union of India and others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria has been evolved for identification of Socially and Economically Backward classes:

Social Backwardness

Castes/Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward.

And / or

Castes/ Classes which mainly depend on agricultural or other manual labour for their livelihood.

And / or

Castes / Classes of which women and children, as a general practice, are engaged in work involving manual labour for sustenance of their families or for supplementing the low income of their families.

And / or

Castes/ Classes which under the traditional caste system were subject to discriminatory treatment like entry into places of worship and public office and use of facilities like public passage, tanks and wells.

And / or

Castes / Classes whose traditional occupation is, in terms of the caste system, regarded to be low, undignified, unclean or stigmatized.

And / or

Castes / Classes who reside in poor quality of residence such as thatched houses, tiled houses with low quality of building materials exposed to speedy decay.

And / or

Castes/ Classes which have no representation or have poor representation in State Legislature, Panchayats and other elective bodies during the 10 years preceding the date of representation.

Educational Backwardness :

Castes / Classes, whose literacy rate is at least 8% less than the State average.

Or Castes/ Classes or which the proportion of matriculates is at least 20% less than the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where the students drop-out in the age group of 7 to 15 years is at least 15% above the State average.



Or

Castes/ Classes of which the proportion of Graduates is at least 20% less than the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where the proportion of professionally qualified persons, e.g. Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers and Chartered Accountants and persons occupying important posts in the Judiciary and the Executive is at least 25% below the State average.

Economic Backwardness:

Castes/ Classes where the average value of family assets is not more than Rs.6000/- Castes/ Classes where the average annual family income is not more than Rs.12000/-

Or

Castes/ Classes where percentage of persons in government employment at different levels is 25% below the State average.

Or

Castes/ Classes where percentage of persons in public (Undertaking) Sector employment at different levels is 25% below the State average.

Minority Scholarship :

- (1) Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Students:- Of the budget provision to the tune of Rs. 100.00 lakh a sum of Rs. 37.85 lakh has been utilized during 2010-11 for 1049 students. Same amount of funds have also been provided during 2011-12, but could not be released during non-receipt of funds from GOI.
- (2) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Minority Students:- During 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 53.43 lakh has been utilized for 191 students. During the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate. A sum of Rs. 68.00 lakh have been received from GOI and Rs. 48.75 lakh has so far been released in favour of 138 students. Balance funds will be released soon after the reappropriation will be obtained.



PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (LOAN SCHEME) FOR MINORITIES.

Various loan schemes are implemented in Orissa from 1998-99 for development of minorities within the age group from 18 to 50 having income below double the poverty line (DPL) i.e. Rs.40,000/- per annum and Rs.55,000/- per annum in rural and urban areas respectively. On loan schemes, no subsidy component is available.

Earlier the Schemes funded by NMDFC were implemented in the State by OSFDC as State Channelising Agency. Subsequently, this has been clubbed up with OBCFDCC vide ST & SC Development Minorities & BCW Department Office Order No.36/ MBCW, dated 16.1.2007 and OBCFDCC has been declared as New Channelising agency for Minority loan scheme. NMDFC has not so far provided any funds to OBCFDCC Ltd. during 2010-11.

The Scheme provides for release of matching share of 10% by the State Government as NMDFC will provide 85% and the rest 5% for the beneficiary. The State Government has provided Government guarantee of Rs.10.00 crore in favour of OSFDC against which NMDFC has released Rs.873.05 lakh under term loan and Rs.24.30 lakh Micro Finance. The State Government has released an amount of Rs.113.79 lakh towards State share till 2005-06. 2548 beneficiaries have been assisted under term loan and 270 beneficiaries have been assisted under Micro Finance schemes. Besides the above schemes, several training programees are also undertaken for skill upgradation of the minority youth.

An amount of Rs.170.57 lakh has been recovered till 2010-11 from the beneficiaries and an amount of Rs.322.00 lakh has been repaid to

NMDFC till 2010-11.

Implementation of Income generating schemes has been stopped due to large scale default against loans granted earlier. Without satisfactory recovery of previous loans, the State Channelising Agency is being denied further loans by the National Minorities Development Corporation. During 2010-11, NMDFC has in favour of OBCFDCC Ltd. under G.I.A. Scheme for infrastructure development of provided financial assistance of Rs. 3.51 lakhs.

OBCFDCC State Govt. had also released Rs.0.39 lakhs during 2010-11 OBCFDCC towards 10% State Govt. share. For 2011-12, NMDFC has proposed to allocate an amount scheme of Rs. 4.09 lakhs under G.I.A. Scheme wherein Central Govt. share is Rs. 3.68 lakhs and State Govt. share is Rs. 0.41 lakhs.

SCHEME OF MERIT-CUM-MEANS BASED SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS TO PROSECUTE TECHNICAL/ PROFESSIONAL COURSES AT UNDER-GRADUATE/ POST-GRADUATE LEVELS.

This is a 100% Central Plan Scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2007-08. During 2009-10, a sum of Rs.62.75 lakhs has been disbursed in favour of 238 minority students of the State. During 2010-11 Rs.53,42,507/- has been sanctioned in favour of 191 students.

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FROM CLASS XI UPTO PH.D AND VOCATIONAL COURSES OF ITI FOR MINORITY STUDENTS.

This Scheme is funded (100% funds) by Government of India and this scheme has been introduced during 2007-08. During 2009-10, Post-



Matric Scholarship of Rs.49.92 lakhs has been released in favour of 1282 minority students of the State against Central Assistance. During 2010-11 proposal for expenditure of Rs.39.72 lakh has been sent to GoI for approval.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS BELONGING TO MINORITY COMMUNITIES.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with a funding pattern of 75:25 ratio between Centre and State introduced in the State during 2008-09. During 2010-11, Rs.195.97 lakh has been utilised for disbursement in favour of 17909 no of minority students of the State. For 2011-12, out of 24,553 nos. of students selected to get scholarship, scholarship amount of Rs. 195.68 lakhs has been rebased in favour of 18072 students and the

leftout 6481 students will be disbursed with funds during 2012-13.

MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MSDP).

The Ministry of Minority Affairs Govt. of India has identified 90 (Ninety) Minority concentrated districts in the country to implement MSD plan for Welfare of Minorities. Gajapati district of Orissa has been selected as MCD for implementation of the said plan.

Under the said MSD plan the following projects are being implemented in the district of Gajapati. The funds received from Govt. of India MOMA in 2009-10 & 2010-11, financing pattern, number of units to be covered under the project and unit cost of the project etc. are given below:-

Sl. No.	Project	Sharing Ratio	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh) (Cent.Sh.+St. Share)
1	Anganwadi Centre	100:00	48	3.00	144.00
2.	Mini Anganwadi Centre	100:00	103	3.00	309.00
3.	Addl. Class Room in high Schools	75:25	11	3.00	33.00
4.	Public Health Sub Centres	85:15	15	6.70	100.50
5.	Indira Awaas Yojana	75.25	5740	0.35	2009.00
6.	Improvement of Toilet & Drinking water facilities in Primary School Hostels.	75:25	64	5.00	320.00
7.	Opening of two new ITIs in Gajapati District	100:00	2	405.00	810.00
8.	Setting up of 2 IT enabled Cell at the State Hqrs & another at district Hqrs of Gajapati.	100.00	2	5.00	10.00

Out of the total project cost of the Central share Rs.31.30 lakh a sum of Rs.1034.98 has been received during 2009-10 & Rs.1407.24 has been received during 2010-11. (Total Rs.2442.22 lakh)

The Collector, Gajapati has been provided a sum of Rs.3106.90 lakh which includes Central share & State share during 2009-10 & 2010-11 as follows.



(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	2009-10	2010-11
1	AWC	72.00 (CS)	72.00 (CS)
2.	MAWC	154.50 (CS)	154.50 (CS)
3.	ACRS	15.00 (CS+SS)	18.00 (CS+SS)
4.	PHSC	46.90 (CS+SS)	Nil
5.	IAY	1004.50 (CS+SS)	1004.49 (CS+SS)
6.	Toilet & Drinking water facilities	Nil	160.00 (CS+SS)
7.	ITIs	Nil	405.00 (CS)
	Total	1292.90 (CS+SS)	1813.99 (CS+SS)
	Grand Total		Say - Rs. 3106.90 lakh

PRIME MINISTERS NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR WELFARE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES.

About 5.64 percent of Orissa's population comprise of minority communities. In order to share the benefits of various on going development programmes with the minority communities, all concerned departments have

been requested to ensure implementation of schemes in such a way that the minorities derive as much benefits as others. A committee has been set up at the state level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, which monitors the implementation of Prime Ministers New 15 Point Programme on quarterly basis. Similar committees with identical mandate have been set up at the district and block levels

**FINANCIAL & CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING 2011-12**

Statement of Budget Estimate for the year 2011-12 and Central Assistance received upto January ending 2012 are indicated below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Source	Budget Estimate (Original 2011-12)	Supplementary 2011-12	Total Provision 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Non-Plan	45690.23	1411.98	47102.21
	Total Non-Plan	45690.23	1411.98	47102.21
2	State Plan			
	i) Grants under Art.-275(1)	11046.00	1210.00	12256.00
	ii) SCA for TSP	11949.00	2683.00	14632.00
	iii) EAP	6000.00		6000.00
	iv) SS for CSP	1100.00	356.81	1456.81
	v) Special Programme for KBK district	2800.00		2800.00
	vi) Others (United schemes)	40000.00	3549.77	43549.77
	Total - State Plan	72895.00	7799.58	80694.58
3	Central Plan			
	i) SCA for SCP	2836.78		2836.78
	ii) Others	6010.55	4921.13	10931.68
	Total- Central Plan	8847.33	4921.13	13768.46
4	C.S.P.	1200.00	296.86	1496.86
	Total C.S.P.	1200.00	296.86	1496.86
	Grand Total (N.P., S.P., C.P. & C.S.P)	128632.56	14429.55	143062.11



Submission of Information on UC in respect of Central Assistance (Position as on 31.01.2012)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	UC pending as on 01.04.2011 against CA received up to 31.03.2011	CA received during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012	Amount Released from 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012		UC furnished during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012			Balance UC to be furnished		
				Out of col.2	Out of Col.3	Out of col.2	Out of col.3	Total (6+7)	Out of col. (2-6)	Out of col. (3-7)	Total UC pending as on 01.02.12 (Col.9+10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	C.S.P.	3969.33	464.32	353.78	203.74	2645.29	0.00	2645.29	1324.04	464.32	1788.36
2	C.P.	13664.33	8014.49	1222.32	5584.02	8670.58	0.00	8670.58	4993.75	8014.49	13008.24
3	SCA to TSP	11483.23	13101.00	873.00	12952.94	6327.80	0.00	6327.80	5155.43	13101.00	18256.43
4	SCA to TSP Dev.Forest & Villages	23.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.42	0.00	23.42
5	ILD under Article 275(1)	0.00	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00
6	Construction of Hostels in Naxal affected Districts under Article 275(1)	19837.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7406.87	0.00	7406.87	12430.13	0.00	12430.13
7	Art. 275 (I)	9138.15	5845.00	0.00	4969.76	9138.15	568.67	9706.82	0.00	5276.33	5276.33
8	RLTAP/ Spl. Plan for KBK Districts	5168.09	2800.00	0.00	2800.00	1236.82	20.92	1257.74	3931.27	2779.08	6710.35
	TOTAL	63283.55	31724.81	2449.10	28010.46	35425.51	589.59	36015.10	27858.04	31135.22	58993.26



Submission of Information on UC in respect of Central Assistance (Position as on 31.01.2012)

CENTRAL PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	UC pending as on 01.04.2011 against CA received up to 31.03.2011	CA received during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012	Amount released from 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012		UC furnished during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012			Balance UC to be furnished		
				Out of col.2	Out of Col.3	Out of col.2	Out of col.3	Total (6+7)	Out of col. (2-6)	Out of col. (3-7)	Total UC pending as on 01.02.12 (Col.9+10)
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	0019080-VTC	12.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.68	0.00	12.68
2	SCA to SCP	2492.99	1643.90	0.00	1643.90	2229.43	0.00	2229.43	263.56	1643.90	1907.46
3	P.M.S. to OBC Students	448.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.00	0.00	151.00	297.80	0.00	297.80
4	Post Matric Scholarship to Minorities	103.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.85	0.00	37.85	65.52	0.00	65.52
5	Merit means based Scholarship to Minority Students	53.43	68.01	0.00	48.75	53.43	0.00	53.43	0.00	68.01	68.01
6	Upgradation merit of SC Students	97.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.49	0.00	16.49	81.24	0.00	81.24
7	Upgradation merit of ST Students	20.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.96	0.00	20.96
8	Post Matric Scholarship to ST Students	1148.67	1014.00	312.17	1014.01	516.11	0.00	516.11	632.56	1014.00	1646.56
9	Post Matric Scholarship to SC Students	2067.21	1650.30	344.83	1789.01	681.57	0.00	681.57	1385.64	1650.30	3035.94
10	Pre-matric Scholarship to Children of those parents engaged in unclean occupation	25.01	0.00	6.32	0.00	6.16	0.00	6.16	18.85	0.00	18.85
11	2225-CP-award of fellowship	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.24	0.00	6.24
12	2225-Micro Project Dev. of PTG	1226.68	918.55	0.00	918.62	1226.68	0.00	1226.68	0.00	918.55	918.55
13	GIA to STDCC for MFP Operation	394.00	166.00	60.00	166.00	159.00	0.00	159.00	235.00	166.00	401.00
14	Construction of Ashram Schools(2009-10 onwards)	2959.25	2550.00	0.00	0.00	2409.90	0.00	2409.90	549.35	2550.00	3099.35
15	Multi sector Development programme of Gajapati district(2009-10 onwards)	693.13	3.73	0.00	3.73	220.19	0.00	220.19	472.94	3.73	476.67



16	Construction of Hostels for ST Girls/ Boys in TASP areas.	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.55	0.00	273.55	0.00	273.55	726.45	0.00	726.45
17	Construction of Hostels for SC Girls	914.18	0.00	499.00	0.00	689.22	0.00	689.22	0.00	689.22	224.96	0.00	224.96
	TOTAL	13664.33	8014.49	1222.32	5584.02	8670.58	0.00	8670.58	0.00	8670.58	4993.75	8014.49	13008.24



Submission of Information on UC in respect of Central Assistance (Position as on 31.01.2012)

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	UC pending as on 01.04.2011 against CA received up to 31.03.2011	CA received during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012	Amount released from 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012		UC furnished during 01.04.2011 to 31.01.2012			Balance UC to be furnished		
				Out of col.2	Out of Col.3	Out of col.2	Out of col.3	Total (6+7)	Out of col. (2-6)	Out of col. (3-7)	Total UC pending as on 01.02.12 (Col.9+10)
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Construction of Hostel for S.T. Girls	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.99	0.00	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Construction of Hostel for SC Boys	987.22	0.00	50.40	0.00	987.22	0.00	987.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Construction of SC Girls Hostels under BJRCY(up to 2008-09)	897.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.29	0.00	130.29	767.65	0.00	767.65
4	Construction of Hostel for OBC Students	72.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.79	0.00	72.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Pre-matric Scholarship for Minorities	140.73	200.10	1.26	148.74	140.73	0.00	140.73	0.00	200.10	200.10
6	Enforcement of PCR Act.	507.76	254.22	269.53	45.00	230.50	0.00	230.50	277.26	254.22	531.48
7	Multi sector Development programme of Gajapati district(2009-10 onwards)	981.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	901.96	0.00	901.96	79.59	0.00	79.59
8	Book Bank - ST	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
9	2225-Research & Training	153.64	0.00	32.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.64	0.00	153.64
10	4225. COL-R & T	45.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.90	0.00	45.90
11	Scholarship & stipend for OBC students	166.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.81	0.00	166.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Book Bank - SC	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL	3969.33	464.32	353.78	203.74	2645.29	0.00	2645.29	1324.04	464.32	1788.36

