



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-16



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

Annual Activity Report

2015 - 16



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

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ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT 2015-16

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.2 MISSION AND VISION

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

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

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

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

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

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



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

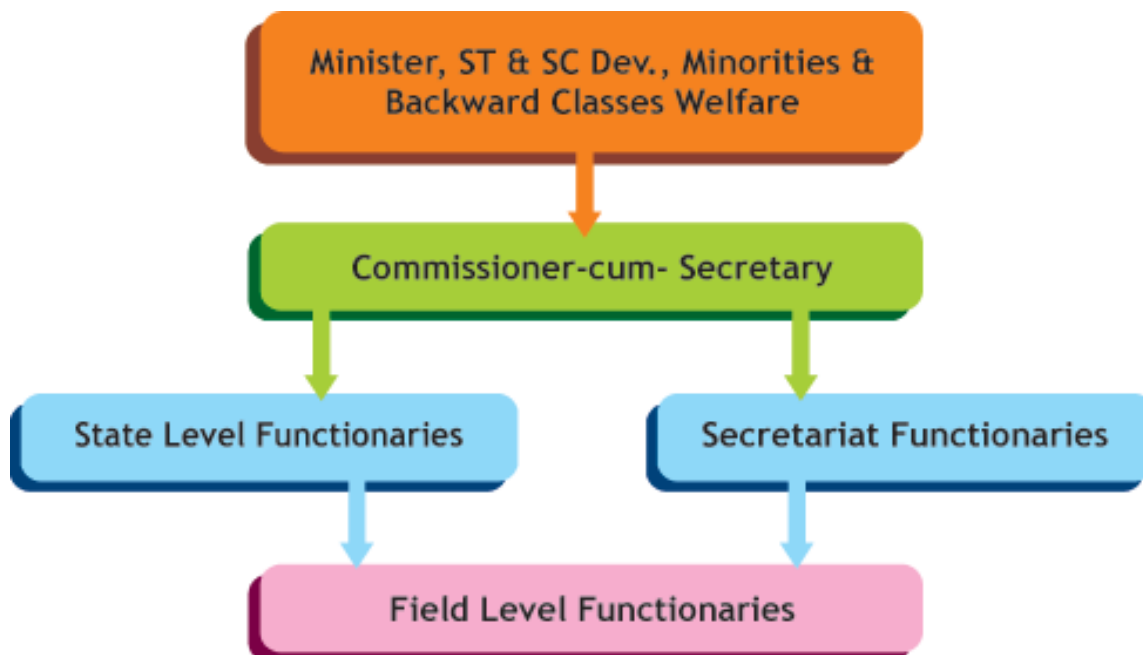
- (1) A Deputy Director
- (2) An Assistant Director
- (3) A Special Officer of the Tribal Development Programme for giving special attention to the welfare of most Backward Tribes.
- (4) A Special Officer in charge of educational programme.
- (5) A Lady Welfare Officer to look into the education of tribal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

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

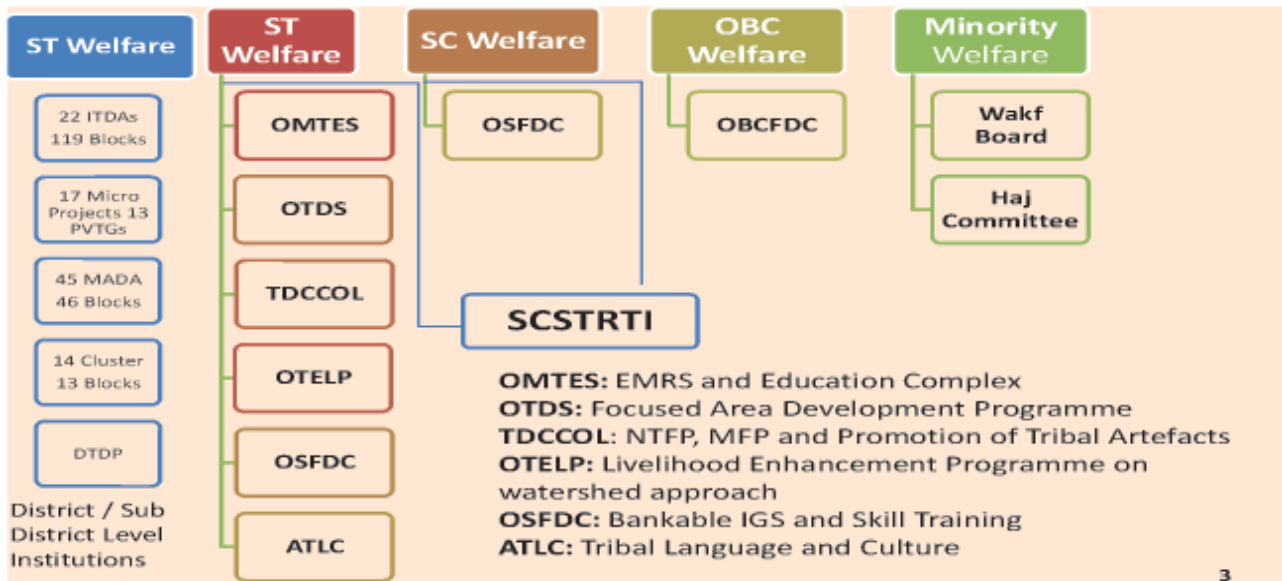
The task of developing the Scheduled Areas is, indeed, a difficult one. In the matter of amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes, Whereas greater need for ensuring people's participation and active co-operation of social workers, social service agencies and development practitioners or in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

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

1.4 ORGANISATIONAL CHART



Institutional Set-up of SSD Dept.



1.5 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

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

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

programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Clusters where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 17 Micro Projects have been established in 12 tribal districts of the state. The Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) is an apex institution under the Department, which implements programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Dispersed Tribals. The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd (TDCCOL), is an apex organization that looks after marketing of minor forest produce (M.F.P) and surplus agricultural produce (S.A.P) for the benefit of the tribals. The Orissa Minorities and Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (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	Subject
1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare	<p>Union Subjects1. Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes2. Inclusion and Exclusion in the Scheduled list for the Tribes3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as they relate to the Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>State Subjects1. 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 Cultivation7. Organization and control of SCs and STs Research and Training Institute 8. Central Grants under Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.9. Sub-Plan for tribal regions and matters related there to.10. Matter relating to the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 and rules framed there under.11. Matters relating to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited.12. Education of Scheduled Tribes.13. Matters relating to Academy of Tribal Language and Culture. 14. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals. 15. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning tribals. 16. The entire field establishment and matters relating to Education under the erstwhile Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department, except the Educational Institutions for Scheduled Caste.</p>



2. Scheduled Castes Welfare

Union Subjects 1. Removal of untouchability 2. Inclusion and exclusion in the Scheduled list for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes 3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as there relate to Scheduled Castes. **State Subjects** 1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes including execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction. 2. All matters relating to State S.C. Welfare Board. 3. Matter relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation. 4. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Scheduled Castes.

3. Minority Communities Welfare

Union Subjects 1. Identification of Minority 2. National Minority Development Finance Corporation .3. Pre-examination coaching for Civil Services for Minorities. 4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Foundation **State Subjects** 1. Welfare of Minorities, Formulation, Execution and Co-ordination of implementation of Special Schemes for Minorities. 2. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Minority Communities. 3. Nomination of Channalising Agency/ Setting up Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for implementation of economic development programmes for the Minority Communities in the state. 4. Constitution of Commission for Minorities. 5. 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.

4. Backward Classes Welfare

Union Subjects 1. Report of the Commission to investigate the condition of Backward Classes set up under Article 340 of the constitution. 2. National Commission for Backward Classes to examine the request for inclusion in and exclusion from the central list of Backward Classes. **State Subjects** 1. Welfare of all Other Backward Classes “Execution of Special Schemes for other Backward Classes and Co-ordination of work.” 2. Identification of Other Backward Classes, inclusion in and exclusion from the State list of Other Backward Classes. 3. Matters relating to State Commission for Other Backward Classes. 4. Matters relating to the Orissa Backward Classes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation. 5. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Other Backward Classes



1.7 FLOW OF FUNDS

The Department of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare 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. 1531.98 Crore in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 842.86 crore aggregating to Rs 2374.84 has been provided in the budget of 2015-16. 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 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 2015-16 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been indicated below.

(Rs in Lakh)

	Budget estimate for 2015-16	Supplementary 2015-16	Total provision 2015-16
1	2	3	4
State Plan	138594.52	40083.45	178677.97
Central Plan	14603.77	800.00	15403.77
Centrally Sponsored Plan	0.01		0.01
Total Plan	153198.30	40883.45	194081.75
Non Plan	84285.50	10606.52	94892.02
Grand Total	237483.80	51489.97	288973.77



II. DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO/COMPOSITION OF ODISHA

2.1 TRIBAL SCENE

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

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

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

- 1 Bagata, Bhakta
- 2 Baiga
- 3 Banjara, Banjari
- 4 Bathudi, Bathuri
- 5 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 Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
- 14 Chenchu
- 15 Dal
- 16 Desua Bhumij
- 17 Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
- 18 Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
- 19 Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
- 20 Gandia
- 21 Ghara
- 22 Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
- 23 Ho
- 24 Holva
- 25 Jatapu
- 26 Juang



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

2.2 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

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

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



1	Adi Andhra	32.	Ghogia	64.	Nagarchi
2	Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi	33.	Ghusuria	65.	Namasudra
3	Audhelia	34.	Godagali	66.	Paidi
4	Badaik	35.	Godari	67.	Painda
5	Bagheti, Baghuti	36.	Godra	68.	Pamidi
6	Bajikar	37.	Gokha	69.	Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana
7	Bari	38.	Gorait, Korait	70.	Panchama
8	Bariki	39.	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	71.	Panika
9	Basor, Burud	40.	Irika	72.	Panka
10	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	41.	Jaggali	73.	Pantanti
11	Bauti	42.	Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama	74.	Pap
12	Bavuri	43.	Karua	75.	Pasi
13	Bedia or Bejia	44.	Katia	76.	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
14	Beldar	45.	Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela	77.	Rajna
15	Bhata	46.	Khadala	78.	Relli
16	Bhoi	47.	Kodalo, Khodalo	79.	Sabakhia
17	Chachati	48.	Kori	80.	Samasi
18	Chakali	49.	Kummari	81.	Sanei
19	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami, Chamara, Chamar- Ravidas, Chamara-Rohidas	50.	Kurunga	82.	Sapari
20	Chandala	51.	Laban	83.	Sauntia, Santia
21	Chandhai Maru	52.	Laheri	84.	Sidhria
22	Deleted	53.	Madari	85.	Sindhuria
23	Dandasi	54.	Madiga	86.	Siyal, Khajuria
24	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	55.	Mahuria	87.	Tamadia
25	Dhanwar	56.	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola	88.	Tamudia
26	Dhoba, Dhobi	57.	Mang	89.	Tanla
27	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	58.	Mangan	90.	Deleted
28	Dosadha	59.	Mehra, Mahar	91.	Turi
29.	Ganda	60.	Mehtar, Bhangi	92.	Ujia
30.	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	61.	Mewar	93.	Valamiki, Valmiki
31.	Ghasi, Ghasia	62.	Mundapotta	94.	Mangali (in Koraput & Kalahandi districts)
		63.	Musahar	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 Odisha. In fact, Census has not enumerated this section of population as a separate category for which disaggregated data is not available. But it can be said for sure that there is a sizable chunk of SEBC population in the State of Odisha. There are 209 communities who have been enlisted as SEBC in State list of Odisha. So far, 200 communities have been specified in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) prepared by Government of India for Odisha.

2.4 MINORITY POPULATION

As per 2011 census, minorities account for 5.05%

of Odisha's population which include Christians (2.77 %), Muslims (2.17 %), Sikhs (0.05 %), Jains (0.02 %), Buddhists (0.03 %) and others (0.01 %). The literacy rate among the minority communities in Odisha is as follows:

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



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

Introduction

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

Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

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

development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development. The Tribal Sub-plan consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Govt. of India during 2015.

Major Highlights of Tribal Sub-plan Approach (TSP).

- Adopted since beginning of 5th five year Plan.
- The objective of TSP is to bridge the gap between ST population and others by accelerating the development of ST by securing to them.
- Human resources development by enhancing their access to education and health services.
- Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in Tribal areas/localities including housing.
- Substantial reduction of poverty and unemployment.
- Creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities.
- Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas.
- Protection against all types of exploitation and oppression.
- ST & SC Dev.Deptt. has been declared as Nodal Department in regards to Tribal sub-plan and Sch. Caste Sub-plan.

Objective

The objective of the TSP is to bridge the gap between Sch. Tribe population and others by



accelerating the development of Sch. Tribes by securing to them.

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

Selection of Schemes/Programmes

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

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

Earmarking /Allocation of Funds

Nodal Department shall ensure that concerned departments are providing for Sch. Tribes in their budget and plans funds and guidelines to the same extent as is available to other populations in proportion commission may not be accorded to state plans if funds are not earmarked under TSP, in proportion to the population of Sch. Tribes in State.

Funds shall be earmarked / allocated to TSP subject to the following conditions.

- (i) The expenditure under TSP is meant only for filling the development deficit, as an additional financial support over and above the normal provisions which should be available to STs.
- (ii) The funds under TSP are earmarked from the total plan outlays (not excluding the investments under external aided projects EAPs and any other schemes not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census and in tune of with problem share of the S.T. population.
- (iii) The funds should be earmarked well in advance, at least six months, prior to the commencement of the financial year. The size of the TSP funds thus earmarked shall be communicated to all departments for commencing process of preparation of TSP of each department.
- (iv) There shall not be any notional allocations, that don't have flows /schemes directly benefiting STs.
- (v) Special attention shall be paid to allocate more funds to STs residing in Scheduled Areas.
- (vi) Due to physical remoteness and difficult terrain in tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service statements in S.T. areas are not compromised.



- (vii) Every State/U.T shall under take skill mapping and allocate funds under TSP for skill development of tribal youths and set target in the light of the monitorable targets under poverty and employment in the 12th Five Year Plan. The target under 12th Five Year Plan is generate 50 million new work opportunities through skill development.
- (viii) The synergy of inter-sectoral programmes and an integrated approach/convergence with other schemes /programmes are ensured to efficient utilisation of resources.
- (ix) The departments with consultation with nodal departments shall prepare the TSP to propmote equity in development among various social groups within STs.
- (x) To ensure non divertibility, funds under TSP shall be earmarked under a separate Minor Head below the functional Major Head/ Sub-Major Heads.
- (xi) The TSP funds under minor Head shall comprise sector-wise and scheme - wise allocations and actual expenditures incurred.
- (xii) To ensure effective and optinues use of resources, the reappropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department should be facilitated after mid-yaer review, Appropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department shall be within approval of the Nodal Department.
- (xiii) The State Government should devise a mechanism for speedy transfer of funds directly to field functionaries under intimation to District Head qaureters instead of being routed through District Headquarters, by enforcing on them a system of accountability for effective utilization of funds.

TSP Monitoring

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

The concerned line departments will specifically monitor TSP progress and performance within their regular monitoring mechanisms at all levels. Nodal departments will monitor progress for review by the Executive committee.

The quarterly performance Review report of the State TSP should be communicated to the TSP Unit, Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Tribal Affairs through online/e-mail system.

Institutional Arrangememnts

To effective discharge its mandate, the Nodal Department will be adequately strengthened through technical support group, knowledge leadership, analytical functioning in areas pertaining to straight planning, demand assesement, gap analysis, long -term impact of schemes/programmees and collection of related data for evidence based planning and decision making, capacity building at all levels etc. The State Government may provide an appropriate percentage of TSP allocation towards evaluation and monitoring activities, after optimal utilization of their existing resources, including manpower.

The States/UTs shall establish the following institutional structures and mechanisim for effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP.

State Level

1. Appex Level Committee (ALC) or a tribal Advisory Council with the Chief Minister as Chairperson and Minister of the Nodal Department as vice-chairman.

Key functions

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

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



The APc/TAC will meet once in six months.

2. Executive Committee with the following composition

Chief Secretary - Chairperson

Secretaries of all line Departments - Members

Secretary of Nodal Departments - Member Secretary

Key functions

- Appraisal of the perspective TSP document and Annual Tribal Sub-plan
- Monitoring implementation of Annual TSP Plans.
- Evaluation of implementation of Annual TSP Plans.

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

The executive committee will hold its meetings every three months

3. District level

District Planning Monitoring Committee (DPMC) with following composition:

District Commissioner / District- Collector- Chairperson

Project Officers of ITDP/ITDA - Secretary

District Level Officers - Members

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

Key Functions

- Formulate TSP at the District level
- Get it approved by the District Planning Committee.
- Review the implementation of Tribal Sub-plan every month.
- Communicate the quarterly performance Review Report to the Executive Committee.

4. Gram Panchayat Level

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

5. Gram Sabha Level

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

Flow to TSP & SCSP from the State Plan year wise during 2007-08 to 2014-15.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Net Provision	SCP Provision	TSP Provision	Total Expr.	SCP Expr.	TSP Expr.	% SCP Expr. to Total Expr.	% TSP Expr. to Total Expr.
1	2007-08	731852.08	87265.22	134130.56	601533.74	127709.19	123552.52	21.19	20.50
2	2008-09	898888.91	128275.81	219462.51	750624.91	112363.54	187154.34	14.97	24.93
3	2009-10	1077455.71	158265.41	220303.47	772774.06	158751.99	191217.78	20.54	24.74
4	2010-11	1218796.63	186836.73	303246.53	1010566.99	160015.58	260254.57	15.74	25.75
5	2011-12	1680126.19	284872.15	433892.04	1275311.41	213689.55	331476.69	16.76	25.99
6	2012-13	1883916.85	284780.14	446467.95	1548490.53	242391.04	380949.26	15.65	24.60
7	2013-14	2403511.64	399278.74	562011.09	2103192.27	35078.27	509955.69	16.68	24.25
8	2014-15	3752927.68	533549.00	788449.74	2928404.60	405343.41	586955.75	13.84	20.04



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

TARGET COMMUNITIES - AN OVERVIEW

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

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

THRUST AREAS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Programs for Social Development

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

Programs for Economic Development

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

Legal Empowerment

- Forest Rights Act;
- Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act
- Land titles to ST & SC families

- ORV Act
- Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013

MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR ST SC MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES

Programs for Scheduled Tribe Welfare

- Pre-matric Scholarships (State Plan) and Post-matric Scholarships (CSP)
- SCA to TSP (100% CP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (100% CP)
- Conservation cum Development Plan (100% CP)
- Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY - 100% CP)
- Protective Legislation - Implementation of ORV Act, Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act



- Implementation of Forest Rights Act

Programs for Scheduled Caste Welfare

- Skill Development Program (SDP)
- SCA to SCSP (100% CP)
- Pre Matric & Post Matric Scholarship
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas yojana (CSP 50:50)
- Implementation of 'Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
- Managerial subsidy to OSFDC

Programs for Development of SEBC/OBC

- Post-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC: Central Plan
- Pre-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC : CSP (50:50)

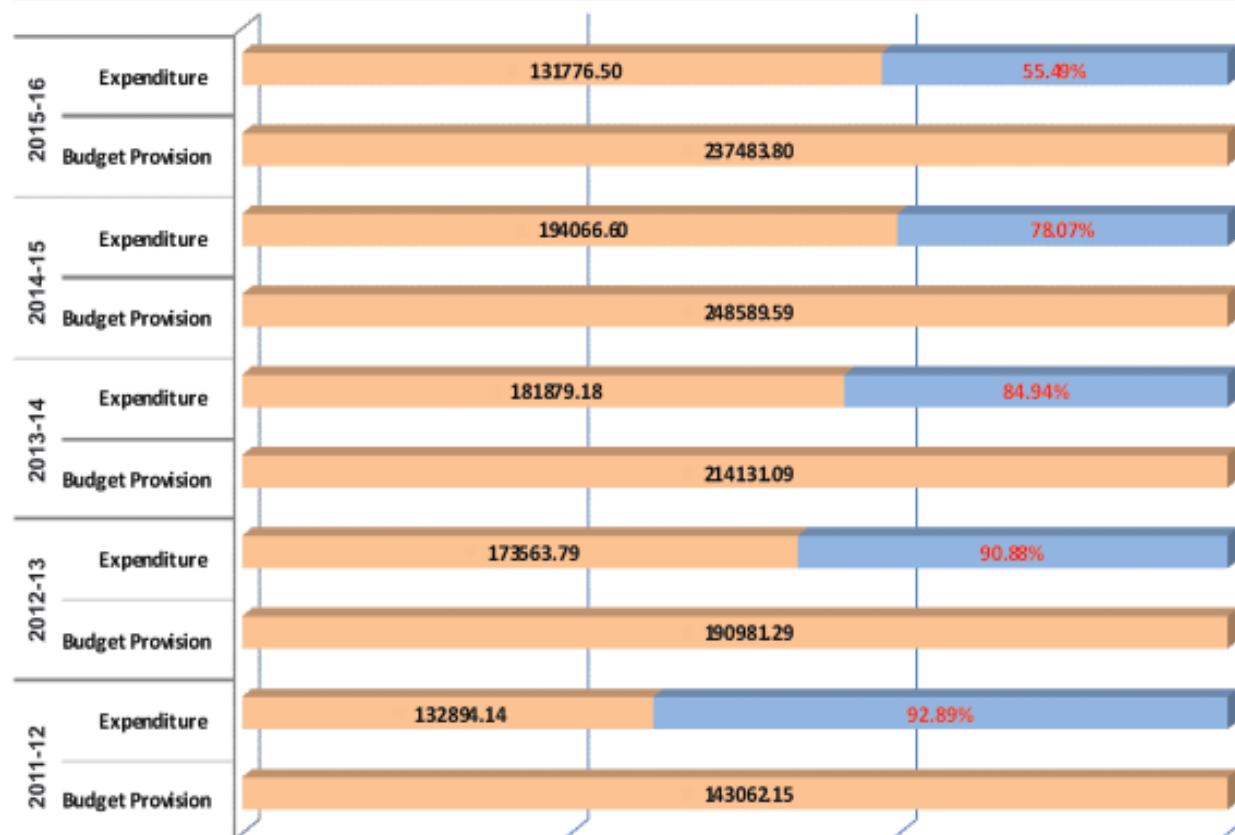
- Construction of Hostels for OBC/SEBC students: CSP (50:50)

- Managerial subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd.
- Income Generation Activities for OBC/SEBC.

Programs for Minority Welfare

- Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship for Minority students (100% CP)
- Multi Sectoral Development Plan (MSDP)
- Skill Development
- PM's new 15 point program
- Administration of Wakf Board
- Administration of Haj Committee
- Implementation of Talaaki Pension

Budget Provision, Expenditure & Percentage of Expenditure (2011-12 to 2015-16) (Rs. in lakh)



STEPS FOR SAFETY & SECURITY OF BOARDERS

Safety

- Detailed guidelines & SOP issued on ensuring Safety & Security of students specially Girl Boarders; Code of Conduct & Duties of staff;
- Recording movements of Boarders/ visitors; 1100 Matrons have been selected for engagement.
- Rationalization of teachers to ensure all Asst. Hostel Superintendents, Matrons & Cook-cum-Attendants in Girls hostels are only women. All Collectors have confirmed.

Mess Management

- Detailed guidelines issued for Procurement & Storage of ration; Maintenance of kitchen, safety during cooking & serving; food menu chart; Orientation for HMs, Superintendents, WEOs, DWO', PA ITDA's on guidelines and SOPs

Health

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

Sanitation

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

COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS

Preventive Action

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

Punitive Action

- Zero tolerance policy has been adopted in case of any negligence/ violation amounting to molestation/ sexual harassment/ death of student due to negligence- 5 teachers dismissed from service after being found guilty.
- Cases are being registered against erring official under provisions of IPC and POCSOA

Awareness Generation

- To make Students more conscious and empowered to deal with challenges faced in life including any form of exploitation.
- Extensive Life Skill Education program conducted for students in all schools in Partnership with UNFPA: Program covers issues relating to Personal hygiene & health; changes in adolescence & growing up; nutrition, teenage pregnancy; Prevention of sexual abuse & harassment, peer pressure
- All HMs, superintends and Nodal Teachers of all districts covered. In all 1700 teachers trained till date. They in-turn shall impart Life-skill training to all students in their respective schools.



CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOSTELS (OUT OF STATE FUNDS)

Year of Allotment	No. of Districts	No. of Hostels allotted	Completed	Under Construction
2009-10	28	850	820	30
2011-12	30	1000	832	168
2013-14	30	1000	302	698
		2850	1954	896
Construction of New Hostels (out of Gol funds)				
2009-10	5	478	407	71
2010-11	4	65	63	2

- Another 2150 Hostels need to be sanctioned to achieve the 5000 hostels promised.
- Based on availability of funds, around 450 new hostels are proposed to be taken up this year.
- Henceforth, focus should be on providing hostels in un-serviced areas primarily block head Qtrs. and above, mainly in High schools, higher secondary schools and Colleges/ Universities, enabling higher educational facilities.

URBAN EDUCATION PROGRAMME (ANWESHA) - ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

- Scheme for providing quality education to 5000 ST/SC students in best private schools in 17 districts from 2015-16
- ST/SC children (70% ST & 30% SC) admitted into Class I; Hostel facility to be provided by Govt. to students;
- Schools are selected & empanelled by a district level committee chaired by Collector; Annual School fees with maximum ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- per student which includes admission Fees, tuition charges, library charges etc
- Approximately 2600 ST/SC already admitted in Class-I during 2015-16.
- 23,000 ST/SC students targeted to be covered in next 5 years
- All expenses towards their education borne by the State Government

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

- The total budget outlay is **Rs. 747.69 crore** for 2015-16 with an estimated coverage of about **17.50 lakh ST/SC students**.
- Of the total provision for Scholarships, about **60% of the outlay is met out of State resource**.

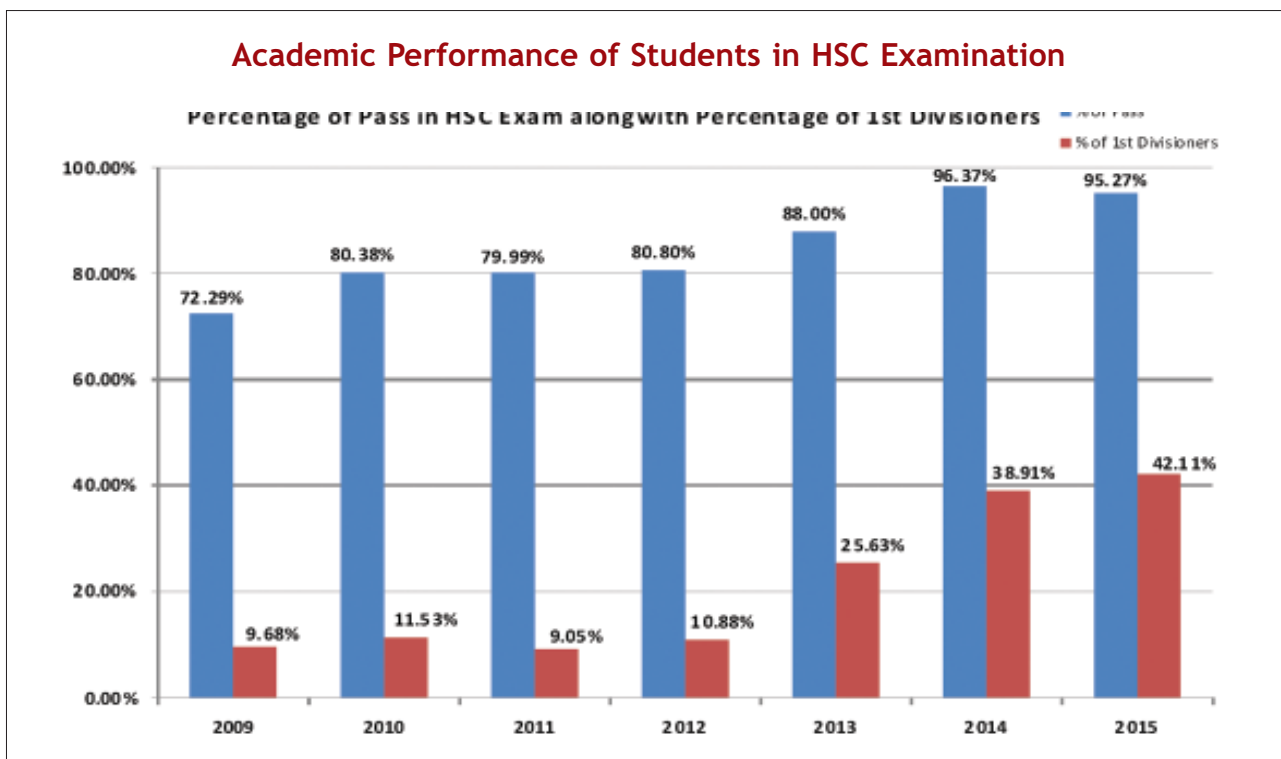
Pre-matric

- **11.32 lakh ST/SC students** covered under Pre-matric Scholarship with total disbursement of **Rs.297.66 crore** from state fund during 2014-15 (**7.31 lakh ST + 4.18 lakh SC**)
- **4.20 lakh ST/SC students of class IX & X** have been provided with Centrally Assisted Pre-matric Scholarship amounting to **Rs. 105.39 crore**

Post-matric

- **3.23 lakh ST/SC students** (1.50 lakh ST & 1.73lakh SC) amounting to **Rs. 156.97 crores**.
- Post Matric Scholarship for each category is being transferred under DBT mode through the PRERANA Portal.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship is being transferred to the School Account directly from State Head Quarters to ensure timely placement of Funds.





FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP)

- Development of a **decadal perspective plan** for each ITDA for supporting ST families with viable alternative livelihoods
- Identification of specific **13 Livelihood Focus Areas** including land and non-land based options suitable to local conditions, available resources and capacities of the tribal communities.
- FADP is being implemented by converging resources from SCA to TSP, Art 275 (1), MGNREGS, National Horticultural Mission, RKVY etc.

Year	No. of FADP interventions	No. of beneficiaries covered Convrgence	Expenditure through
F.Y 2012-13	10	29,296	289.70
F.Y 2013-14	13	49,183	1567.14
F.Y 2014-15	15	41,082	679.93
TOTAL		1,19,561	2536.77

ODISHA PVTG LIVELIHOODS AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

- 17 Micro Projects covering 13 PVTGs
- Project Period : 8 years (2015-16 to 2022-23)
- Targeted Households: 62,356 (out of which 32,091 are PVTG households)

PROPOSED PROJECT OUTLAY		
Source	US \$ (million)	Rs in Crore
Government funding	76.18	464.54
IFAD Funding	51.20	312.21
Beneficiary	3.00	18.29
TOTAL	130.39	795.14



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

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Skill development of tribal youth is a major focus. The training programs include
 - ◊ Placement Linked Employment Training (PLET)
 - ◊ Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT)
 - ◊ Skill Development Training. (SDT)
- The PIAs empanelled by OSDDC (44) and by PR Dept (62) are used by ITDAs and OSFDC
- Placement of candidates undergoing employment-oriented trainings are being monitored.
- Skill Dev Programs are reviewed through Bi-Monthly meeting with Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs)
- Parallel reviews also conducted during quarterly review meetings of DWOs
- Periodic visits by MD & AGM, OSFDC to different districts to review progress
- Follow-up through beneficiary interaction as well.
- It is planned to cover 30,000 youths/ individuals with during 2015-16, out of which 12,380 beneficiaries are covered so far.

ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

- Implemented in 358 Micro Watersheds covering 30 blocks of 7 districts.
- Project cost - Rs.415.98 Cr., expenditure till Nov,2015 - Rs. 389.37 Cr.
- Programme closing date: 31st March, 2016. Completion date: 30th Sept, 2016.
- Achievements:
 - Land Development - 11,937 Ha benefitting 44,534 HH
 - Irrigation Development - 19,990 ha benefitting 28,097 HH
 - Land allocation - 17,626 HH allotted house sites / farm land
 - Total sanitation - 250 villages covering 9851 HH
 - Piped water supply - 798 villages covered
 - Horticulture development - Mango & Cashew plantation in 3788 ha covering 9257 farmers
 - Commercial vegetable cultivation - 2257 farmers through drip irrigation & 752 farmers through trellis.
 - Farm mechanisation - Custom hiring 20 tractors & 106 power tillers.
 - Livestock development - 93 Mother Chick Units established by SHGs, 4,169 individual night shelters for backyard poultry, 615 individual broiler units, 2,882 HHs assisted under goatery
 - Promotion of SHGs - 4273 SHGs and 327 federations promoted.
 - Micro enterprise through SHGs - Leaf plate, tamarind cake, turmeric powder, chhatua making, cashew processing, manual oil extraction etc.
 - Vocational training - 3044 trained in driving, mobile phone repairing, security guard, Data Entry Operator, welding, fabrication,



nursing, mason, fitter etc. 1100 placed in different organisations

- Phase-I of OTELP is continuing for 5 years from 2013-14 with State Govt. funding.
- After closure of OTELP on 31st March, 2016,

Phase-II continuation has been approved by Govt. to be implemented from 2016-17 Issues:

- Creation of PSU at State level to continue implementation of OTELP Plus and recently approved OTELP Phase-II continuation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT

Individual Claims		Community Claims	
Particulars	Number	Particulars	Number
Total No. of Claims Received	6,03,271	Total No. of Claims Received	12,816
Total No. of Claims Approved by DLC	3,81,242	Total No. of Claims Approved by DLC	6,243
Total Claim Distributed	3,49,400	Total Titles Distributed	5,004
Total Forest land allotted under IFR (In Acres)	5,50,406.22	Total Forest land vested (In Acres)	1,79,663.50
No. of Claims Rejected	1,49,254	No. of Claims Rejected	321
Cases Pending	72,775	Cases Pending	7,541

FUNCTIONING OF TDCCOL

- An apex Cooperative established in 1967 with 91 member societies.
- Operational from 12 branches in 23 districts of Odisha.
- Authorized Share Capital of TDCCOL is Rs. 50.00 Crore, Paid up Share Capital - 32.48 Crore, Turnover 2013/14 – Rs. 110.80 Crore , 2014/15 Rs. 141.02 Crore Net Profit Rs. 1.68 Crores & Rs. 3.23 Crore respectively.
- Functioning as State level agency for marketing of MFP, SAP, Tribal Handicraft, Handloom and Tribal Arts and Crafts in Odisha
- Nominates as SPA for implementation of Centrally Sponsored MSP Scheme on MFP (Sal seed, Tamarind, Harida, Karanj Seed, Honey, Char Seed, Mahua Seed, Lac, Sal Leaf, Gum Karaya. Odisha.
- Associated in Paddy Procurement as State level Agency in tribal sub plan areas in Odisha.
- Currently 9 Tribal World Outlets are operational and more 5 outlets (Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Rayagada & Nawarangpur} will be opened shortly.
- More than 10 livelihoods Clusters (Handicraft, Handloom, Tribal Art and Painting etc.) have been strengthened.
- 6 Vegetable Cooperatives in sub plan areas have been established.

- Processing & Value addition units for MFP & SAP are operational at branch level.
- Implementing the Solar Electrification Project of GoI.

SCSTRTI – MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Oldest of all the 18 TRIs in the Country
- It conducts Ethnic Status of Communities who claim for inclusion in the ST or SC List
- Conducts Base Line Survey and formulate perspective plan for the Micro Projects and ITDAs
- Evaluation Studies ongoing Developmental Schemes under implementation for the Tribal's
- Ethnographic/Monograph Documentation of ST Communities
- Providing socio-cultural background of communities in case of dealing with Fake Caste Certificate
- Conduct Policy Research pertaining to Tribal Issues and provide required input
- Provide capacity building training as per an approved annual training calendar to various stakeholders including Teachers, PRI Members, Tribal SHG Members, Government functionaries associated with tribal welfare activities



INTERVENTION FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES

- Minority Population in State: Muslims- 2.07%; Christians-2.44%; Sikhs-0.05%; Buddhists-0.03%, Jains-0.02%
- Facilitation to muslim community for undertaking annual Haj pilgrimage
- Targeted to cover 4000 minority community students under scholarship program from 2016-17
- Construction of 100 multipurpose community centre for minority communities over next four years
- Construction of Haj House for the Muslim population
- One time financial assistance for construction of additional class rooms/ library hall for minority educational institutions
- Provision of scholarships to minority community students in post matric level.
- Construction of hostels for minority community students to enable them to pursue higher studies in Urban Centric Higher Educational Institutions.

PRIORITY AREAS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

PRIORITY AREA	ACTION TAKEN
1. Multipronged strategies for ensuring quality education to ST students by establishing educational complexes on lines of EMRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Education Programme ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ launched in 17 districts. • Mega Tribal Educational Complex to be set up in Berhampur. MoTA has sanctioned Rs 45.00 Crore. • Five New EMRS will be constructed in Phulbani, Baripada, Karanjia, Gunupur and Panposh sanctioned by MoTA
2. Timely disbursement of scholarships to students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized disbursement ensured by making it a State Sector Scheme. • Post Matric Scholarships transmitted under DBT mode based on fund availability
3. State Government to bear the costs of education of ST/SC students are entering in National Level Institutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness generation done through print and electronic media & Intimations to Heads of 170 National Institutes. • Presently all ST & SC students admitted to National Institutes are being provided Post-matric scholarships.
4. 100% coverage of PVTGs under Housing and social security schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 21,699 PVTG households, 17,909 families have been covered under Janshree Bhima Yojana and 2189 households have been covered under RSBY • All SOs directed to prepare a list of left out and eligible beneficiary for Houses and Pensions and give it to PD DRDA and DSWO
5. Expansion of OTELP to PVTG areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPELIP with an outlay of Rs 795 Crore, approved by Cabinet. The confirmation from IFAD and DEA is awaited for loan signing. • The FD has concurred for creation of posts for the Project Director and the Program Support Unit (PSU) Pending approval for signing.
6. Provision of solar energy based electrification to 450 ST villages and 450 High Schools to be undertaken by S & T Department and supervised by Energy Department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar electrification in around 200-225 Tribal Villages is being taken up through OREDA. Rs. 10.09 Crore has been sanctioned for the purpose. • 68 Tribal Residential schools are being electrified using Solar Power with a fund provision of Rs. 4 Crore through OREDA. • An EFC proposal for electrification of 250 villages and 500 Schools/ hostels through OREDA by availing subsidy from MNRE and State Plan had been approved.
7. Perspective plan of the Department on the newly added minority welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive residential facilities for the Minority students will be established in Minority Dominated areas • Construction of 40 hostels for 100 students each @ Rs. 65 lakhs over the next two years to be taken up in schools/ colleges in Minority dominated areas or in educational institutions of repute. • Out of hostels already sanctioned for SSD Dept, 40 hostels proposed to be set aside for Minority students. 45 proposals received from dists. • Scholarships will be provided exclusively to poor Minority students • Around 43,500 Minority students have been provided Pre -Matric and Post Matric scholarship under Ministry of Minority Affairs Scheme during 2014-15 • A new scheme for providing boarding facility with scholarships to approximately 4000 BPL minority students will be implemented from 16-17 • Special ITI in Minority and Backward inhabited areas: • Proposal for setting up 5 ITI's for Minorities was been submitted to MoMA. 4 proposals already sanctioned. These ITI's will be taken up by E, TE&T dept. • Rs 10 Crore @ Rs 2.5 Crore each has been released by MoMA.



<p>8. Perspective plan of the Department on the newly added minority welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Assistance for development of community facilities for all Minorities • An SFC memorandum approved to take up 100 Multipurpose Community cum Cultural Centre in villages having minimum 150 minority households @ Rs. 15 lakhs each. - Rs 17 Crore has been approved, for 3 years from 15-16 to 17-18. • Financial Assistance & infrastructure for Minority educational institutions will be provided • One time grant to provide Library cum reading hall/ additional classroom room to 100 Minority Educational Institutions @ Rs. 5 Lakh/institution during next 4 years approved. • One time annual financial support limited to Rs. 20, 000 towards sports, library and Science Labs at HS level. Rs 60 lakh proposed in supplementary budget. • Construction of Haj House for Pilgrims • SFC scheme approved for Rs 6.73 Crore and Rs 50 lakhs have been kept in supplementary budget. • The GA Department has allotted 86 decimals of land in Jagmara, Bhubaneswar for construction of the Haj House. The construction of the Haj House will be entrusted to IDCO. • All Institutions and programmes meant for Minority welfare such as Waqf Board, Haj Committee, 15 point Prime Minister's Program, have been brought under the Department of Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare • Meritorious Minority students qualifying for national institutes will be provided with financial assistance for pursuing their studies • At present all students from Minority community who are studying in National Institutes and apply for Scholarship to ministry of Minority Affairs are being provided with scholarship covering their fees, and boarding charges.
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MAJOR ISSUES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Issue
1	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF 85TH AMENDMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for implementation of Consequential Seniority as per Article 16 (4) (A) of the Constitution vide 85th Amendment • Supreme Court had instructed each State Government to collect quantifiable data <p>(a) Relative Backwardness of ST SC Communities in the State. (b) Inadequacy of Representation of ST SC people in Government Service (c) Impact of reservation in Government service on the overall efficiency of administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task assigned to SCSTRTI, 85% of data has been collected • Recent judgment of Bihar High Court, has virtually rejected the Bihar Report. This has put our process of coming up with quantifiable data Report in confusion.
2	<p>AMENDMENT OF ORISSA RESERVATION OF VACANCIES ACT, 1975:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Amendment was moved during last Assembly - Speaker referred it to the Select Committee. House was dissolved and the Bill abated. • Based on the views expressed by the Select Committee - Draft bill revised and sent to Hon'ble minister for kind approval after due Vetting by Law Department • Certain modifications suggested by Hon'ble Minister, the most important of which was retention of the existing provisions of section 6 which provides for inter change of vacancies between ST and SC communities.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Department has not agreed for this proposal to retain section 6. Issue of Deletion of Section 6 is an irksome one and can be source of trouble in future. <p>Such decision shall have to be taken at the highest level.</p>
3	<p>ENHANCEMENT OF RESERVATION FOR ST SC CANDIDATES IN TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PROPORTION TO THEIR POPULATION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Dept implemented 22.5% and 16.25% reservation in Higher Educational Institutions (+2 and Graduation) • Increased Demand for enhancement of reservation in technical educational institutions from 12% and 8% to 22.5% and 16.25% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Draft Bill was earlier sent to law department which had advised certain modifications along-with submission of Draft Bill in Odia version also. • Draft Bill has been revised along-with Odia Translation and the same has been submitted to Law Department for concurrence/vetting on 07.12.2015.
4.	<p>URGENT NEED FOR UP-GRADATION OF SCHOOLS FROM ASHRAM TO HIGH SCHOOL AND FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently around 1670 educational institutions run by this department. 766 Ashram schools which impart education up-to Std. VII, 331 High Schools & 22 Higher Secondary Schools. (Another 18 H/S approved for up-gradation) • As per data available from DIET - Substantial drop out amongst the ST SC Students between class 7thth to class 8th level. • Urgent need to up-grade at least 250 Ashram schools to High Schools, located in block Head Quarters/ Urban Centric areas. • ST SC Department can provide 100 seated hostels for boys and girls each in schools of School & Mass Education Department which are located in Block Head quarter
5.	<p>IN-ADEQUATE FUNDING FROM MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT TO MEET UNIVERSAL COVERAGE OF SCHOLARSHIP IN POST MATRIC CATEGORY FOR SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students is fully funded by MoSJE GoI, and is supposed to be on Universal Coverage basis. • Fund flow from MoSJE over the years has been highly inadequate resulting in increased liabilities on State Govt. • There is a regular outstanding backlog in payment of scholarships in Post Matric level for SC students. This often makes it difficult for poor SC students to pursue their courses. • State Government may have to consider enhancing its state plan to meet liabilities and get it recouped over succeeding years. Present outstanding liability - 103 crores



6.

ENSURING PROPER UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER TSP AND SCSP PROVISIONS BY EACH DEPARTMENT TO ENSURE THAT THE ACTUAL BENEFIT REACHES THE ST SC COMMUNITIES.

- At present 22.5% and 16.25% of the budgetary allocation of each department is being earmarked for flow of funds under TSP and SCSP for the welfare of ST and SC communities.
- However, such allocations mostly notional in nature which often do not benefit the intended beneficiaries.
- Need to ensure that every department mandatorily ensures that they implement schemes which directly benefit the ST and SC communities through their respective schemes and programs.
- Andhra Pradesh has already come out with an Act in this regard to ensure proper targeting of TSP and SCSP Budgetary flows to intended beneficiaries.



Secretary, MoTA, JS & DS, MoTA & Director, SCSTRTI in a consultation meeting on FRA at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar



Secy, MoTA & other dignitaries in the 1st meeting of Expert Committee Group & Workshop at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar



Mankirdia community of Durdura village preparing their habitat sketch map during their Gram sabha meeting on claiming habitat rights



District Collector of Mayurbhanj distributing CFR and CR titles



IFR titles received by Women of Bilapaka Village of Mayurbhanj



Cross Learning Communities sharing their experience with other state's government officials as a part of FRA Caravan organised by MoTA-UNDP with Mayurbhanj District Administration



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 SCA to TSP

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) to the State Government as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), where state plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals. From the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based, but also run by the Self Help Groups (SHGs). Thus, SCA is primarily meant for family oriented income generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, sericulture, animal husbandry village small scale cottage industries, skill development training etc, and a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted to be utilized for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India releases Special Central Assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid to the State Government keeping in view the tribal population percentage of the

state. Further, Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) related programmes in tribal areas have been implemented under the funding of S.C.A. to T.S.P.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been providing Special Central Assistance as an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the Tribal Sub-plan areas to support economic activities. A portion of the SCA is allocated to OSFDC for implementation of Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). Leaving these aside, the SCA funds are passed on to the I.T.D.As, Micro Projects and the MADA/Cluster Blocks for implementation of Income Generation Schemes (IGS) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30. During the Xth Plan Period (2002-03 to 2006-07), and XIth Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), a total amount of Rs. 347.62 crore and 545.62 Crore respectively have been received under SCA to TSP. The year wise allocations during the tenth five year plan from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and eleventh plan from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and in the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows .

Year	Allocations (Rs. In Lakh)
2002-03	6495.30
2003-04	6184.94
2004-05	7578.63
2005-06	6673.96
2006-07	7829.33
Total During the Xth Plan Period	34762.16
2007-08	8543.41
2008-09	10290.50
2009-10	8885.55
2010-11	12393.00
2011-12	14449.15
Total During the XI th Plan Period	54561.61
2012-13	13321.00
2013-14	13321.00
2015-16	13485.02





A total number of 66.127 S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and

OSFDC during 2015-16 by 31.12.2015 under SCA to TSP. Besides, 694 numbers of infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA.

Statement showing position of SCA to TSP fund during -2014-15 & 2015-16.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the Agency	2014-15		2015-16 (upto 12/2015)	
		Funds Received from Gol	Expr. Incurred	Funds to be received from Gol(Committed) against BP of Rs 20000.00 Lakh.	Funds released to Executing Agencies
1	ITDAs	12332.97	12332.97	10277.33	10277.33
3	MADA Pockets	220.00	220.00	170.00	170.00
5	DTDP	203.96	203.96	290.00	290.00
7	OTDS, Fishery and OTELP	1786.88	1786.88	-	-
	Total	14925.04	14925.04	13485.02	13076.39

Article- 275 (1)

Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. The assistance covers the entire Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. Under this Scheme, 100 percent grants are being provided by the Ministry

of Tribal Affairs to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas. The grants are provided on the basis of ST population percentage in the State. A part of the allocation is utilized towards capital and recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Odisha has been receiving about Rs.120-150 crores annually as assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Projects that are usually implemented under the programme are as under:





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

Odisha has also received allocations under Article

275 (1) for 13 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII. The details of year wise release of funds by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2002-03 to 2015-16(as on 31.12.2015) are as follows:

During the year 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 11906.00 lakh have been proposed in the original budget under Article 275(I) of the constitution of India as normal grant. Later, Govt. of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs approved the proposal of the state Govt. worth of Rs. 14000.00 lakh as follows.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets	Ekalavya Model Residential Schools	Total
2002-03	3441.60	200.00	3641.60
2003-04	2570.00	260.00	2830.00
2004-05	3516.77	830.21	4346.98
2005-06	3415.69	1029.79	4445.48
2006-07	3729.11	300.00	4029.11
2007-08	3830.58	346.26	4176.84
2008-09	3244.27	885.46	4129.73
2009-10	6228.50	797.50	7026.00
2010-11	6466.53	3177.80	9644.33
2011-12	7834.24	3512.76	11347.00
2012-13	7238.68	4045.31	11283.99
2013-14	12305.74	2300.76	14606.50
2014-15	10144.93	2683.29	12828.22

During the year 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 11906.00 lakh have been proposed in the original budget under Article 275(I) of the constitution of India as normal

grant. Later, Govt. of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs approved the proposal of the state Govt. worth of Rs. 14000.00 lakh as follows.



SCHEME WISE APPROVAL OF FUNDS DURING 2015-16 UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Sl No.	Activities	Amount Approval by	Implementing agency Govt. of India(Rs. In Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Running of 16 EMRSs	Rs. 2142.00	OMTES
2	Promotion of kitchen garden in GoA Residential Schools	Rs. 637.00	OMTES
3	5New EMRs (Construction)	Rs. 2500.00	OMTES
4	Construction of B.Ed Collage	Rs. 400.00	ITDAs
5	Creation of Infrastructure in the Schools of vocational training	Rs. 500.00	ITDAs
6	Implementation of FRA	Rs. 110.00	ITDAs/DWOs
7	Creation of Infrastructure for promotion of quality education in schools	Rs. 4836.00	ITDA/Micro/MADA/ Cluster
8	Connectivity works	Rs. 500.00	ITDA/Micro/MADA/Cluster
9	Construction of Mega Urban Education Complex	Rs. 1500.00	OMTES
10	Monitoring & Evaluation	Rs. 250.00	SCSTRTI/OTDS
11	Monitoring of Residential Schools.	Rs. 625.00	SCSTRTI/DWOs
Total Rs. 14000.00			

According funds have been released by ST & SC Dev.Deptt. to all the implementing agencies. Details are illustrated below

Statement Showing Release of Funds to the Implementing Agencies**(Rs. In Lakh)**

Sl No.	Name of the Implementation Agencies	Activities	Allocation released under		
			GIA	CCA	Total
1	ITDAs	FRA, creation of infrastructure in schools, connectivity works,BeD Colleges, Infrastructure for vocational training in Schools	65.00	5717.00	5782.00
2	Micro Projects	Creation of Infrastructure in Schools,connectivity works	0.00	403.00	403.00
3	MADA Blocks	Connectivity works	0.00	186.00	186.00
4	Cluster Blocks	Connectivity works	0.00	55.00	55.00
5	DWOs	FRA	38.00	500.00	538.00
6	OMTES	School Infrastructure	2690.00	4089.00	6779.00
7	OTDS/SCSTRTI	Monitoring & Evaluation including monitoring of Residential Schools	7.00	250.00	250.00 7.00
Total Rs. 2800.00 11200.00 14000.00					



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

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five year plan. As many as 119 Blocks of Odisha State having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 22 ITDAs in the State viz: ITDA, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Nowrangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Sundergarh, Bonai, Panposh, Keonjhar, Champua, Kuchinda, Nilgiri, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda and Phulbani and Tileibani. Each ITDA has a Project

Administrator, who is a senior Class-I Officer of OAS/OWS, cadre. Besides, every I.T.D.A. is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Asst. Executive Engineer, as the Technical head, supported by Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers.

The performance of ITDAs under SCA to T.S.P and Article 275(I) of the Constitution during 2015-16(up to December 2015) is indicated at

Annexure-I & Annexure-II respectively.

Annexure - I - SCA to TSP for ITDA

Annexure-II - Article -275-I ITDA



4.2.2 MICRO PROJECT:

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc. During the Fifth Five-Year plan, it was decided by Government of India to plan and implement specific programmes focused on all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs). The programmes were mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. These programmes have expanded with the passage of time with greater thrust.



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

The PVTGs of Orissa are localized groups, which are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts of the state namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. 17 Micro Projects have been constituted in the State out of which 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and remaining 4 are located outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The Micro Project wise details of funds available, financial and physical achievement under SCA to TSP and Article 275(I) of the Constitution during the year 2015-16(upto Dec-2015) has been furnished at **Annexure- IV & Annexure-V** respectively

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PVTGs during 11th Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on conservation of their culture alongwith their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th plan period for the PVTGs. In the parameters of the guidelines from MOTA, Govt. of Orissa in ST & SC Development Department has formulated a Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PVTGs located in 17 Micro Projects of odisha state. The CCD plan during the 11th plan period is a modest attempt for the holistic development of the PVTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs



of the PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase literacy level, ensure improved health status, overcome problem of food insecurity and above all bring improvement in the quality of life and conserve their traditional culture. The basic approaches of the CCD plan are:

- Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Government and State Government;
- Bring about GO, Gram Panchayats and NGO partnership to address the development needs of the PVTGs;
- Encouraging people's participation in development process through the involvement of traditional institutions, like labour cooperatives, youth dormitory, SHGs etc.;



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

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

Since the Socio-Economic indicators of PVTGs still remain below the State average of other Scheduled Tribes and general categories the new CCD Plan for the total development of PVTGs and their areas during the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) has been prepared as per the guidelines of MoTA, Govt. of India with the following thrust areas.

(a) Social Sector

- Educational Complex for PVTGs Boys.
- Health & Nutrition.
- Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation.

(b) Sustainable Livelihood Development

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Irrigation
- Social Security
- Promotion of SHG



(vii) Market Linkage

(c) Conservation of Culture

(i) Construction of Community Centre

(ii) Promotion of Traditional Art, Craft & Dance

(iii) Construction of Tribal Museum in Micro Project Area

(d) Infrastructure Development

(i) Connectivity

(ii) Electrification

(iii) Housing

(e) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism

The availability, utilization and physical achievement during 2015-16 under CCD Plan is indicated at **Annexure-VI**.

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 2015-16 is indicated at **Annexure-VII & Annexure-VIII**

CLUSTER

The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7 th Plan period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a

population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters have been identified covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 21699 PVTG household (2015 survey) . The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes. The detail of achievement during 2015-16 (upto Dec-2015) is furnished at **Annexure-VII & VIII** respectively.

D.T.D.P:

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

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

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

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



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

Utilization of Special Central Assistance and coverage of ST families during Annual Plans 2002 - 03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto Dec-2015) given below:

Year	Utilization funds (Rs. In Lakhs)	Family coverage
2002-03	174.56	2179
2003-04	94.69	1008
2004-05	106.49	1156
2005-06	187.75	2062
2006-07	344.14	7616
2007-08	1409.76	9233
2008-09	1179.85	9748
2009-10	1200.00	8896
2010-11	1012.50	7088
2011-12	954.00	9756
2012-13	725.52	8456
2013-14	421.39	11980
2014-15	203.96	9896
2015-16 (upto Dec-2015)	290.00	2680
Total	8304.61	91972

FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP) 2015-16

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

OTDS is under administrative control of SSD Dept. State office of OTDS is located in the 1st floor of Tribal Youth Hostel at the Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar. Governing Council of OTDS has 20 members and Chief Secretary to Govt. of Odisha is ex-officio “President” of Governing Council, OTDS. Executive Council of OTDS has 8 members and Commissioner-cum-Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio “Chairperson” of Executive Council, OTDS. Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio ‘Chief Executive Officer (CEO)’ of OTDS.

At the state office, 4 Technical Experts and 1 Accountant have been engaged to prepare and consolidate Annual Budgeted Action Plan, provide support in implementation and monitoring of FADP in the ITDAs as well as facilitate convergence initiatives. 21 Project Managers and 9 Subject Matter Specialists are providing techno-managerial support in project formulation, implementation, convergence, monitoring and documentation during this financial year. These 30 professionals,



placed in ITDAs, were selected from leading Management & Social Work colleges and State Agriculture Universities.

For each ITDA, one NGO has been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory formulation & implementation projects under FADP. The NGOs, who have been engaged in ITDAs, have prepared Annual Budgeted Action Plan (ABAP) for 2015-16 and Detailed Project Report (DPR), the decadal Perspective Plan, on livelihood interventions for the ITDA.

INTERVENTIONS

I. Programme Implementation (Livelihoods & Skill Training)

Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas that are scalable in nature, likely to create significant socio-economic impact and promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. This year the 17 sectoral interventions, taken up under FADP, are mentioned as follows.

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

During the financial year 2015-16, a total of **25,410** persons are being provided technical and financial support, till 31st December 2015 under the FADP interventions, in 21 ITDAs of 12 districts, coming under Tribal Sub Plan area.

1. Wadi / Horticulture Plantation

Wadi (Orchard) is an Agro-Horti-Forestry arrangement of beneficial plant species e.g. Mango, Cashew, Litchi, Banana and K. Lime. This project is being implemented in **9 ITDAs** namely, Champua, Koraput, Jeypore, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh and Paralakhemundi.

Horticulture plantation of any one fruit crop, viz. Mango, Cashew has been taken up in **8 ITDAs** namely, Bonai, Panposh, Jeypore, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Baliguda while maintenance of previous plantation was taken in Th. Rampur.

During the current year, plantation of fruit crops has been done in over **7,140 acres** benefiting **3,682 tribal farmers**, till 31.12.15. Inter-cropping of niger, vegetables, pulses etc. has been done in **1,192 acres** to augment income of these farmers. Besides plantation of forest tree species has been done as border crop. Irrigation sources, such as dug-well,



Wadi plantation with Inter-cropping in Champua



shallow tube-well, bore-well, lift irrigation, drip irrigation, have been created in **1,046 acres** additionally in convergence with Jananidhi, *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana*-Deep Bore-well Scheme, NHM etc.



Wadi plantation with Inter-cropping in Champua

Of the total expenditure of **Rs.1258.46 Lakhs**, till 31st December 2015, shares of MGNREGS and SCA to TSP are **Rs.636.16 Lakhs & Rs.620.30 Lakhs** respectively.



2. Improved Agriculture

Maize, Ragi etc. cultivation has been taken-up in **2,645 acres** in 7 ITDAs viz. Baliguda, Malkangiri, Paralakhemundi, Bonai, Keonjhar, Rairangpur and



Maize & Ragi cultivation in Balliguda

Karanjiaby **4,581 tribal farmers** with critical input supply of **728 quintals**. **Rs.106.49 Lakhs** have been spent under SCA to TSP.



3. Lac Cultivation & Processing

In Nilagiri, Nawarangpur, Bonai and Baripada ITDAs, Lac cultivation is being done on **300 Kusum trees** as well as by starting Semialata plantation in **6 acres** by **223 tribal farmers**. **Rs.15.17 Lakhs** have been spent by 4 ITDAs under SCA to TSP.

4. Rubber Plantation

Rubber plantation was undertaken in **2,020 acres** of Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia,

Rairangpur and Paralakhemundi ITDAs benefiting **1,680 tribal farmers** during the current year. Inter-cropping of pulses, besides cereals, has been taken-up and irrigation potential has been created in **150 acres** as well.

For this intervention, expenditure of **Rs.668.00 Lakhs** and **Rs.510.28 Lakhs** have been made by 5 ITDAs under SCA to TSP and MGNREGS respectively, totalling to **Rs.1178.28 Lakhs**.





Nursery in Paralakhemundi ITDA



Rubber plantation in Baripada



Mulching & Inter-cropping in Rubber plantation in Karanjia



5. Poultry Rearing

Poultry rearing has been taken up in **19 ITDAs** of Nilgiri, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Keonjhar, Kuchinda, Bonai, Panposh, Sundergarh, Koraput, Jeypore, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Gunupur, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Balliguda and Phulbani. The two models of poultry, under this intervention, are as follows.

- In the first model, Mother Chick Units (MCUs) are linked with Backyard units. Birds of *Banraj* and *Kuroiler* breed are mostly reared in this model. In the MCUs, 600 to 1000 numbers of one-day old chicks are reared for 4 weeks by individual tribal families/ tribal women SHGs. Then, 30 numbers of such 4-week old chicks are reared in night-shelters in the backyards by tribal families; &

- In Broiler/Layer units, 400 to 600 birds are reared by individual tribal families.

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

During the reporting year, expenditure of **Rs.126.42 Lakhs** has been made under SCA to TSP in establishing a total of 132 Poultry units (Broiler, MCU etc.) to support **482 tribal families**.





Poultry Farming & Weighing of birds for selling in PPCP mode in Balliguda

6. Farm Mechanisation

In the current year, **Rs.39.86 Lakhs** have been spent by **9 ITDAs** under SCA to TSP to support **1,079 tribal families** of **69 SHGs** in procurement of **907 farm machineries** such as pump-sets, power tillers, levellers, paddy threshers etc. in Nilgiri, Kaptipada, Champua, Panposh, Th. Rampur, Gunupur, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Balliguda ITDAs. Subsidy is being provided under “State Agriculture Policy” scheme.

Members of these SHGs are being trained by Odisha Farm Machinery Research & Development Centre to utilise these farm machineries for their agricultural works. These SHGs have developed “user mechanism/rules” and collect ‘user fee’ for rental usage of these machineries by members/ other tribal farmers. These fees are meant to ensure maintenance of the machineries & increase members’ earnings.

7. Vegetable Cultivation

Commercial Vegetable cultivation is being taken

in Phulbani, Balliguda, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Gunupur, Rayagada, Koraput, Panposh, Keonjhar, Th. Rampur and Nilgiri ITDAs in **780.00 acres** by **1,305 tribal farmers**. The two models adopted, in this intervention, are as follows.

- Vegetable nursery in Poly-houses by SHGs run by women members and making available vegetable seedlings to individual farmers undertaking vegetable cultivation on raised beds with drip irrigation; &
- Supply of inputs viz. seed, fertiliser etc. to poor tribal farmers.

The farmers have been provided **470 quintals** of critical inputs and irrigation potential & drip irrigation system have been created in **138 acres**. Besides, functional infrastructure for collection/ sorting/grading with Pack units as well as Cool Chamber and Refrigerated Van for marketing support has been supplemented in ITDAs. **Rs.90.30 Lakhs** have been spent by these **11 ITDAs** in the current year, under SCA to TSP.



Tomato & Cowpea cultivation in Balliguda



8. NTFP Collection and Marketing

30 Producers' Groups/ SHGs of 4 ITDAs viz. Koraput, Sundergarh, Bonai and Champua have been provided with **Rs.45.00 Lakhs** as Seed Capital for collection of non-timber forest produces (NTFP), for procurement of weighing scales and creation of primary value addition infrastructure such as Storage godown & Drying yard etc., for better price realisation by tribal beneficiaries (NTFP gatherer) and to face lesser market exploitation.

9. Production/Processing Centres

Rs.117.00 Lakhs have been allotted to 7 ITDAs viz. Nilgiri, Baripada, Kuchinda, Sundergarh, Paralakhemundi, Nawarangpur and Balliguda, for establishment of Production/Processing Centres for value addition of harvested Lac, Sericulture produces and Skill up-gradation centres for livelihood development of tribal people. Producer Cooperatives/Groups are to manage and maintain these Units.

10. Sericulture

Rs.43.42 Lakhs have been spent by 4 ITDAs viz. Baripada, Keonjhar, Bonai and Paralakhemundi, to facilitate rearing of silkworms and preservation of cocoons by supporting **1,254 tribal farmers** engaged in Sericulture activity with Seed subsidy, Training on tasar reeling and spinning and Purchase of Twin reeling Charkha. Coordination with the

Dept. of Handlooms & Textile is being done for establishment of processing units and marketing of the silk.

11. Dairy

Rs.1856.74 Lakhs have been released to OMFED for implementation of Tribal Women Dairy Project in tribal dominated blocks of Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bolangir districts.

Besides, Expenditure of **Rs.20.46 Lakhs** has been undertaken by 7 ITDAs, viz. Baripada, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Bonai, Panposh, Paralakhemundi and Malkangiri, benefitting 23 tribal families with supply of 275 improved breed calves, individual fodder demonstration unit and organising exposure visit of Farmers.

12. Fishery

Promotion of inland fishery is being done in association with Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies (PFCS) and Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) by raising of fingerling stocking, provision of fish fingerlings in village ponds, small & medium reservoirs and supply of equipments (e.g. fishing net) for fishermen. **8 ITDAs** viz. Baripada, Rairangpur, Keonjhar, Panposh, Sundergarh, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Paralakhemundi, have spent **Rs.21.31 Lakhs** for **764 tribal fishing families**.



Distribution of fingerlings and their release in Keonjhar



13. Apiculture

2 ITDAs viz. Karanjia and Nawarangpur, have been allotted with **Rs. 16.50 Lakhs** benefiting **400 tribal families** in supplementing their income, with beekeeping equipment, training on beekeeping and establishment of primary Processing Unit.

14. Micro Enterprise Development through SHGs

Thrust is being put on building capacity of the local institutions and strengthening their capacity to manage each aspect of the projects. In this context, region specific potential product clusters have been identified. For promotion of such product clusters, **116 SHGs** in 21 ITDAs have started micro enterprises with expenditure of **Rs. 133.44 Lakhs**. To successfully manage these micro enterprises, SHG members were provided skill/capacity building and handholding supports.

15. Coffee Plantation

Tribal farmers of **Koraput ITDA** have undertaken Coffee plantations in **105.00 acres** during this reporting year. Availability of irrigation sources in entire plantation areas has been ensured. Expenditure of **Rs. 29.20 Lakhs** has been incurred under **SCA to TSP**.

16. Goat Rearing

Goat rearing has been taken-up in 4 ITDAs viz. Th. Rampur, Kuchinda, Keonjhar and Karanjia by **489 tribal families**. This intervention aims at breed improvement, comprehensive vaccination and insurance of animals. During the current year, **Rs. 12.40 Lakh** has been spent under **SCA to TSP**.

17. Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth

21 ITDAs have spent **Rs. 656.37 Lakh** to provide Skill Development Training (SDT), Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) and Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) to **8,163 tribal youths**. Under PRT,

unemployed tribal youths interested to join armed forces are being given training support. Camps/ *Melas* were conducted by the ITDAs in blocks under their jurisdiction to generate awareness among unemployed tribal youths and provide them required counselling to enable them take-up suitable courses/trades and join designated/empaneled training Centres.

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

The major trades opted by tribal youths under PLET included emerging domains such as Hotel/Hospitality Management, Plastic Processing Operator, Diploma/ Bachelor Degree in Pharmacy, Diploma in Food Management, Office Automation & Graphic Design, Multimedia, Retail Sale, DLMT, Health Care & Multipurpose Worker, Bedside Patient Assistant/Attendant etc. as well as core/traditional domains such as Data Entry Operator, Auxiliary Nursing & Mid-wifery (ANM), General Nursing & Mid-wifery, Tailoring/Sewing, Fitter, Mason etc.



NICET
Skill Development Programme For ST Youths
Name Of The Trade- PGDCA
Name Of The Scheme- SCA To TSP
Year- 2015/16
Sponsored By- ITDA, KJR

PGDCA training Candidates in Keonjhar





Counselling of youth in Baripada

II. Capacity Building

1. Orientation on Planning, Implementation & Monitoring of Projects

Orientation programme on “Planning, Implementation & Monitoring of Tribal Development Projects” was organised for the newly recruited Project Managers and Subject Matter Specialists of ITDAs on 31st July 2015 in Bhubaneswar. Tribal Development, Tribal Sub-Plan, Intervention strategies & Project Models of Focused Area Development Programme, Project Implementation Plan, Monitoring of Projects and Convergence were discussed during this programme.

Technical Experts of Odisha Tribal Development Society facilitated this orientation programme. **31 participants**, comprising of 22 Project Managers and 9 Subject Matter Specialists (Agriculture) from 21 ITDAs participated in it. Existing Project Managers and Subject Matter Specialists attended to share their experiences and learnings.



Orientation on Mango plantation in Balliguda



Pre-Recruitment Training in Karanja

2. Training Programmes & Exposure Visit at ITDA level

Training and Orientation programmes on the themes of “Composite Pisciculture, Plantation of Horticultural crops along with Intercropping, Mustard Cultivation, Rubber Plantation and maintenance, Tassar Reeling and Spinning, Poultry Farming, formation of Vegetable Growers/Farmers Corporative” were organised by ITDAs for **2,655 tribal farmers**, of which **486 were women**. Besides an exposure visit was conducted for select **26 women** poultry growers of SHGs in Balliguda in association with Animal Resources Development (ARD) Dept.

These programmes were facilitated by FNGOs as well as Rubber Board and Departments of Fishery, Agriculture, ARD, Panchayati Raj, Handloom & Textiles, for total duration **104 days**. These Line Depts. shared technical and financial resources in these events under schemes such as MGNREGS, ATMA.



Exposure visit by women members of SHGs





Training on rubber plantation and maintenance in Mayurbhanj district

Focused Area Development Programme (2015-16)						
Livelihood Development & Employment Generation						
Intervention	Beneficiary Covered (No.)	Physical Progress		Financial Progress In Lakh Rs.		
		Detailed Status		SCA to TSP	MGNREGA	TOTAL
WADI/ Horticulture Plantation	3682	Plantation in 7140 acres of 14 ITDAs		622.30	636.16	1258.46
Rubber Plantation	1680	Plantation in 2020 acres of 5 ITDAs		668.00	510.28	1178.28
Lac Cultivation	223	Lac on 300 Kusum Trees & Semialata plantation in 6 acres in 4 ITDAs		15.17	-	15.17
Improved Agriculture	4581	Cultivation in 2645 acres in 7 ITDAs		106.49	-	106.49
Poultry Farming	482	132 Broiler, Mother Chick & Backyard Units in 19 ITDAs		126.42	-	126.42
Farm Mechanisation	1079	907 farm machineries given to 69 SHGs of 9 ITDAs		39.86	-	39.86
Coffee Plantation	105	Coffee & shade tree plantation in 105 acres of 1 ITDA		29.20	-	29.20
Vegetable Cultivation	1305	Cultivation in 780 acres of 11 ITDAs		90.30	-	90.30
Skill Training for Tribal Youth	8163	Out of 12651 youths, 8163 tribal candidates sponsored in 21 ITDAs		656.37	-	656.37
NTFP Collection & Marketing	20	Creation of primary Value Addition infrastructure for 30 SHGs in 4 ITDAs		2.50	-	2.50
Micro Enterprise Development	1160	Micro Enterprise Development by 116 SHGs		133.44	-	133.44
Sericulture	1254	Seed subsidy, twin reeling Charkha & training in 4 ITDAs		43.42	-	43.42
Dairy	23	285 Improved breed calves supplied in 7 ITDAs		20.46	-	20.46
Goat Rearing	489	24 units established in 4 ITDAs		12.40	-	12.40
Fishery	764	Inland fishery in 8 ITDAs		21.31	-	21.31
Apiculture	400	Beekeeping equipment & Processing Unit in 2 ITDAs		0.00	-	0.00
TOTAL	25410	<i>Status up to 31.12.2015</i>		2587.64	1146.44	3734.08

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

Odisha Tribal Development Programme has been appreciated as one of the best programme of Govt. of Odisha. It created its identity because of

bottom of planning, execution and monitoring process by the community facilitated by the NGOs at the field and ITDA at district level. This programme purely managed, owned and controlled by the people forming different cadres of people institutions at different level. The success of this



programme smelled across the stakeholders during the implementation period of OTELP in Phase-I & II.

Basing on the degree of success of the programme, the chairperson of DPMC across all existing OTELP submitted strategic paper to operate the Extended OTELP in new additional MWSs with the existing mode of operation. There are nine proposals submitted to Govt. for necessary approval. The

Govt. of Odisha has pleased to approve those entire proposals with an estimated budget of Rs. 59997.63 lakhs. This extended OTELP in new additional MWS is termed as OTELP Plus which is formally inaugurated on 2nd October 2011. There are 585 MWSs are covered under OTELP Plus areas in nine districts. The details of the programme coverage under OTELP Plus are mentioned below.

Sl. No	District	ITDA	No. of Micro Watersheds to be taken up under OTELP Plus	Proposed Area (in Ha.) for treatment
1	Koraput	Koraput	102	65824
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	80	40959
3	Kandhamal	Baliguda	51	25500
4	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	38	19000
5	Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	50	27077
6	Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	102	56621
7	Rayagada	Gunupur	50	25000
8	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	53	31376
9	Mayurbhanja	Karanjia	59	18800
	Total		585	310157

SOURCE: MIS 2014-15

Here emphasis has been given on the convergence linked implementation programme of the Govt. It is a purely convergence programme. Fund will be leveraged from MGNREGA, BRGF, BKBK, Biju Gajapati & Biju Kandhamal, RKVY, NHM, SCA to TSP,

SCA to SCP, Art.275, and State Plan. The State Plan is meant for Management cost & Capacity Building and rest of the programme cost will be sourced from convergence. The details are mentioned below.

Component and Source wise Total Budget for Nine districts in OTELP Plus		
Programme Component	Source of fund	Total budget (Rs. in lakhs)
Capacity Building For Empowerment	Govt. (State Plan)	2705.3
Livelihoods Enhancement	Convergence & Govt. (State Plan)	31277.0
Development Initiative Fund	Govt (State Plan)	2818
Assistance to community for enhancement of food security	Govt (State Plan)	10120.13
Programme Management	Govt (State Plan)	13077.2

Though OTELP Plus was launched in 2nd October 2011 but it was operationalised from December 2012. Initially, it was started in Koraput and Malkanagiri district. Within these two years of time period all nine tribal dominated districts have submitted their proposal and approved by the govt. of Odisha. As it is already mentioned it was started in Koraput and Malkanagiri districts, the progress

of these two districts is also better as compare to others. Both the districts have prepared their VDLP a vision document prepared by the community to built upon their livelihoods strategy with available resources.

The financial progress of OTELP Plus since beginning of the programme as follows;



Financial Year	AWPB (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)
2011-12	41.98	584.59
2012-13	2339.00	986.91
2013-14	6617.39	2,299.95
2014-15	6045.11	4830.71
2015-16	9711.91	(Expenditure till 31 st Jan 2016) 3056.70

Source-MIS 2014-15

The OTELP Plus in Sundergarh district has been approved by the Govt. of Odisha with 55MWS covering treatable area 35780 Ha. will be implemented from 2016-17.

The best coping mechanism for sustainable development in inaccessible tribal domain

- Promotion of different cadres of people institutions such as SHG, SHG Federation, Apex Federation, VDC, VLSC UG & CIG (Community Mobilization)
- Proper planning through preparing a vision documents called "Village Development Livelihoods Plan" is prepared by the community itself facilitated by a team of professional
- Involvement of community at large in terms of planning, execution and monitoring
- Unemployed local young youths are trained to extend their support for programme implementation
- Funds vested in their hand
- Facilitations of NGOs having their presence within the community
- Programme emphasizes upon the holistic development of the tribal poor through watershed approach
- A team of dedicated professionals placed at district level for facilitation and to take this programme forward
- Special emphasis has also been given for different category of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
- Social audit system is also developed where community members do the audit of all expenditure

- Different monitoring mechanism criteria are also in place to provide necessary support for best way of implementing the programme

All these above mentioned aspects make programme more successful and reach to the tribal people. More importantly they have been capacitated enough to do all these activities after withdrawal of the programme.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of Hostels for Boys and Girls in the State:

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

The Department has sanctioned a total of 6910 hostels for the ST/SC students and there by to provide residential facility to approx. 6.00 lakh students, out of which Approx. 4.00 lakh are girl students. Since 2007-08, 4397 number of 100 seated girls hostels have been sanctioned in the patronage of State Government and Central Government in addition to the existing 1513 nos hostels, which have been provided with all facilities like safe piped drinking water, sufficient number of toilets and bath rooms, library rooms, kitchen, playground and high & properly fenced boundary walls etc. In addition, the boarders are supplied with reading and writing materials, cots, blankets, mosquito



nets, utensils, medicines, lady mattern, lady cook cum attendants etc. Over and above all these hostel complexes for Girls, the Govt. is also planning to establish another 500 hostels each of 100 capacities @ Rs. 1.2 Crore per hostel within next 5 years, which will cater 50,000 ST students.

Accordingly, during 2013-14 as many as 100 numbers of 100 seated hostels have been allotted with an estimated cost of Rs 1.20 crores each to colleges and universities. Distrct wise no of hostels sanctioned since 2009-10 and progress have been indicated below:-

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

(State plan+ Central Plan)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No.of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted (State plan + Central plan)	Completed	incomplete
1	2	3	5	6
1	Angul	13	12	1
2	Balasore	23	21	2
3	Bargarh	60	60	0
4	Bhadrak	6	6	0
5	Bolangir	10	10	0
6	Boudh	24	22	2
7	Cuttack	12	10	2
8	Deogarh	6	6	0
9	Dhenkanal	15	15	0
10	Gajapati	123	77	46
11	Ganjam	22	20	2
12	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0
13	Jajpur	18	17	1
14	Jharsuguda	21	21	8
15	Kalahandi	53	52	0
16	Kandhamal	128	120	0
17	Kendrapara	1	1	0
18	Keonjhar	69	69	1
19	Khurda	5	5	29
20	Koraput	61	60	0
21	Malkangiri	99	70	4
22	Mayurbhanj	82	82	0
23	Nuapada	49	45	0
24	Nabarangpur	83	83	0
25	Nayagarh	6	6	0
26	Puri	0	0	0
27	Rayagada	126	124	2
28	Sambalpur	124	124	0
29	Subarnapur	2	2	0
30	Sundargarh	87	87	0
	TOTAL	1328	1227	101



Physical Progress of 65 nos. of ST Girls Hostels sanctioned during 2010-11. (Central Plan)

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

Progress of construction of 1000 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2011-12. (State Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No.of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted	Completed	In Complete
1	2	3	5	6
1	Angul	16	16	0
2	Balasore	11	11	0
3	Bargarh	18	15	3
4	Bhadrak	3	3	0
5	Bolangir	15	12	3
6	Boudh	10	7	3
7	Cuttack	7	7	0
8	Deogarh	6	4	2
9	Dhenkanal	7	5	2
10	Gajapati	34	15	19
11	Ganjam	34	19	15
12	Jagatsinghpur	2	2	0
13	Jajpur	8	6	2
14	Jharsuguda	23	15	8
15	Kalahandi	14	14	0
16	Kandhamal	48	43	5
17	Kendrapara	2	0	2
18	Keonjhar	96	93	3
19	Khurda	6	0	6
20	Koraput	80	74	6
21	Malkangiri	42	32	10
22	Mayurbhanj	161	159	2
23	Nuapada	37	14	23
24	Nabarangpur	70	62	8
25	Nayagarh	14	6	8
26	Puri	3	1	2
27	Rayagada	68	68	0
28	Sambalpur	52	50	2
29	Subarnapur	3	2	1
30	Sundargarh	110	104	6
	TOTAL	1000	859	141



Progress of construction of 1000 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2013-14 (State Plan)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Hostel Allotted					Completed	In Complete
		100 seated	200 seated	300 seated	500 seated	Total		
1	Angul	16	9			34	2	32
2	Balasore	13	2			17	7	10
3	Bargarh	8	3			14	-	14
4	Bhadrak	9	1			11	-	11
5	Bolangir	3	2			7	-	7
6	Boudh	15	3			21	-	21
7	Cuttack	11	4			19	-	19
8	Deogarh	3	1			5	-	5
9	Dhenkanal	3	5	1		16	8	8
10	Gajapati	2	2			6	1	5
11	Ganjam	11	3			17	2	15
12	Jagatsinghpur	7				7	1	6
13	Jajpur	7	3	1		16	1	15
14	Jharsuguda	2	4			10	0	10
15	Kalahandi	14	14			42	9	33
16	Kandhamal	18	7	1		35	26	9
17	Kendrapara	7				7	0	7
18	Keonjhar	15	40	1	1	103	46	57
19	Khurda	9	4			17	0	17
20	Koraput	24	13	1		53	30	23
21	Malkangiri	9	1			11	5	6
22	Mayurbhanj	75	27	1	3	147	86	61
23	Nuapada	24	5			34	0	34
24	Nabarangpur	35	10	1		58	15	43
25	Nayagarh	14				14	1	13
26	Puri	9	1			11	0	11
27	Rayagada	84	4	1	1	100	28	72
28	Sambalpur	27	8			43	11	32
29	Subarnapur	6				6	0	6
30	Sundargarh	42	30	4	1	119	56	63
	TOTAL	522	206	12	6	1000	335	665

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

Creation of Special Urban Hostel Complexes:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide education to the best SC/ST students in best Residential Schools of the State. It has been decided to establish 05 Special Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar to accommodate 1000 students. At present one Special Urban Hostel Complex at Rourkela and one at Berhampur are functioning. A total of 1600 students will be admitted in the said 7 Special Urban Hostel Complexes in next 5 to 6 years' time. Funds have been provided for construction of 03 Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar in Kalinganagar,

Pokhariput and Lumbini Vihar. Construction of Urban Hostel complex at Pokhariput has been completed and steps are being taken for operationalisation of the hostel.

Major education initiatives :

Development of STs & SCs in the state is a matter of special concern of the State Govt. Since education is the most important aspect of the Socio Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes. The Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. put special emphasis on development of education among Tribals. In order to promote education among the STs & SCs, this Deptt. have established 506 Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools, 164 Boys High Schools, out of which 14 have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in Science & Commerce Stream, 173 Girls High Schools out of which 8 GHS have been up to HSS. 02 nos.



Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 13 nos. EMRS Residential facilities are being provided in these Schools which have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to improve the standard of education.

Computer Laboratory

a) As IT and ICT based learning is the need of the day and is ensuring the objective of learner focused education, the Govt. has established internet enabled computer labs with share computing facility in 86 number of High schools to begin with. The Govt. is planning to cover all the SSD Dept. run schools and educational institutions under the programme. In this programme, students are provided with basic computer education related course materials and are provided with individual student centric lab classes, which enables them to get acquainted with computer, based learning, internet usage etc. Further during 2015-16 steps are being taken to establish 50 nos Computer Labs.

Extra-Curricular Activities:

b) Participation of ST/SC students of this Department High Schools and Girls High Schools in sports and non-sports activities is being encouraged for their overall personality development. Funds have been provided to the HS/GHS for taking up sports activities like hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basketball and other indoor games and non-sports activities i.e. Music, Odishi Dance, Creative Dance, Terracotta decorative items, photography and editing, videography and editing, handicrafts, painting, training / learning in classical instruments like Tabla, Veena, Guitar, Keyboard, Drums etc. among the students of High Schools and Girls High Schools. For the above purpose, an amount of Rs.248.70 lakh has been allotted during 2011-12 and Rs.232.25 lakh have been released in favour of HM/HM of 307 nos. of High Schools/Girls

High Schools in the year 2012-13. Similarly during 2013-14 Rs. 307.00 lakh has been released in favour of HMs of 307 Nos of High Schools. Further in order to extend the Programme in primary & middle Educational Institution, Rs. 48.48 Lakh has been released in favour of DWOs. Further Focus has been given to extend the programme to cover 30 Nos newly created Girls High School during 2015-16.

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

d) Smart Class Rooms: The Govt. have established Smart class rooms in each of the 13 EMRSs and 8 Higher Secondary Schools, where the class rooms will be equipped with modern teaching learning aids and the lectures with multimedia content. The thrust is laid on four of the major subjects viz. English, Social Science, Mathematics and Science and for higher secondary classes, the subjects on Math, Physics, chemistry, Botany and Zoology will be covered and the course contents shall be delivered in multimedia mode, which will help students understanding in a better way. It is also planned to expand the programme to other High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in subsequent years.

e) ANWESHA



A Brief note on "Anwasha" (Scheme for providing quality education for ST /SC students in partnership with Urban Educational Institutions)



With the objective of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST/SC communities, the SSD Department has initiated a scheme titled "Anwasha" for providing quality education for ST & SC students in Partnership with Urban Educational Institutions (private, aided and other central government managed schools) located in urban centres/ District Headquarters. The programme is being implemented in 17 Tribal dominated districts to provide education to ST & SC students from class I to Class XII in best of the public schools. All expenses towards their education from Std I- Std XII in these schools is borne by the State Government. (like providing hostel facilities for the ST & SC students, providing scholarships to meet the boarding expenses & also towards school fees, books, uniform, school bus and other miscellaneous charges to the schools). Almost 2700 students have been admitted to class I in different urban public schools during academic year 2015-16.

f) Establishment of School & Hostel Monitoring Cell:

SSD Department runs 1670 residential Educational Institutions to provide primary, upper primary, secondary & senior secondary education to the children of ST/SC communities and more than 4.3 lakh students study in these schools. Ensuring the well being and safety & security of the boarders,

especially girls have been one of the significant challenges in front of Department. For regular & effective monitoring of these schools & hostels Department has taken a decision to constitute a School & Hostel Monitoring Cell with dedicated student Helpline for addressing the grievances & bringing urgent issues emerging from the district reports to the knowledge of the Department.

g) Online mode of Monitoring the performance of schools:

In consultation with UNICEF, the Govt. have developed a web based monitoring mechanism for assessing the performance of the schools. The Monitoring officials of the department are engaged and submit data in the Prescribed Format in the DWO Office for tracking. Every school is expected to be in continuous effort to maintain its service standards and academic delivery.

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

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

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

The details of the Educational Institutions are given below.



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

Sl.No.	Category of Schools	Number of Institutions
1	Ekalavaya Model Residential Schools	13
2	Higher Secondary Schools (Science & Commerce)	22
3	High Schools	164
4	Girls High Schools	173
5	Ashram Schools	766
6	Residential Sevashram	5
7	Sevashram	506
8	Secondary Teacher Training Schools	2
9	B.Ed. Training College	1
10	Educational Complex for PTGs	19
11	KMRS	10
TOTAL		1670

Hostels under ST & SC Development Department

Sl. No	Category of Hotels	Number of Hostels
1	Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks)	1548
2	Primary School Hostels in (ST Boys & Girls) KBK District	400
3	ST Girl's and Boys Hostels including 288 in 5 L.W.E. districts	2007-08 (1004 nos completed) 2009-10 (1227 completed out of 1328 sanctioned) 2010-11 (65 completed out of 65 sanctioned) 2011-12 (859 completed out of 1000 sanctioned) 2013-14 (335 completed out of 1000 sanctioned)
4	Hostel for SC Girls & Boys	438 (Existing) & 55 under construction
5	Residential Ashram Schools in TSP	52
6	New Ashram Schools under construction	30
7	Special Adivasi Hostels	07

Performance in the Annual High School Certificate Examination (AHSCE), 2015

The percentage of pass among the High Schools managed by the Deptt in the AHSCE, 2015 is

95.27%. Out of 23027 students who appeared at the Exam, 21938 passed successfully. The category wise details are given below:

Particulars	ST			SC			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Students on Roll	7093	10540	17633	1361	1990	3351	1020	1255	2275	9474	13785	23259
Students Appeared	6941	10530	17471	1339	1974	3313	1002	1241	2243	9282	13745	23027
Students Passed	6615	10113	16728	1263	1862	3125	918	1167	2085	8796	13142	21938
Percentage of Pass	95.30	96.04	95.75	94.32	94.33	94.33	91.62	94.04	92.96	94.76	95.61	95.27



Comparison between State Average and ST & SC Dev Deptt Average in the A.H.SC for the last 6 years is stated below:

Year	State Average	ST & SC Deptt Average
(1)	(2)	(3)
2009	63.41	72.29
2010	71.74	80.38
2011	66.75	79.99
2012	70.80	80.80
2013	75.99	88.00
2014	84.21	96.37
2015	82.56	95.27

ST & SC Deptt High Schools have all along been faring better than the State Average

Improvement in the Quality of HSC Result in ST & SC Deptt Schools during the period 2009-2015

Apart from the rising pass percentage among the students of ST & SC Deptt High Schools witnessed over the years, the result quality has also improved

substantially in terms of improvement in the percentage of 1st & 2nd Divisioners and decrease in the percentage of 3rd Divisioners as well as failed students. The following table is a pointer to the improvement in result quality.

Year	Total Appeared	Passed				Failed	% of Pass	Share of				Share of 1 st Div+ 2 nd Div
		1 st Div.	2 nd Div.	3 rd Div.	Total Passed			1 st Div.	2 nd Div.	3 rd Div.	Fail	
2015	23027	9696	10650	1592	21938	1089	95.27	42.11%	46.25%	6.91%	4.73%	88.36%
2014	21428	8337	10535	1779	20651	777	96.37	38.91%	49.16%	8.30%	3.63%	88.07%
2013	19910	5102	7018	5400	17520	2390	88.00	26.63%	35.25%	27.12%	12.00%	60.87%
2012	16724	1819	4796	6898	13513	3211	80.80	10.88%	28.68%	41.25%	19.20%	39.55%
2011	14175	1283	3902	6153	11338	2837	79.99	9.05%	27.53%	43.41%	20.01%	36.58%
2010	10109	1166	3094	3866	8126	1983	80.38	11.53%	30.61%	38.24%	19.62%	42.14%
2009	8442	817	2343	2943	6103	2339	72.29	9.68%	27.75%	34.86%	27.71%	37.43%

Composition of 1st, 2nd & 3rd Div in the Annual HSC Exam: from 2009 to 2015



The following positive points are gleaned for the period 2009 to 2015:

(i) Secular growth in Percentage of Pass from

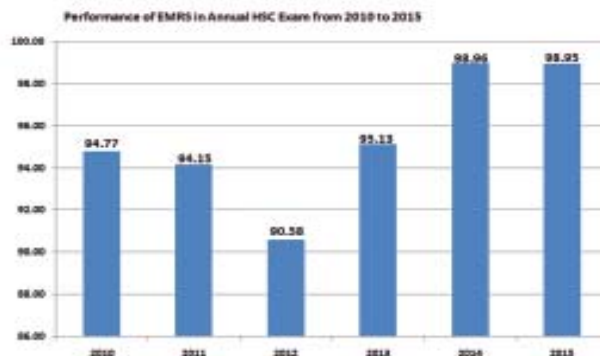
72.29% to 95.27% except a minor drop in 2011 & 2015 compared to its immediate previous year.

- (ii) No. of Students appeared has grown more than 2.5 times from 8442 to 23027
- (iii) Phenomenal growth in 1st Divisioners from 9.68% to 42.11% - a definite pointer towards quality Result.
- (iv) Sharp fall in percentage of 3rd Divisioners from 34.86% to 6.91%
- (v) No. of students failed has drastically come down from 27.71% to just 4.73%.



Results of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in AHSC Exam during 2011 to 2015 EMRS - HSC

Year	EMRS - Pass Percentage
(1)	(2)
2011	94.15
2012	90.58
2013	95.19
2014	98.96
2015	98.95



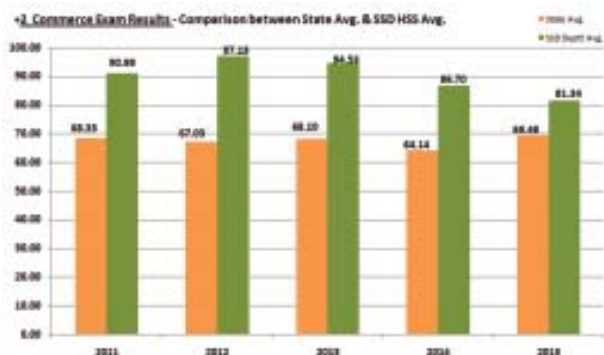
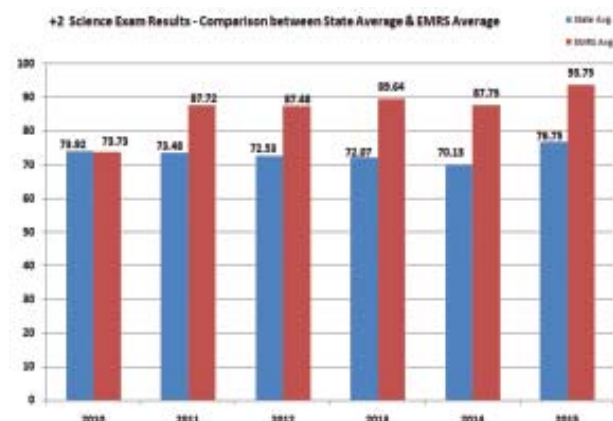
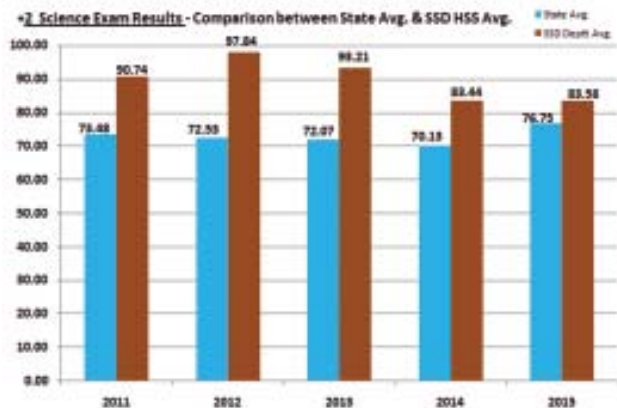
Results of Higher Secondary Examination

A comparative of ST & SC Deptt's Higher Secondary Schools with the State Average for Science &

Commerce Stream from the year 2010 to 2015 is given below:

Results in Higher Secondary Examination

Year	Percentage of Pass			
	+2 Science		+2 Commerce	
	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2015	76.75	83.58	69.48	81.34
2014	70.13	83.44	64.14	86.70
2013	72.07	93.21	68.10	94.53
2012	72.53	97.84	67.03	97.13
2011	73.48	90.74	68.33	90.98



Introduction of improvised cooking system in Residential Schools.

Funds have been provided for supply of Cooking Gas (LPG) and equipment to some of the hostels of this Department Schools. The expenditure will be incurred in the following manner. (a) to arrange 20 nos. of Gas Cylinders for 100 boarders @ Rs.75,000/- and to meet the addl. cost required, if any for installation work (b) to arrange piping



arrangements, (c) to arrange training of CCAs for operating the Gas system and for safety. Subsequently the aforesaid scheme has been revised and re-named as “Introduction of improvised cooking system in the Residential Hostels. Under this Scheme, preparation of quality food for boarders, funds have been provided to concerned Dist. Authority in order to install Solar Steam Cooking System. A sum of Rs 200.00 lakh have been provided and released.

Introduction of Green Energy solution for illumination of residential hostels.

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

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

Safety and Security of Students and Hostellers

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

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

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

Special Merit Scholarship is being provided to SC/ST students studying in Sainik Schools who are found socially and economically weaker. The scheme has started from the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs 9.00 lakh is provided during 2015-16.

Block level, Zonal level Science Exhibition & State level Competition

In order to create interest and to imbibe scientific temper among ST/SC students in the field of Science, Block level, Zonal level Science Exhibition and State level Competition among the students of 307 nos. of High Schools & Girls High Schools have been conducted. This programme has been started since 2010-11. During the year 2015-16 an amount of **Rs.50.00** lakh has been released for conducting the programme in **307 High Schools**

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCOUTS AND RED CROSS IN HIGH SCHOOL

Junior Red Cross units have already been opened in **307 High Schools** and Girls High Schools and Scouts and Guides units have also been opened in **307 nos.** of HS/GHS of this Deptt. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh have been provided during the year 2015-16 for opening of Junior Red Cross in **307 nos.** of HS/GHS

OPENING OF NCC UNIT

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

OPENING OF 30 NOS. OF NEW ASHRAM SCHOOLS

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



schools are being made functional from the Academic Session 2015-16.

UPGRADED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (HSS)

14 nos. of HS/GHS have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in TSP areas. For this purpose, required numbers of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) posts have been created construction work is in progress. The PGT Cadre Rules has already been approved by the Cabinet. Action is being taken for posting of PGTs through OPSC in the above upgraded Higher Secondary Schools. Besides there are 28 nos of High School in TSP area which will further be upgraded to HSS. It is under active consideration of Govt. 18 new HS have been upgraded.

UPGRADATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS TO HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In order to provide quality and higher education to the ST & SC Students in tribal prone area , Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) recommended to Upgrade High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools.Considering the advice of TAC , Govt. in SSD Deptt. Identified 38 Nos. of High Schools for upgradation to Higher Secondary Schools. Accordingly necessary proposal was submitted to FD for their concurrence.F.D concurred only 18 High Schools for Upgradation to Higher Secondary Schools. Steps are being taken to make operational of the said HSS from the academic session 2016-17.

ENGAGEMENT OF MPHWF / ANM

In order to take care of the girl students in the SSD Hostels, 336 ANM posts have been created for engagement in MPHWF/ANM out of which 226 have so far been engaged.They are being engaged to look after the health and sanitation along with hygiene aspect of boarders and surroundings.

CREATION OF LADY OF MATRON

In order to provide safety and security and to prevent possible abuses or allegations of misconduct in the ST Girls hostel under the Administrative Control of ST & SC Development

Deptt. , 3000 posts of Lady Matron have already been created under the concurrence of F.D and 1420 lady Matron have been engaged in different Girls Hostels.Further expeditious steps are being taken to engage remaining number of Lady Matron in the girls hostels within short period.

PRE RECRUITMENT TRAINING

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

SUPPLY OF TEXTBOOKS, EXAMINATION FEE ETC ST & SC STUDENTS OF S & ME DEPTT

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

PLACEMENT OF LINKED EMPLOYABILITY SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

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

LIFE SKILL

From yester years the boarders of the ST & SC Dev.Deptt. run schools were being provided with text books, writing materials ,HSC Exam fees etc.

For the current year onwards the students of S & ME Deptt. are also being covered under this scheme & we have supplied Rs.150/- each towards writing materials & text book to class X & IX Students shall be supplied to all ST & SC Students from the ensuing academic session.



NEW INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN IN EDUCATION SECTOR DURING 2015-16

During the year 2015-16 the Department of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development has undertaken various initiatives to strengthen the quality of elementary education across the SSD run schools. The focus of these initiatives is:

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

Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken during 2014-15.

Strengthening MLE components in SSD schools

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

The department has focussed on building the capacity of the teachers for addressing the language problem existing in many of the Schools run by SSD department. In this context Language Handbook in 6 languages i.e. Oraon, Kisan, Koya, Desia (Parja), Kui and Kuvi has been developed. These bi-lingual dictionaries, containing common conversational phrases, vocabularies related to text books of class I & II and other common words being used for language teacher's support material

in the schools having the students from these 6 language groups. In 2015-16 academic years, development of Language Dictionary in Kandhan, Binjhal and Sadri languages combined has been conceived and developed by Language Teachers, who have contributed immensely based on curriculum standard.

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

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

- Primer I for Class II & III
- Primer II for Class IV & V
- Primer III for Class VI, VII & VIII

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

The language situation in the SSD schools, classroom reflects the magnitude of multi-lingual situation where we find students from more than 2 language groups in a classroom. The children in class I and III do face problem in understanding and participating in the classroom transaction due to language issue. An analytical Study Report has been prepared on Language Mapping in SSD Schools. A sample of 45 SSD schools in multi lingual languages prone districts and blocks has been selected for collecting data and collated by ATLC. The Sharing workshop on study on Language Mapping in SSD schools will be implemented in February, 2015...

Developing module on prevention of Sexual harassment and ensure child protection for each boarders in SSD schools child protection in SSD



run schools on holistic perspective on Child Rights with special focus on child protection issues in each SSD school.

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

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

Actions taken in the workshop:

Overview of existing Booklets

Group analysis exercises

Group work

Experiences sharing among the participants

Presentation

Monitoring framework support system

Documentation of School Cabinet activity

Here are the outcomes of the discussion:

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

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

- (ii) The concerned Head Master of the schools would fix a date according the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.
- (iii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June

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

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

They would maintain a Personal Diary

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

FACILITATING CHILD FRIENDLY SCHOOL SYSTEMS ACROSS THE STATE

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

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

UP-SCALE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SSD SCHOOLS

The physical education not only improves the physical well being of children but also their overall performance at school. It also equips students with lifelong learning skills like team building, healthy competitive spirit, planning and strategizing, discipline etc. Considering the importance of Physical Education in the overall growth of the children, the department of ST&SC Development has initiated a structured Physical

Education Programme. State level Training of trainers programme has been completed and Master trainers has been trained for facilitating training programme. In this regard, Malkangiri district has been facilitated in all SSD schools and continued Physical Education programme with Sport kits among students. Malkangiri have successfully implemented the intervention.

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

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

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

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

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

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



CAREER COUNSELLING DESK

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

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

Objective:

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

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

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



Major Highlights:

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

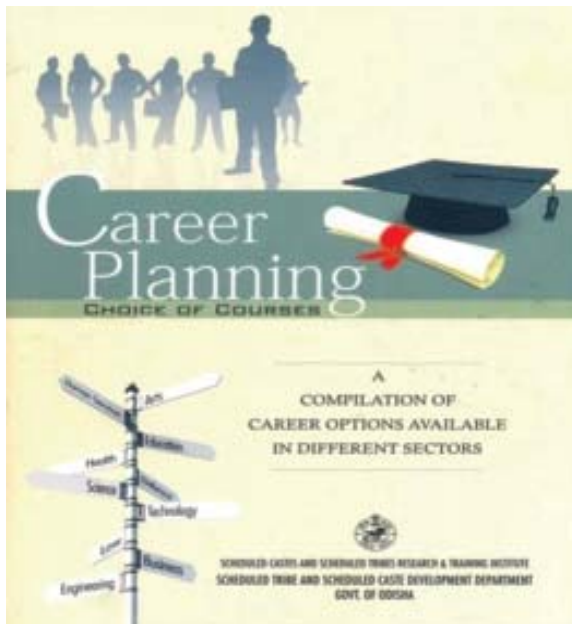
These nodal teachers have been trained in the different aspects of the Career Counseling and on the operational modalities of the Career Counseling Desks enhanced understanding career assessment tools, etc in collaboration with UNFPA, KISS & Career Counselling Department of RGNIYD (Rajiv Gandhi National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



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

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





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

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

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

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT PLANS ON PILOT BASIS:

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

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

SCHOOL CABINET

Promoting Learning and Development Among Tribal Students in Schools

School cabinets have been formed in each school run by the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department, Government of Odisha. This programme provides a strong platform and opportunities to develop leadership skills, communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills among students. The programme has been well received by both the teachers and



students and is being technically supported by UNICEF, Odisha

The students of ST & SC Development run schools have shown their progressive achievements in academia as well as their prowess in extra-curricular activities in school campus and outside.



The School Cabinet programme has been an enabling factor in developing the personality, confidence level, leadership ability and also for ensuring active participation of students in various school activities.

During 2015-16, convention of elected Chief Ministers of School Cabinets of SSD schools was organized in Bhubaneswar in April, 2015 with 95 participants from 12 Tribal Sub-Plan districts for facilitating sharing and exchange of their

experience, views and learning. The Convention helped strengthening of School Cabinet programme by enthusing the school cabinet members. In the districts, positive impact has seen among the Ministers' who are motivated to work and learn more for betterment of themselves and their schools. In some of the districts, personality camps were also organized for elected students and it helped the students to showcase their leadership and presentation skills.



School Cabinet Booklets at a glance



Structure of School Cabinet	
Chief Minister	
Education Minister	
Health, hygiene and Sanitation	Office Bearers - 14 members
Food Minister	Chief Minister - 1
Sports and Culture	Deputy Chief Minister - 1
Environment	Cabinet Minister - 6 (one for each Ministry)
Information and Child Reporter	Deputy Minister - 6 (one for each Ministry)



PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

Intercaste Marriage

Cash incentive is being provided to inter-caste married couples 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 2015-16(up to 31.12.2015) funds of Rs.267.08 lakhs has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 558 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated below:

Position of Funds Released under Inter-caste Marriage during the Year 2015-16 (31.12.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Amount Released	No. of Couples
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	200000	4
2	BOUDH	200000	4
3	BALASORE	5110000	103
4	BARGARH	300000	6
5	BOLANGIR	400000	8
6	BHADRAK	1613000	34
7	CUTTACK	4354000	97
8	DHENKANAL	550000	11
9	DEOGARH	50000	1
10	GANJAM	300000	6
11	GAJAPATI	0	0
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	3353000	68
13	JAJPUR	1220000	26
14	JHARSUGUDA	50000	1
15	KORAPUT	0	0
16	KENDRAPARA	3563000	73
17	KANDHAMAL	0	0
18	KALAHANDI	100000	2
19	KEONJHAR	0	0
20	KHURDA	913000	20
21	MALKANAGIRI	150000	3
22	MAYURBHANJ	673000	16
23	NAYAGARH	250000	5
24	NAWARANGPUR	50000	1
25	NUAPADA	50000	1
26	PURI	2659000	56
27	RAYAGADA	0	0
28	SAMBALPUR	250000	5
29	SUBARNPUR	200000	4
30	SUNDARGARH	150000	3
	TOTAL	26708000	558



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.

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

In terms of Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 the State Govt. in its resolution No. PCR 22/2011-24452/ SSD Dated. 14.07.2011 have set up 390 Legal Aid Cell in the Head Quarters of 30 districts, 46 Sub divisions and 314 Block in the State. As against above Legal Cells, 697 Retainers @ 2 in each Legal Aid Cell have been selected and engaged in 350 Legal Aid Cells. The Retainers engaged in the Legal Aid Cells have been trained up through video conferencing for providing free Legal Services to ST SC people. Apart from this, Data Entry Operator have been engaged through Service Provider to work in such Legal Aid Cells. Member Secretary Odisha State Legal Aid Service authority have been requested for engagement of Legal Retainers remaining 40 Legal Aid Cells. Selection-cum-Supervise Committee held on 01.10.2015 & 06.01.2016 for selection of fresh Retainers after expiry of three years term and extension of more one year those Retainers completed two years'

service term satisfactory for engagement in the Legal Aid Cells in the districts.

TRAVELLING & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

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

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL REHABILITATION/MONETARY RELIEF

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

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETARY RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES DURING THE YEAR 2015-16 (31.12.2015)

Sl. No	District	Funds in Rs	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	145600	5
2	BOUDH	495000	18
3	BALASORE	1217500	46
4	BARGARH	2258750	67
5	BALANGIR	4580500	100



6	BHADRAK	721250	23
7	CUTTACK	188750	24
8	DHENKANAL	3315000	106
9	DEOGARH	1950000	44
10	GANJAM	2181750	62
11	GAJAPATI	652500	13
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	1073500	32
13	JAJPUR	385000	20
14	JHARSUGUDA	1477500	21
15	KENDRAPARA	247500	13
16	KANDHAMAL	520000	27
17	KALAHANDI	4352500	88
18	KEONJHAR	3404000	60
19	KHURDA	1147500	36
20	KORAPUT	10000	1
21	MALKANAGIRI	5000	1
22	MAYURBHANJ	0	0
23	NAYAGARH	810000	47
24	NAWARANGPUR	795000	11
25	NUAPADA	1795000	30
26	PURI	1767000	78
27	RAYAGADA	200000	4
28	SAMBALPUR	2903750	118
29	SUBARNPUR	1035000	28
30	SUNDARGARH	2147500	65
	Total	41782350	1188

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

3 exclusive Special Courts have been established one each in Cuttack, Bolangir & Balasore Districts

Vide Home Department Notification No. 21839 dt.31.07.2013 for speedy of trial of cases under (POA) Act. Home Department have designated 92 District & Sessions Judges and Additional Session Judges as Special Judge for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989 vide Government of Orissa in Home Deptt Notification No.46504 Dt. 13.12.2013.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The District Magistrates & Superintendents of Police were instructed to identify areas where it has reason to belief that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act. Recently a consolidated list of atrocity prone areas of all 30 Police Districts have been identified vide Home Deptt, letter No. 46608/HRPC Dt. 30.10.2002. Government in ST &



SC Development Department vide their Notification No. 1802 Dt. 12.01. 2003 have appointed Additional District Magistrates as Special Officers in respective Districts to perform

the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule-10 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas. A list of identified prone area districts is given below :-

Identification of Atrocity Prone Areas and nomination of Special Officer as per Rule-10 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Atrocity Prone Areas
1.	Angul	Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss areas
2.	Bhadrak	BhadrakTown, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.Ss. areas.
3.	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, PurunaKatak, Harbhanga, P.Ss. areas
4.	Balasore	BalasoreTown, Khantapada, Industrialareas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.Ss. areas
5.	Cuttack	Badamba, Niali, Gobindpur P.Ss. areas
6.	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Gondia PSs. Areas
7.	Deogarh	Entire Deogarh District. All the Four Police Stations areas
8.	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District, is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the SP, Kandhamal
9.	Kalahandi	Dharmagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town PSs. Areas
10.	Khurda	Badagad, Lingaraj, Balianta, Balugaon, Banpur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri PSs. Areas
11.	Keonjhar	KeonjharTown, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandpur, Champua, Joda, Barbili PSs. Areas
12.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Town, Bangiriposi, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasgovindpur, Barsahi PSs. Areas
13.	Nuapada	Sinapalli Block areas,
14.	Puri	Sadar, Town, Sea beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapara, Krushna Prasad PSs. areas
15.	Sonepur	Sonepur, Birmaharajpur PSs. Areas
16.	Sundargarh	SundargarhTown, Sadar, Lepharipada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 PS 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 05.06.2015. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(B) ODISHA SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

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



The Board may generally advise 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 aforesaid advisory board was held on 05.06.2015.

(C) District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

(D) SPECIAL CELL FOR SC/ ST

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

SETTING UP OF SANJOG HELP LINE

This Deptt.has joined with R.D. Deptt., P.R. Deptt. & I.T. Deptt Sanjog Help Line which Help Line No. is 155335 and maintained by OCAC under

public awareness generation programme for redresal of grievances relating to various schemes of Government Departments for implementation of PCR & POA Act. On receipt of complaint it will be immediately intimated to SP & Collector with intimation to I.G. of Police, HRPC, A weekly report will also be generated and sent to this Deptt. as well as Home Deptt. for taking immediate necessary action. Now the Help Line is available 24 hours for receiving complains from SC & ST victims.Besides this, BSNL Mobile Phones with chronological mobile number have been supplied to all 30 District Welfare Officers for implementation of Sanjog Helpline.

PUBLICITY MEASURES

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

WORK SHOP SEMINARS & TRAINING PROGRAMMES

i) Sensitization and Publicity/ Public Awareness Programme

The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their field tour for creating awareness and knowing their problems, if any. Creating awareness



against this evil practice of untouchability, orientation training for social integration and legal step in cases are necessary together for complete eradication of untouchability. The State Govt. are making continuous efforts to protect the Civil Rights of down-trodden people and complete removal of untouchability. For Sensitization and Publicity/ Public Awareness Programme, funds are being placed with the District Administration / SCSTR&TI for conducting awareness programme in rural areas for awareness of general public regarding important provisions of the PCR & POA Act. Strategy Plan by govt. of Odisha has been prepared and entrusted with the State Level Research & Training Institute for exhaustive I.E.C. measures on elimination of untouchability, which includes incidence relating to Untouchability, by NGOs & Civil Activists, at Panchayat Samiti/ G.P. Level and by the Educational Institutions.

Measures taken by the State Government for awareness for prevention

- SCST RTI, Bhubaneswar has undertaken sensitization/ awareness programme for eradication of Untouchability through stakeholders for implementation PCR & ST/SC (POA) Act. During the year, 2015, SCST RTI, Bhubaneswar has conducted 237 in off camps programs & 280 in residential programs for the month of January to June -2015 in which 517 nos. of PRI members, Headmaster, Headmistress of SSD schools and Legal Retainers appointed in different Blocks were the participants. On the proposal of I.G. of Police, SC&ST Protection Cell, HRPC, Odisha, Cuttack funds had been provided in his favour for providing training to create awareness and skill enhancement and capacity building of SCs & STs. Students in the Schools/Hostels after their school hours and providing training on

awareness and skill enhancement with management orientation programme to the members of various self-help group under SCs & STs. (POA) Act-1989. As per report of IG of Police, SC & ST Protection Cell, HRPC Odisha, Cuttack 4287 students of 10 SSD educational institutions and 2007 nos. of members of 167 Self-Help Groups have been benefitted.

- Telecast of messages for awareness generation and scroll in local TV channels i.e. OTV, ETV & Kanak TV.
- Theme based Jingle/ Spots and to broadcast for a period of 180 days (seven days in a week, 10 times a day of 20 seconds duration each during prime time) by AIR, FM Radio Channels like 93.5 and Ratio Chocolate are such other broadcasters are being done.
- District Collectors and DWOs of all districts have been instructed to organize awareness campaign at Block level for publicizing monetary relief to atrocity victims and cash-incentive to the inter-caste couples for eradication of untouchability & prevention of atrocities. Assistance of NGOs is also being taken.
- Advertisements have been published in both the English & Odiya newspapers widely circulated for implementation of Sanjog Helpline 155335 in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. For awareness of general public.

PERIODICAL SURVEY

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

Abstract of financial and physical achievement during the year 2015-16

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



STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CERTIFICATE

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

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

- iii) 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.
- iv) 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.
- v) To explore the possibility of engaging the retired Police officers for the purpose of conducting enquiry in the districts.
- vi) RDC (S.D), Berhampur to have at least two Camp Courts per month in Kandhamal District for State Level Scrutiny Committee meeting. However, the progress made so far with regard to disposal of cases has been indicated below:

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

RDC Zone	Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of complaint on fake Caste Certificate received from different sources	No. of complaint petition forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry.	No. of Enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases finalized	No. of cases pending as on 31.12.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RDC (SD), Berhampur	1	Kandhamal	2097	1097	677	700	1397
	2	Kalahandi	220	118	21	3	217
	3	Ganjam	37	34	9	1	36
	4	Nabarangpur	338	326	49	7	331
	5	Malkangiri	16	11	3	0	16
	6	Rayagada	19	13	0	0	19
	7	Koraput	59	52	10	1	58
	8	Nuapada	3	3	3	0	3
	9	Boudh	3	3	0	0	3
	10	Gajapati	18	15	7	0	18
		Total	2810	1672	779	712	2098
RDC (ND), Sambalpur	11	Angul	3	2	2	3	0
	12	Bolangir	589	305	193	98	491
	13	Subarnapur	178	109	95	65	113
	14	Bargarh	226	115	76	5	221
	15	Deogarh	4	1	1	4	0
	16	Dhenkanal	5	4	1	0	5
	17	Jharsuguda	4	4	1	0	4
	18	Keonjhar	3	2	3	0	3
	19	Sambalpur	11	9	7	8	3
	20	Sundargarh	17	15	1	0	17
		Total	1040	566	380	183	857
RDC (CD), Cuttack	21	Balasore	48	36	23	9	39
	22	Bhadrak	11	11	0	0	11
	23	Cuttack	11	11	5	3	8
	24	Jagatsinghpur	6	4	2	2	4
	25	Jajpur	15	14	13	10	5
	26	Kendrapara	5	5	1	1	4
	27	Khurda	22	16	8	7	15
	28	Mayurbhanj	35	30	27	22	13
	29	Nayagarh	11	8	6	2	9
	30	Puri	13	12	10	1	12
		Total	177	147	95	57	120
		G. TOTAL	4027	2385	1254	952	3075



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

The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force with effect from January, 2008, which is the result of protracted struggle by forest dwelling communities and civil society groups for the tenurial and access rights of tribals over forest land. The Act provides a comprehensive and empowering frame for implementation of both individual and community forest rights of the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who primarily depend on forest for their livelihood and food security. The State Government of Odisha has been implementing the Act expeditiously in a mission mode, soon after the stay order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in WP (C) no. 4933/2008 was vacated on 12th August, 2009. Thereafter as on 31.12.2015 a total no. of 354404 titles have been settled and distributed which consist of 349400 individual titles and 5004 community rights title holders. The total area covered towards distribution of titles is 730576.03 acres including 550912.53 acres for individual titles and 179663.50 acres for community right holders. Distribution of titles includes 17807 individual certificates of titles to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) families involving an area 30971.75 acres.

Besides several workshop/ awareness camp are being held in a regular manner at field level to create awareness among the beneficiaries for availing various other beneficial schemes of Government under "Indira Awas Yojana", "Mo Kudia", "Mo Pokhari", "Land Development under MGNREGS", "National Bamboo Mission", "National Horticulture Mission", "Marketing of Minor Forest Produces" etc. which aims at assistance for their livelihood support/ development. As such 147566 households under IAY, 3737 households under Mo Kudia, 3944 households under Mo Pokhari, 53969 under Land

Development in MGNREGA, 8383 under National Horticulture Mission, 286 under National Bamboo Mission and 12,261 households under other programmes in various programmes of the Govt. under convergence mode.

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

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

TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

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



Secretary of this TAC and this sits twice a year. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) meetings was held on 27.07.2013 & 14.05.2015 where it deliberated upon many important issues. Decisions of the meeting Dt 14.05.2015 are summarised below:

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

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

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

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

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

The Hon'ble members were appraised that the ORV Act, 1975 is being implemented to ensure adequate representation of STs & SCs in posts & services. The Hon'ble members were informed that the Draft Amendment bill was presented to 14th OLA which was thereafter referred to a Select Committee which opined for provision of reservation in contractual engagement. In order to make the provisions

more stringent and to protect interests of ST & SC, certain clauses like Section 7 and Section 10 are being re-examined. The draft has been submitted to Law Department for concurrence on revised clauses.

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

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

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

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

The matter of recommending the case of inclusion of Putia/Putiya/Dulia/Dhulia/Putiya Paik/Dulia Paik/Dhulia Paik community of Koraput district in the ST list of Odisha was discussed by the Council. The Hon'ble members were briefed that this community fulfil three main criteria out of five prescribed by Government of India for determination of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, the Council unanimously decided to recommend the proposal to Government of India for inclusion of Putia/Putiya/Dulia/Dhulia/Putiya Paik/Dulia Paik/Dhulia Paik community of Koraput district in the ST list of Odisha as a new entry.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was decided that the R&DM Department

will first place the matter before an Inter Ministerial Committee. Thereafter this will be taken up for discussion in the next TAC meeting along with the views of the Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. *(Suggested by T & H Deptt):-*

Issue of Tree Patta and provision of Tasar seed subsidy and massive Asan/ Arjun plantation for the Tribal Tasar Growers.



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

14. Others

Thereafter some of the Hon'ble members had requested for discussions on few more issues. The Hon'ble Chairman requested the members to submit their detailed proposals to the ST

& SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department for necessary examination and if required to place the matter in the next TAC meeting

Pre-Matric Scholarship

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

Sl. No.	Day Scholar	Amount of Scholarship		Remarks
		Boys	Girls	
1	VI & VII	180	240	Per Annum
2	VIII	240	300	Per Annum
3	IX & X	150	150	Per Month
Hosellers				
1	I to VIII	750	800	Per Month
2	IX & X	750	800	Per Month

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

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

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship of Boarders

The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the

boarders has been enhanced from Rs. 620/- to Rs. 750/- per month per boy boarder and from Rs. 650/- to Rs. 800/- per month per girl boarder. This provision is extended to boarders for 10 months excluding the 2 months vacation period in a year.

Enrolment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric scholarship funds during 2015-16 is given below:-

Beneficiary		Budget Provision (Rs. In lakh)		Release by 31.12.2015 (Rs. In lakh)	
SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
625590	863114	8669.93	41929.29	4134.15	41928.64

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

Post Matric Scholarship scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. With the 100% central Assistance of Govt.

of India i.e., MOTA/MOSJ&E over & above the committed liabilities under Non Plan of State Govt. Accordingly Govt. of India i.e Ministry of MOTA/MOSJ&E have prescribed guideline for



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

As per the existing practice PMS to S.T/S.C students are disbursed through Bank Draft in iOTMS. In order to avoid delay in payment of PMS claims of ST/SC students studying in inside/

outside the state, it has been decided henceforth the PMS claims of ST/SC students will be disbursed through the electronics mode by N.I.C BBSR w.e.f the financial year 2011-12. Accordingly all PMS claims of ST/SC students under PMS scheme for the year 2011-12 & onwards will be paid by electronic mode. Under this system funds are directly credited to the Account of the concerned S.T/S.C Students.

B. Post-Matric Scholarship rates:

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

Group-wise course particulars	Rate		
	Group	Hostellers	Day-Scholar
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses (vi) L.L.M.	I	1200	550
(i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.	II	1000	530
All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.	III	1000	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	1000	230

The physical and financial achievements made under Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST/SC students during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2015-16 are given below:

Year	Beneficiaries		Released (Rs.in lakh)	
	ST	SC	ST	SC
2011-12	690.22	81205	2842.29	3396.17
2012-13	72669	84674	6306.42	4147.18
2013-14	107813	129444	7781.00	9593.35
2015-16	37848	47992	3821.56	8248.67



ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP)

The ST & SC Development Dept., with the support of Department for International Development (DFID), UK Government is implementing 'Odisha Girls Incentive Program' (OGIP) for Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Scheduled Caste (SC) girl students of class IX & X since 2013. Under this programme, ST & SC girls students studying in classes 9 & 10 are provided with an additional top-up amount of Rs.950/- per annum, over and above their usual scholarship entitlement, to encourage their participation and completion of Secondary Education by them.

Objective:

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

Major Highlights of 2015-16:

- ◆ During 2015-16, 2.37 lakh ST and SC girl students of class IX & X have been paid top-up amount of Rs.950/- per annum, conditional to 70% monthly attendance, directly in their bank accounts through State Treasury with a total expenditure of Rs.22.41 crores.
- ◆ OGIP also assisted in effective implementation of Centrally Assisted Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme of MoTA and MoSJE, Govt. of India for ST & SC students of class IX & X (both boys and girls). Under OGIP scheme, application, verification and compilation of beneficiary data was ensured and disbursement of Centrally assisted scholarship was facilitated directly in the bank accounts of 4.47 lakh ST & SC students.



- ◆ Direct account transfer of scholarship money has ensured financial inclusion of about 4.47 lakh ST/SC students.
- ◆ During 2015-16, a number of Financial Literacy programme were undertaken with the beneficiary students to orient them on aspects of bank-account opening, usage of banking instruments like passbook, cheque/cheque book, deposit & withdrawal slips, ATM card etc., updation of passbook, withdrawal of money, activation of dormant account and so on. Students were also oriented on different schemes of the government for incentivizing their education. About 8000 high schools were covered and approximately 6 lakh students and over 20,000 teachers participated in these orientation programmes across 30 districts of Odisha.





- ◆ A pilot was initiated on pre-vocational skills training "Introduction to Basic Technology (IBT)" under the Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP) for SC and ST students studying in class VII and VIII during 2015-16. The pilot is functional in 12 schools across 6 southern districts of Odisha that include 6 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and 6 SSD Dept. run schools. The pilot is aimed at imparting basic skills to students and to develop vocational interests & aptitudes among students with 'learning while doing' methodology. Students are being imparted training on 4 major themes, namely, Energy & Environment; Engineering; Agriculture & Animal Husbandry; and Home & Health. The pilot is covering almost 1400 students, 47% of whom are girls.



- ◆ The Learning Hub (LH) initiative is being implemented as an experimental pilot under the DFID supported Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (OGIP) since 2014-15 to address the cumulative learning gaps among students in relation to the proficiency required at secondary level. The objective of the pilot is to enable

the students of class 9 to learn the concepts of previous classes (8, 7, 6 and below) with help of remedial books and classes transacted based on these books, so that they can understand subjects taught in class 9 better and do not drop out. 102 schools in Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts are part of this pilot initiative covering around 7000 students and 500 teachers. The remedial books in five subjects namely Mathematics, Life Science, Physical Science, English and Odia have been prepared with the help of the well-known writers and subject experts of Odisha wherein important concepts of class 8, 7, 6 and below, required to understand class curriculum of 9, have been presented in a simple and lucid manner. During 2015-16, the transaction of remedial books was initiated and this found acceptance with students and teachers from all spectrum who have appreciated this initiative and found it useful for the students. There are some evidences of positive impacts on slow learners; however empirical data will be captured in end-line assessment planned for the initiative.

- ◆ 'School Excellence Program' is also being organized under OGIP in selected 1000 schools across the state. The aim is to promote positive and vibrant school environment for improved learning outcomes. Under the program, different activities and competitions were organized in schools ranging from poster making competitions, drawing competitions, food meal, edutainment through films, quiz competitions, sports competitions, library activities, career counselling and health and hygiene and yoga sessions with help of local resource persons from the area. The funds were mobilized from local sources and it was a totally community sponsored program. The program was appreciated well by the school community as it motivated the students to attend schools on a regular basis and also improved coordination between teachers and students.

Case Study 1

Subamani working as "BANK MITRA"

Subhamani Mallik is a student who passed class X from SSD Badagoan High School of Kandhamal in



2014-15. She is presently studying in college (+2). She was a beneficiary under the PMS scheme now working part time as a “Bank Mitra” for the Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) project for the past 7 months to support her mother as her father expired some time ago. During her matriculation, she was sensitized, guided and oriented about the banking process at many occasions during her school time under Financial Literacy orientation sessions. She was an active participant during the sessions and managed her account efficiently. Her past experience of handling bank account and the knowledge she gained from the FL helped her to get this job and earn something for herself and her family. Now she is guiding and helping SHGs in her village.

Case Study 2

Beyond Pre-matric - Scholarship helped Gurubari to pursue her dream of Higher Studies

Gurubari Pingua, a student of Malyagiri Government High school in Angul district belongs to a particularly vulnerable tribal group. Her father is a daily wage labourer and her mother supports the family income by collecting and selling forest produce.

Gurubari was studying in class X when she came to know about the ‘Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme’ in her school. She applied for the scholarship with the help of the headmaster and the block coordinator who helped her in obtaining all the documents.

Her happiness knew no bounds when she received the scholarship money directly in her account. Gurubari was always a very good student with special interest in computers. So, when she cleared her matric examination with second division, she took admission in the college (senior secondary) with the help of her scholarship money. She has also used part amount to take admission in a diploma computer course at NICE Centre. Her parents are very happy with their daughter’s progress.

Gurubari inquired about the other government schemes from the block coordinator and applied for Post Matric Scholarship scheme in the college.

Gurubari wishes to complete her studies and get a good job to support her parents. In the meantime, she is motivating the other girls from her community to continue schooling and apply for the ‘Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme’.

Case Study 3

Dropout Purnima brought back to education fold

Fifteen year old Purnima Harijan is a class 10 student of Government Girls High School in Malkangiri district. She dropped out after class 8 due to acute poverty. Her father is a potter and the family of six is dependent on his earnings only. Their financial condition was very bad and the family lived in one thatched room in a slum.

Purnima was trying to add to the family income when one day the block coordinator visited her home to tell her about the scholarship scheme. After a lot of persuasion Purnima’s father agreed to arrange for the required documents to apply for the scholarship. Purnima took admission in class 9 and even applied for the scholarship but was not able to focus on her studies. She wanted to study and clear her examinations so that she can continue to get the scholarship next year and she can continue her studies.

But her one room home was not enough for all the members to even sit together and in such a scenario studying was extremely difficult for Purnima. It was extremely difficult for her father to build another room. So, Purnima decided to use the scholarship money to construct an additional room which will give her some space to study. She withdrew 3000 rupees and gave to her father to buy bamboo, wood, straw and tin door for the room. The family members collected mud and other material and built another room.

Her family was very happy as now they have an additional room to live comfortably. Purnima has decided to save her scholarship money that she will get in class 10 to take admission in college. She wants to be a nurse when she grows up and has decided to even look for other alternatives like ‘Post Matric Scholarship and help from the District Collector to pay for her course in nursing. Her parents wish that their daughter gets the desired support and would be able to complete her studies as she is very dedicated.



DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Budget Provision for B.E. 2015-16

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimate (Trs.)
1.	SCA to SCSP under Central Plan	4707.00
2.	Managerial Subsidy to OSFDC (State Plan)	187.97
3.	SC Hostels for SC boys/ girls under CSP through ITDAs	466.03
4.	SC Hostels under Central Plan	0.01
5.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	400.00

Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP):- Skill Development Training Programme

Objective:-

SCA to SCSP is a central Sector Scheme under which 100% grant is received from Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E), as an additive to the State Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) with a main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.

The physical and financial achievements during the last five years are follows:-

10% of SCA to SCSP have been earmarked for Skill Development Training Programme within existing framework of the Scheme in order to enhance the employability of the SC group. Apart from that, under the Scheme of Chief Minister's Employability Mission Skill Development Training Programme have been imparted to youths of SC community through Channelizing Agency OSFDC Ltd.

ACHIEVEMENT

Achievement under Skill Development and Placement Linked Employability Training during 2011-12 to 2014-15 is given below:

Year	Target			No. of Beneficiaries Trained			Funds Utilized (Rs in Lakh)			Placement Status		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
11-12	8383	2760	11143	1451	579	2030	59.02	24.58	83.60	234	101	335
12-13	15375	3980	19355	3674	1232	4906	349.40	112.90	462.30	554	181	735
13-14	15375	3980	19355	14625	8180	22805	731.60	387.20	1118.80	4563	3303	7866
14-15	16915	5000	30000	10050	5962	16012	1014.80	665.44	1680.24	3136	2407	5543
Total	56048	15720	79853	29800	15953	45753	2154.82	1190.12	3344.94	8487	5992	14479

PROGRESS DURING 2015-16

The latest position of training programme is placed bellow.

Year	Target			No. of Beneficiaries Trained			Funds Utilized (Rs in Lakh)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2015-16	17200	2800	20000	11322	2291	13613	1029.31	542.60	1571.91

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

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

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



Scheme 100% financial assistance is provided by Central Govt. for SC girls' hostels. For Boys hostels the GOI provides 50% financial assistance and 50% is borne by the State. However no funds have been received under BJRCY scheme during last five years. An amount of Rs.4.66 Crores had been

provided in the B.E. 2015-16 towards the State share for construction of SC hostels under CSP. During the year 2015-16 the incomplete hostels have been completed except 6 hostels due to litigation and other reasons.

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

Sl. No.	District	Hostels completed under CSP till 2006-07		Girls Hostels under CSP during 2007-08	Girls Hostels under CP during 2007-08 & 2008-09			Boys Hostels under CP during 2007-08 & 2008-09			Total
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Sancd.	Compld.	Under Constn.	Sancd.	Compld.	Under Constn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12(3+4+5+6+9)
1	Angul	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2	Balasore	11	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
3	Bargarh	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
4	Bhadrak	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
5	Bolangir	13	1	0	19	11	8	0	0	0	33
6	Boudh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	Cuttack	24	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
8	Deogarh	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	Dhenkanal	12	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
10	Gajapati	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
11	Ganjam	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
12	Jagatsinghpur	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
13	Jajpur	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
14	Jharsuguda	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15	Kalahandi	17	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
16	Kandhamal	8	0	16	13	8	5	11	9	2	48
17	Kendrapara	5	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	13
18	Keonjhar	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
19	Khurda	3	2	17	6	4	2	1	0	1	29
20	Koraput	5	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
21	Malkangiri	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
22	Mayurbhanj	8	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
23	Nuapara	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
24	Nabarangpur	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
25	Nayagarh	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	Puri	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
27	Rayagada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
28	Sambalpur	12	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
29	Subarnapur	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
30	Sundargarh	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Total	182	67	189	44	28	16	12	9	3	494



SCHEME WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SCA TO SCSP FROM 2010-11 ONWARDS

(Rs. in Lakh)

(A) BANKABLE I.G.S

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Achievement		Phy.	Achievement		Phy.	Achievement		Phy.	Achievement		Phy.	Achievement		Phy.
		Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin.	
1	Animal Husbandry (Goatery, Poultry & Diary)	3374	311.09	578.90	2826	238.30	508.22	3642	336.03	558.38	2554	243.65	424.27	447	42.05	59.62
2	Fishery(Boat & Net, Fish rearing, Fish Business/ Dry Fish Business)	647	62.00	81.60	612	48.65	88.10	315	30.52	35.61	1294	119.45	162.49	226	21.26	30.15
3	Agriculture Dev. & Land Reforms	2670	244.98	419.27	1767	175.88	280.54	1496	140.13	203.68	2448	226.36	329.15	428	40.27	57.09
4	Minor Irrigation	50	4.85	8.40	56	4.60	7.69	34	3.29	5.96	43	4.3	8.8	7	0.66	0.93
5	Horticulture Dev.	352	32.75	41.95	120	11.00	16.05	344	31.41	39.15	66	5.2	7.45	11	1.03	1.47
6	Village & Small Scale Industry	8994	844.65	1340.59	5806	578.91	840.09	9174	869.67	1268.70	8388	796.14	1195.9	1468	138.11	195.81
	Total	16087	1500.32	2470.71	11187	1057.34	1740.7	15005	1411.05	2111.48	14793	1395.10	2128.06	2587	243.38	345.07



(B) NON-BANKABLE I.G.S

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement		
		Phy.	Sub.	Fin. B. Loan	Phy.	Sub.	Fin. B. Loan	Phy.	Sub.	Fin. B. Loan	Phy.	Sub.	Fin. B. Loan	Phy.	Sub.	Fin. B. Loan
1	Pisciculture				4015	67.31										
2	Skill Dev. Training	1451	59.02		3674	349.35		14625	731.62		10050	1014.8		8552	1060.43	
3	Infrastructure Development such as Minor Irrigation/CC Road/ Augmentation of SC(SHG) etc.		355.30		335	207.45		134	273.77		115 (proj)	736.64		6 (Projects)	72.45	
4	Subsidy for High Cost Scheme	5	0.30	5.13	25	1.20	20.05									
5	Bio Gas Plant				1000	76.00										
6	Income Generation with Cluster Dev. approach							3685	706.09					269	39.93	
7	Monitoring & Evaluation		24.70			51.86			47.2			44.5			24.63	
8	Skill Dev. Training	1451	59.02		3674	349.35		14625	731.62		10050	1014.8		8552	1060.43	
	Total	1456	439.32	5.13	9049	753.17	20.05	18444	1825.99	0.00	10050	1859.24	0.00	8821	1197.44	0.00
	Grand Total	17543	1939.64	2475.84	20236	1810.51	1760.7	33449	3237.04	2111.48	24843	3254.34	2128.06	11408	1440.82	345.07



Implementation of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" and Rules framed there under Report on implementation of "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers & their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" in the State

- i. The Central MS Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder by the Govt. of India have been accepted by the State Government mutatis mutandis for implementation in the State.
- ii. As the Nodal Dept., the ST & SC Dev. Dept. has been giving all out efforts for co-ordination with the line Departments i.e. H & UD Dept., R.D. Dept. and P.R Dept. for effective implementation of the said Act in the State.
- iii. State Level Monitoring Committees, (ii) State Level Survey Committee and District Level Survey Committees in districts concerned have been constituted for implementation of the Act.
- iv. Out of 362 self-declared Manual Scavengers (MS) in Urban Local bodies of the State, after verification, 234 cases were found genuine.
- v. The Bank details and other documents of 226 identified Manual Scavengers have been sent to the National SafaiKarmacharis Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) for providing one-time cash assistance. The bank details and other documents of rest 8 identified MS will be submitted shortly.
- vi. The Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (OSFDC) has been provided with funds by the NSKFDC for providing Skill Development Training to the identified MS or willing members of their families.
- vii. Scheme is being prepared for providing term loans to the identified MS for carrying out different projects/ entrepreneurship.
- viii. Welfare schemes of the State Govt. and Central Govt. implemented by different Departments are being carried out in

convergent manner for rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavengers in the State.

- ix. 25 insanitary latrines identified by the H&UD department authorities during survey have been converted to sanitary latrines.
- x. The Rural Development Dept. earlier had reported that neither any manual scavenger nor any insanitary latrine had been identified in rural areas of the State. After receipt of the SECC Data 2011 of self-declared Manual Scavengers released by Rural Development Dept. of Govt. of India, the Rural Development Dept. and Panchayati Raj Dept. of the State have been requested to verify the said data and to submit the final list by 5th December, 2015 which is yet to be received.
- xi. The progress of the implementation of the MS Act has been reviewed from time to time by the Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the nodal Dept. at regular intervals and on priority basis.
- xii. The meeting of the State Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of the nodal Dept. will be held up shortly.
- xiii. The H & UD Dept. declared that the Commissioners/ Executive Officer ULBs concerned/ their authorised representatives shall act as inspectors for inspection of insanitary latrines and cases of manual scavenging in Urban areas.
- xiv. As per advice of Law Dept. views of Hon'ble High Court has been sought for regarding conferment of the power of Judicial Magistrate First Class on the Executive Magistrates for the purpose of trial of offences committed under of MS Act, 2013, as per the provisions of Section-21(1) of MS Act., 2013.
- xv. The steps taken by Government for the rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their families including the details of Skill training provided to them along with the numbers of beneficiaries covered are given below:-;



No of Manual Scavenger Identified -234.

- (i) For Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers in the State under Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) through Skill Development Training and Loan Schemes, State Level Committee and District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, Odisha Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operation Ltd. (OSFDC) and Collectors of concerned Districts respectively have been constituted.
- (ii) All Districts have been requested to invite application from Manual Scavengers of their District for availing Self-employment through training and loan schemes.
- (iii) Till now 83 nos. of applications from family members of manual scavengers have been received under Loan scheme & 56 nos. of applications under training programme.
- (iv) Very shortly the training programme will be started by the approved PIAs empaneled by OSFDC considering the application of the applicants.

Survey of Manual Scavengers and Insanitary Latrines:-

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

- iii) All Collectors also have been requested vide this Dept. letters dated 05.09.2014 to verify the list of Manual Scavengers and Insanitary Latrines received from the Govt. of India, MoSJ&E (as surveyed by Safai Karmacharis Andolan). But report from the Collector, Deogarh only has been received by this Dept. till date.

Meetings/ Review Meetings:

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

- i) Meeting on 27.01.2014 held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., ST & SC Dev. Dept. which was before publishing of the MS Act, 2013 in Odisha Gazette.
- ii) Review meeting on 23.04.2014 presided over by the D.C.-cum-Additional Chief Secretary.
- iii) A video Conference on 29.05.2014 has been taken by the Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, MoSJ&E in presence of D.C.-cum-Additional Chief Secretary with all Collectors and officers of line Depts.
- iv) Meeting on 16.07.2014 held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., ST & SC dev. Dept.
- v) A review meeting on 31.10.2014 taken up by the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary implementation of MS Act. 2013. The Proceedings of the said meeting is awaited.

The Collectors have been instructed to:-

- i) expedite the finalisation of the survey reports;
- ii) to take necessary steps to rehabilitate the identified Manual Scavengers under SRMS on immediate basis;
- iii) to take appropriate measures to introduce mechanised equipment for cleaning of sewers/ drains etc. through the Municipal bodies.



- iv) to take all precautionary/ safeguard measures to avoid hazardous cleaning/ removal of insanitary latrines.
 - v) to take up implementation of the Act with all sincerity as they have to take ultimate responsibility.
 - vi) Implementation of various provisions of MS Act, 2013.
 - vii) Conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines and action for elimination of the same forthwith.
 - viii) Identification of the persons/ organizations engaging manual scavengers.
 - ix) Appointment of requisite number of inspectors as per section-20 of MS Act. for implementation of penal provision.
- 6) The Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Executive Engineers of RWSS have already been informed about the severity of punishment that they can be held liable under various sections of the MS Act, if they are found insincere/ negligent in proper implementation of the Act.
- 7) The Act implementing Departments of the State Govt. have been requested to take immediate necessary actions on the following points:-
- i) Comply with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court given in the judgement dated 27.03.2014 passed in W.P.(Civil) No.583 of 2013.
 - ii) Identification of insanitary latrine in both urban and rural areas as per the wider definition of insanitary latrines given in the MS Act and as per the procedure laid down in the Rules framed thereunder.
 - iii) Survey of Manual Scavengers as per the wider definition of Manual Scavengers in the MS Act. Re-verification of District-wise data of self-declaration as Manual Scavengers and the corresponding number of persons found to be Manual Scavengers.
 - iv) Promotion and use of appropriate technologies for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces as per section-33 of the Act.
- v) The proposal for setting up of a PMU to monitor implementation of the Act has been submitted for concurrence of Finance Department.

OTS Policy-2011

About the Policy:-

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

Scope of OTS Policy:-

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

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

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

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

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



their loan over dues. The salient features of OTS Policy shall have the following characteristics.

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

COVERAGE OF LOAN

This OTS Policy 2011 shall cover all the following loans.

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

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



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

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

The important programmes implemented by OSFDC are:

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

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

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

- (A) Schemes Implemented for Sch. Castes out of SCA to SCSP**
 - (i) **Credit Linked Family Income Generating Schemes for SCs.**

Subsidy is provided under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Village & Small Scale Industries, Vocational Trade and Small Business Sectors, where Banks finance the loans for different income generating activities.

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

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

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

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

- (ii) **(ii) Income Generation with Cluster Based Development Approach**

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



overall development of a model village with provision for Village Infrastructure such as Construction of CCRoads, Drinking Water facilities, Electrification and creation of assets.

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

(iii) Skill Development Training

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training Placement Linked Employability Training to Sch. 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, Health Care & Multipurpose Work, Computer Hardware & Network, Driving, Hospitality, BPO Associates etc. Besides Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) is also imparted to the educated SC youths enabling them to compete for various job oriented examinations. The training is provided free of cost.

The details of funds released to different Districts & Training Institutions and reputed NGO's achievement made during 2015 - 16 (till 31st December, 2015) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to Districts/ Trg. Institutes / NGOs (Rs. In lakhs)	Achievement made (till Dec. 2015) (Rs. In Lakh)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub./Grant utilised	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	SCA to SCSP				
1	Bankable I.G.S.	1527.45	2030	186.48	266.03
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	72.45	6 Projects	72.45	
3	Skill development Training	1060.43	8552	1060.43	
4	Income Generation with Cluster Based Dev. Approach	39.93	269	39.93	
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision.	24.63		24.63	
TOTAL :		2724.89	10851	1383.92	266.03

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

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

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

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

The details of funds released to District and achievement made during 2015 - 16 (till 1.12.2015) under SCA to TSP are given below:



Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to District/Trg. Institute/NGOs (Rs.in lakhs)	Achievement made (till Dec. 2015) (Rs. In Lakh)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub./ Grant utilised	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	SCA to TSP (DTDP)				
1	Bankable I.G.S.	225.66	389	37.20	54.79
2	Skill Development Training	555.75	2291	555.75	
3	Subsidy for Term Loan	14.89		14.89	
TOTAL :		796.30	2680	607.84	54.79

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

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

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

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

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

NSTFDC (National Sch. Tribe Finance & Development Corporation)

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

WADI scheme has been implemented in Kandhamal District.

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.

- a. Agriculture & Allied Sector
- b. Service Sector (Including Transport)
- c. Industrial Sector

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2015-16, OSFDC has implemented various Skill Development Training Programmes by utilizing more funds under SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP in order to create and provide employment opportunities to target groups. OSFDC intends to focus on the Skill Development / Skill Up-gradation, Placement Linked Employability Training and Pre-Recruitment Training (SDT/PLET/PRT) with an objective of developing employability and entrepreneurship skills among SC youths of Odisha.

The PIA-wise Training Programmes provided by OSFDC during 2015 - 16 (till December, 2015) is given at Annexure - I.



Annexure - I

PIA-WISE ACHIEVEMENT AS ON 31st December, 2015

No.	Name of the P.I.A.	Target	Achievement upto December, 2015
1	Academy of Computer Education(ACE)	120	20
2	AISECT	340	180
3	APPTC,BALASORE	390	71
4.	BasantiDevi Charitable Trust	630	92
5	CENTREFOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT	160	150
6	CIPET- I	370	80
7	CIPET-II	410	357
8.	DATAPRO	1780	1285
9	EMPOWERPRAGATIPlot No.-B6tITO7O	240	79
10	ET&T	360	190
11	FocusSkill Pro	540	0
12	GlobalCollegeof Hotel Management	600	433
13	Gram Tarang	1140	177
14	GRAS Education & Training Service	210	0
15	HUMANDEVELOPMENTFOUNDANON	300	240
16	IndiaCan Education Pvt.Ltd.	655	530
17	ManipalUniversity(IndiaSkill)	670	258
18	IndianSociety of Agribusiness Professionals(ISAP)	190	25
19	Indus(IIIM)	280	200
20	INSTITUTEOF ADVANCED SECURITYTRAINING& MANAGEMENTPVT. LTD	360	45
21	Instituteof Information Studies (IIS)	420	377
22	KHURDASCHOOLOFNURSING	380	281
23	KIIT University	830	345
24	KoshalInfotech Private Ltd,	160	120
25	LAURUSEDUTECHPVT. LTD.	330	147
26	MousumiSocialand Charitable Organisation	670	170
27	NarlaITC	360	106
28	NIIT	100	0
29	OPTMMAZECORPOMTESOLUTIONSPVT.	240	60
30	OSCARSKILLDEVELOPMENTCENTERPLOTNO-S16/1729	385	235
31	PLANETSOLUNONS	695	398
32	PriyankaInstituteofVocationalEducation	210	220
33	PURISCHOOLOFNURSINGVIP Road	400	275
34	PrafullaChandraInstitute of Technology	650	340
35	SahithiOdisha	100	0
36	SantoshiInfotechComputerCentre	290	240
37	SantukaAssociatesPvt.Ltd.	560	428
38	SecuritySkills Council of India (SSCI)	1140	731
39	SEMOTICSComputerAcademy	120	120
40	SikhyaBharatiTrust	200	80
41	Societyfor Information TechnologyDev.(SITD)	685	535
42	SATYAMSKILLDEVELOPMENT	390	293
43	TheInstituteof Computer Accountants(ICA)	530	570
44	UpasanaEducationTrust	410	360
	TOTAL:	20000	10843



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



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha is the premier and oldest Tribal Research Institute of the Country established in 1952. Considering the Institute's impressive activities and splendid performance in all the areas, like, Research, Training, Museum and Publication, etc. the MoTA, in Gol, New Delhi has been pleased to elevate its status as a Nodal Tribal Research Institute of the country in 2008-09 to play a leading role in undertaking research, evaluation, training, publication, and interactive Museum by sharing similar activities with its link TRIs, in 4 states and one UT, such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT). This Institute has also been recognized as the National Resource Centre in December, 2014 by MoTA, GOI and it has been assisted for FRA related National Projects on research and training activities with support from MoTA and UNDP. Further UNESCO has identified the Tribal Museum of the Institute as the Model Interactive Tribal Museum for further

improvement. This institute was set up with the following key objectives.

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

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



1. RESEARCH

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

2. PLANNING

- Bench Mark/Base Line Survey Covering the Tribal Sub Plan Area.
- Survey, Identification and Formulation of Action Plans/Project Reports For SC and ST Communities
- Base line study for formation of new ITDAs/ Micro Projects

3. EVALUATION

- Monitoring and Concurrent Evaluation
- Post Facto Evaluation
- Inspection

4. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

- National Level,
- State Level

5. TRIBAL MUSEUM

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

6. LIBRARY

The Institute has a 3 storied Library building with rare collections of books, reports and journals mostly pertaining to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians from inside and outside the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and

connected to all the research personnel of the Institute through LAN system.

- Best Anthropological Library in the State (Automation)
- Facility to access Library for researchers
- Exclusive A.C Reading Room

7. DATA BANK & RESOURCE CENTRE

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

8. PUBLICATION

- Adivasi Journal
- Compilation Report on Conservation-cum-Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of 17 Micro-Projects of Odisha
- ST Population Profile
- SC Population Profile
- Photo Hand Books on different Tribal Communities of Odisha
- Statistical Hand Book on IAP Districts of Odisha.
- Scheduled Tribes in Odisha at a Glance.
- Scheduled Castes in Odisha at a Glance
- News Letters

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE:

- An Administrative Building (double storied) of about 12,000 Square Feet plinth area.
- A Triple Storied Library fully computerized having facility of a well furnished reading room and having more than 21,500 rare books and journals.
- A Separate Section "Data Bank & Resource Centre and a Publication & Sales Unit" operating in a separate wing.
- A Museum of Tribal Arts and Artifacts of about 9,000 Square Feet plinth area with rare



collections of Tribal Arts & Artifacts displayed in 5 Halls.

- A newly constructed Special Gallery for PTGs to display the pristine culture of the 13 PVTGs.
- There are 7 Tribal Huts in the Campus of the Institute which are life size Tribal Houses, built & maintained by respective Tribal Communities.
- There is a Training Hostel with facility for accommodation of about 50 persons.
- An AC Auditorium with sitting capacity of 112 Persons.
- A Tribal Food Court and a Souvenir Shop.
- Two well equipped AC Conference Halls to hold Training Programmes, Seminars, Workshops, and Meetings etc.

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES, 2015-16:

The Institute has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2015-16 (up to end of March, 2016)

I. Research Studies:

The following National level and State level research studies have been undertaken during the year under report.

- (a) National Level Research/Evaluation Study Projects
 - i. Safety and Security of Tribal Girl Child in Residential Schools: A Diagnostic Study in 03 thickly concentrated Tribal States.
 - ii. Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006: Approaches, Good Practices and Learning Experiences from Selected States.
- (b) State Level Research /Evaluation Study Projects
 - i. Development Projects, Displaced Tribals and their Living Conditions.
 - ii. Land utilization & Convergence of Schemes by FRA beneficiaries in selected districts of North & South Odisha
 - iii. Intangible Cultural Heritage of the PTGs of Odisha

- iv. Determination of PTG Status & feasibility of Micro Projects for the Koya and Gadaba tribe in selected pockets of Odisha

II. Ethnic Studies:

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

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

III. Planning and Evaluation Studies:

During the year 2015-16, the following evaluation studies have been taken up.

1. Impact of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Enhancing the Educational Attainment of ST Children. (National Level Evaluation Study).
2. Effectiveness Measurement of Development Interventions among the PVTGs in the 9 PVTG inhabited States of India: An Outcome Analysis. (National Level Evaluation Study).
3. Preparation of Five Years Conservation of Culture cum Development Plan (2015-20) in 17 Micro Projects for 13 PVTGs of Odisha.
4. Preparation of Integrated Report on Conservation of Culture cum Development Plan for Five Years (2015-20) for 13 PVTGs.

IV. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:

The National Resource Centre at SCSTRTI with



support from MoTA, GOI and UNDP has prepared the following training materials on FRA and its Rules and used them in different FRA Training Programmes at National and State level.

- i. Compendium of Circulars, Guidelines & clarifications by Government of India and Orders, Circulars and Instructions on Forest Rights Act by Different States.
- ii. Training Manual-I: Forest Right Act Training Manuals for Government Functionaries and Members of Gram Sabha.
- iii. Training Manual-II: Training Manual on Delineation and Mapping of Community Rights and Community Forest Resources.
- iv. Interactive CD on FRA.

Besides, SCSTRTI during the year 2015-16 has conducted a number of Training Programmes including State level and National level Workshops

and Seminars. Training was imparted to Government Officials of ST & SC Development Department as well as other Departments, newly elected PRI members, SHG members, PTG representatives, educated and unemployed Tribal and SC youths, Headmasters and other teachers of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. schools, junior lecturers of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. runs educational Institutions, and science teachers of ST & SC Dev. Deptt High Schools. Officials were given training on rules, regulations and various ongoing development schemes. For SHG members, the focus was on effective packaging, storage and marketing of their products. For unemployed youth the focus was on career counseling. Focus was on subject specific hard spots in the academic curriculum in the training programs organized for school teachers. They were also given training on effective school & hostel management including administrative and financial management of the schools and hostels.



Career Counseling Training Programme for ST&SC Students



Orientation Training programme on FRA and its Rules.



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

Apart from the residential and off campus training programs, SCSTRTI also conducted three

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

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

The following programs were organized by Training Section of SCSTRTI during 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Title of the Training/ Seminar/ Workshop	Training/ Workshop /Seminar	Level of Participants	No. of Participants	No. of Prog.	Scheduled date(s)/ Remark
1.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (1)	Training [Residential]	40 HMs & HMrs of SSD Schools/ 40nos.	40	One prog	17-18 April, 2015 Organized
2.	National seminar on critical areas in Tribal Development: Strategies for sustainable development	National seminar	TRI Directors TAC Members, Academicians, Researchers, Administrators, Planners, PA, ITDAs, NGOs, / Line Deptt. Officers	114		22 nd April 2015 Organized
3.	Single line administration in India and its replication in other tribal states : Maharastra, Gujurat and Andhra Pradesh experiences	National Workshop	TRI Directors TAC Members, Academicians, Researchers, Administrators, Planners, PA, ITDAs, NGOs, / Line Deptt. Officers	114		23-24 th April 2015 Organized
4.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (2)	Training [Residential]	40 HMs & HMrs of SSD Schools	37	One prog at	27-28 April, 2015 Organized
5.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (3)	Training [Residential]	40 HMs & HMrs of SSD Schools	41	One prog	29-30 April 2015 Organized
6.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (4)	Training [Residential]	40 HMs & HMrs of SSD Schools	32	One prog	6-7May, 2015 Organized
7.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (5)	Training [Residential]	40 Legal Retainers appointed in different blocks	36	One prog At ELTI	19 th May, 2015 Organized
8.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (6)	Training [Residential]	40 Legal Retainers appointed in different blocks	33	One prog At ELTI	20 th May, 2015 Organized



9.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (7)	Training [Residential]	40 Legal Retainers appointed in different blocks	42	One prog At ELTI	21 th May,2015 Organized
10.	Awareness programme on PCR & POA Act & Rules (8)	Training [Residential]	40 Legal Retainers appointed in different blocks	19	One prog at	26 May,2015 Organized
11.	SSD High School English teachers training (1)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog at ELTI.	1-3 June 2015 Organized
12.	SSD High School Science teachers training (A)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog.	1-3 June 2015 Organized
13.	SSD High School English teachers training (2)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog at ELTI.	4-6 June 2015 Organized
14.	SSD High School Science teachers training (B)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	33	One prog.	4-6 June 2015 Organized
15.	SSD High School English teachers training (3)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	36	One progAt ELTI.	9-11 June 2015 Organized
16.	SSD High School Science teachers training (C)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	36	One prog.	9-11 June 2015 Organized
17.	SSD High School English teachers training (4)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	36	One prog. At ELTI	18-20 June 2015 Organized
18.	SSD High School Science teachers training (D)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	38	One prog.	18-20 June2015 Organized
19.	SSD High School English teachers training (5)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog. At ELTI	22-24 June 2015 Organized
20.	SSD High School Science teachers training (E)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog.	22-24 June 2015 Organized (39)
21.	SSD High School English teachers training (6)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	37	One prog At ELTI.	25-27 June 2015 Organized
22.	SSD High School Science teachers training (F)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	39	One prog.	25-27 June 2015 Organized
23.	SSD High School English teachers training (7)	Training [Residential]	40 English teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	40	One prog. At ELTI	29 June - 1 st July, 2015 Organized
24.	SSD High School Science teachers training (G)	Training [Residential]	40 Science teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	39	One prog.	29 June -1 st July,2015 Organized
25.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (1)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	39	One prog.	2-4 July 2015 Organized
26.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (2)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	41	One prog.	7-9 July 2015 Organized
27.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (3)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	35	One prog.	13-15 July 2015 Organized
28.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (4)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	32	One prog.	20-22 July 2015 Organized
29.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training(5)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	36	One prog.	27-29 July 2015 Organized
30.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (6)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	34	One prog.	30 July - 1 st Aug 2015 Organized



31.	Consultation on Five Year (2015-20) Integrated Conservation - cum- Development Plan for PVTGs of Odisha	Training (Residential)	50 P.A.,ITDA, AE ,S.O. Micro Project &ITDA, JE, Officers from SSD Deptt., SCSTRTI, ATLC,OTELP and Line Deptts.		One prog.	29-30 July,2015 Organized
32.	SSD High School Mathematics teachers training (7)	Training [Residential]	40 Math teachers nominated from different Inspector's circle	34	One prog.	4-6 Aug. 2015 Organized
33.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in Physics	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in Physics	25	One prog.	11-13 Aug.2015 Organized
34.	Orientation training for Nodal Officers (FRA) on FRA, 2006 & Rules, 2012	Training [Residential]	40 Nodal Officers & Deptt. Officers & RPs	44	One prog.	12.08.2015 Organized
35.	Peer Review meeting of Technical Research Group from MoTA &UNDP supported Schemes	Review meeting	30 TRG Team Members/ Deptt. Officers & NGOs	22	One prog.	14.08.2015 Organized
36.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in Chemistry	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in Chemistry	26	One prog.	17-19 Aug.2015 Organized (26)
37.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in Botany	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in Botany	25	One prog.	20-22 Aug.2015 Organized (22)
38.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers / PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in Zoology	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in Zoology	20	One prog.	24-26 Aug.2015 Organized(20)
39.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS &EMRS in Mathematics	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in Math	26	One prog.	27-29 Aug.2015 Organized
40.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in (IT)	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in IT	16	One prog.	27-29 Aug.2015 Organized
41.	Orientation training prog.for +2 Science Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS&EMRS in English	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS & EMRS in English	25	One prog. At ELTI	1-3 Sept..2015 Organized
42.	Orientation training prog.for +2 Commerce Junior Lecturers /PGTs of HSS in Commerce	Training [Residential]	35 Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS in Commerce	15	One prog.	1-3 Sept.2015 Organized
43.	TOT Training on FRA Act &Rules	State level TOT training	60 Participants nominated from different Districts	52	One Prog.	8-10 Sept., 2015 Organized
44.	Career Planning for ST SC Students from High School Level (1)	ToT Training [Residential]	50 Nodal Teachers of Career Counselling Desk Set Up in Different SSD High Schools	52	One prog.	14-16 Sept.2015 Organized
45.	Career Planning for ST SC Students from High School Level (2)	ToT Training [Residential]	50 Nodal Teachers of Career Counselling Desk Set Up in Different SSD High School	50	One prog.	21-23 Sept.2015 Organized
46.	Career Planning for ST SC Students from High School Level (3)	ToT Training [Residential]	50 Nodal Teachers of Career Counselling Desk Set Up in Different SSD High School	46	One prog.	28-30 Sept.. 2015, Organized



47.	Career Planning for ST SC Students from High School Level (4)	ToT Training [Residential]	50 Nodal Teachers of Career Counselling Desks Set Up in Different SSD High School	52	One prog.	5-7 Oct. 2015 Organized
48.	Two-day consultation workshop on five year (2015-2020) CCD Plan for PVTGs	Workshop	All S.O., JE, Field Assistant os 17 Micro Projects, Nodal Officers, RPs and line Deptt. officers	68	One Prog.	5-6 Oct.2015 Organized
49.	Implementation issues on community forest rights and habitat rights and gap between policy and practice [2.1]	National level Seminar& TOT	GOI/GOO officials, TRI Directors, NGOs, Academicians, Forest Officials, ST&SC Department and Revenue Department Officials	85	Two prog.s (sl.no.52+53)	3-5Nov. 2015 Organized
50.	TOT Training on FRA Act & Rules	State level TOT training	60Participants nominated from different Districts	52	One Prog.	8-10 Sept., 2015 Organized
51.	Two-day consultation workshop on Finalization of five years (2015-2020) CCD Plan for PVTGs	Workshop	All S.O., JE, Field Assistant of 17 Micro Projects, Nodal Officers, RPs and line deptt. officers	61	One Prog.	7-8 Nov.2015 organized
52.	Orientation training prog. for +2 Junior Lecturers /PGTs of HSS in Odia	Training [Residential]	Junior Lecturers/PGTs Of HSS in Odia	25	One Prog.	26-28 Nov., 2015
53.	Languishing Art & Craft of tribal Odisha and their rejuvenation	State Level Seminar	80 participants like Administrators/Academician/ Researchers/ Tribal Craftman/ Line Deptt. Offices etc.		One prog.	20-22 Nov. 2015 Organized 200 participated
54.	Career Counseling for SC and ST students from +2 level onwards	Training [Residential]	ST and SC students in colleges from +2 Level upwards	120	One prog. for the inmates of BSAH	7-9 Dec.2015 Organized 120 Participants
55.	Career Counseling for SC and ST students from +2 level onwards	Training [Residential]	ST and SC students in colleges from +2 Level upwards	130	One prog. for the inmates of IGAH	10-12 Dec.2015 Organized 130 Participants
56.	Career Counseling for SC and ST students from +2 level onwards	Training [Residential]	ST and SC students in colleges from +2 Level upwards	120	One Prog. for the inmates of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Hostel, BBSR	18-20 Dec.2015 Organized 120 Participants

NB: Number and Alphabets in Brackets in Column No. II indicate the number of Programmes

V. Tribal Museum:

The institute has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of total 5850 nos. of art and artifacts, as many as 3500 nos. of rare tribal artifacts have been displayed in 5 Display Halls of the Museum. Besides, one Special Gallery has been constructed for showcasing the socio-economic and cultural activities of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha named as 'PTG World'. In addition to these, there is a tribal habitat comprising of seven Tribal traditional houses of seven important tribal

communities wherein their material culture have been displayed that attracts the visitors most. The open air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Museum, has also been attracting the tourists. Total 9 nos. of



documentary films on 9 STs/PTGs such as Bonda, Dangria Kandha, Juang, Gadaba, Santal, Chenchu, Lanjia Saora, Banjara, and Mankirdia have been prepared by the Institute. The artifacts displayed in the gallery have been collected through purchase, donation from various people and organizations since 1955. Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.

Construction of Two New Tribal Huts:

During the year, the Tribal Museum has achieved another milestone by constructing two more Tribal Huts namely: The Gond House and the other one, the Chukutia Bhunjia House with their Lal Bangala (Kitchen) which is famous as the most auspicious place in their society. The interior decoration of both the houses are in progress.



Installation of Kiosks:

To facilitate the visitors as well as to provide more information on various PVTGs and their arts and artefacts, 13 nos. of KIOSKS has been installed in the PTG Gallery where some rare artefacts and activities of PVTGs have been elaborately described. In addition to this, 20 nos. of Tribal Dances of different tribal groups of Odisha and other States of India and 9 nos. of short documentary films like Banjara, Bonda, Chenchu, Dongria Kandha, Gadaba, Juang, Lanjia Saora, Mankirdia and Santal, 22 nos. of new additional

Tribal Art & Artefacts has been documented and installed in the Kiosks displayed in five display halls of the Tribal Museum.



Installation of Guide Maps:

Two Guide Maps have been installed (one at Tribal Museum with 4 Mobile Phones with Android application and the other at PTG Gallery) to provide detail information on the location of tribal areas, language and population of tribal communities to the visitors.

Audio Visual Tour for e - Museum:

Audio Visual Tour for e-Museum has been taken up to facilitate the visitors to get detail information on displayed artefacts in the Gallery sitting at one place with tablets. Total 400 new Artefacts are being documented.

Fibre Statues:

Both Male and female Fibre statues of Bonda, Dangria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Juang; Chukutia Bhunjia, Birhor/Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuinya, Saora,



Didayi, Hill-Kharia, Lanjia Saora and Lodha covering 13 PTGs have been prepared and displayed with their traditional costumes in PTG Gallery.

Construction of Food Court & opening up of Souvenir Shop:

A Tribal Food Court and a Souvenir Shop have been made operational in the Museum Complex with a view to serve tribal food to the visitors as well as to provide information on Tribal people and their culture extending scope for the visitors for purchase of tribal products.



Collection of Artefacts :

Total no. of 5860 artifacts (Including Photographs of rare tribal Artifacts) have been collected through purchase, donation from various people and agencies since 1955 till date. During 2015-16, 14 nos. of Artifacts have been purchased through the Agency 'Anwasha Tribal Art & Craft'. Besides, 77 nos. of Artifacts have been purchased through P.A, Balliguda ITDA. Further, during National Tribal Craft Mela, 2015, 8 nos. of paintings and 5 nos. papers meshing, 29 nos. of ornaments, 11 nos. of Textiles have been purchased from different tribal craft persons of Odisha and other states.

Chemical treatment and Preservation of Artifacts

In the year 2015-16 as an ongoing programme, as many as 1824 nos. of Museum objects were cleaned, given chemical treatment and applied with preservatives.

Maintenance and repair of Tribal Huts

During the year under report, five Tribal huts such as Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Saora and Kandha respectively were maintained including thatching, colouring and painting. Anti-termite treatment of the Museum building, Tribal habitats, PTG Gallery are done once in a week throughout the year. Decoration of two other tribal habitats are being taken up.

Repairing and Renovation of Tribal Shrines:

In the open-air courtyard of the main Museum building, 14 no. of shrines of 12 no. of different tribal communities have been installed. These Shrines were repaired and renovated during the year.

Visitors to Tribal Museum:

During 2015-16, a total of 30,629 (29211 Indian and 1418 Foreigner) visitors visited the Museum by the end of December, 2015. The number of visitors has been increased by 3166 in comparison to previous year, 2014-15.

Museum movement programmes:

Under this programmes, the Tribal Museum has undertaken the following activities.

Live Demonstration Programme on Tribal Arts and Crafts

It has taken concerted efforts to encourage tribal artists and artisans by providing all possible scope to facilitate their respective culturally vibrant and economically significant art and crafts and their sales through Craft Fair. Besides, a live demonstration programme of 4 different tribal communities such as Saora, Gond, Bhattada and Lodha is being organized at Tribal Museum throughout the year. In this programme, 12 nos. of tribal painters/artisans are engaged and provided monthly honorarium of Rs.5,200/- along with raw materials as well as equipments for preparation of Tribal Crafts on Painting, Paddy Craft and Bamboo Craft.



National Tribal Craft Mela

Like previous years, 7 Days **National Tribal Craft Mela** was organized from 18th to 24th November, 2015 by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with NSTFDC, New Delhi and support from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Gol, New Delhi & ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha, at SCSTRTI Campus, Bhubaneswar. This Mela was inaugurated by Shri Lal Bihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister, ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward classes Welfare. Total 110 nos. of participants from 19 tribal communities of six tribal concentrated States like Assam, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha had participated in the Mela. Besides these, three outside Organizations i.e. TRIFED, Govt. of

India, Anwasha and World Act, Odisha had also sponsored Tribal artisans to participate in the National Tribal Craft Mela. Bhil Painting, Metal Work, Bamboo Craft of Chhattisgarh, Painting of Madhya Pradesh, Textile of Assam and Nagaland, Mask Making of Madhya Pradesh, Saora and Gond Paintings, Paddy Craft, Bamboo Craft, Comb Making, Lacquer Craft, Siali Fiber Craft, Jewellery Work, Dokra Craft, Terracotta and Embroidery work of Odisha were also displayed in the Craft Mela. During the NTCM, 2015, the total sale proceed comes to Rs.9 lakh.

The Inauguration of the Craft Mela was followed by a 3-Day Seminar on "Languishing Tribal Art and Crafts of Odisha and their Rejuvenation" from 20-22 November, 2015.



National Tribal Craft Mela-2015 Inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister, ST & SC Dev., Minorities and Backward classes Welfare



Paddy Craft of Bhattada



Tribal Textile of Assam



Tribal Textile of Assam



Embroidery work of Dangria Kandha



Painting of Lanjia Saora & Gond



Tribal Textile of Ao Naga



Pithora Painting of Madhya Pradesh





Gond Painting of Madhya Pradesh



Painting & Paper Meshing of Madhya Pradesh



Savara Arts of Andhra Pradesh



Bhil Pithora Painting of Madhya Pradesh



Lacquer Craft & Yettikoppaka Toys of Andhra Pradesh



Weaving of Ringa by Bonda woman

National Tribal Dance Festival -2015

To promote and popularize the tribal dance and songs, during the year 2015-16, National Tribal Dance Festival was organized by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with IGRMS, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh & Academy of Tribal Language & Culture (ATLC), Bhubaneswar from 15.12.2015 to 17.12.2015 at Utkal Mandap Open Air Auditorium of Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar. This Dance Festival was inaugurated by Shri Lal Bihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister, ST &SC Development, Minorities and Backward classes Welfare. Shri Sudam Marandi, Hon'ble Minister of State, Sports and Youth Affairs and ST &SC Development (Tribal Welfare), Shri Surendra Kumar, Commissioner cum

Secretary, ST &SC Development Department, Shri R. Raghu Prasad, Director, ST &SC Development Department, Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota, Commissioner-cum-Director, SCSTRTI and Shri Arun Kiro, Curator, IGRMS, Bhopal were also present during the inaugural function.

Total 17nos. of Tribal dance troupes of different tribal communities such as Kutia Kandha, Lodha, Oraon, Bhattada, Bhumija, Santal, Kandha, Dangria Kandha, Kissan, Paroja, Gadaba, Dhurua, Gotipua Dance performed by Tribal students of Konark Ashram School of Odisha and Rabha & Tiwa Tribe of Assam, Mok/Mog Tribe of Tripura and Naga Tribe of Nagaland were participated in the dance festival.



Maku HE Ngiche Dance of Naga Tribe



Kedu Parab dance of Kutia Kandha Tribe



Langkhon Miswa Dance of Tiwa Tribe





Dhemsas Dance of Bhattada Tribe

Prakhanti Dance of Rabha Tribe
(Assam)

Chhau Dance of Lodha Tribe

Sangrai Dance of Mok/ Mog Tribe
(Tripura)Gotipua Dance by Tribal Student
of Konark Ashram School

Biha Dance of Kisan Tribe

Ghumura Dance of Kandha Tribe,
Kalahandi

Karama Dance of Oraon Tribe



Dhemsas Dance of Gadaba Tribe

Dhawa Dance of Rabha Tribe
(Assam)Dhangidi Dance of Dongria
Kandha Tribe

Birli Dance of Dhuria Tribe

VI. Data Bank and Statistical Cell:

The Data Bank and Statistical Cell has become fully functional and has started creating database on

various aspects of STs and SCs of Odisha. Collection of different data and database of 207 Blocks of IAP District has been prepared.



VII. Publication:

The SCSTRTI publishes a Research Journal titled the ADIVASI biannually with articles from eminent research scholars on various aspects of tribal society, culture, problems and development. Besides, the following publications were made during the year 2015-16.



Photo Hand Books on Tribes of Odisha

1. Bagata ,
2. Malhar
3. Kondadora
4. Binjhia
5. Matya
6. Bhumia
7. Banjara
8. Pentia
9. Binjhal
10. Koya

Other Important Publications

11. Statistical Hand Book on IAP District of Odisha.
12. Scheduled Tribes in Odisha at a Glance.
13. Scheduled Castes in Odisha at a Glance
14. News Letters
15. Journal Adivasi, Vol.54, Nos. 1 & 2

Forth coming Important Publications

1. Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PTGs) of Odisha : Vol-I, II & III,
2. Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes of
3. Demographic Profile of Scheduled Castes of Odisha
4. Photo Hand Books on Tribes of Odisha, (i) Kharia, (ii) Chenchu, (iii) Dharua (iv) Rajuar (v) Tharua
5. Journal "ADIVASI", Vol.55, Nos. 1 & 2

VIII. LIBRARY

The Institute has a three storied building library with rare collections of books mostly pertaining to Tribes and other Backward Communities and other related books, Reports and Journals on Socio-Economic Research. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians drawn from inside and outside the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the institute through LAN system. As a part of preservation of old / rare documents on ST and SC communities, digitization of those documents is being made. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. About 21,500 numbers of books and reports are preserved in the library.

- During the calendar year 2015-16, total 1558 books are added to the stock of the Library.
- Total 5288 pages of old and rare documents of the Library have been digitized.



Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

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

recommending other policy improvements; and

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

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



2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

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



covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district also started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. Currently the

programme is in Phase III of implementation. The details of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and coverage for different phases are presented in the table below.

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

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

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

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

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



Project Strategy:

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

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

3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

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



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

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

These representatives of VDC/VDA are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG), and Traditional Institutions. The VDC has 50% women representation and representation of the marginalized 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	52.21	51.14	50.79
% of ST Members in the VDCs	81.62	79.19	81.21
% of Landless Members in the VDCs	17.24	18.71	21.3
Average attendance in the meetings Men	62.35	79.42	66.47
Average attendance in the meetings Women	57.21	81.75	78.39
(Source: Project MIS, 2015)			

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 decentralization 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 recognized village institution which undertakes social and financial audit of the programme implementation. Under OTELP this Palli Sabha has been given the title of Village Level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee. The programme promotes the monthly meeting of the Palli Sabha (VLSFASC) in each village which reviews the implementation progress.

Component wise Progress

2. Capacity Building for Empowerment

2.1 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT & MANAGEMENT

2.1.1 Community Mobilization & Empowerment

Series of community mobilization activities have



been taken up in the programme villages to sensitize the communities on various developmental oriented issues including the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers have been oriented on the expected benefit of the programme and the modalities for programme implementation through meetings, sensitization camps, cultural shows, wall writing, hoardings etc. A series of community mobilization activities were taken up on which includes the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations, training on tribal rights in order to sensitize them on their responsibilities to avail the entitled benefits. Also to include in the chain, activities like human health camps, veterinary camps etc. have been organized. In order to saturate all households fall under SHG, campaign mode drive initiated to include at least one member from each households. Initiatives were taken to strengthen the health of SHGs onwards with continuous CB measures meant for the individual members and group as a whole. Steps are also taken to federate the SHGs for formation and functioning of apex instituting. For preparation of village development and livelihoods plan the

community members were facilitated in order to enable them to plan for the future by themselves only. Attention of the community was drawn on their land right issues through various training/ sensitization meetings on schemes/acts like OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara etc. Communities were also sensitized to take the advantages of various govt. schemes for implementation or take up the benefit at village level through the support of PRIs having their presence in all the programme villages and a part of the village development committee to take various developmental interventions in a more focused way. Exposure visits at different times strengthened the community as a whole to gain confidence and positiveness for implementation of the programme.

Likewise, various Communities based institutions like SHG, VDC, VLSC, VSS etc. were imparted training in the areas of leadership, group dynamics, accounts, organization management, managing convergence etc. as part of increasing their capability to manage the implementation of the programme. A quick snapshot of different trainings and other relevant activities that were undertaken during the specific period are presented in the table.

Activities	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to Dec, 15
Community Mobilization (Health, Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health, Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/ wall writing etc.	37	5608
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational, Management etc	15	5142
Training Programme for VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	59	6021
Total	111	16771

Source: MIS 2015-16

BENEFICIARIES SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Capacity Building inputs under this sub component include trainings and exposures in order to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the programme for enhanced livelihoods such as

production enhancement components (Land & Water, Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Thus the capacity building of communities fill the gaps between the existing skill base and the required skill base for taking up the activities



selected by the communities in order to enhance their livelihood. Each year accordingly, in line with the activities planned and incorporated in the Annual Work Plan & Budget, various need based training, field demonstrations, exposures etc. are designed. The training or exposure under this is mostly conducted before the intended activity is taken up at the village level

Various resource organizations/agencies/individuals have been identified under different

thematic areas jointly by the staff from ITDA and FNGOs. ICAR institutes, State training Institutes under various departments, OUAT managed Krishi Vigyan Kendras and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP programme districts. In some training, resource persons support from various line department & local NGO is also taken. The various training programme conducted during 2012-13 are presented in the following table.

Activities	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to Dec, 15
Training and exposure under Land & Water Management	3	1680
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti, PFM	48	2944
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	19	1464
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities	6	1702
Vocational Training to Youth	1	320
Total	77	8110

Source: MIS 2015-16

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

The 40% of youth between the age group of 18 to 35 years of age of total targeted population of OTELP operational area are sometimes seen as disguised unemployed in agricultural field. Therefore, they invariably migrate to urban areas in search of work due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural areas. The school dropout rate in these areas is also alarming. Since the dropout rate is high and these youth lack pure academic qualification, there is a limited scope for employability. Rural youth capital is one of the major inputs for the improvement of the quality of life of the rural community but it is not true when they migrate to other areas to earn a measly income of Rs.50 to 60 per day which becomes difficult for them to meet the basic necessities of life.

In keeping with the vision of the ST & SC Development Department, OTELP embarked upon a strategy to provide short terms skill development

and placement related training programmes for youth of OTELP villages. The training programme has equipped the rural youth of OTELP villages with enough marketable skills and many of them have been capacitated to secure employment in the organized sector or have been able to set up micro enterprise for self employment. The trades which attract these unemployed youth include Masonry, Gardener, Grafting, Beekeeping, Mushroom production, Pisciculture, Housekeeping, House Keeping, Tractor & Power tiller and 4 wheeler driving, Mobile repair, Computer Training, Fitter and mechanist, Tailoring , Plumbing, Welding, Carpentry etc. About 1100 nos. of youth have been gainfully employed after getting this training programme in nearby cities and some in outside state. OTELP is conducting these training programmes through convergence with the Odisha Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Financial Development Corporation (OSFDC) through the empanelled training providers. Besides OSFDC, OTELP has also converged with Khadi and Village Industries Commission to impart various skill development training programmes. These youth



according to their qualification and interest do take part in the training institutions in phased manner depending on the vacancies. This has created a ripple effect with youth from the adjoining villages demanding vocational training with a view to enhance their employable skill. Out of 10,013 nos. of unemployed youth identified from

O TELP operational areas with proper counseling & trades of interest , at present a total of 2239 unemployed youth have been trained and 140 candidates are currently under training in different training institutions The details of the training programme is given in the following table district wise.

O TELP VOCATIONAL TRAINING-Trained Status-April,2015		
ITDA	Trades	No. of Candidates Trained
Nawarangpur	Domestic BPO	10
	Desktop and Laptop Maintenance	36
	Driving	176
	Security Guard	7
	Data Entry Operator	46
	Electrician	13
	Tailoring	22
	Hard ware	36
	Mason	74
	Plastic Processing Operator	12
	Total	432
Gunupur	Domestic BPO	1
	Desktop and Laptop Maintenance	14
	Driving	30
	Electrical and Electronic Home Appliances	6
	Tailoring	51
	Mobile repairing	3
	Hard ware	14
	Welding	33
	Electrician	48
	Fitter	2
	Total	202
Th.Rampur	Tailoring	11
	Driving	12
	Nursing	5
	Total	28
Malkangiri	Driving	51
	Tailoring	85
	Brick Making	178
	Mason	269
	Grafter	30
	Petty Contractor	39
	Total	652
Koraput	Security Guard	55
	Driving	67
	Mason	90
	Desktop and Laptop Maintenance	22
	Electrician	54
	Electrical and Electronic Home Appliances	14



	Hard ware	22	
	Tailoring	123	
	Petty Contractor	83	
	Total	530	
Paralakhemundi	Security Guard	34	
	Driving	180	
	Data Entry Operator	73	
	Tailoring	91	
	Fitter	26	
	Mobile repairing	2	
	Electrician	62	
	Domestic BPO	12	
	Nursing	16	
	Mason	2	
	Plastic Processing Operator	22	
	Welder	4	
	Tally	3	
	Beauty Care	3	
	Hospitality Management	10	
	Total	540	
Balliguda	Data Entry Operator	304	
	Fitter	49	
	Welding	61	
	Desktop and Laptop Maintenance	12	
	Domestic BPO	15	
	Driving	157	
	Hard ware	12	
	Electrician	15	
	Tailoring	35	
		Total	660
		Grand Total	3044

Source: MIS 2015-16

2.3 Capacity Building for staff of FNGOs and other Support Agencies

The PSU has organized number of exposure visit for staff of ITDA and FNGO to ICRISAT, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society, MYRADA, NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, and

other Grassroots Institutes for different thematic aspects of programme components. In different times, emphasis was given to expose different stakeholders to old existing OTELP areas in order to enable the participants a clear understanding of the modalities of community driven implementation of the programme.

Types of Training	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to Dec, 15
No. of Trainings for FNGO staff	3	387
No. of training on Community Mobilization and Institution Building for FNGO Staff	0	401
Training for line Dept. Staff /Support Organizations	2	198
Total	5	986

Source: MIS 2015-16



Training programme on various cross cutting subjects such as Communication, Micro Level Planning, Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management etc for the staff of ITDAs and FNGOs were also organized by the PSU in regular intervals. The details of training organized during last one year of time period to various facilitating agencies are given in the table.

Series of trainings, workshops, seminars, exposures organized on various thematic areas, policy issues and also facilitated the district team to organize similar training programmes.

PSU has developed different module and manuals on Book Keeping for SHGs, Gender, Communication, MLP, Land & Water Management etc.

Specialized training programmes for staff of FNGOs, ITDAs were organized on various aspects. To mention a few:

- Training Programme on Improved Rice Technology at Central Rice Research Institute, ICAR, Cuttack, Odisha
- Training on implementation modalities for convergence programme through MNREGA in OTELP areas at Rambha, Ganjam, Odisha
- Training on implementation of OTELP Plus and sharing of the process guideline at Mohuda, Ganjam, Odisha
- Training on preparation of Compressed Stabilised Earthen Blocks at ITI, Malkanagiri, Odisha
- Training programme on " Sustainable livelihoods through tuber & fruit crops" at RC-CTCRI(ICAR) and CHES(ICAR), Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training programme on Micro Enterprise Management & Marketing by MART, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training programme on Integrated Watershed Management by OPDSC, Rayagada, Odisha
- Training programme on Farm Mechanization in association with Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Training Programme on Integrated Natural Resource Management(INRM) based VDLP having land & water resource along with farming system development at IMAGE, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training Programme on Mainstreaming Gender in OTELP at CYSD, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training Programme on procedural aspects of Cooperative promotion and understanding OSHCA 2001 at PSU, OTELP, Bhubaneswar , Odisha
- Exposure visit cum Training Programme on Integrated Crop Management in Grain Legumes at ICRISAT, Patancheru, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- Exposure visit on strengthening of CBOs, promotion of federation at apex level & establishment of Micro Enterprise by Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society, Gaya, Bihar
- Exposure to people's institutions for watershed management & community managed resource centre facilitated by MYRADA at Lekenahalli, Bangarpet block of Kolar district, Karnataka.
- Exposure visit on INRM & community managed activities taken up in tribal areas facilitated by NM Sad guru Water & Development Foundation, Dahood, Gujarat
- Exposure cum Training on Compressed Stabilised Earthen Blocks at Auroville Earth Institute, Pondicherry
- State Level Workshop on Knowledge Management & Knowledge Sharing at Hotel Sterling Resorts, Puri, Odisha
- National Workshop on Livelihoods Promotion: Co-creating with Private Sector in



association with MART at May Fair Lagoon, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

- National Conference on Tribal People, Natural Resources and Human Well Being: Emerging Tribal Development Paradigms in a period of Rapid Changes in India in association with IFAD, New Delhi at Hotel Sterling Resorts, Puri, Odisha
- Exposure to Micro Finance India Summit “Reconstructing the sector: Brick by Brick” at Hotel Le Meredien, New Delhi
- Exposure to Livelihoods India Conference “Role of Civil Society in Livelihoods Promotion: A Paradigm Shift” at Hotel Le Meredien, New Delhi
- Exposure to International Conference on Tropical Roots and Tubers for Sustainable Livelihood Under Changing Agro-Climate (ICTRT 2013) from 09-12 July, 2013 at Hotel Masscot, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

3. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

Livelihoods Enhancement

Tribals constitute about 75% of total population in the programme area; who were characterized by a lifestyle distinct from agrarian communities. They subsisted on different combinations of shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering of forest products: all activities linked with forest. Dependency on natural resources lies at the heart of the tribal economy but recent decades have seen a process of transition in the tribal livelihoods from forest based to a predominantly land based one.

Livelihoods enhancement component of the programme consists of sub-components namely (i) land and water management, (ii) participatory forest management, (iii) agriculture and horticulture development, (iv) livestock and aquaculture production, (v) rural financial services and (vi) community infrastructure addressing the issues on poverty and provides alternative

livelihoods options as the tribal people are mostly depends on the available natural resource bases.

3.1.1 Land & Water Management

Crop production in the programme area is constrained not so much the overall scarcity of rainfall, but by the skewed distribution of rainfall and its extreme unreliability. Almost 80% of rainfall occurs in a single season (June to September) limiting the crop production to a single season; and the rainfall which erratic and sometimes of high intensity puts rainfed crops constantly at high risks. As the rainfed crops are practised mainly in scattered patches situated in a highly undulating terrain; high intensity rainfall damages the crops severely with flash floods and high rate of soil erosion. Similarly erratic distribution of rainfall with dry spell period of more than 10 days is sufficient enough to damage the standing crops.

3.1.2 Land development intervention

Various land development interventions for the cultivable lands located in the middle reaches for improving productivity of these lands are then attempted to after treatment of upper reaches and drainage lines.

The cultivable lands out of which upland and medium land constitutes about 82% are found in discrete patches in the programme area. These land though unproductive in nature; contributes significantly towards a major proportion of income by growing paddy, Niger, millets, maize, mustard and vegetables etc.

These lands are mostly rain-fed and unbunded and generally cultivated once in a year. The lands are cultivated by the tribal with a high risk due to erratic rainfall, soil loss, nutrient deficiencies, lack of irrigation etc., resulting in poor crop husbandry. Besides, crops grown in these patches are cash crops and also content nutritional values for which it is important to treat these lands to increase its productivity.





5% model



Terracing



30 x 40 model



Field bunding

The programme has facilitated the farmers to adopt various in situ moisture conservation measures to conserve moisture and top soil, retaining the soil fertility. The farmers are also facilitated for bund

plantation, compost pit in field and improved farming practices to increase productivity. The major interventions for development of these lands are given in the table below.

Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund	ha.	-	8253
30x40 Model	ha.	-	526
5% Model	ha.	-	578
Terracing	ha.	-	76
Land leveling	ha.	-	1597

Source: MIS 2015-16

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

Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
Mechanical Filter Strip/ Stone Bund	ha.	-	2956
Trench (CCT/ SCT)	ha.	-	6543
Water Absorption Trench	ha.	-	317



Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD)	nos.	-	80703
Masonry Gully Plug/ Gabions	nos.	-	29
Masonry Drop Structure	nos.	-	979
Nalla Bank Stabilization/ Stream Bank Erosion Control	nos.	-	18
Retaining wall/ Guard wall (Masonry)	nos.	-	263
Retaining Wall/ Guard Wall (Dry)	nos.	-	107

3.1.3 Water Resources Development

Though the annual average rainfall is about 1500mm which is more than the state and national average; most of the rainfall passes as runoff due to high intensity of rainfall and erratic distribution over the year, highly sloping terrain and inadequate harvesting measures for productive use. All these parameters force the tribal to depend on rain-fed agriculture resulting in uncertainty of crop production and yield.

The interventions for treatment of upper catchment, drainage line treatment, land development in up and medium land are mainly meant for increasing the time of concentration of runoff by lengthening the flow path, providing more time for infiltration and thereby reducing soil loss and runoff intensity. As a result of these interventions, in many cases, there is visible

increase in stream flow, flow duration in stream and moisture status in soil.

Programme has adopted the strategy to conserve, divert and harvest this excess runoff both above and underground for productive use. As a part of this strategy, various types of water bodies and irrigation structures were promoted by the programme. Water bodies are meant to provide protective irrigation during kharif. The irrigations structures such as diversion weirs, check dam, canal etc. are constructed/ renovated to ensure protective irrigation during kharif and also support post rain crops cultivated by farmers resulting in increased cropping intensity and volume of production. There are evidences of crop diversification and improved cropping practices due to additional irrigation facility.



Farm pond



Ongoing burried pipe irrigation project





Masonry canal



Check dam

Besides, water is tapped from perennial springs with filtration arrangement and provided to household through buried pipes. This not only mitigates the household needs, but also the surplus water is used for irrigating the backyards for growing vegetables meeting the family nutritional requirements. This also provides additional income to the tribal families and saves lot of time which was otherwise lost in fetching water from distant sources.

The presence of small mountainous streams and perennial springs in the OTELP operating villages

offer a larger scope for diversion based water supply system through buried pipes. The major advantages of buried pipe line system over open canal includes increased irrigation efficiency by minimizing water loss, more economic return per unit of water and much lesser operation and maintenance cost and time.

On recommendation of JRM on OTELP, buried pipe irrigation projects were also taken up in large scale which proved to be advantageous over traditional small scale irrigation systems in terms of durability and cost.



DBI Irrigating vegetable field

To cover more area under irrigation with the available water i.e. to increase water use and irrigation efficiency, the programme further facilitated micro-irrigation systems out of its own fund and in convergence with National Horticulture



Hydraulic ram for upland irrigation

Mission, the details of which are discussed in subsequent chapters.

The major interventions made for development of water resources are given in the table placed below:



Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
Check dam (New)	nos.	-	541
Check dam (Renovation)	nos.	-	17
Diversion Weir (New)	nos.	-	172
Diversion Weir (Renovation)	nos.	-	25
Diversion based irrigation structure (pipied)	nos.	51	119
Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	2	448
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed / sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	96	781
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	nos.	-	381
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (Renovation)	nos.	-	176
Masonry canal (new)	nos.	-	418
Masonry canal (renovation)	nos.	-	466
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.	-	597
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (Renovation)	nos.	-	101
Farm Pond	nos.	-	1240
Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	-	184
Irrigation well/ chuan (open)	nos.	-	1196
Hydram project for upland irrigation & domestic use	nos.	-	24
Renovation of Open well / dug well	nos.	-	277

Source: MIS 2015-16

3.1.4 Biological Measures

Biological measures and practices are low cost measures in watersheds and meant for moisture retention and reduction of soil erosion. When combined with mechanical measures, it provides structural stability to the mechanical measures and increases its effectiveness and life span. In addition to, it provides additional income to the farmers. All types of plantations, cover cropping, mulching etc. comes under this category.



Nursery raising by women SHGs for plantation



Mango plantation in hill slopes supported with trench



The major activities under biological measures are presented in the following table.

Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
Forestry/ Mixed tree species plantation	ha.	-	2492
Horticultural plantation	ha.	-	1925
WADI model plantation	ha.	-	1731
Backyard Plantation	HH	-	9844
Bund / Contour Plantation	rmt.	-	637510
Avenue plantation	km.	-	90

Source: MIS 2015-16

Production System Enhancement Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Odisha is an agrarian state. Almost 70 percent population of the state is dependent on Agriculture. The Agriculture sector contributes about 16 percent of the Gross State Domestic Products, with more than 70 % population dependent resulting in Low per Capital Income. The tribal communities and other caste in the OTELP programme areas live in mountainous areas undulated with hills and valley. They are still in the state of subsistence agriculture. They have not been able to en-cash the benefits of modern agriculture technology; OTELP has attempted to bring a paradigm shift in socio-economic development of the tribal families through community empowerment and Livelihood promotion of the tribal of OTELP areas as they get more of their income from Agriculture sector. Priority has been given for technological improvement for production enhancement of agriculture, Bio diversity conservation of local



varieties, up scaling of the best practices, Crop diversification, demonstration of nutrition dense crop promotion of backyard kitchen garden, practices of low monetary inputs, Informal seed production drudgery reduction farm machineries etc are some of the key programme interventions taken up during the year 2014-15.

Key activities through programme initiation:

4.1.1. Cropping Strategy:

a. Diversification of Cropping:

Water is the most limiting factor for agricultural production and erratic distribution of rainfall is one of the major reason for Low production in unbounded high lands. In order to mitigate the moisture stress/ drought situation of farmers are encourage for to take non-paddy crops in rain fed up land. Crops like coarse cereals (Maize, Jowar, Ragi & Minor millets), Pulses (Pigeon pea, Black gram, Cowpea, Horse gram), Oil seeds (Groundnut, Niger), Vegetables, Tuber crops, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric) are promoted alone or in combination instead of paddy crop. 2534 ha of upland paddy area has been diverted to non paddy crops by 10674 during 2014-15.

b. Inter Cropping system

Two or more crops are promoted simultaneously in same piece of land under rain-fed high lands for acting as an insurance against the crop failure. A combination of legume & cereal crops (pigeon pea + paddy in 2:5 ratio) are promoted as this system reduces input of nitrogen and give partial substitution of paddy. Besides other inter cropping





systems like pigeon pea + ragi (2:4), maize + cowpea (2:2), yam + maize (1:2) and maize + runner bean (2:2) have also been promoted for giving higher income in aberrant weather, in the non irrigated highlands instead of mixing 4-5 crops and going for mixed cropping by the farmers traditionally. 2112 ha of upland area covering 8613 farmers in different programme districts have been up scaled during rainy season, 2014.

c. Sequential Cropping:

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

Under rain-fed ecosystem:- This is divided into moisture region on the soil. Field pea / black gram / mustard / chickpea is promoted after paddy in medium and lowlands instead of keeping fallow of the lands after harvest of Kharif paddy for increasing household income. Besides mustard/ black gram/ kulthi is also grown after harvest of kharif maize. Field pea/ black gram is also sown 15-20 days before harvesting of medium land paddy in the programme areas. In such situation, after harvest of the kharif paddy the field pea crop is successfully grown under residual soil moisture condition. The above 2nd crops under rain-fed situation are harvested successfully availing residual moisture and few showers of rain in the post rainy season and farmers get additional income from these crops. 8612 farmers of OTELP areas have taken up 2nd

crop in an area of 2856 ha in the rain-fed ecosystem during post rainy season 2014.

Under irrigated ecosystem:- Irrigation facilities have been developed in most of the villages through interventions under land and water management component. The popular two crop patterns in the programme areas are: rice-mustard/black gram/vegetables/chick pea, monsoon potato-winter vegetables, kharif tomato/cauliflower./cabbage/radish-winter vegetables, maize - vegetables/mustard. Besides three crop patterns like rice - vegetable - vegetable and vegetable - vegetable - vegetable are also done in programme areas. Based on the experience of previous years 7804 farmers have taken up 2nd crop/3rd crop in an area of 2100 ha in the irrigated ecosystem during post rainy season 2014.

Introduce appropriate technologies and management practices for enhancement productivity of promising rice Land races Kala Jeera & machakanta along with high yielding

d. Introduction of new crops and varieties

Paddy (Khandagiri, Lalat, Naveen, Swarna, Jajati, MTU 1010, Surendra sahabhagi), Pratikhya Maize (PAC751, 3401, 3501, All rounder), Ragi (Bhairabi, Chilika, GP428, CPU67) Pigeon pea (Asha), Chick pea (ICCC37 (desi) & KAK 2 (kabuli)), Black gram (PU94-2), Ground nut (Devi), Niger (GA-10), Turmeric (Lakadong), Lakmi marati Kamica Elephant foot yam (Gajendra), Pineapple (Queen, Que), Orange flesh sweet potato, Brinjal (Green star, Blue star), Off season cauliflower (Pusa early, Pusa deepali), Offseason cabbage (Konark, Deepa), Runner bean (Pottangi local, Udayagiri local, Radish (Pusa Chetki), Tomato (Utkal Pallavi, Utkal Dipit, Utkal Kumari), Okra (Utkal Gourav), Chilly (var - Utkal Abha), Monsoon potato (var- Kufri Jyoti), Onion (var: Agri found derkred have been promoted in the programme areas.

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



Sl No.	Name of The ITDA	Total	
		Area	Beneficiary
1	Koraput	955.00	5726
2	Paralakhemundi	4616.12	17290
3	Balliguda	192.00	2775
4	Th.Rampur	44.00	628
5	Nawarangpur	192.00	1675
6	Malkanagiri	239.92	2500
7	Gunupur	157.00	2850
	Total	6396.04	33444

The details of areas under introduction of new crops during 2014-15 Rabi are as follows:

Sl No.	Name of The ITDA	Total	
		Area	Beneficiary
1	Koraput	179.00	1076
2	Paralakhemundi	636.00	3003
3	Balliguda	60.00	1000
4	Th.Rampur	0.00	0
5	Nawarangpur	97.00	506
6	Malkanagiri	123.00	2112
7	Gunupur	5.10	255
	Total	1100.1	7952

4.1.2. Informal seed production and linkage with village seed banks

Farmers have realized that productivity of different crops increase significantly due to use of quality seeds. Basing on the learning experience of the previous years, a systematic programme was drawn up for informal seed production during Kharif, 2014 and linking the same to village seed bank. The idea of operationalization of the



concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Accordingly, 45 village level seed banks were established during 2014-15. 911 qtls of paddy seeds procured by women SHGs of village level seed banks from the seed growers & sold to 7592 farmers after processing, bagging and stitching of the bags.

4.1.3 Vermi composting (Recycling wastes into valuable organic fertilizers):

272 Vermi compost units were established and 56220 kg vermin compost produced in different programme areas during 2014-15.

4.1.4 Promotion of farm mechanization:

Farm mechanization is the process of using Agricultural Machineries for increasing production & productivity of land, return & profitability to the farmer and comfort & safety by timeliness of operation, saving labour requirement, cropping intensity and reduction in human drudgery. In





O TELP, Farm Mechanization is taken up by way of owning Agricultural Machineries (Tractor, Power tiller & other equipments) by SHGs. These machineries are being utilized for summer ploughing & other agricultural operations on custom hiring to fellow farmers. This has been introduced as an income generating activities of SHGs. Summer ploughing helps to kill weeds hibernating insects and disease causing organisms by exposing the soil to summer heat. Besides summer ploughing improves soil structure due to alternate drying and cooling. Soil permeability is increased by breaking the compacted layers. 47 nos. Tractor and 99 Power Tillers have been purchased by the SHG during the year 2014-15. The source of funding is from SCA to TSP, Article-275 and subsidy from Agriculture Department.

4.1.5 Practice of low cost technology:

Ploughing across the slope, Summer ploughing, seed treatment, timely sowing & planting, growing of short duration variety of crops in upland & medium lands, application of organic manure (vermin compost / green manuring), use of bio-fertilizers, use of neem seed extract solution & its application against pest, use of bio- pesticides & micro- nutrients are some of the low cost technologies have practiced in O TELP areas during the year. They also reduce environmental hazards, thus accepted by the farmers. 34600 farmers are practicing low cost technology in an area of 18438 ha during the 2014-15.

4.1.6 Ragi Development

In order to generate consumer demand for nutri cereal millets based food O TELP gave emphasis on Ragi Development. Ragi is a popular crop in the tribal areas as because it provides a major part of food security to them. It is also highly nutritious. In the programme areas of Chilika GPU 67 are some of the tribal mostly consume Ragi at least once or twice daily. Bhairabi variety of Ragi is promoted by O TELP with Support from OUAT and Agriculture Department during the year 2014-15. This variety of ragi has been taken up in O TELP areas in 907 ha covering 3612 famers.

4.1.7 Cultivation of Hybrid Maize

The maize is the c4 plants O TELP promotes cultivation of maize both in Kharif rabi for carbon harvesting The maize grows well in climatic condition of the programme areas. It provides food for human being and livestock. Maize is gaining popularity among the tribal farmers of programme areas special in Gajapati, Nawragapur, Koraput & Malkanagiri districts 11621 farmers an area of 5790 hect during 2014 Kharif and 1473 farmers in an area of 536 ha during Rabi have taken up maize.



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

a) **SRI:** System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is emerging as an alternative to conventional water chemical intensive rice cultivation.

SRI is a fascinating case of rural innovation that has been developed outside the formal rice





research establishment. It is one of the resource conservation technology System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is emerging as an attractive to conventional waters chemicals intensive rice cultivation. This has been taken up in an area of 722 ha covering 3967 farmers during 2014-15.

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

b) Line transplanting of Paddy

Agriculture departments supporting farmers for line transplanting. It is easy for inter cultural operation like weeding hoeing and applications of fertilities and taking plant protection measures. Line sowing is gaining popularity OTELP areas. This has been taken up in an area of 2377 ha covering 6679 farmers during 2014-15.



4.1.9 Growing of Orange flesh sweet potato

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

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

4.1.10 Backyard Kitchen Gardening for nutrition and supplementary income:

For greater nutrition security and dietary diversity at household leveled Back yard kitchen garden (Home garden) were promotes in 5272 house hold to meet their daily vegetables required for the kitchen. Fresh fruits and vegetable from home garden provide carbohydrate, proteins, vitamins, minerals & fats that are essential to our body. Hence home garden provides convenient and economic source of nutritious and balance diet for the rural and tribal family. Inclusion local varieties of tasty vegetables (Sag) tuber s like radish Gazar are vegetables like, Brinjal, vendi, Beans, cucurbits, Tomato etc. Fruit bearing plants like Papaya, Banana, Lemon, Drumstick and Curry leaf and Bauhinia were also planted on the border of kitchen garden.

Poly House:

Crops/Seedlings are grown in protected environment. Hence poly green house regulates



temperature, ventilation, light intensity, humidity etc & facilitates for raising of quality seedlings. 49 poly nurseries each 160 m² area have been functional in OTELP Programme areas. Programme staff facilitates Women SHGs for procurement of quality seeds for raising seedlings in the poly houses and supply the same to the farmers. On an average, each women SHG has got a net profit varies from of Rs.14000 to Rs. 21000 by selling vegetable seedlings from one poly house.

ITDA	Poly houses (no.)
Koraput	10
Paralakhemundi	10
Balliguda	15
Nawarangpur	6
Gunupur	8
Total	49



4.2.1 IMPACT OF IFAD ASSISTED SCAMPIS -Micro Irrigation Project

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

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

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

The agro climatic zone of the programme areas of OTELP is very much suitable for vegetable cultivation especially off-season vegetables. Vegetables are low in fat but content good amounts of vitamins and minerals. The tribal farmers of the programme areas mostly do not take



required quantities of vegetables. Many tribal farmers consume only carbohydrates for which there is acute mal nutrition. Emphasis has been given for production of vegetables. During 2014-15, 5430 ha vegetables mainly Brinjal, Tomato, Radish, Cucurbits, Leaf vegetables are taken up in the OTELP areas by 28089 farmers. This intervention addresses the nutritional food security of the tribal farmers.

Productivity & profitability from vegetable

cultivation is increased by use of low pressure drip irrigation system as compared to traditional flood irrigation. Poly house is very suitable to provide favorable climate for germination of seeds and protection of seedlings from adverse weather conditions and quality seedlings are raised. Considering the above facts 2257 farmers each with having 1000 M2 area have taken up commercial vegetable cultivation in the raised beds after laying pressure compensated drip kits.

ITDA	No. of Functional Drip	No of trellis	Total Nos.
Koraput	870		
Paralakhemundi	222	87	309
Balliguda	579	165	744
Th.Rampur	208	82	290
Nawarangpur	178	84	262
Malkanagiri		65	65
Gunupur	200	93	263
Total	2257	546	2803

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

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

Vegetable cooperatives facilitated the vegetable growers for market linkage in Bissamkatak & Balliguda areas through producer co-operative. Two

sale centre was opened at Balliguda of Kandhamal & Bissamkatak of Rayagada district for sale of vegetable like cabbage, tomato, cauliflower & beans



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



Promotion of Potato & Onion cultivation

Govt. of Odisha providing incentives to farmers for Potato & onion crops. OTELP areas climate is suitable for growing potato and onion both - Kharif & Rabi season. The total area covered under potato & onion cultivation is 1267 ha involving 4646 families during 2014-15.

RKVY

The agro climate situation of OTELP areas is very favorable for production of Tuber crops, Organic spices and vegetables. The Tribals grow traditional varieties of these crops with traditional practices in sloppy and marginal land for which the productivity is low. In order to bring the tribal farmers to main stream of Agricultural development, OTELP implemented a programme during 2014-15 with support from RKVY. **The programme supplementing Livelihood options in OTELP programme areas through field based cropping with a financial out lay of Rs. 501 lakhs.** The major project interventions were on Bio-diversity conservation of traditional crops, Replication & up scaling of best practices, Promotion of tuber crops spices & vegetable and Crop demonstrations for the PoPs. The details of demonstrations conducted as indicated below:

Crop demonstration	No. of Households	Unit area in Sq.m	Area (ha)
i) Bio-diversity conservation of traditional crops			
Paddy	640	1000	64.0
Ragi	510	1000	51.0
Nutritious cereals & Lesser millet	370	1000	37.0
Pulses	155	1000	15.5
Total	1675		167.5
ii) Replication & up scaling of best practices			
Ragi	1030	1000	103.0
Oil seeds -Niger	280	1000	28.0
Oil seeds - Mustard	600	1000	60.0
Total	1910		191
iii) Tuber crops			
Elephant foot yam	522	100	5.22
Total	522		5.22
iv) Organic spices			



Turmeric	3395	200	67.9
Chilly	1700	200	34.0
Onion	4500	200	90.0
Total	9595		191.9
v) Vegetables including off season vegetables			
Brinjal	4000	400	160.0
Tomato	3970	400	158.8
Radish	4057	400	162.28
Potato (Monsoon)	2100	400	84.0
Total	14127		565.08
vi) Crop demonstration programme for Poorest of the Poor (PoP)			
Paddy & Ragi	900	4000	360.0
Total	900		360.0
A. Grand total (i to vi)	28729		1480.7

Capacity building

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

At village level 4500 farmers & farm women have been trained on improved technology of different crops taken up under RKVY through 150 training camps. The scientists from ICAR Institute & SAU, senior specialists from Agriculture Deptt. & retired scientist / specialist on the relevant subject imparted the training. 20 nos. exposure visit programme to RCCTCRI & CHES was organize & 320 nos. farmers have been participated.

4.2.4 Promotion of WADI Model of Orchard

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

SI No.	Name of The ITDA	Total	
		Area	Beneficiary
1	Koraput	123	263
2	Paralakhemundi	360	763
3	Balliguda	86	68
4	Th.Rampur	46	123
5	Nawarangpur	218.00	354
6	Malkanagiri	0	0
7	Gunupur	0	0
	Total	833	1571



Plantation taken under SCA to TSP

Sl No.	Name of The ITDA	Total	
		Area	Beneficiary
1	Koraput	135.00	86
2	Paralakhemundi	0.00	0
3	Balliguda	0.00	0
4	Th.Rampur	0.00	0
5	Nawarangpur	0.00	0
6	Malkanagiri	138.00	306
7	Gunupur	0	0
	Total	273	392

Inter cropping in WADI

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

LIVESTOCK AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

In OTELP operation villages about 75% households are below the poverty line (BPL) & 24% are absolute landless. These tribal families depend on subsistence agriculture. OTELP adopts micro watersheds as a unit of planning & implementation with community participation for livelihood promotion including farm, off farm & nonfarm enterprise interventions. The income from traditional agriculture being low due to seasonal (rain fed) is unable to provide full employment for working class. The major issues for the poor & landless tribal are food security & risk spreading through subsidiary income. Therefore, there is dependency on non-farm activities like poultry & goaterly for supplementary income. Backyard poultry farming requiring hardly any infrastructure set-up is a potent tool for upliftment of the poorest of the poor. Small-scale poultry production through individual broiler farming also has the potential to stimulate economic growth of resource poor households. In order to overcome this problem, it may be necessary to take up scientific rural poultry production by introduction of low input technology dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming so as to meet the requirement of the rural sector where the poultry farming constitute a source of

subsidiary occupation, generating subsistence income to boost the nutritional standards, income levels and health of rural masses.

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

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

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

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



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

As the day old chicks are vulnerable to predators in free range conditions, the day old chick rearing units were established so as to rear the day old chicks in a reasonably controlled condition with proper brooding facility, balanced feeding, vaccination & medication up to 28-30 days and thereafter provided individual tribal households to be reared in open range conditions. The poultry birds Vanaraja, Colour plus, Rainbooster & Kuroiler etc are reared under backyard poultry programme. They are multi coloured birds with high egg laying capacity like exotic layers and high weight gain like those of broilers. The SHG managing the mother chick unit for a period of 28 days makes an additional income of Rs. 9000 to 10000 per cycle & there by a SHG receives an additional income of Rs.45000 to 50000 per annum in 5 cycles. As on 31st March, 2015, 93 Nos. of Mother Chick Units are functional under OTELP operational area.



4.3.2 Improved Broiler Farming:

Under rural poultry farming, improved broiler farming has been introduced by individual tribal households in small units of 400 chicks capacity. The tribal family is provided assistance to build a shed of 400 sq.ft. for rearing 400 nos day old broiler chicks (Cobb 400) for a period of 35 to 40 days. Efforts are also made to build the capacity of the tribal famers in shed management, chick



management, feeding, vaccination & water management etc. 548 nos. individual broiler units are already in place and functioning as on 31st March, 2015. Each tribal family earns on an average additional income of Rs.4000/- per cycle and thus earns Rs.20,000/-per annum from this livelihood activity by devoting 1 to 2 hours per day. In addition to this the Poultry Co-operative also transfers a part of its profit as dividend at the end of the financial year as per quantity of chicken supplied to the Co-Operative. The poultry Co-Operative has passed on Rs.4/- per Kg as additional incentive to the members managing broiler units. The improved poultry farming (Broilers) is facilitated by SwornaJyoti Womens' Poultry Co-Operative Federation Ltd. (SWPCFL). The Federation provides the backward & forward linkages for broiler farming through its district level co-operatives in ITDAs Koraput, Nawarangapur & Gunupur. The following no of broiler units have been established as on 31st March,2014 in the ITDAs mentioned below:



4.3.3 Supply of Chickens to ITDA Schools:

The quality chickens are supplied by the poultry Co-operative & the SHGs to the residential school hostels of ITDAs & Ashram Schools of the ST & SC Development Deptt. on regular basis at weekly intervals. As per norm each schoolchildren staying in the residential hostel is provided 100gms chicken



once in a week and eggs twice in a week. Out of these 158 nos of ITDA residential schools with student strength of 30,709 are provided chickens once in a week preferably on Sunday. By promotion of poultry activities as an important livelihood intervention, this has not only increased the per capita income of the tribal families but also provides nutritional supplement to the poor tribal household and high quality protein rich diet to the school going children. The priority has been given for supply of quality chickens to the ITDA residential school hostels on regular basis. This initiative would ensure high quality protein rich diet to the school going children. The protein consumption in the tribal family would also increase and the poultry enterprise will provide a sustainable livelihood for the poor landless, small and marginal farmers of the tribal areas of Odisha. The status of supply of chickens to ITDA Schools is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the ITDA	No. of ITDA schools supplied chicken during 2013-14
1	Koraput	43
2	Gunupur	106
3	Nawarangpur	37
4	Malkangiri	12
5	Paralakhemundi	13
6	Th.Rampur	5
	Total	216

Source: MIS 2015-16

4.3.4 Establishment of Vanaraja Layers Parent Stock Farm:

In order to meet the demand of day old chicks for the Mother Chick Units, fund has been sanctioned



under SCA to TSP during 2011-12 through the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. for establishment of Vanaraja Parent Stock farm with a capacity to rear 16000 Vanaraja layers out of the incentive grant of Rs.238.38 lakhs in ITDA, Koraput. An area measuring 28.00 acres in village Dimiriput of Koraput block has been provided with advance possession in favor of ITDA, Koraput and the civil works construction is in full swing. Further Rs.102.58 lakhs has also been sanctioned under article 275 by MoTA during 2013-14 for establishment of a Goat Breeding cum Training Centre at the same place.

4.3.5 Poultry Co-operatives:

The Sworna Jyoti Women's Poultry Co-operative Federation Ltd. (SWPCFL), with its office at



Jeypore, Koraput and HARSHA TRUST have made agreement with OTELP and the ITDAs to look after the poultry and Goatery activities being established in the tribal districts of Koraput, Nawarangapur & Rayagada and provide the backyard and forward linkages to the tribal families rearing broilers as well as Vanaraja /Kuroilers/ Rain booster variety poultry birds under backyard poultry farming. The Federation through its district level poultry co-operatives provides the day old chicks, feed, medicines, and vaccines at the doorstep apart from providing the marketing facility to the beneficiaries. There is a plan to promote poultry cooperative in each OTELP functional district. The SWPCFL has also been entrusted to facilitate poultry & goatery projects in ITDA, Koraput, Nawarangapur sanctioned under SCA to TSP during 2014-15. Mean while a Poultry company has been established namely “Kandhamal Poultry Development Corporation Ltd. (KPDCL) registered under Company Act during May,2012 under ITDA, Balliguda in the district of Kandhamal. Similarly OPOLFED shall facilitate rural backyard & layer poultry farming projects in ITDA, Parlakhemundi in Gajapati District.

Duck rearing (Indian Runner) gives on an average 150 to 200 eggs per year has also been started as a pilot project in the night shelters established under backyard poultry programme covering 79 nos. of households under ITDA, Koraput. The result from these activities quite encouraging as the tribal family earns an additional income of Rs.50/- to Rs.60/- per day by selling duck eggs. The poultry



cooperative has also placed advance with Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), Govt. of India, Bhubaneswar to supply 2000 nos. of day old Khaki Campbell ducklings during May, 2014. This variety of ducks (Khaki Campbell) gives on an average 250 to 300 eggs per year.

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

4.3.6 SCA to SCSP Assisted Goatery Project:

The programme is also leverage funds through SCA to SCSP for promotion of Goatery unit. As off now we have procured 1795 mother goats and 83 bucks in Baliguda, Gunupur, Koraput, Malakanagiri & Th.Rampur ITDAs.

4.3.7 OTELP Intervention under Improved Goatery Farming:

In order to enhance the livelihood of Scheduled Caste Community under SCA to SCSP through various Livestock related interventions i.e. poultry, goatery, dairy, duckery & fishery, an amount of RS.2198.09 Lakhs has been sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department to benefit 5203 SC & BPL beneficiaries under OTELP,ITDAs. Rs. 658.89 lakhs has been sanctioned by ST & SC Development Deptt. during the year 2013-14. The guidelines for implementing livestock activities along with the incentive based payments on activity wise to paravets & livestock Inspectors



to be paid by the ITDAs, FNGOs, Poultry Co-operatives, Producer groups & VDC have also been communicated to all ITDAs along with transfer of fund required towards the investment cost, CB and Incentive to be paid to the paravets and livestock inspectors for the first 2 quarters.

4.3.8 IFAD TOP UP Assistance Loan Goatery Project:

The present goat rearing practices amongst the tribal is very traditional and unscientific. Kid mortality and mother mortality are as high as 40 % and 30% respectably. Hardly any tribal family avails veterinary service available from the government's veterinary department. OTELP plan is to further strengthen the services like regular health check up at the doorstep and regular vaccination, medication provided by the trained Para-veterinarians along with improvement of the local breeds by supply of improved quality Bucks. Thus it will restrict the kid mortality and mother mortality to 15% and 10 % respectively. Improved



shed construction, enhanced knowledge of tribal about improved rearing practice, with crèche for kid goats, and feed supplement for pregnant and lactating mother goats will help in mitigating the risks in production. Proper feeding practice (preparation of dry fodder and silage, azolla cultivation also helps in increasing the immunity in goats and in increasing their body weight within a short duration. With the existing skill a tribal can easily rear 6 to 8 mother goats to get additional annual income of Rs.15,000 from the 3rd year of involvement in this activity.

Studying the success of the OTELP activities, the donor agency IFAD, had agreed to provide financial assistance for promoting different livelihoods activities in the operational areas. Goatery & Poultry is one among them. This assistance was provided for two years i.e. 2014-15 & 2015-16. The details for promotion of Goatery unit for the year 2014-15 as follows;



Progress of goat rearing unit in different ITDAs during 2014-15						
ITDA	Target in AWPB 2014-15	No. of Sheds Completed	No. of goats required to be procured @ 5 per unit	No. of goats actually procured	No. of bucks required to be procured @ 1 per 5 unit	No. of bucks actually procured
Baliguda	309	309	1545	994	77	62
Gunpur	25	25	125	125	6	5
Paralakhemundi	825	825	4125	-	206	-
Koraput	332	332	1660	1530	76	78
Malkanagiri	127	127	635	635	32	32
Nawarangpur	238	238	1190	985	57	47
Th.Rampur	447	389	2235	721	111	34
Total	2303	2245	11515	4990	565	258



As reflected in the above table it indicates that out of 2303 projects 2245 goats sheds have already completed and 4990 mother goats as well as 258 bucks procured. Rest of the animals will be procured during the first quarter of 2015-16. The due emphasis is also given upon ensuring 100 percent goat insurance.

The existing goat cooperative is helping the tribal by providing services like regular medication, vaccination, timely castration, imparting training on improved goat rearing, grooming of paravets, arranging feed, insurance and sale of goats at a fair price etc. The focus is on women rearers involved in goat *rearing and sustainably* even after the end of the project.

4.3.9 OTELP Intervention Under Pisci Culture through DHAN Foundation:

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

DHAN is giving importance to develop community Inland fisheries development in these rural minor



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

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



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



of previous Piloting project under ITDA, Koraput. After piloting fish rearing activities in OTELP areas of Dasmantpur block last season, some lessons learnt which are helpful in designing the course of action for fish rearing in the new project. The steps were taken up towards organizing the community. The fish growth & production is also an important instrument which highly motivates the community to continue this activity in a scientific way. Total 61 farm ponds & 29 community/ SHG managed ponds in four blocks of Nabarangpur and 38

individual farm ponds & 21 community/ SHG managed ponds out of which 20 farm ponds & 20 community/ SHG managed selected ponds are supported by ITDA, Koraput were taken up for fish rearing activities in three blocks of Koraput. More than 600 ST households were covered in this project. In short about 750 poor tribal families have been covered through 176 water bodies during the season in 2013-14 in both projects under ITDAs Koraput & Nabarangpur.

Sl. No.	Activity	ITDA, Koraput	ITDA, Nabarangpur	Total
1	No of Blocks	4	4	8
2	No of villages	34	17	51
3	Farm ponds	56	61	117
4	Community ponds	30	29	59

Major Project Activities Undertaken

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

Impact of Pisciculture in Tribal Area

Financial

- Income from individual farm pond ranges from Rs.5000 to Rs.10000
- Income from community tank ranges from Rs.12000 to RS.30000

- Money earned through pisci culture partially used for agriculture (Summer Paddy Harvest) & Special Saving for coming season fish rearing.

Social & Environmental

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

Way Forward

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



4.4 Rural financial services

4.4.1 Promotion of SHG

Rural financial services ensure financial inclusion of the vulnerable groups. It provides financial services at door step. As per financial inclusion policy, Govt .of India, all households are to be covered under formal banking institutions. In spite of all efforts, the banking services could not reach to the targeted families who are deprived since ages as because the banking infrastructures in the programme areas are very poor. One Regional Rural Bank caters services to the whole block covering more than 200 villages. People face recurring problems in accessing banking services like saving, loan etc.



Analyzing the peripheral environment, the programme was designed to include rural financial services as a sub component of livelihoods enhancement component. Self Help Groups are promoted taking 10 to 12 women members through which these micro financial services were provided. RFS has two major areas of support. First, providing the seed capital support to the newly formed SHGs or dysfunctional SHGs to stabilize their internal process of thrift and credit. Second, revolving fund support is given to SHG to take up various income generating activities by the women SHGs.



Particulars	Coverage
Total No of SHGs	4273
No of Groups conducting meeting regularly	3851
No of Groups undertaking savings regularly	3851
Cumulative Savings Rs. In Lakhs	1306.15
Average Savings per SHG Rs. In Lakhs	30568

Source: MIS 2014-15

4.4.2 SHG Federation & Apex Federation

Institutions are highly essential for sustainable of the programme. As the institutions are promoted at grass root level and managed by the community, hence after withdrawal of the programme these communities based organizations will keep supporting for all aspects. SHG federations are promoted at VDC level where all SHGs are part of this institution. This will provide technical guidance & monitoring the activities being taken

up by SHGs. These SHG federations are responsible for the management of the Rural Financial Services. Besides, these institutions are also working as a pressure group at the village level for taking up various social causes like education, health and sanitation etc.

Apex federations are promoted at block level within the programme operational areas. It provides both technical and managerial services to SHG & SHG federation. The details are as follows;





Name of ITDA	No of MWS	No of SHG Federation Promoted	No of Apex cooperative promoted
Baliguda	59	50	2
Koraput	70	65	2
Nabarangpur	29	29	3
Malkanagiri	30	30	0
Paralakhemundi	60	60	4
Th.Rampur	60	58	1
Gunupur	50	50	0
Total	358	327	12

Source: MIS 2015-16

4.4.3 Linkage with financial institutions

It is not just a support from the project rather; mainstreaming these groups was the priority for the programme. To avail financial linkage from the formal financial institutions is the core objective of the programme. RFS triggers these groups in supporting micro credit to demonstrate access and

management of micro finance operations. Subsequently these groups are linked with banks for higher credit linkage for taking up income generating activities. The details of the SHG bank linkage made with facilitation of the programme are given below:

Linkage with banks	Rs. In lakh.
No. of SHG in cumulative	2105
Cumulative fund mobilization	1235.72
No. of SHG during the year	123
Fund mobilization during last year	86.10

Source: MIS 2015-16

4.4.4 Microenterprise activities

The programme is eyeing on promoting large numbers of feasible microenterprise through SHG and its federation. It is key pin for enhancing livelihood activities of tribal poor leading to a better livelihoods option. The SHG and its

federation has availed loan for taking up different types of business activities particularly value addition of surplus agriculture produces and Non-timber forest products. It helps them to be empowered in terms of socially, economically and politically. The different kinds of microenterprises





are preparing tamarind cake, turmeric powder, flour mills, oil extraction unit, chick feed unit, nutritional food processing unit, leaf plate making unit etc. The credit utilization pattern indicates that maximum loan is meant for business and productive purposes. SHGs have taken steps to promote different micro enterprise activities given below.

5. Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) & Development Initiatives Fund (DIF)

The programme area is characterized by hilly terrain, scattered small settlements and low density of population. As a result, the area lags behind in the provision of rural infrastructure though significant resources are being allocated by Government.

Therefore, in addition to general watershed treatment and livelihoods based approach, provision has been made by the programme for additional components like Community Infrastructure Funds and Development Initiatives Fund to meet community needs and to support and strengthen the interventions under livelihoods support activities.

5.1 Community Infrastructure fund (CIF):

The Community Infrastructure Fund is meant to finance community infrastructure needs identified by the community. The principal aim is to fill critical



gaps for small and remote communities which may not be covered in near future under other mainstream rural infrastructure development programme as available funds are allocated first to communities with higher population.

Programme adopted a strategy to access CIF through a demand driven approach with communities identifying critical infrastructure constraints. The priority area under this component are- (i) improving the linkages to market for those communities which are producing significant surplus, particularly during the monsoon season (ii) reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water close to the habitations, (iii) improving the access to food supply through PDS (iv) child care (v) health care, (vi) supplementing educational infrastructure etc. Besides, economic activities like creating work sheds for the communities for income generating activities like NTFP processing unit, storage centers, mills etc. can also be covered. These facilities are used by the communities and managed by the VDCs through the common user groups. Emphasis has been given on community responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructures so developed and women are encouraged to take up this responsibility. The major activities taken up so far under this sub-component are given in the table below:



Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
1	Multipurpose community center	nos.	-	170
2	Storage godown	nos.	-	458
3	Drying Yard	nos.	-	211
4	Threshing Platform	nos.	-	177
5	Work shed	nos.	-	36
6	Villages under piped water supply project for (gravity fed)	nos.	-	154
7	Villages under piped water supply projects (sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	-	43
8	Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	-	8224
9	Chuan / Open well	nos.	-	77
10	Agricultural Pump set	nos.	-	44
11	Village approach road/ causeway/ culvert	nos.	-	6
12	Oil extraction mill	nos.	-	6
13	Poultry Firm	nos.	-	11
14	Community animal Shed	nos.	-	43
15	Rice / flour / dal/ turmeric processing unit	nos.	-	7
16	Saloon	nos.	-	1
17	Solar Lantern	nos.	-	111
18	Water storage tank	nos.	-	15
19	Solar Street Lights	nos.	-	140
20	Bore well	nos.	-	1

Source: MIS 2015-16

5.2 Development Initiative Fund

- As an innovative strategy in programme design, Development Initiative Funds provides an additional funding with adequate flexibility to address to areas of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory processes during the course of programme implementation. This fund also supplements to those components / interventions of the programme which yields very good results. It also enables the communities to implement activities which are not accommodated in other programme components. Under this component, provisions has been made for targeting the

traditionally excluded households e.g. single women headed households, landless, destitute, physically challenged and those who are unable to be part of the SHG or other income generating activities.

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

- Supplementary funding to other programme component
- Experimenting / up scaling innovative activities for livelihoods
- Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery
- Support to the vulnerable and destitute households living in the programme villages.





Gravity fed water supply system



Individual toilet & bathrooms



Smokeless chulla



Community managed storage go-down

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

Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total up to Dec, 2015
A.	Supplemental funding to other programme components			
1	Multipurpose Community Center	nos.	-	77
2	Storage godown	nos.	-	47
3	Mother chick Unit	nos.	-	37
4	Backyard Poultry	HH	-	1,990
5	Diary unit	nos.	-	1
6	Goatery shed	nos.	-	319
7	Backyard kitchen garden	HH	-	6,575
8	Nutritional garden (schools)	nos.	-	351
9	Drying yard	nos.	-	191
10	Bathing ghat/ river steps	nos.	-	54
11	Village drain	nos.	-	23
12	Market yard	nos.	-	18
13	Introduction of Buck	nos.	-	18



14	Tube well Platform	nos.	-	223
15	Night shelter	nos.	-	764
16	Yam Seed Production	HH	-	931
17	Retaining Wall/ guard wall	nos.	-	8
18	Extension of Cement Canal to the existing one	rmt.	-	1,718
19	Gully Control Structures	nos.	-	12
20	Renovation of well	nos.	-	2
21	Supply of Sunflower seeds to Households	HH	-	125
22	Earthen canal	rmt.	-	107
23	Earthen check dam	nos.	-	7
24	Renovation of D/W and canal		-	5
25	Earthen bund	nos.	-	1
26	Well/ Chuan	nos.	-	14
27	Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	-	2
28	Poly greenhouse nursery	nos.	-	17
29	Masonry Drop structure	nos.	-	2
30	Gravity Flow Irrigation Structure	no.	-	6
31	Gravity Fed Drinking Water Project	no.	-	77
32	Drip Irrigation System	nos.	-	29
33	Well	nos.	-	12
34	WADI model plantation	Ha	-	133
35	Vegetable Cultivation (By Group)	nos.	-	79
36	Bore well	nos.	-	1
B. Experimenting / up-scaling innovative activities for livelihoods				
37	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
38	Work shed	nos.	-	41
39	Animal shed	nos.	-	18
40	Cashew processing unit	nos.	-	6
41	Fruit processing unit	nos.	-	1
42	Rice / flour / dal processing unit	nos.	-	23
43	Tamarind processing unit	nos.	-	29
44	Medicinal plant unit	nos.	-	1
45	Bee keeping box	HH	-	19
46	Sanitary napkin unit	nos.	-	1
47	Tailoring unit	nos.	-	16
48	Leaf plate stitching	nos.	-	12
49	Drug bank	nos.	-	2
50	Turmeric boiling Drum	nos.	-	492
51	Power tiller with accessories	nos.	-	6
52	Farmers information center	nos.	-	1



53	Oil Extracting Unit	nos.	-	41
54	Brick Making Machine	nos.	-	5
55	Agricultural pump set	nos.	-	1,123
56	Television set with accessories	nos.	-	4
57	Refrigerator	nos.	-	11
58	Barbed wire fencing	ha.	-	4
59	Vermi compost	Nos.	-	558
60	Mobile Charging Station	nos.	-	3
61	Hydram	nos.	-	6
62	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
C. Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery				
63	Smokeless Chula	HH	-	2,859
64	Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	-	2,000
65	Water Filter	nos.	-	998
66	Farm equipments	HH.	-	4,113
67	Solar lantern	nos.	-	867
68	Water storage tank	nos.	-	31
D. Support to the Vulnerable and Destitute Households				
69	Support to vulnerable groups (goatery, poultry, roofing etc.)	HH	-	3,313
70	Saloon	nos.	-	4
71	Cycle Mart	nos.	-	5
72	Grocery shop	nos.	-	140
73	Sound box with generator set	nos.	-	9
74	Stretcher	nos.	-	1
75	Small Business (Vending)	nos.	-	340
76	Roofing for Landless HH	HH	-	324
77	Tribal music group	nos.	-	13
78	Off farm Equipments (carpentry, blacksmith, masons)	nos.	-	103

Source: MIS 2014-15

IFAD Top-up assistance for \$15 million USD i.e. equivalent to INR 90.20 corers was approved in April 2014, out of which an amount of INR 49.17 corers,

is in the budget of 2014-15 and INR 41.03 corers is in the budget of 2015-16. The detailed physical achievement are as follows:

DIF (Out of IFAD'S Top Up Assistance)	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to Dec, 15
Support to ultra poor/ vulnerable families		-	-
Support for agro processing units (rice huller, oil expeller, grinding units, dal processing, pickle, jelly making, broom making, leaf plate units etc.)	HH	37	137
Support for rural artisans (wooden/ bamboo craft, black smith, carpentry, pottery, plumbing units etc.)	HH	7	243



Grocery/ stationary shop, tailoring unit, small hotel, sales counter, cycle/ motorcycle/ mobile/ electrical repairing centers etc.	HH	19	250
Vending of agril./ consumable produces	HH	253	790
Musical equipments, tent houses and support for small scale trading	HH	2	14
Special support for physically challenged/ ultra poor for livelihoods enhancement	HH	28	224
Provision of low cost housing materials materials	HH	164	1030
Creation and development of irrigation infrastructure		-	0
Diversion based irrigation projects	nos.	45	209
Small lift irrigation projects (dug well/ stream/ river etc.)	nos.	108	144
Hydraulic ram project	nos.	2	2
Water lifting devices for existing water sources (treadle pump, diesel/ electric pump sets etc.)	nos.	6	1713
Focused livelihoods intervention		-	-
Poultry units	HH	61	211
Goat rearing units	HH	183	1961
Commercial vegetable cultivation (with trellis method)	HH	98	644
Commercial vegetable cultivation (with raised bed and drip irrigation)	HH	392	1162
Economic units/ activities on various trades for trained unemployed youths (Agril. Service center, electrical shop, tailoring units, mobile retails and repairing shops, motor garage, support for vehicles etc.)	HH	44	554
Habitation improvement and sanitation		-	-
Toilet & bathrooms for individual households	HH	1,139	3203
Village drainage system improvement	nos.	5	27
Community animal shed	nos.	-	12
Improvement of animal shed at household level	nos.	121	371
Improved cook stove/ smokeless chulla (individual)	nos.	-	2302
Improved cook stove/ smokeless chulla (institutional)	nos.	-	72
Low cost community/ individual water filter	nos.	20	2793
Low cost community/ institutional water filter	nos.	-	95
Flexi Bio Gas systems	nos.	-	-
Village waste disposal systems (waste water drain, soak pit, garbage disposal units etc.)	villages	6	43

6. Support for Policy Initiatives

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in order to further extends its livelihoods and food security agenda, identified land as a critical area of intervention. While proactively organizing various workshops, focussed group discussion etc, OTELP has been coming out with measures which can be implemented by the

Government as part of its policy to improve the existing livelihoods of the tribal population at large. However, land has been focal to such initiatives under the support for policy initiative component.

Therefore, it has been one of the prime objective of OTELP to cover all the absolute landless households in the Programme village by facilitating in grant of land titles. Through various proactive



measures and with the active collaboration of Revenue & Disaster Management Department Govt. of Odisha, lands have been provided to the landless families under OPLE (Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment) Act, 1972, OGLS (Odisha Government Land Settlement) Act, 1962; Mo Zami Mo Dhia programme and Vasundhara Schemes. These combined with restoration of land under Regulation 2 of 1956 as well as Grant of individual land titles under Forest Rights Act, 2006 have helped 26038 families to get land titles as per the table given below:



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

Source: MIS 2013-14

Also to ensure land to the landless, OTELP scaled a model that Landesa (Rural Development Institute) had designed and piloted. The model uses a trained local youth to provide additional capacity to the field level Revenue Officials. These local youths called as the Community Resource Person are working in all the 1042 villages and as on date have facilitated grant of close to 13000

land titles in last two year other than the one indicated above. This land allocation programme has become a community led process and the Government of Odisha have extended this to 18000 villages in the 118 Tribal Sub-Plan Blocks of 12 districts in the State. The status of land allocation programme in OTELP operational villages is placed below:

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

Source: MIS 2015-16



550 CRPs' facilitated the programme in OTELP, where as, 334 CRPs' are working in OTELP Plus area and are facilitating in providing land titles to the homesteadless and landless families.

7. FOOD HANDLING

Food security is the major challenges in tribal areas particularly in programme operating areas. WFP

extended its support for supplementing food grains to the beneficiaries as part of their wage payment with very nominal prices. Three Kgs of rice were given to the beneficiaries with Rs 10 only. The funds generated out of this grain deposited in VDF account, meant for post project management. The details are given below.

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

Source: Project MIS 2011-12

8. Programme Management

8.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

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



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

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



- This helps in tracking success or failure and built upon from there.

B. Voucher based Monitoring System

- Any payment or expenditure needs to be supported by payment voucher and in same way any fund received requires receipt slip from the organization.
- The payment made for wage labourer is recorded in muster roll.
- A single muster roll format has been developed for all payments and shared in the meeting
- All the entries are summed up in the report and the final figure along with the related documents (case record) are presented before the Village Social & Financial Audit Committee which is the Palli Sabha of the Village for approval of the expenditures made in each month from 22nd to 25th of each month.
- On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.
- The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.
- Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.
- All these expenditure reports are being accepted as utilization certificate of the funds spent.

C. Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)

- The FNGOs and ITDAs prepare Half Yearly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year presenting the

outputs achieved during the period and cumulative achievement.

- Besides, the ITDAs based on these reports, prepares Half yearly and Annual Performance Report which is an output linked outcome report presenting the change in various physical indicators for both RIMS and log frame.

D. Concurrent Evaluations

- Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase II conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010.
- Joint Review Mission (JRM) for the year 2013 conducted by IFAD completed during August 2013.

8.2 Web Based M&E Software

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

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

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



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

8.3 Implementation of RIMS

The other method applied in the field is result impacted management systems (RIMS). Basically it is conducted to know the status of programme in the field. It is conducted in sample basis. Proper methodology is being followed for identifying the sample villages as per the criteria set by the IFAD. This gives an interval picture of the programme to



strengthen or replicate wherever possible. This year the RIMS report has been prepared and submitted to IFAD based on the field level data collected and consolidated.

8.4 Annual Outcome Survey

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

9. Financial Progress

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

Financial Year	AWPB (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)
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
2011-12	5600.00	5486.87
2012-13	5069.12	5184.91
2013-14	5038.00	3045.96
2014-15	11000.57	7488.12
2015-16	4039.00	1684.53 (up to Dec, 2015)

Source: MIS 2015-16



Programme Component wise Expenditure for the Financial Year 2014-15

The below table and pie chart indicates that maximum fund goes for livelihoods enhancement.

Component	Expenditure during 2014-15 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Capacity Building for Empowerment	280.32
Livelihood Enhancement	807.71
Support For Policy Initiatives	6.97
Development Initiative Fund	5941.37
Programme Management	451.75
Food Handling	—
Grand Total	7488.12

Source: MIS 2014-15

Summary of Key achievements:

Key outputs

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

Outcomes:

Farm based Livelihoods

- 19475 ha. of irrigation potential has been created.
- 68% of the households reported with increased irrigated area.
- 77% of households reported increase in crop production area.
- 70% of the households experiencing increase in agriculture productivity.
- 75% of the HH adopted key technologies promoted by the Programme (Seed Replacement, Composting, Crop Diversification, Vegetables, Kitchen/ Nutritional Garden etc.)

Off-Farm based Livelihoods

- 94% HHs have increased income from livestock activities (Goat rearing, Backyard Poultry and Duckery).
- 79% HH reported increase in fish pond productivity and as IGA it is gaining popularity.
- 63% HH have improved access to credit.

Programme Impact

- **Income:** 175% increase in income (from Rs. 15,926.00 in 2007 to Rs.43,790.00 in 2011)
- **Expenditure:** 89.6% increase in expenditure (from Rs. 16,536.00 in 2007 to Rs.31,344.00 in 2011)
- **Food Security:** As compared to 21% HH during 2005, 94% HH indicating enough food throughout the year during 2013
- **Migration:** Reduced from 17.8% (2005) to 4.3% (2009) in case of very poor households.
- **Poverty:** Of 56,180 households covered, 70% were BPL; show an increase in assets; about 15% of them are moved out of poverty (2009)
- **Quality of life:** 83% of the HH are now having access to safe drinking water within 100 mtr. of their houses and 22% villages are covered under complete sanitation with tap water connection.



Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited

Background of TDCCOL:

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

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

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

Objective of TDCCOL:

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

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

Mission Statement of TDCCOL:

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

Management of TDCCOL:

TDCCOL is operational under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha. New Managing Committee of TDCCOL has been constituted through election, as per the directive of RCS, Odisha. As of now two managing committee meeting have been convened. The Apex Cooperative has 91 primary members cooperatives (89 LAMPS & 2 Panchayat Samitis). The last general body meeting of TDCCOL was held on 27th July, 2013.

Staff Position of TDCCOL:

- Corporation Staff - 113
- Govt. Staff - 02
- Professionals - 13
- Contingent - 07

Operational Network of TDCCOL:

- TDCCOL is operational in the TSP blocks, covering 118 blocks in Odisha.
- However to reach out the tribals of non TSP areas with the benefit of centrally sponsored MSP Scheme of Govt., the operational area of TDCCOL has been expanded to more 10 districts of Odisha. This ensures the coverage of TDCCOL to all districts except seven costal districts of Odisha.
- TDCCOL has 96 godowns of different capacities across the state to facilitate storage and marketing of stock procured from the tribal families.



- More 35 godowns of small capacity, 4 cold storages are being established.

Business Scenario of TDCCOL:

The monopoly lease right to TDCCOL on Minor Forest Products was withdrawn during the year 2000 due to change of policy by the State Govt. in trading of Minor Forest Products. After withdrawal of monopoly, TDCC was forced to compete with the local traders, who often do not follow the govt. guideline in term of payment of tax, VAT, IT etc for such transactions. While ensuring the remunerative price to the tribal communities for their MFP products, TDCCOL sustained huge loss and also could not attain sizable business in the field. In this situation, TDCCOL strategically diversified its activities keeping the mission and vision of the organization intact. The major interventions are taken up during the reporting period are as below:

Major Interventions of TDCCOL:

- Marketing support for Minor Forest Produces.
- Implementation of Centrally Sponsored MSP Scheme on MFP.
- Marketing Support for Surplus Agricultural Produces.
- Establishment of Processing Units for MFP & SAP.
- Livelihoods Cluster Development.
- Promotion of Handicraft and Handloom Clusters.
- Strengthening of Vegetable Cooperatives
- Paddy Procurement- As State level Agency
- Operation of Petrol Pumps (Gajapati & Sundergarh)
- Sale in Tribal World Outlets.
- Innovative Mobile Van for sale of different products of tribal communities.
- Partnering with agencies like Directorate of Horticulture, Airport Authority of India etc. for sale of TDCCOL Products.

- Participation of TDCCOL at State level and National level Exhibitions.
- Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Solar Lighting system in 250 -275 villages in schedule areas of Odisha.

1. Implementation of Marketing Scheme of Minor Forest Products through Minimum Support Price and development of value chain for MFP in Odisha.

Implementation of centrally sponsored scheme on “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produces through Minimum Support Price and development of value chain for MFP in Odisha is under operation since July, 2014. TDCCOL has been nominated as State Procurement Agency to implement the scheme for ten forest produces namely Tamarind, Sal Seed, Sal Leaf, Myrobalan, Wild Honey, Lac, Gum Kereya, Mahua Seed, Chiranjee pod with seed and Karanja Seed and OFDC has been nominated as state agency for other two products namely Bamboo and Kendu Leaf. However, due to certain reservation of Forest Department, Govt. of Odisha, the procurement of three products namely Gum Karaya, Sal Leaves and Lac is yet to be taken up.

As per guideline of MoTA the State level Coordination and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Odisha and District level Coordination and Monitoring Committee under Chairmanship of Collector and District Magistrate of respective districts have been formed and are in operation for smooth implementation of the scheme.

Further to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, lots of communication activities such as miking, drum beating, wall writing, leaflet distribution etc. are being taken up at the field level. Now more than 900 Primary Procuring Agencies are operational in the state to facilitate the implementation of the scheme. The procurement under the MSP Scheme on MFP during 2014-15 is as below:



Progress of Procurement of MFP / Crop 2014

Name of the MFP	Approved Quantity (In Qtls)	Achievement (In Qtls.)	Districts Covered		Procurement Value (In Rs.)	Operation Cost (In Rs.)
			Nos	Districts		
Mahua Seed		178.99	9	Sundergarh, Gajapati, Koraput, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Nawarangpur, Kandhmal	393778.00	854977.00

Progress of Procurement of MFP / Crop 2015

Name of the MFP	Approved Quantity (In Qtls)	Achievement (In Qtls.)	Districts Covered		Procurement Value (In Rs.)	Operation Cost (In Rs.)
			Nos	Districts		
Myrabolan	5000	232.94	4	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh & Bolangir	256234.00	397303.00
Seeded Tamarind	50000	3030.00	9	Sundergarh, Gajapati, Koraput, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Nawarangpur	6666600.00	8759100.00
Sal Seeds	50000	232.39	2	Sundergarh, Deogarh	232390.00	315720.00
Chiranjee Pod	5000	105.28	5	Bolangir, Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Deogarh	1045500.00	1587562
Karanja Seeds	1000	160.76	2	Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh	337596.00	388410.00
Mahua Seed	20000	444.34	3	Bolangir, Sundergarh, Deogarh	9,77,548.00	Not finalized
Total					95,15,268.00	

More over initiatives have been taken for construction of 35 aggregation godowns of 50 MT capacity at strategic locations, which would facilitate storage of MFP collected by the primary procuring agencies associated. That apart Collectors and District Magistrates have been intimated to take up the modernisation of the haats (as per approval of MoTA) with shed, pindi, water facilities, weighing scale etc. Budget for construction of godowns and modernisation of haats are being placed with ITDA/ DRDA, as per decision of respective district authorities.

2. Marketing Support for MFP & SAP:

TDCCOL plays facilitative role to establish market linkage of the products harvested by the tribal communities to ensure that the tribal people are not being exploited by the middle man. Traders from State and National level are being invited through tendering processes and negotiated at Head Office and Branch Office as well for lifting of products available at the community level. Besides, TDCCOL is also established partnership with different agencies like OMFED, OFSDP, ORMAS,

Natural Remedies, Choodamani International, Tamilnadu, Kanhiyalal Belaram, Bhatinda, Kothari Phyto Chemicals, Dindigul, Tamilnadu, Ozone Ayurvedic, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh etc. for bulk sale of the forest and surplus agricultural produces from the field. Currently TDCCOL is coordinating with DABUR for forward cell of processed items like Harida, Bahada etc...

Interventions taken up by TDCCOL under MFP & SAP Interventions during 2014-15 are as below:

- About 1 MT of Kalmegh, collected & has been sold through Tribal World Outlets from Sundergarh district.
- About 20 MT of Nux Vomica has been sold to Choodamani International, Dindigul Tamilnadu from Udala Branch, Mayurbhanj. 5 MT of Nux Vomica are sold to local parties.
- Mahua Seed of 17.87 MT of Rs. 3.93 lakhs have been transacted under the MSP Scheme on MFP across the State.
- Myrobalan (Harida) of 37.83 MT rupees 0.14 lakh have been transacted under the MSP scheme on MFP across the State.



- Seeded tamarind of 303 MT for Rupees 66 lakh have been transacted under the MSP scheme on MFP across the State.
- About 1 ton of Hill brooms from Koraput, was sold in local markets.
- The other NTFP items transacted during the reporting year are Tamarind, Siali Leaf, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Honey, Kusum lac, Mahua Seeds etc.
- Total annual transaction of TDCCOL on MFP & SAP Transaction reported during 2014-15 is about Rs.52.12 lakhs.
- Total annual transaction of TDCCOL on MFP & SAP Transaction reported during 2015-16 is about Rs.22 lakhs up to December 2015.
- The items procured under the MSP Scheme have been sold through different vendors both locally and other national level vendors

3. Establishment of Processing Units:

To ensure incremental benefit on the produces harvested by the tribal hhs in the state, TDCCOL is playing strategic role to facilitate the tribal communities to add value to their product and sale at premium price. Accordingly, need based processing units have been established in different locations with the overall functional management control under the tribal communities. The processing units established are:

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

Central Processing Unit at Bhubaneswar: More than 80% of the stocks procured from the field are being processed at Bhubaneswar. A dedicated processing unit has been established at Head Office level, Bhubaneswar with the trained staff for processing. Items being processed at Central Processing Unit, Bhubaneswar are turmeric powder, Trifalla Churna, Tamarind cake and Tamarin Chatni, powdering of different millets and forestry produces, Sikaki Hair Pack, Honey etc. Currently, Govt. of India has extended support to TDCCOL in strengthening the supply chain by expanding the processing units with modern machineries and for scientific storage of processed items.

Turmeric & Mustard Processing Unit at Baliguda: The Turmeric Processing Unit & Mustard Oil Processing units established at Baliguda have started operation and TDCCOL has entered into agreement with different parties for bulk sale of Turmeric Powder across the country. Besides pure Mustard Oil manufactured in the processing unit at Baliguda is being sold at different Outlets of TDCCOL.

Processing Unit Support tot Primary Cooperatives: The Cooperatives like PRAYAS in Th. Rampur, Kalahandi, Nava Jyoti Producers Company Limited, Nuagada, Rayagada and many other cooperatives at the grassroots level have been strengthened with various machineries for processing of agricultural & forest produces. The machineries include grinding machine, packaging machine, flour milling machine etc., which contribute significantly to address the livelihoods need of the tribal communities.

Multipurpose grinding cum processing unit has been installed and functional at Koraput during the reporting year. The raw items available in and around Koraput are being processed and the finished goods are being sold through different outlets of TDCCOL across the State.

4. Livelihoods Cluster Development Programme:

Various livelihood clusters have been taken up to



ensure sustained livelihoods to the tribal families. These clusters are as below:

Cluster Promoted

- Promotion of Dokhra Clusters at Jhigidi and Gotiguda, Muniguda, Rayagada & Churuni, Mayurbhanj.
- Soura Art (Idtal) cluster at Putasingh
- Paper Mache Cluster in Anandapur, Keonjhar
- Bamboo Craft Cluster in Sundergarh
- Cluster on Lac items & jewelleryes in Sundergarh & Balasore.
- Kotpad Sarees from Koraput & Dangaria kandh Shawl from Rayagada.
- Training Program to the 20 Tribal Beneficiaries on preparation of Lac Handicraft & Preparation of Button Lac under Udala Branch, TDCCOL

- 200 farmers have been supported for Scientific harvest of lac being implemented in Jashipur & Thakurmunda Block.

Support augmented to the above cluster are as below:

- Common Facility Centre.
- Machinery / Equipment Support.
- Skill Up gradation (Training, Exposure etc.)
- Working Capital Support & Market Linkage

5. Paddy Procurement- Procurement Detail for KMS 2014-15

TDCCOL is procuring paddy as State Procurement Agency since 2006-07 along with other agencies like OSCSC, MARKFED, NAFED etc. The progress of Paddy procurement of TDCCOL during 2014-15 KMS is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Name of the District	Quantity in MT
1	Sunabeda	Koraput	5000
2	Rayagada & Muniguda	Rayagada	23000
3	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	3000
4	Udala	Mayurbhanj	1500
5	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	3975
6	Parlakhemundi	Gajapati	2000
7	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	3367
	TOTAL		42515

NB: TDCCOL only the State Agency, who has completed the CMR Delivery to FCI during this year.

Based on the progress of paddy operation of TDCCOL, FS&CW Dept., Govt. of Odisha has allocated 45000 MT CMR procurement target to TDCCOL for the KMS 2015-16.

6. Farmers Vegetable Cooperatives:

Six vegetable cooperatives have been facilitated by TDCCOL with the technical assistance from OTELP in four districts namely Kandhamal, Rayagada, Koraput and Nawarangpur. The Project of worth Rs. 1135.08 lakh has been sanctioned by ST & SC Development Department and is under

implementation in collaboration with National Horticulture Mission, Odisha. The objective of this project to extend adequate support to about 3000 tribal farmers, who are associated in vegetable cultivation in term of basic value addition, storage, transportation and market linkage. Under this initiative, about 14 aggregation centres and 3 cool chambers have been established at Kandhamal and rest are in progress in other districts. More over provisions for vehicle for transportation of vegetable to terminal market has also been proposed to facilitate the vegetable operations.



7. Petrol Pump Operations:

TDCCOL has partnered with HPCL and BPCL petroleum Companies and currently operates two Petrol Pumps in Paralakhemundi and Sundergarh. Both the Petrol Pump are regularly being nominated as best Petrol Pump of the year in the respective

district. The award is being judged based on volume of sale (both MSD & MS). Average transaction in these outlets comes to about Rs. 3502.06lakhs with a tentative net profit margin of Rs. 73.90 lakhs. The actual transaction during the reporting year is as below:

(In lakhs)

Location	Turnover	Margin Generated	Net Profit
Sundergarh	1558.06	48.51	35.67
Paralakhemundi	1944.00	58.56	38.23
Total	3502.06	107.07	73.90

Under fund raising strategy, TDCCOL has collaborated with BPCL and two more outlets at Mohana and Chandragiri of Gajapati district is under establishment. Collector, and District Magistrate, TDCCOL has given NOC for the same and the work has been entrusted to PA, ITDA, Gajapati for early completion.

8. Creating Marketing windows through Tribal World Outlets

To facilitate marketing products of tribal communities like Minor Forest Produces, Surplus

Agriculture Produces, Handicraft, Tribal handlooms, Tribal Art and Paints etc..., TDCCOL has opened exclusive Tribal World Outlets across the State. Currently, nine outlets are operational in the state. The processed items marketed by TDCCOL are branded in the brand name of "Adisha" whereas the craft and looms are branded with "Tribes Odisha". The turnover in these Outlets over the year in increasing and last year it has surpassed Rs.1croer. Average monthly sale of these outlets are as below:

District	Locations	Average monthly Sale
Khorda	Tribal World Outlet, Rupali Square	Rs.1 Lakh
	Souvenir Shop, CRPF Square	Rs.60,000/-
	Tribal World Outlet, Airport, BBSR	Rs.60,000/- to Rs.80,000/-
	Circular Market, Bhubaneswar	Rs.20,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-
Koraput	Tribal World Outlet, Chandan Chhak, Koraput	Rs.40,000 to Rs.60,000/-
Rourkela	TribalWorld Outlet, Station Market, Rourkela	Rs.40,000 to Rs.50,000/-
Puri	Tribal World Outlet, Puri	Rs. 10,000/-
Baripada	Tribal World Outlet, Bus Stand Chhak, Baripada	Rs.20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-

Construction of new outlets at Nawarngpur, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Bhawanipatna etc. are under progress and expected to be opened shortly.

9. Tribal World on Wheels:

Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) has taken an innovative step for marketing of exclusive products of the Tribal Communities of Odisha. A van has been

fabricated with tribal design as "Tribal World Outlet" for sale of the exclusive products of tribal communities in different strategic locations in and around Bhubaneswar. The vehicle has been designed with a provision to stock all the exclusive products where people can enter into the van and select the product for purchase. Besides the van has been fitted with audio & video system to demonstrate various products available at different



outlets of TDCCOL. The van is moving to different strategic locations for sale on a schedule plan. Important locations being covered are Railway station, Bus stand, Khandagiri and Udayagiri complex, Hotels, Housing Apartments, Malls.

10. Tribal Food Court:

A tribal food court has been inaugurated at SCSTRTI Campus Bhubaneswar with an objective to create a platform, where the urban denizen will have an opportunity to taste some exclusive tribal foods of Odisha and the SHG members of tribal community to earn a sustainable livelihood. The major tribal foods available in the food court at Bausa Poda, Motton, Patra Poda, Fish, Ragi Cake, Mushrrom item, Mudhi Mutton etc... The average sale in the food court is about Rs. 1500 per day, which is expected to increase in the days coming.

TDCCOL has opened a souvenir shop in the campus of at SCSTRTI, CRP Square, Bhubaneswar with an objective to create a window at strategic locations, where the tourist will have an opportunity to view the exclusive artefacts of tribal communities of Odisha platform, where the urban

denizen will have an opportunity to taste some exclusive tribal foods of Odisha and the SHG to earn a sustainable livelihood.

11. Solar Light Project:

TDCCOL has trained tribal SHGs in assembling the solar Pannels and manufacture Solar Lanterns. In recent past, six tribal SHGs from Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati have assembled about 4500 Solar lanterns, which were distributed to Tribal Ashram Schools. Each group has managed to earn about Rs. 1 lakh for the assembling the lanterns.

Govt. of India has approved a Solar Light Project namely "Lighting the Million Lives" and sanctioned Rs. 10 Crores (approx) in the first phase to take up the project in the tribal sub plan areas in the state. It has been decided that the project will be implemented in the remote tribal villages following MNRE guideline with the assistance of OREDA, Bhubaneswar. Feasibility survey of the selected villages by OREDA is about to complete, which would enable TDCCOL in finalising the technologies to be installed.



ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

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

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

OBJECTIVES

Documentation of Tribal songs, Drama, dance, musical performance, festivals, etc. in video and audio cassettes, L. P. discs, photographs for preservation and propagation, bringing out books on Tribal Languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, tribal art music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc. Annually the Academy brings out its Souvenir BANAJA and tribal

student's journal 'SARGIFUL'. Organize tribal language training programmes at different places in TSP areas for imparting, language training to the field functionaries and teachers to acquire working knowledge in the tribal languages. Offers guidance and provides consultancy services to scholars, film makers, writers, NGOs and Govt. institutions having interest in tribal societies, languages and culture.

Organizes exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars, workshops on tribal cultural themes and issues; Felicitates tribal creative talents, with citation and cash awards during the annual Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar every year.

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

Activities of Academy During the year 2015-16 (up to December, 2015) are as follows;

1. TRIBAL LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMME TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS:

The Academy has successfully organized three

language training programmes on Tribal languages such as Bhotra, Gondi & Desia languages, those are as follows;

Languages	District	Centre	Trainees
1. Bhotra	Nawarangpur	Umarkot Block Head	54
2. Gondi	Nawarangpur	Nawarngpur Dist. Headquarter	53
3. Desia	Koraput	Sunabeda Govt. High School	85



The main objectives of the language training is to trained primary teachers of SSD Department run schools to acquire communicative skills on the target languages for better interaction with the tribal students preferably students of Class-I and Class-II, so that they could easily switch over to State language.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY READERS AND LANGUAGE DICTIONARY.

Development of books (Language) using Devanagari Script and IPA alphabets is a time taking process because a lot of technical inputs are necessary for using the script. Persons qualified in linguistics will be necessary for the purpose. It is found that, Odishan tribal languages are full of dialectical divergence, and it is also a major concern to prepare an authentic materials using the scripts. Considering the fact ATLC has develop supplementary readers and language dictionary under MLE intervention, as Govt. emphasizing for development of Language handbook and supplementary readers in tribal languages for early grade children under MLE programme. On basis of this ideology, ATLC has already developed language

dictionary on Kui, Ho, Saora, Kuvi, Desia, Koya, Oram, Kisan, Sadri and in this year ATLC is preparing language dictionary on Bhatra, Binjhal-Kondhan, Munda, Gondi, Bhuiya, Khadia language under Election Manifesto declaration of Govt. and under SSD-Unicef partnership programme.

Besides supplementary readers in Koya, Saora, Bhatra, Khadia, Munda, Oram, Sadri, Gondi have also been developed and in press for publication.

3. SPONSORING CULTURAL TROUPES.

Promotion and propagation of rich tribal cultural heritage is another main activity of ATLC. The academy organizes cultural programme by sponsoring cultural troupes in order to make tribal dance more popular among the general mass. At present there is a growing demand to witness the rich tribal cultural life styles (performing art) among the urban mind set to meet their demand and to promote and propagate the tribal cultural heritage. Academy has taken initiatives for promotion of tribal dances. Accordingly, during 2015-16, academy sponsored 12 dance troupes to the following Mahotsav inside the state.

I. Kandha Dance	---	Raja Mahostav
II. Ghumura Dance	---	HarirajpurMahotsav
III. Bhumij&Jhumer Dance	---	TalasariSamudraUtsav
IV. Gotipua Dance by Tribals	---	Anthropological Congress
V. Gotipua Dance by Tribals	---	Balipatna
VI. DesiaKond&Ghumura Dance	---	PapangaUtsav
VII. Gotipua&Ghumura Dance by Tribals	---	Bandhumilan Festival
VIII. Gotipua Dance (Konark A/S)	---	RamkrushnaA/S
IX. Ghumura Dance	---	RamkrushnaA/S

4. PUBLICATION OF BANAJA & SARGIFUL

Academy used to publish its Annual Souvenir 'Banaja' every year by inviting articles from eminent, academicians, intellectuals and promising scholars on tribal languages and culture. Accordingly Academy is ready to publish "BANAJA" based on "Tribal Rituals Traditions" which will be released by Hon'ble Chief Minister during inaugural function

of Adivasi Mela -2016 on 26th January. Besides BANAJA, Academy has also published its rainy and winter issues of multi-colour, student's journal "SARGIFUL". Which were released during student's felicitation ceremony and Sargiful- 2015.

5. FELICITATION TO TRIBAL TALENTS

Every year the Academy felicitates twenty tribal talents excelling in different fields such as dance,





music, art, craft, literature, social services etc. The purpose of such important activity is to encourage tribal persons, who help in promoting the traditional culture and art of tribal communities. For 2015-16, Academy invites application from talented tribals duly recommended by the Collectors. The applications have already been received from collectors and after scrutiny, selected 20 talents will be felicitate on 26th January, 2016 on the inaugural day of Annual Adivasi Mela - 2016.

6. PUBLICATION OF CALENDAR 2016

Every year academy published 12 paged Wall Calendar, based on Tribes of India to popularize the rich varieties of India's Tribes. The Calendar represents 12 vibrant and colourfulcraft tradition of tribal Odisha.

7. SSD - UNICEF PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME:

Under the Joint Partnership Programmebetween the ST&SC Development Department & UNICEF, the following activities are proposed to be taken up during 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Activities	Dates/ Months	Venue/ District	Remarks
A	Thrust Area:Strengthening School Cabinet Programme Promoting Child Participation			
01.	Chief Minister's Convention under School Cabinet Programme in SSD Schools	25 th -27 th April, 2015	Auditorium, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar	95 elected Chief Ministers' from 12 districts have attended
B	Thrust area: Creating Protective Environment on Child Rights and Child Protection In SSD Schools			
01.	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	7 th -9 th April, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	1 st Batch
02	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	14 th -16 th April, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	2 nd Batch
03	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	14 th -16 th July, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	3 rd Batch
04	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	20 th -22 nd July, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	4 th Batch
05	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	23 rd -25 th July, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	5 th Batch
06	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	12 th -14 th August, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	6 th Batch
07	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	16 th -18 th August, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	7 th Batch
08	3 days Training of Teachers on Child Rights and Child Protection in SSD Schools	27 th -29 th August, 2015	Training Hall, OTDC, Bhubaneswar	8 th Batch



C	Thrust Area : Strengthening MLE components in SSD Schools			
01.	First workshop on development of teacher's Language handbook in Gondi and Bhuiyan languages.	17-24 November, 2015		Two workshops will be conducted in Nabarangpur /Sundargarh
02.	Second workshop on development of teacher's Language handbook in Gondi and Bhuiyan languages.	11-18 December, 2015		Two workshops will be Conducted in Sundargarh (Panposh)/ Nabarangpur
03.	First workshop on developing supplementary readers in 2 languages to improve language communication and reading skills- Gondi and Sadri languages	17-24 November, 2015		Two workshops will be conducted in Nabarangpur/Sundargarh
04.	Second workshop on developing supplementary readers in 2 languages to improve language communication and reading skills- Gondi and Sadri languages	24-30 December, 2015		Two workshops will be Conducted in Sundargarh/ Nabarangpur
05.	Training of Teachers on MLE Module to improve language communication and classroom transaction in SSD schools - 5 batches	March, 2016-	Koraput, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj / Kandhamal	Three batches will be organized in Koraput, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj or Kandhamal
D	Thrust Area:Strengthening School Cabinet Programme Promoting Child Participation			
01.	School Cabinet Minister's Convention: 3 Zones	5-6 December, 2015 7-8 December, 2015, 10-11 December, 2015	Keonjhar Sambalpur Koraput	Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Suakati, Keonjhar- Zonal 1, Ashram School, Tabdabahal, Sambalpur-Zonal 2 Govt. SSD Girls' High School, Podagada, Koraput -Zonal 3
02.	State Students' Festival, SARGIFUL, 2015	21-23 December, 2015		Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar
03.	State level School Cabinet Minister's Convention in Bhubaneswar	21-23 December, 2015		Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar

8. Research Work:

The Academy has ongoing research projects on Tribal Language, Folklore, Art, Music, Dance, Lifestyle, and various socio-cultural aspects. In this regards, Academy has prepared the manuscript of 'Ethnographic Study on Tribal Tattooing' in relation to their Mythical narration.

9. Seminar-cum-workshop on orthography and software development with special reference to kui language in collaboration with CIIL (Central Institute of Indian Languages), Mysore.

Kui is a major language of the central Dravidian group of languages. Though having such a large speakers, Kui does not have a script of its own. In the past, the work done in the Kui by the British

missionaries and administrators. There is a KuiSabdakosh prepared by Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ATLC) Bhubaneswar using Odia script. During preparation of these works the need of a standard writing procedure and software for the language is highly felt to codify the beautiful nuances of the language.

Govt. of India Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued an instruction to reprint the tribal language related books using Devangiri script. In this context development of a device for writing in scientific & with appropriate aspiration is badly necessary. Keeping these view, ATLC has organized a seminar-cum-workshop on orthography and software development with special reference to kui language in collaboration with CIIL, Mysore.



10. 'SARGIFULA' State Level Students Festivals - 2015

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, ATLC as a nodal agency had organized State Level Children Festival SARGIFUL from 21st to 23rd December 2015. The function was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 21st Dec. 2015 at 11 A.M. A total number of 805 students & 140 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated.





SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-VI to Class-X) reading in Sevashram/ Ashram/ Residential Ashram/ SSD High Schools/ Higher Secondary Schools/ EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt, workshops-cum-training on subjects

like magic, creative dance, Odishi dance, creative writing, art & painting, mathematics, terracotta, paper craft, creative games, Science experiment-cum-games, photography, child reporting etc. in the forenoon session followed by competitions in debate, elocution, quiz, painting, dance, song, archery along with Science Exhibition in the afternoon session and cultural shows comprising dance, song, music and drama in the evening session were successfully organized.





Similarly the teachers, who were participated, are also promoting these activities in their respective schools. Organizations like UNICEF, BAKUL Foundation, SAI International, SCERT were actively coordinated the events in workshops and competitions to make the festivals a great success. The participants are acting as ambassadors and carry forward the messages to different schools to their respective district.

11. Organization of Annual Adivasi Mela- 2016:

The State Level Annual Adivasi Exhibition (Adivasi Mela), the ethnically vibrant cultural festival will be organized by the ST&SC Development Department from 26th January to 9th February, 2016. The function will be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 26th January 2016.



This Adivasi exhibition, showcase the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form which are reflected from their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their prototype model adorns the ground, making the visitors confused choosing the fact from fiction. This Mela, provides a platform to the Tribals to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities.

As a Nodal Agency, ATLC had taken all the efforts for successful organization of Adivasi Mela and cultural programmes from 26th January- 2016 to 9th February- 2016.

12. Other Notable Activities:

Technical guidance have been given to various organizations like:-OPEPA, SCERT, UNICEF, SikhyaSandhan, KISS, IMAGE and ERLC on Tribal Life Style, Languages, Education and Culture.



ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY (OMTES)

FACT SHEET

Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

◆ Total no of EMRS	:	13	
◆ District wise Location of EMRS	:		
	:	Koraput	- One
	:	Nabarangapur	- One
	:	Rayagada	- One
	:	Keonjhar	- One
	:	Mayurbhanj	- One
	:	Kandhamal	- One
	:	Gajapati	- One
	:	Sundargarh	- Three
	:	Jajpur	- One
	:	Malkangiri	- One
	:	Nuapada	- One
◆ Total no of students	:	5156	
◆ Total no of Teachers	:	209	
◆ Teacher-Student Ratio	:	1: 24	
◆ HSC Examination Result	:	2014	2015
No of Students appeared	:	666	658
No of Students passed	:	655	653
Percentage of pass	:	98.43%	99.24%
◆ CHSE Examination Result	:	2014	2015
No of Students appeared	:	661	672
No of Students passed	:	580	630
Percentage of pass	:	87.74%	93.75%
◆ Total number of Educational Complexes-19			
Total number of PVTG Girls enrolled		- 5745	



ORIGIN OF EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)

A new concept for educational development "Establishment of Model Residential Schools was launched during 1997-98 to provide quality education to the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States of the Country. Out of the sanctioned 100 schools in favour of 22 States so far, 86 are in operation. These Schools are to be operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a uniform pattern of education in those schools and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education programmes (medical, engineering etc). These schools were affiliated to State Boards. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from class VI from the year 2011-12. The schools have been affiliated to CBSE Board w.e.f. 2012-13. The Model Residential Schools have been named as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and have been planned on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas but with State centered management.

Establishment of EMRS in Odisha

In Odisha as per the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, a society called the '*Odisha Model Tribal Education Society*' has been established and registered with the Secretary to the Department as its Chairman and the Director (ST & SC Dev.) as Member Secretary. This Society has been entrusted with the establishment and management of the EMRS including construction of buildings.

Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools were started functioning since 2000-2001. The Society intensified its activities for establishment of Model Tribal School following the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In its 14th years of functioning 13 EMRS have been established across the State covering total of 9 districts. Among them three EMRSs are in Sundargarh District and one each in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati, Kandhamal and Jajpur Districts. Out of the total 13 EMRs, 10 are located in the Sub-Plan area and only one is located outside the Sub-Plan area but within the MADA pocket.

GOVERNING BODY OF OMTES

1.	Commissioner cum Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department	Chairman
2.	The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Finance Department.	Member
3.	The Comm.-cum-Secretary to Govt. School & Mass Education Department.	Member
4.	The Chairman , Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	Member
5.	Regional Officer, CBSE, Bhubaneswar.	Member
6.	The President, Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack.	Member



7.	Director, Teacher Education & State Council of Education Research & Training, Bhubaneswar.	Member
8.	Director, ATLC, Bhubaneswar.	Member
9.	Director, SC ST RTI, Bhubaneswar.	Member
10.	Secretary, OMTES & Director, (ST)-cum-Addl. Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department.	Member
11.	Prof. N.C Dash Prof. of Population Studies, F.M University, Balasore.	Member
12.	Prof. P.C. Mohapatra, N-1/55, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751013	Member
13.	Dr. Mohit ku. Mohanty Former Additional Director, OPEPA	Member
14.	Dr. B.L. Pattanaik Former Head of Department, Anthropology, BJB College, Bhubaneswar	Member
15.	Director, RMSA	Member

SOURCES OF FUNDING TO EMRS

The Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools have been established in the State with grants under Article 275 (1) provision of the Constitution provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India since 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 13 EMRS (IN 5 PHASES) IN ODISHA

Year-wise opening and District & ITDA-wise location of 11 EMRS are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of EMRS	Districts	ITDA	Year of Opening
<i>PHASE-I</i>				
1	<u>Pungar EMRS Complex</u> At. - Pungar Po. Kunduli, via: Similiguda, Dist: Koraput-764036	Koraput	Koraput	2000-01
2	<u>Dhanghera EMRS Complex</u> At./PO. Dhanghera, Via- B.C Pur, Dist: Mayurbhanj-757087	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	2000-01
3	<u>Bhawanipur EMRS Complex</u> AT- Bhawanipur PO. Kirei , Dist: Sundargarh-770073	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2000-01
4	<u>Siriguda EMRS Complex</u> AT. - Siriguda, PO- Halua, Via. - Sugar Factory, Dist: Rayagada-765002	Rayagada	Rayagada	2000-01



<i>PHASE-II</i>				
5	<u>Ranki EMRS Complex</u> AT/PO. Ranki, Via- Keonjhar Bazar, Dist: Keonjhar-758002	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	2001-02
6	<u>Chandragiri EMRS Complex</u> AT/ PO - Chandragiri, Dist: Gajapati-761017	Gajapati	Paralekhimundi	2001-02
7	<u>Mahasingi EMRS Complex</u> AT: Mahasingi, Po: Nuagaron, Via: Baliguda, Dist: Kandhamal	Kandhamal	Baliguda	2001-02
8	<u>Hirli EMRS Complex</u> At- Hirli, Po-Agnipur, Via- Nabarangpur, Dist: Nabarangpur-764059	Nabarangapur	Nabarangapur	2001-02
<i>PHASE-III</i>				
9	<u>Laing EMRS Complex</u> At. - Mandira Dam, Po. Laing Colony, Via- Kansbahal, Dist: Sundargarh-770034	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2002-03
10	<u>Lahunipada EMRS Complex</u> At/Po. Saradhapur, Via- Lahunipara- Dist-Sundargarh-770040	Sundargarh	Banei	2002-03
<i>PHASE-IV</i>				
11	Rampilo (Kalinga Nagar)EMRS Complex. At - Rampilo, Po- Ollala, Via- Danagadi, Dist: Jajpur	Jajpur	Welfare District, Jajpur	2007-08
<i>PHASE-V</i>				
12	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	2010-11
13	Nuapada	Nuapada	DWO, Nuapada	2010-11

THE ODISHA MAP & LOCATION OF EMRS
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS OF ODISHA



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE EMRS

The Bye-laws of the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society, (OMTES) vide Para 12 provide that there will be a School Level Management Committee headed by the Collector of the concerned district and 8 (eight) other members including two eminent educationists of the areas to be nominated by the Collector and the Committee

will look after the overall development of the school and will render advice to the society as and when necessary.

For proper management of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), a Management Committee has been constituted for each EMRS at the district level as follows:

(i)	Collector of the concerned District	-	Chairman
(ii)	Concerned PA, ITDA(s) in whose jurisdiction the EMRS is situated (DWO in case of non- ITDA districts)	-	Member (s)
(iii)	Concerned Inspector of Schools (SSD) of the concerned zone	-	Member
(iv)	CDMO of the concerned District	-	Member
(v)	Executive Engineer of the DRDA of the concerned District	-	Member
(vi)	Two eminent Educationists of the area to be nominated by the Collector	-	Members
(vii)	Principal of the concerned EMRS	-	Member Secretary

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (i) The Committee meeting will be held monthly in the School premises within 1st week of each month under the chairmanship of Collector and all the expenditure of the school for the preceding month shall be approved by the Committee. In the absence of Collector, the P.A., ITDA (in case of non-ITDA district (Jajpur), ADM will chair the meeting. In no case, the meeting shall be postponed. The quarterly Audit Report of Chartered Accountant and Audit Report of Government /CAG Auditors shall also be placed before the Committee and remedial steps taken by them.
- (ii) The Committee will take care for campus development as well as the kitchen garden of the EMRS.

- (iii) The Committee will review the performance of the teaching and non-teaching staff on monthly basis and annually up to January of every year and submit report to the Society for extension of their contractual engagement by 15th February of each year.
- (iv) The Committee will review and ensure that the "Mess Committee" of the school function properly and ensure involvement of the representatives of the students to purchase quality materials/ food stuff, messing and preparation of menu of the hostels.
- (v) The Committee will approve all purchases for the EMRS and ensure that while purchasing the articles, Govt. Rules and Regulations are followed scrupulously. The Principal of EMRS shall take the prior approval of the Chairman before procuring any article.



- (vi) The Committee will ensure fortnightly health check up of the inmates by the medical staff of the nearest PHC/ CHC/ Govt. Hospital and incidental cost for purchase of medicines etc. shall be borne out of the funds placed in the school for the purpose. The committee shall also ensure leveraging health care benefits by student provided by NRHM including Mosquito nets.
- (vii) The Committee will chalk out a plan for organizing remedial classes for the students who are poor in subjects like English, Mathematics and Science etc. during summer vacation for better performance of the school in the Annual CHSE and AHSC Exams.
- (viii) The Committee shall review the progress of academic/co-curricular/ extracurricular activities of the students of EMRS.
- (ix) The Committee shall take up any other matter as they would consider proper and conducive for academic development and other all round development of the EMRS.

schools dates back to the year 1997-98 when the Ministry of Tribal Affairs decided to utilize a Part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the constitution for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States.

GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE -275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND EMRS

Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. In pursuance to this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through a Central Sector Schemes "grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution". A part of the allocation is utilised towards Non-Recurring and Recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Over a period of 15 years, Odisha State has got allocation of Rs.22771,73,744/- for setting of 13Ekalavya Model Residential Schools.A statement showing the year wise release of grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution and utilization made for construction and maintenance of 11 EMRS in the State has been reflected as on 30.01.2015.

Financial Position

The concept of establishment of model residential

Statement of Receipt & Expenditure incurred as per OMTES (Cash Book) for the period from 2000-01 to 2015-16 (ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY)

FINANCIAL POSITION								
Year	Opening Balance A	Amount Received B		A+B Total	Expenditure Incurred			Unspend Balance
		Recurring	Non-recurring		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total	
2000-01		40,00,000	1000,00,000	1040,00,000	47,760	84,630	1,32,390	1038,67,610
2001-02	1038,67,610	100,00,000	100,00,000	1238,67,610	42,700	121,56,587	121,99,287	1116,68,323
2002-03	1116,68,323	-	200,00,000	1316,68,323	1,27,486	113,12,920	114,40,406	1202,27,917
2003-04	1202,27,917	160,00,000	100,00,000	1462,27,917	123,61,548	263,12,454	386,74,002	1075,53,915
2004-05	1075,53,915	470,00,000	360,21,000	1905,74,915	98,43,790	601,05,119	699,48,909	1206,26,006
2005-06	1206,26,006	290,00,000	739,79,000	2236,05,006	170,12,837	600,98,109	771,10,946	1464,94,060
2006-07	1464,94,060	300,00,000	-	1764,94,060	356,33,189	674,20,000	1030,53,189	734,40,871
2007-08	734,40,871	-	-	734,40,871	448,73,995	121,54,095	570,28,090	164,12,781
2008-09	164,12,781	775,00,000	456,71,600	1395,84,381	421,98,515	383,83,300	805,81,815	590,02,566
							Refund receipt	1,98,735
2009-10	592,01,301	797,50,000	-	1389,51,301	639,04,957	50,65,000	689,69,957	699,81,344
2010-11	699,81,344	1940,40,000	1200,00,000	3840,21,344	925,50,219	-	925,50,219	2914,71,125
2011-12	2914,71,125	1712,76,000	1800,00,000	6427,47,125	1153,72,541	14,91,742	1168,64,283	5258,82,842
2012-13	5258,82,842	2245,32,000	1799,99,000	9304,13,842	1597,45,942	325,00,000	1922,45,942	7381,67,900
2013-14	7381,67,900	2300,76,000	1200,00,000	10882,43,900	1534,86,620	63,37,000	1598,23,620	9535,30,457
2014-15	9535,30,457	2683,28,744	-	12218,59,201	1799,54,927	965,37,000	2764,91,927	9502,39,187.63
2015-16 (till 31.12.15)	9502,39,187.63	-	-	9502,39,188	337,12,080	-	337,12,080	9165,27,107.63



19 Educational Complexes

Establishment of Girls' Hostels for Tribal Girls aiming to reduce drop out at the elementary level.

A new scheme has been introduced by the Union Govt. in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for strengthening of education among schedule tribe girls in low literacy districts. The programme aims at establishment of Educational complexes in villages' inhabited by primitive tribal groups. The scheme aims at to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified District or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. Improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from, socio- economic development.

The scheme comprises on

- i) To promote 100% enrollment of scheduled tribe girls' in the identified districts, blocks or pockets (for primitive Tribal Groups), vis-à-vis present level of enrollment, class-wise, for all schools taken together.
- ii) To reduce dropouts at the primary and middle school levels.
- iii) To monitor the running of the hostels/ complexes.
- iv) To make payments, grant of awards etc. as may be prescribed by the Ministry.
- iii) To arrange regular interaction between girls and ANMs to promote preventive health education and establish curative linkages of these hostels. Complexes with health institutions.
- iv) To promote awareness among parents towards the importance of girls education.

- v) To tie up with potential recruiters so that immediately on passing, the student can get a job or can go in for self- employment.

To tie up with potential recruiters so that immediately on passing, the student can get a job or can go in for self- employment.



The new scheme introduced by the Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides for establishment of educational complexes by autonomous societies/ institutions of State Government in villages inhabited by primitive tribal groups. Under the scheme of strengthening the education among the scheduled tribe ST girls in the low literacy districts. 90% support for running education institution complex by the autonomous society is made available. Apart from the management of the 11 EMRS, these 19 education complexes for ST Girls will be run by



Orissa Model Tribal Education Society from the year 2007-08. The list of 19 Education complexes is enclosed for reference.

Educational Complex at Primary Level for ST Girl's

Apart from the management of 11 EMRS, the OMTES has been entrusted the responsibility management of 19 Educational complexes meant for ST Girls from the year 2007-08 in the State. The newly introduced scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is for strengthening of education

among schedule tribe (ST Girls') in low literacy districts. The programme aims at establishment of Educational complexes in villages' inhabited by primitive tribal groups.

The scheme aims at to bridge the gap in literally level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified District or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level.

Location of 19 Educational Complex at Elementary Level for ST Girls.

Sl No.	District	Sl	Name of the Education complex for ST Girls (PVTG Name)	Strength of ST Girls
1	Keonjhar	i.	J.D.A, Gonasika, Keonjhar(Juanga)	336
		ii.	Upper kusumita Low-Literacy pocket	250
2	Rayagada	i.	D.K.D.A. Parsali	281
		ii.	D.K.D.A.Chatikona (DongariaKandha)	300
		iii.	L.S.D.A, Putasingh,(LanjaSaura)	350
3	Nuapada	i.	C.B.D.A. Sunabeda,(ChuktiaBhanjia)	294
4	Mayurbhanj	i.	H.K.M.D.A. Jashipur,	370
		ii.	L.D.A. Morada, (Lodha)	360
5	Deogarh	i.	P.B.D.A. Rugudakudar, (Paudibhuyan)	286
6	Angul	i.	P.B.D.A., Jamardihi, (Paudibhuyan)	250
7	Kalahandi	i.	Banipanga, KKDA, Lanjigarh	250
8	Ganjam	i.	T.D.A, Thumba, (Saora)	243
9	Gajapati	i.	L.S.D.A, Seranga,	390
		ii.	S.D.A. Chandragiri,	256
10	Malkangiri	i.	BDA, Mudulipada, (Bonda)	250
		ii.	D.D.A Kudumulguma, (Didayi)	317
		iii.	Badapada, Low- Literacy Pocket	365
11	Sundargarh	i.	PBDA, Khuntagaon(Paudibhuayan)	347
12	Kandhamal	i.	K.K.D.A. Belghar, (Kuliakandha)	250

Opening of 5 New EMRSs

Govt. of India has sanctioned the following 5 new EMRSs in five ITDAs. Rs. 25,00,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Crore) has been sanctioned by Govt. of India under Article 275(1) during 2015-16 for construction of 5 new EMRS in five 5 ITDAs @ Rs. 5.00 Crore for each new EMRS.

Five New EMRS			
Sl. No.	ITDA	Name of EMRS	Name of the District
1	ITDA Panposh	EMRS, Kuanarmunda	Sundargarh
2	ITDA Gunpur	EMRS, Bikrampur	Rayagada
3	ITDA Baripada	EMRS, Bangiriposi	Mayurbhanj
4	ITDA Karanjia	EMRS, Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj
5	ITDA Phulbani	EMRS, Phiringia	Kandhamal



Affiliation of EMRSs to CBSE

13 EMRSs have been accorded with recognition by CBSE.

Name of the School	CBSE Affiliation Number	School Number
EMRS Ranki, Keonjhar	1520001	53101
EMRS Chandragiri, Gajapati	1520002	53102
EMRS Hirli, Nabarangpur	1520003	53103
EMRS, Laing Sundargarh	1520004	53104
EMRS, Dhanghera, Mayurbhanaj	1520005	53105
EMRS, Lahunipara, Sundargarh	1520006	53106
EMRS Pungar, Koraput	1520007	53107
EMRS, Siriguda, Rayagada	1520008	53108
EMRS, Bhawanipur, Sundargarh	1520010	53110
EMRS Rampilo, Jajpur	1520011	53111
EMRS, Mahasingi, Kandhamal	1520012	53112
EMRS, Nuapada	1520009	53109
Malkangiri	1520013	26182

Engineering and Medical Coaching

In consistence with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST communities, OMTES has imparted engineering and medical coaching for 161 +2 students at Adivasi Exhibition Ground, unit-1, Bhubaneswar by Nano Coaching classes. This will enhance the scope for such students to get admission in engineering and medical colleges as such they are the prospective future doctors of the community, who would serve the ST Community in particular and also would be the source of motivation for other students in coming years.

Opening of Scout and Guide

Twenty six scout and guide units are functional in 13 EMRSs. There are 32 scouts and 32 guides in each EMRS. One scout master and one guide captain are trained in each EMRS. Basic training courses was organized for scout masters from 29.7.13 to 5.8.13 and for guide captain basic training course was organized from 30.07.13 to 5.08.13. Ist Tribal and 16th State Jamborette was organized by Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides at State Centre Barunei, Khordha from 09.12.2015 to 14.12.2015. OMTES as a state got award for excellent

participation in Ist Tribal and 16th State Jamborette by Bharat Scouts and Guides. Fifty students from EMRS Mahasinghiappered Prospective RajyaPurskar Award Test Camp.

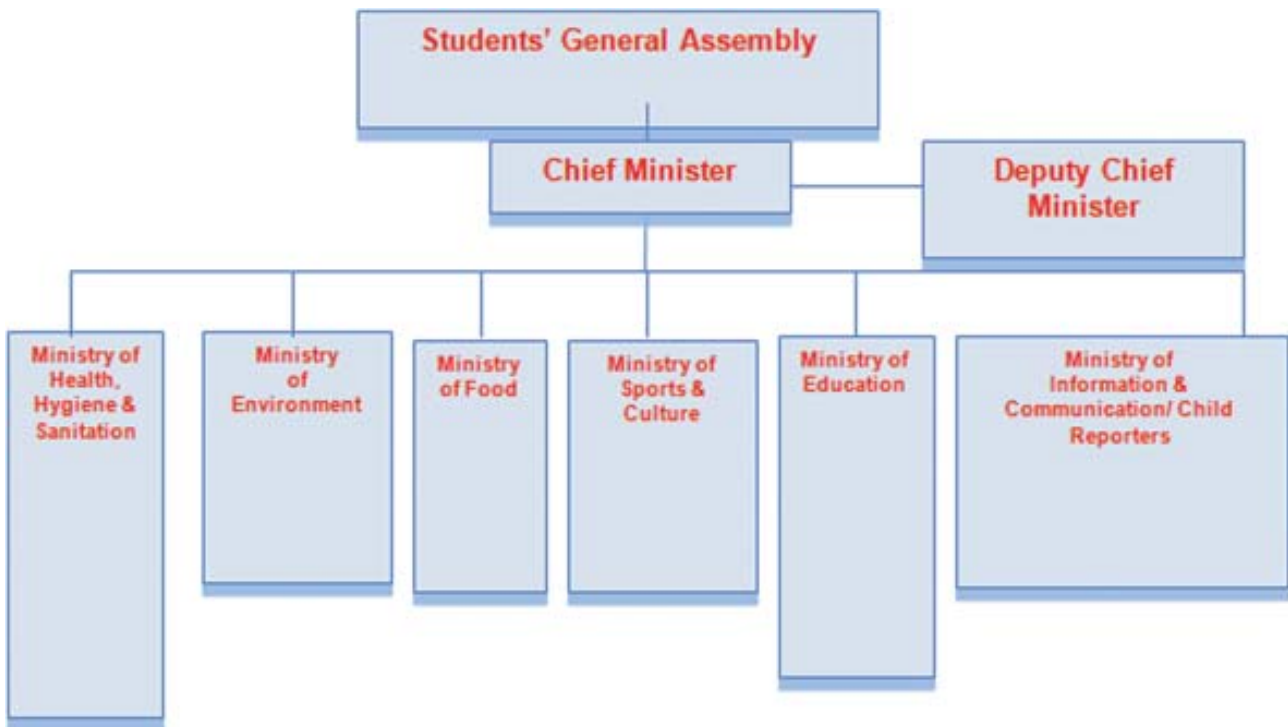
Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops

EMRS teachers have participated in a number of training programmes, workshops and orientation programmes conducted by SCSTRTI, CBSE and OMTES. Orientation training for PGT Botany, PGT Zoology, PGT Mathematics, PGT Physics, PGT Chemistry, PGT Odia, PGT English were organised by SCSTRTI by inviting national level, State level resource persons from RIE, NCERT, SCERT, HOD/ Dean of University/ Education colleges. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation training (CCE Training Programme) was organised by OMTES at EMRS Rayagada for principals and teachers of EMRS.

School Cabinet in EMRS

To promote the involvement of students, creating platform for their participation and enabling them to develop leadership skills, SSD department has introduced School Cabinet in all school run by the department.





Introduction of English as Medium of Instruction in EMRS

Steps have been taken to introduce English as medium of instruction in all EMRSs. In class VI, CBSE course in English medium has been introduced in the year 2011. CBSE course book have been supplied to all the Students. Teachers imparting instruction have been provided with

training in ELTI, BBSR aiming at handling transition of Students from Odia medium to English medium.

Steam Based Cooking System in EMRS

Steam cooking has been adopted in 11 EMRSs. Steam boiler, capacity of 260 ltrs., rice vessel of 25 kgs., dal vessel of 100 ltrs., milk boiler, idly cooking have been provided to the schools.



Extra-curricular Activities

Twenty seven best selected students participated in State level Sargifulprogramme at Adivasi Exhibition Ground , Unit-1, Bhubnaeswar from 21.12.15 to 23.12.15. *Rajiv Gandhi KhelAvijhan* in EMRS Rayagada has been conducted. Eight students of EMRS Siriguda have been selected for State level participation in *Rajiv Gandhi KhelAvijhan*. Women Sports Activities was conducted in EMRS Rayagda. 10 students from Women Sports Activities have been selected for State level participation. In open Athletics two students have been selected for State level participation. Annual sports activities were conducted in 13 EMRSs. Various sports events were conducted. Two students from EMRS

Malkangiri have been selected for State level participation in Rajiv Gandhi KhelAbhiyan. Annual Day-cum- SishuUtshav 2015 was organized in 13 EMRSs . The Students of all the 13 EMRSs participate in the sporting and non-sporting sporting activities.

House System in EMRS

House system has been introduced in Schools and the boys and girls of the EMRSs have been subdivided into 8 houses each. Each house has been kept under the guidance of a teacher known as house-master. She/he will guide the students in both academic and co-curricular field to achieve better results in both the fronts. Master-on-duty has also been introduced and this has helped in daily monitoring of all activities of the School.

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2007-08 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2008-09 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2009-10 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sibida	PaudiBhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91	37.15
2	Jharbahal	PaudiBhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21	29.19
3	Tipisingh	LanjiaSoura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56	43.25
4	Baghamari	SouraDev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33	46.12
5	Lokasahi	ThumbaEv. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39	39.31
6	Banipanga	KutiaKandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91	38.53
7	Rangaparuru	KutiaKandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00	36.99
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91	41.81
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	38.53
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77	45.95
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91	51.89
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52	38.23
13	Salepada	ChuktiaBhunja Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91	48.50
14	Arishakai	DongariaKandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	44.46
15	Parsali	DongariaKandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	30.57
16	Keraba	Lanjiasoura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10	48.92
17	Khuntagaon	PuudiBhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75	49.33
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	44.26
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	23.00	40.70	42.87
		Total		437.00	815.52	795.86



Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)										
Sl. No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2010-11 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2011-12 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2012-13 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2013-14 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2014-15 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)		2015-16 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
								9 Recurring	10 Non-Recurring	
1	Sibida	PaudiBhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	38.94	31.5	3.5	25.96	40,06,700	4,00,000	37,56,726
2	Jharbahal	PaudiBhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	38.94	31.5	3.5	33.68	45,60,260	4,00,000	16,34,583
3	Tipisingh	LanjiaSoura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	38.94	31.5	3.5	17.53	51,30,700	4,00,000	28,96,593
4	Baghamari	SouraDev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	38.94	31.5	3.5	25.91	40,89,340	4,00,000	13,37,053
5	Lokasahi	ThumbaEv. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	38.94	31.5	3.5	15.89	40,44,500	4,00,000	-
6	Banipanga	KutiaKandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	38.94	31.5	3.5	11.14	40,63,100	4,00,000	21,82,410
7	Rangaparau	KutiaKandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	40,20,500	4,00,000	7,82,209
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	51,41,500	4,00,000	38,92,363
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	20.10	40,29,800	4,00,000	26,72,516
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	40.66	40,41,200	4,00,000	50,26,282
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	38.94	31.5	3.5	48.59	46,83,900	4,00,000	38,01,740
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, ashipur	Mayurbhanj	38.94	31.5	3.5	24.10	50,34,500	4,00,000	40,42,242
13	Salepada	ChuktiaBhunja Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	38.94	31.5	3.5	46.00	41,41,000	4,00,000	-
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	32.26	47,00,000	4,00,000	33,60,262
15	Parsali	DongariaKandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	40,49,300	4,00,000	-
16	Keraba	Lanjiasoura Dev. Agency, Puttasingshi	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	22.27	59,03,800	4,00,000	59,22,814
17	Khuntagaon	PuudiBhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	38.94	31.5	3.5	30.57	48,21,320	4,00,000	63,82,480
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	16.87	40,11,500	4,00,000	8,61,334
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	38.94	31.5	3.5	3.31	41,95,440	4,00,000	35,25,559
		Total		739.86	598.5	66.5	414.84	846,68,360	76,00,000	520,77,166



KALINGA EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

In order to provide an opportunity to the backward class students to study in model schools with conducive learning environment, Govt. have decided to establish and run 10 number of additional Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (in the name of Kalinga Ekalavya Model Residential School) in the State of Odisha. Quality education will be imparted in these schools with integration of modern teaching aids and activity based learning. Ministry of Tribal Affairs 10 number of such schools over and above existing 16 number of EMRs (13+3 under

construction) with capacity of 480 students each. All the schools will be established in the TSP area and meritorious students of backward class sections (ST, SC and SEBC) will get the opportunity of the learning and the proportion of boys and girls will be 50:50. All the schools will be affiliated under C.B.S.E with English as the medium of teaching. The location of the schools will be in the TSP blocks of the State i.e Nilgiri, Kuchinda, Champua, Jeypore, Gunupur, Umerkote, G.Udayagiri, Khajuripada, Korkonda and Mohana.

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Odisha in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department have notified 209 original Castes/Communities alongwith synonyms in different notifications as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Similarly, Government of India in Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment have notified 200 Original Castes/ Communities alongwith synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as OBC.

STATE PLAN

Managerial Subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd. :

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

Income Generating Schemes for OBCs (G-I-A) :

The Scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per the guidelines issued by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi. Under the scheme the State Govt. provides 10%

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	10.00	10.00
2003-04	15.00	3.00
2004-05	15.00	5.15
2005-06	8.00	8.00
2006-07	4.00	4.00
2007-08	14.95	7.55
2008-09	30.00	13.54
2010-11	12.00	12.00
2011-12	12.00	12.00
2012-13	12.00	12.00
2013-14	12.00	12.00
2014-15	12.00	
2015-16	22.65	

matching share against the funds released by National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The scheme is executed by the Odisha Backward Castes Finance Development Co-Operative Corporation (OBCFDCC) Ltd.

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



Odisha State Govt. have provided Rs. 19.80 Lakhs to OBCFDCC Ltd. During the year 2013-14 towards Skill Development Training of 90 OBC/SEBC youths. For the year 2014-15 funds to the tune of Rs. 19.80 lakh have been sanctioned towards skill development training of 220 nos of youths.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-matric Scholarship to OBC Students :

The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/SEBC to prosecute their higher studies .An amount of Rs. 441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post-matric Scholarship for b 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 has been utilized for payment of Post-matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 1445.03 lakh have been sanctioned for 40949 students. For the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs. 2701.06 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement to 65067 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs. 3443.48 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 121781 no of OBC/SEBC students. For 2015-16 Rs. 961.06 taken released C.A not received.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (STATE SHARE)

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students :

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50:50 Share. During 2009-10 Rs. 138.38 lakh has been sanctioned for 28740 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2010-11 Rs. 333.62 lakh has been utilized for 74137 students which includes 50% State Share & 50% Central Share . During 2011-12 Rs. 314.00 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 62800 students. For the year 2012-13 Rs. 586.95 lakh has been sanction for disbursement to 85011 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs. 1153.88 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 161386 nos. of students . For the year 2014-15, Rs. 624.09 lakh have been released in the 1st phase. For the year 2015-16 Rs. 272.95 lakh released in 1st Phase C.A not receive.

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.

Year	Budget provision		Expenditure
	Centrall Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4
2003-04	161.87	Nil	Nil
2004-05	161.87	Nil	Nil
2005-06	161.87	47.03	47.03
2006-07	114.84	57.42	57.42
2007-08	152.36	57.42	38.42
2008-09	498.51	498.51	Nil
2009-10	100.01	100.01	Nil
2010-11	72.79	72.79	145.58
2011-12	139.00	138.00	139.00
2012-13	119.50	134.00	119.00
2013-14	-	134.00	8.00
2014-15	20.00	20.00	40.00
2015-16	192.72	128.48	-



Status of OBC Hostels in the State Odisha

Sl No.	Location	Year	Status
1	G.M College,Sambalpur	2002-03	Completed
2	Govt. College,Angul	2002-03	Completed
3	MPC College ,Baripada	2002-03	Completed
4	Utkal Unversity Vanivihar	2003-04	Completed
5	College of Engineering & Techonology (CET) (2 Nos.)	2003-04	Completed
6	U.N College of Science & Technology,Adaspur,Cuttack	2006-07	Completed
7	BJB Autonomous College,Bhubaneswar	2010-11	Completed
8	Pattamundai College,Kendrapara	2011-12	Under Construction
9	Panchayat College,Bargarh	2011-12	Under Construction
10	Ravenshaw University,Cuttack	2012-13	Under Construction

STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

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

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	27.60	27.60
2003-04	14.70	14.70
2004-05	28.27	28.27
2005-06	20.00	20.00
2006-07	27.98	27.98
2007-08	32.17	32.17
2008-09	41.88	37.27
2009-10	51.50	51.17
2010-11	36.75	34.24
2011-12	35.49	35.49
2012-13	32.14	32.14
2013-14	32.42	30.16
2014-15	32.42	
2015-16	35.98	

The Odisha State Commission for Backward cllasses, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.2014 have laid down the criteria for identifying the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Commission has given considerable thought to the evolution of criteria for identifying backward classes in the backdrop of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India in respect of State of Odisha. While framing the criteria , the Commission has kept in view the

principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of " Indira Sawhney and Others Vrs. Union of India and Others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria has been evolved for identification of Socially and Economically Backward Classes.

Social Backwardness

Caste / Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward

And-or

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

And/or

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

And/or

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

And/ or

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



And/ or

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

And/or

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

Educational Backwardness

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

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

Or

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

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

Or

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

Economic Backwardness:

Castes/Classeds 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 theState average.

Or

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



PROGRAMMEE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students:

This is a State Plan Scheme with 100% GoI funding. During 2014-15 scholarship amounting to Rs.398.85 lakhs has been sanctioned in favour 39610 students. For 2015-16, there is B.P of Rs.567.80 lakhs for the scheme with physical target for 26292 (Fresh) beneficiaries. (Muslim-11804, Christian-13909, Sikh-271, Buddhist-153, Jain-142 & Parsi-13). During 2015-16, 3098 nos. fresh application have been received by the Department and processed to the ministry for approval.

2. Post- matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a State Plan Scheme with 100% GoI funding. During 2014-15 scholarship amounting to Rs.258.51 lakhs has been transferred directly by GoI to the A/c of 3921 beneficiaries through DBT mode. For 2015-16, there is B.P of Rs.360.00 lakhs for the scheme with physical target for 4381 (Fresh) beneficiaries. (Muslim-1967, Christian-2318, Sikh-45, Buddhist-25, Jain-24 & Paris-02). During 2015-16, 3745 nos. fresh application have been received by the Department and processed to the ministry for approval

3. Merit -cum-Means based Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a State Plan Scheme With 100% GoI funding. During 2014-15 scholarship amounting to Rs.149.49 lakhs has been transferred directly by GoI to the A/c of 550 beneficiaries through DBT mode. For 2015-16, there is B.P of Rs.270.00 lakhs for the scheme with physical target for 525 (Fresh) beneficiaries. (Muslim-236, Christian-278, Sikh-5, Buddhist-03, Jain-03 & Paris-0). During 2015-16, 569 nos. fresh application have been received by the Department and processed to the ministry for approval.

4. Multi- Sectoral Development Plan (MsDP)

Restructured MsDP is being implemented

during 12th Five Year Plan in 15 Blocks and 1 Urban Local Body of 5 districts viz. Sundaragarah, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Bhadrak for which an amount of Rs.1509.86 lakh was received during 2013-14 from MOMA, GOI for 1297 IAY Houses, 142 AWCs, 2550 units of Skill Development Training, 4 Girls Hostels, 15 Library-cum-Reading Rooms, 4 units of Market Yard & Sanitation, 21 Health Centres, 30 units of Addl. Class Rooms in Schools, 18 units of Computers Laboratories & 2 units of Drinking Water Supply and released to the PA, ITDAs, Paralakhemundi/ Gunupur/ Balliguda/ Sundaragarah/ Bonai/ Panposh/ DWO, Bhadrak and funds amounting to Rs. 15.00 lakh for orientation programme and Rs. 28. 00 lakh for base line survey under MSDP have been received from MOMA, GOI and released to the PA, ITDAs, Paralakhemundi/ Gunupur/ Balliguda/ Sundaragarah/ Bonai/ Panposh/ DWO, Bhadrak. Besides, funds to the tune of Rs. 18.75 lakh for construction of computer lab in Kutra block of Sundaragarh district, Rs. 35.00 lakh for construction of Girls hostel in Gurundia block of Bonai sub division, Rs 1.75 lakh for construction of Toilets with overhead tank in Bhadrak Municipality and Rs 116.25 lakh for drinking water facilities in Rayagada and Sundaragarh district have been received from MOMA, GOI during 2014-15 and released to the PA, ITDAs, Gunupur/ Sundaragarh/ Bonai/ DWO, Bhadrak and Rs. 27.00 lakh for engagement of BLF have been received from MOMA, GOI and released to the PA, ITDAs, Paralakhemundi/ Gunupur/ Balliguda/ Sundaragarah/ Bonai/ Panposh Rs.10.00 crore has been received from MOMA, GOI and released to PA, ITDAs, Sundaragarh/ Balliguda/ DWO Bhadrak and placed the funds under DTET by the concerned PA, ITDAs/ DWO for construction of 4 nos of ITIs (@ 2.50 crore for each ITI) at Bhandaripokhari, Bhadrak district, Daringbadi & Kotagarah of Kandhamal district, Kutra of Sundaragarh district under MsDP.



Districtwise Minority Population in Odisha (2011 Census)

Sl. No	District	Total Population	Minority Population (2011)					Total Minority (Col.4 to 8)	Percentage of Minority Population					Percentage of total Population (Col.9 to3)
			Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains		Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Angul	1273821	7512	3383	812	226	36	11969	0.59	0.27	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.94
2	Balasore	2320529	94254	6434	237	111	201	101237	4.06	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.01	4.36
3	Bargarh	1481255	7527	11744	652	161	125	20209	0.51	0.79	0.04	0.01	0.01	1.36
4	Bhadrak	1506337	104202	745	169	81	111	105308	6.92	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	6.99
5	Bolangir	1648997	7811	16271	565	467	2225	27339	0.47	0.99	0.03	0.03	0.13	1.66
6	Boudh	441162	1007	522	24	5	11	1569	0.23	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.36
7	Cuttack	2624470	141263	11985	1026	6276	1180	161730	5.38	0.46	0.04	0.24	0.04	6.16
8	Deogarh	312520	704	14518	53	102	7	15384	0.23	4.65	0.02	0.03	0.00	4.92
9	Dhenkanal	1192811	4805	727	124	366	39	6061	0.40	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.51
10	Gajapati	577817	1556	219482	53	2180	66	223337	0.27	37.98	0.01	0.38	0.01	38.65
11	Ganjam	3529031	13315	23975	590	174	170	38224	0.38	0.68	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.08
12	Jagatsinghpur	1136971	46929	1604	206	74	58	48871	4.13	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.01	4.30
13	Jajpur	1827192	93642	1623	470	58	100	95893	5.12	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.01	5.25
14	Jharsuguda	579505	12783	10462	1441	80	70	24836	2.21	1.81	0.25	0.01	0.01	4.29
15	Kalahandi	1576869	4975	11160	796	175	1225	18331	0.32	0.71	0.05	0.01	0.08	1.16
16	Kandhamal	733110	2138	148895	82	290	47	151452	0.29	20.31	0.01	0.04	0.01	20.66
17	Kendrapara	1440361	50247	1423	169	62	52	51953	3.49	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.61
18	Keonjhar	1801733	27752	9141	2177	209	131	39410	1.54	0.51	0.12	0.01	0.01	2.19
19	Khurda	2251673	84060	12527	1264	475	476	98802	3.73	0.56	0.06	0.02	0.02	4.39
20	Koraput	1379647	8850	68550	518	219	491	78628	0.64	4.97	0.04	0.02	0.04	5.70
21	Malkangiri	613192	1871	10039	213	43	195	12361	0.31	1.64	0.03	0.01	0.03	2.02
22	Mayurbhanj	2519738	33706	15008	661	162	109	49646	1.34	0.60	0.03	0.01	0.00	1.97
23	Nawapara	610382	4952	1778	724	76	905	8435	0.81	0.29	0.12	0.01	0.15	1.38
24	Nawarangpur	1220946	6753	32152	169	189	325	39588	0.55	2.63	0.01	0.02	0.03	3.24
25	Nayagarh	962789	5278	383	107	33	24	5825	0.55	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.61
26	Puri	1698730	46094	4239	193	243	94	50863	2.71	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.99
27	Rayagada	967911	4607	84916	219	249	123	90114	0.48	8.77	0.02	0.03	0.01	9.31
28	Sambalpur	1041099	20120	50637	2506	310	86	73659	1.93	4.86	0.24	0.03	0.01	7.08
29	Subarnapur	610183	1566	2374	58	46	17	4061	0.26	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.67
30	Sundargarh	2093437	71391	385011	5713	710	721	463546	3.41	18.39	0.27	0.03	0.03	22.14
	Total	41974218	911670	1161708	21991	13852	9420	2118641	2.17	2.77	0.05	0.03	0.02	5.05



INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WAKF ADMINISTRATION

As per Haj Committee Act, 2002, the State Haj Committee functions in the state for the welfare of the Haj pilgrims. The committee is an advisory body which acts connecting link between the Haj Committee of India and intending pilgrims of the State. Previous year 573 pilgrims successfully performed their Haj in Saudi Arabia. Two Khadimul Hujjaj were sponsored through State Government with the pilgrims of the State in cooperation with Central Haj Committee of India. A step for construction of State Haj House at Mouza Jagamara, Bhubaneswar has been taken up by the Department. In the mean time an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been released in f/o-IDCO for construction of State Haj House. Rest an amount of Rs.1, 88, 84,000/- has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 2016-17.

ACTIVITY REPORT OF OBCFDCC LTD BHUBANESWAR FOR THE YEAR 2015-16.

The Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation was established the year 1994-95 on being registered under the Odisha co-operative societies act - 1962 with the aim to provide economic assistance to the people belonging to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) under various income generating schemes. OBCFDCC is a co-operative institution under administrative control of ST & SC Development & M & BCW Deptt. , Govt. of Odisha, which is engaged in promoting economic development of OBC & Minority people.

Training Programme conducted for Minority Youths;

Sl No.	Name of the district	Name of the training Centre	Trade	No. of trainees	Duration	Training Cost	Stipend
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kandhamal	Electronics Telecommunicationn & Techonology (ET &T), Kandhamal	Electrical House Wiring	30	4Months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
2	Khordha	Apparel Training & Designing Centre, Bhubaneswar	Industrial Swing Machine Opearator	30	4Months	1,80,000/-	60,000/-

1. Fund received from NBCFDC/NMDFC, New Delhi

During the year 2015-16 (up to December ,2015) no funds have been received from NBCFDC/NMDFC , New Delhi towards implementation of income generating scheme for OBC/S EBC & Minority people of the state instead of Nationl Allocation allotted by the National Corporation.Hence no finance has given during the year.

2. Recovery of Outstanding loan dues:

During the year 2015-16 (up to December ,2015) Rs. 4.08 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs.25.00 lakhs from OBC loanees.Similarly a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1932.80 lakhs from minority loanees.

3. Skill Development Training Programme for OBC & Minority youths.

OBCFDCC has been imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 170 Nos of Minority youths (Non-residential) out of state Govt. funds of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 6 districts, i.e. (Khordha, Kandhamal, Jagatsingpur, Mayurbhanj,Puri & Jharsuguda). The training programme has been started from December -2015 which are under progress.The details are given below.



3	Jagatsingpur	Electronics Tele - communication & Techonology (ET & T)	Advance Mobile repairing	30	3Months	2,70,000/-	90,000/-
4	Mayurbhanj	Centre for Carrear Development (CCD), Baripada	Computer Hardware	30	4moths	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
5	Puri	Institute of Information Studies (IIS)	DTP	30	4months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
6	Jharsuguda	Electronics Tele - communication & Techonology (ET & T)	UPS & Inverter repairing	30	4months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
Total				170		18,90,000	6,30,000

OBCFDCC is also imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 140 Nos. of OBC youths (non-residential) out of the state Govt. funds of Rs.19.80 lakhs in 4 districts i.e. Ganjam, Bargarh, Boudh, Khordha. The training programme has been started from December, 2015 which is under progress. Its details are as such;

Training Programme conducted for OBC/ S & EBC youths;

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Name of the training Centre	Trade	No. of trainee	Duration	Training Cost	Stipend
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ganjam	Apparel Training & Designing centre, Bhubaneswar	Industrial Swing Machine Opeartor	20	3 Months	1,80,000/-	60,000/-
2	Baragarh	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	UPS & Inverter Repairing	30	4 Months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
3	Boudh	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET &T)	Computer Hardware & Networking	30	4Months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
4	Khordha	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Techonology (CIPET) Bhubaneswar	Plastic Extrusion Machine Operator	30	4Months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
			Welding & Fabrication Technology	30	4Months	3,60,000/-	1,20,000/-
Total				140		16,20,000/-	5,40,000/-



THE ORISSA GAZETTE

Extraordinary Published by Authority
No.212 Cuttack, Thursday, February 13, 2003/ MAGHA 24, 1924

ST & SC Development Department NOTIFICATION The 10th January 2003

No. 1802-PCR-38/2002-SSD, Government after careful consideration have been pleased to appoint the Additional District Magistrate of the Districts named in the Scheduled as the Special Officers in the respective districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule 10 of the S.C. & S.T. (POA) Rules,

1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas of these districts.

Where there will be more than one A.D.M., the A.D.M in charge of the Judicial /Law & Order Section of the District Office will be Special Officer.

This will take immediate effect.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No	District	Atrocity prone areas
1	2	3
1	Angul	Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss. Areas
2	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Banasda P.-Ss. Areas.
3	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P.-Ss. Areas
4	Balasore	Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.-Ss. Areas.
5	Cuttack	Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P.-Ss. Areas
6	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Gondia P.-Ss. Areas
7	Deogarh	Entire Deogarh District, All the 4 Police-stations areas
8	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P. Kandhamal.
9	Kalahandi	Dharamagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P.-Ss. Areas.
10	Khurda	Badagada, Lingaraj, Balianta, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankla, Balipatna, Khandagiri, P.-Ss. Areas
11	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P.Ss. areas.
12	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Town, Bangriposi, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindpur, Barsahi P.Ss. areas
13	Nuapada	Sinapali Block area.
14	Puri	Sadar, Town, Sea- Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapara, Krushnapasad P.-Ss. Areas.
15	Sonepur	Sonepur, Birmaharajpur, P.-Ss. Areas.
16	Sundargarh	Sundargarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 P.-Ss. Areas.



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUDGET PROVISION FOR
2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 RELATING TO ST AND SC DEVELOPMENT & MINORITIES AND BACK
WARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT UNDER DEMAND NO.11.**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.		Source	Budget Provision for 2014-15	Budget Provision for 2015-16	Budget Provision for 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.		State Plan			
	(i)	SCA for TSP	20000.00	15477.66	12695.00
	(ii)	Spl. Programme KBK	6008.52	6000.00	0.00
	(iii)	Grant under Art. 275 (I)	15500.00	14688.00	14850.00
	(iv)	EAP	7206.28	3518.20	3593.00
	(v)	Others (United Schemes)	104862.23	138994.11	137749.68
		Total State Plan	153577.03	178677.97	168887.68
2.		CSP	125.04	0.01	0.01
3.	(i)	SCA to SCSP for SCs	4707.00	4707.00	4707.00
	(ii)	Others	10596.77	10696.77	10696.77
		Total Central Plan	15303.77	15403.77	15403.77
		Grand Total (SP,CSP and CP)	169005.84	194081.75	184291.46
		Non-Plan	79581.53	948,91.87	994,20.33
			Ch-2.22	Ch-0.15	Ch-0.15
		Plan+Non-Plan	Ch-2.22	Ch-0.15	Ch-0.15



FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP FUNDS UP TO 31st DEC, 2015 of ITDAs (Rs. In Lakh) ANNEXURE - I

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expend till 31st Dec, 2015	% of Expend.	Balance	Physical Achievement				Beneficiaries covered upto 31st Dec, 2015	
								No. of Projects Target			Cumulative No. of Projects Completed till 31st Dec, 2015		Balance no. of incomplete projects
			Spill over	No of Project taken up	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ITDA, Nilgiri	5.05	85.54	90.59	43.10	47.58	47.49	4	15	19	15	4	600
2	ITDA, Baripada	184.24	669.10	853.34	685.64	80.35	167.70	2	19	21	8	13	1827
3	ITDA, Kaptipada	243.10	289.97	533.07	350.08	65.67	182.99	32	34	66	33	33	857
4	ITDA, Karanjia	48.64	302.29	350.93	253.82	72.33	97.11	12	14	26	5	21	1108
5	ITDA, Rairangpur	60.06	387.83	447.89	354.02	79.04	93.87	6	27	33	20	13	625
6	ITDA, Keonjhar	60.74	569.52	630.26	356.54	56.57	273.72	64	19	83	71	12	350
7	ITDA, Champua	128.21	236.32	364.53	291.90	80.08	72.63	34	21	55	49	6	1430
8	ITDA, Kuchinda	299.71	187.03	486.74	248.24	51.00	238.50	35	26	61	33	28	1200
9	ITDA, Bonai	228.20	245.74	473.94	235.69	49.73	238.25	36	3	39	13	26	4510
10	ITDA, Panposh	1316.92	407.41	1724.33	360.10	20.88	1364.23	35	50	85	29	56	1166
11	ITDA, Sundargarh	-93.95	550.94	456.99	511.01	111.82	-54.02	26	6	32	23	9	2060
12	ITDA Parlakhemundi	1174.76	327.11	1501.87	211.65	14.09	1290.22	27	10	37	25	12	755
13	ITDA, Th. Rampur	15.41	98.58	113.99	97.17	85.24	16.82	4	3	7	6	1	435
14	ITDA Koraput	723.11	556.33	1279.44	240.49	18.80	1038.95	13	11	24	8	16	1132



15	ITDA Jeypore	370.17	328.39	698.56	191.11	27.36	507.45	10	23	33	11	22	1871
16	ITDA, Rayagada	185.02	310.26	495.28	324.16	65.45	171.12	14	18	32	19	13	1875
17	ITDA Gunpur	205.62	331.22	536.84	296.46	55.22	240.38	2	51	53	48	5	1403
18	ITDA, Nawarangpur	393.12	774.84	1167.96	639.75	54.77	528.21	37	70	107	65	42	1426
19	ITDA, Malkangiri	1112.27	423.42	1535.69	327.98	21.36	1207.71	32	29	61	25	36	606
20	ITDA Balliguda	81.34	324.76	406.10	426.95	105.13	-20.85	31	9	40	22	18	2820
21	ITDA Phulbani	89.81	116.76	206.57	88.53	42.86	118.04	11	11	22	4	18	360
	TOTAL	6684.27	7523.36	14207.63	6534.39	45.99	7745.00	467	469	936	517	419	28416



ANNEXURE - II

FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (I) FUNDS UP TO 31st DEC, 2015 of ITDAs

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expr till 31st Dec, 2015	% of Exprdr.	Balance	Physical Achievement					
								No. of Projects Target			Cumulative No. of Projects Completed till 31st Dec, 2015	Balance no. of incomplete projects	
			Spill over	No of Project taken up	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ITDA, Nilgiri	3.06	56.05	59.11	44.00	74.44	15.11	5	6	11	7	4	
2	ITDA, Baripada	293.69	439.84	733.53	642.47	87.59	91.06	5	46	51	33	18	
3	ITDA, Kaptipada	177.86	190.38	368.24	197.30	53.58	170.94	23	27	50	28	22	
4	ITDA, Karanjia	73.83	198.04	271.87	153.78	56.56	118.09	9	17	26	4	22	
5	ITDA, Rairangpur	112.02	255.36	367.38	220.48	60.01	146.90	15	41	56	35	21	
6	ITDA, Keonjhar	150.12	356.45	506.57	307.13	60.63	199.44	74	52	126	106	20	
7	ITDA, Champua	197.70	154.93	352.63	197.17	55.91	155.46	23	38	61	38	23	
8	ITDA, Kuchinda	173.04	121.25	294.29	61.52	20.90	232.77	49	0	49	7	42	
9	ITDA, Bonai	10.85	161.90	172.75	105.35	60.98	67.40	11	13	24	17	7	
10	ITDA, Panposh	72.80	267.62	340.42	343.39	100.87		28	39	67	53	14	
11	ITDA, Sundargarh	200.58	370.43	571.01	350.15	61.32	220.86	42	61	103	41	62	
12	ITDA Parlakhemundi	129.03	204.63	333.66	125.85	37.72	207.81	18	12	30	16	14	
13	ITDA, Th. Rampur	-21.61	64.17	42.56	36.87	86.63	5.69	7	13	20	7	13	

14	ITDA Koraput	395.54	287.16	682.70	210.30	30.80	472.40	26	25	51	17	34
15	ITDA Jeypore	144.77	215.58	360.35	187.49	52.03	172.86	14	34	48	16	32
16	ITDA, Rayagada	-184.97	203.20	18.23	300.95			17	64	81	47	34
17	ITDA Gunpur	126.46	192.92	319.38	294.53	92.22	24.85	28	21	49	44	5
18	ITDA, Nawarangpur	307.25	479.45	786.70	464.65	59.06	322.05	13	71	84	44	40
19	ITDA, Malkangiri	1046.41	249.00	1295.41	422.39	32.61	873.02	64	35	99	34	65
20	ITDA Balliguda	0.00	212.00	212.00	200.72	94.68	11.28	23	46	69	37	32
21	ITDA Phulbani	28.68	76.64	105.32	58.00	55.07	47.32	8	11	19	5	14
	TOTAL	3223.74	4757.00	7980.74	4924.49	61.70	3056.25	502	672	1174	636	538



FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP FUNDS UPTO END OF DEC - 2015 OF MICRO PROJECTS **ANNEXURE - III**

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2015)	%	Balance	No. of Projects Target			Physical Achievement		Beneficiaries covered upto end of Dec-2015
								Spill over	Now	Total	Cumulative (upto end of Dec-2015)	Balance Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	1.77	5.62	7.39	5.62	76	1.77	1	2	3	3	0	97
2	LDA, Morada	2.72	7.66	10.38	5.25	51	5.13	2	2	4	3	1	150
3	PBDA, Jamardilhi	46.04	15.19	61.23	8.31	14	52.92	4	5	9	2	7	623
4	JDA, Gonasika	4.95	22.29	27.24	21.97	81	5.27	1	11	12	9	3	735
5	PBDA, Khuntagaon	1.34	10.56	11.90	11.44	96	0.46	0	3	3	3	0	420
6	SDA, Chandragiri	1.02	14.46	15.48	9.16	59	6.32	0	9	9	3	6	218
7	LSDA, Serango	13.05	14.84	27.89	12.69	46	15.20	5	6	11	4	7	450
8	TDA, Tumba	4.13	10.89	15.02	2.64	18	12.38	8	1	9	4	5	176
9	DKDA, charitkana	1.43	16.28	17.71	14.56	82	3.15	0	10	10	8	2	986
10	DKDA, Parasali	0.00	6.94	6.94	5.94	86	1.00	1	7	8	4	4	96
11	LSDA, Puttasingi	5.53	15.58	21.11	15.00	71	6.11	0	9	9	7	2	365
12	BDA, Mudulipada	2.18	16.19	18.37	2.18	12	16.19	1	0	1	1	0	130
13	DDA, Kudumuluguma	7.24	17.66	24.90	18.18	73	6.72	6	1	7	5	2	642
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	1.85	6.87	8.72	6.37	73	2.35	1	4	5	3	2	77
15	KKDA, Belgarh	19.90	14.91	34.81	15.66	45	19.15	1	9	10	5	5	328
16	PBDA, Rugudakudar	3.82	9.94	13.76	8.25	60	5.51	6	3	9	3	6	515
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	-0.10	6.12	6.02	5.96	99	0.06	0	2	2	2	0	101
	TOTAL	117.07	212.00	329.07	169.18	51	159.89	37	84	121	69	52	6109



FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE-275(I) FUNDS UPTO END OF DEC, 2015 OF MICRO PROJECTS **ANNEXURE - IV**

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Dec -2015)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				Remarks	
								No. of Projects	Target	Achievement	Balance Project		
								Spill over	Now	Total	Cumulative (upto end of Dec-2015)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	0.89	10.50	11.39	7.39	64.9	4.00	1	5	6	3	3	
2	LDA, Morada	1.31	16.00	17.31	6.53	37.7	10.78	1	6	7	2	5	
3	PBDA, Jamardih	52.92	28.50	81.42	14.23	17.5	67.19	3	6	9	3	6	
4	JDA, Gonasika	0.00	40.47	40.47	32.25	79.7	8.22	0	12	12	9	3	
5	PBDA, Khuntagaon	53.15	21.70	74.85	62.77	83.9	12.08	3	50	53	28	25	
6	SDA, Chandragiri	8.52	27.00	35.52	16.69	47.0	18.83	6	13	19	7	12	
7	LSDA, Serango	17.32	28.98	46.30	24.80	53.6	21.50	7	13	20	8	12	
8	TDA, Tumba	18.00	20.72	38.72	7.90	20.4	30.82	3	14	17	13	4	
9	DKDA, charfikana	7.01	30.10	37.11	22.58	60.8	14.53	1	12	13	7	6	
10	DKDA, Parasali	6.11	13.96	20.07	10.00	49.8	10.07	4	4	8	3	5	
11	LSDA, Puttasingi	0.00	29.53	29.53	26.00	88.0	3.53	0	12	12	10	2	
12	BDA, Mudulipada	13.20	29.60	42.80	13.20	30.8	29.60	3	0	3	3	0	
13	DDA, Kudumuluguma	12.56	31.00	43.56	32.20	73.9	11.36	10	3	13	7	6	
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	7.98	14.45	22.43	6.90	30.8	15.53	1	9	10	5	5	
15	KKDA, Belgarh	16.65	28.99	45.64	18.06	39.6	27.58	3	12	15	7	8	
16	PBDA, Rugudakudar	22.57	19.00	41.57	21.20	51.0	20.37	5	8	13	3	10	
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	0.00	12.50	12.50	8.50	68.0	4.00	0	9	9	8	1	
	TOTAL	238.19	403.00	641.19	331.20	51.7	309.99	51	188	239	126	113	



ANNEXURE - V

CONSERVATION-CUM-DEVELOPMENT (CCD) PLAN UPTO END OF DEC-2015 OF MICRO PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Dec-2015)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				Remarks		
								No. of Projects Target		Cumulative (upto end of Dec-2015)	Balance Project		Beneficiaries covered up to end of Dec-2015	
								Spill over	Now			Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	207.09	105.76	312.85	219.10	70	93.75	23	5	28	14	14	235	
2	LDA, Morada	86.25	128.59	214.84	87.13	41	127.71	9	10	19	14	5	766	
3	PBDA, Jamaridhi	266.05	129.18	395.23	67.79	17	327.44	6	26	32	9	23	625	
4	JDA, Gonasika	282.31	183.54	465.85	156.08	34	309.77	54	22	76	45	31	1750	
5	PBDA, Khuntaagon	100.75	114.18	214.93	104.06	48	110.87	17	50	67	55	12	372	
6	SDA, Chandragiri	130.49	126.62	257.11	123.99	48	133.12	44	54	98	22	76	1176	
7	LSDA, Serango	165.37	137.04	302.41	25.36	8	277.05	16	15	31	11	20	475	
8	TDA, Tumba	193.35	117.40	310.75	9.84	3	300.91	10	26	36	10	26	290	
9	DKDA, chartikana	183.87	138.76	322.63	64.75	20	257.88	19	20	39	18	21	1280	
10	DKDA, Parsali	123.68	85.77	209.45	79.16	38	130.29	55	6	61	18	43	210	
11	LSDA, Puttasingi	57.51	118.02	175.53	62.86	36	112.67	3	21	24	21	3	968	
12	BDA, Mudulipada	251.21	159.18	410.39	171.21	42	239.18	39	19	58	42	16	1210	
13	DDA, Kudumuluguma	208.03	158.12	366.15	56.02	15	310.13	16	14	30	17	13	1042	
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	148.06	86.23	234.29	38.47	16	195.82	15	19	34	9	25	281	
15	KKDA, Belgarh	179.63	133.45	313.08	71.57	23	241.51	36	32	68	10	58	1067	
16	PBDA, Rugudakudar	134.84	109.16	244.00	85.00	35	159.00	31	19	50	21	29	945	
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	5.87	84.31	90.18	47.41	53	42.77	0	6	6	4	2	363	
	TOTAL	2724.36	2115.31	4839.67	1469.80	30	3369.87	393	364	757	340	417	13055	



PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP FUNDS UP TO END OF DEC -2015 OF MADA POCKETS **ANNEXURE - VI**
(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	(Rs. In lakh)														
		O.B. as on sanctioned 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during Dec-2015	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Dec-15	% of Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects Target			Physical Achievement			Remarks	
									Spill over	Now	Total	During Dec, 2015	Cumulative (upto end of Dec -2015)	Balance Project		Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	MADA, Danagadi	7.38	3.39	10.77	1.00	1.00	9.29	9.77	2	4	6	1	1	5	10	17
2	MADA, Sukinda	8.00	7.57	15.57	4.50	4.50	28.90	11.07	4	4	8	2	2	6	330	340
	District Jajpur	15.38	10.96	26.34	5.50	5.50	38.19	20.84	6	8	14	3	3	11	340	357
3	MADA, Jaleswar	3.06	3.64	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	2	2	4	0	2	2	20	24
	District Balasore	3.06	3.64	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	2	2	4	0	2	2	20	24
4	MADA, Banapur	9.10	2.04	11.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.14	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5
	District Khurda	9.10	2.04	11.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.14	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5
5	MADA, Ranapur	0.92	0.97	1.89	0.80	0.92	48.68	0.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	60	61
6	MADA, Daspalla	5.10	3.58	8.68	0.50	5.00	57.60	3.68	1	0	1	0	1	0	60	61
7	MADA, Gania	2.20	0.83	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	122
8	MADA, Nuagaon	5.96	2.69	8.65	2.50	2.96	34.22	5.69	4	0	4	0	2	2	94	98
	District Nayagarh	14.18	8.07	22.25	3.80	8.88	140.50	13.37	8	0	8	0	4	4	214	222
9	MADA Deogaon	7.17	2.71	9.88	1.50	4.00	40.49	5.88	5	9	14	1	7	7	60	75
10	MADA, Patnagarh	2.26	0.70	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	2	5	7	0	3	4	15	22
11	MADA, Khaprakhole	1.39	3.64	5.03	1.25	1.56	31.01	3.47	5	12	17	1	6	11	250	97
	MADA, Tureikella	3.25	1.54	4.79	1.75	1.75	36.53	3.04	3	11	14	1	5	9	30	45
13	MADA, Gudvella	4.40	2.66	7.06	1.50	1.50	21.25	5.56	5	5	10	1	4	6	45	56
14	MADA, Sainitala	1.15	0.85	2.00	1.33	1.33	66.50	0.67	2	10	12	1	3	9	29	101

15	MADA, Muribahal	6.13	2.27	8.40	2.50	3.75	44.64	4.65	3	13	16	0	4	12	79	95
	District-Bolangir	25.75	14.37	40.12	9.83	13.89	240.42	26.23	25	65	90	5	32	58	508	603
16	MADA, Anandpur	18.64	8.68	27.32	0.00	18.24	66.76	9.08	2	3	5	0	4	1	642	647
17	MADA, Gashipura	3.55	4.09	7.64	0.00	3.55	46.47	4.09	1	3	4	0	0	4	343	347
18	MADA, Hatadihi	6.29	3.68	9.97	2.02	5.99	60.08	3.98	2	1	3	0	2	1	150	994
	District Keonjhar	28.48	16.45	44.93	2.02	27.78	173.31	17.15	5	7	12	0	6	6	1135	1147
19	MADA, Kankadahada	7.99	5.62	13.61	0.00	4.51	33.14	9.10	8	1	9	0	5	4	12	21
	District Dhenkanal	7.99	5.62	13.61	0.00	4.51	33.14	9.10	8	1	9	0	5	4	12	21
20	MADA, Pallahara	0.00	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
21	MADA, Attamalik	2.66	1.42	4.08	0.20	1.70	41.67	2.38	3	1	4		1	2	0	3
	District Angul	2.66	8.12	10.78	0.20	1.70	41.67	9.08	3	2	5	0	1	3	0	4
22	MADA, Rengali	6.78	3.04	9.82	9.82	1.90	19.35	7.92	2	2	4	0	2	2	53	57
23	MADA, Dhanakauda	8.20	4.00	12.20	0.98	2.98	24.43	9.22	4	2	6	1	3	3	70	77
24	MADA, Jujumura	2.70	8.62	11.32	3.40	6.10	53.89	5.22	33	6	39	2	5	34	126	134
	District Sambalpur	17.68	15.66	33.34	14.20	10.98	97.66	22.36	39	10	49	3	10	39	249	301
25	MADA, Jharsuguda	2.81	1.32	4.13	0.00	0.90	21.79	3.23	3	2	5	0	1	4	1168	1173
26	MADA, Kirmira	2.02	1.62	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	4
27	MADA, Laikera	2.04	1.79	3.83	0.00	1	26.11	2.83	2	2	4	0	1	3	600	1177
28	MADA, Kolabira	2.44	2.10	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.54	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	4
29	MADA, Lakhampur	4.42	3.34	7.76	0.00	1.96	25.26	5.80	5	2	7	0	2	5	2535	2542
	District Jharsuguda	13.73	10.17	23.90	0.00	3.86	73.16	20.04	14	10	24	0	4	20	4303	2546
30	MADA, Barkote	13.86	2.47	16.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.33	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9
31	MADA, Tileibani	21.87	9.79	31.66	9.15	10.55	33.32	21.11	3	9	12	6	6	6	685	703
	District Deogarh	35.73	12.26	47.99	9.15	10.55	33.32	37.44	12	9	21	6	6	15	685	712
32	MADA, Paikamal	4.41	7.09	11.50	0.00	4.41	38.35	7.09	1	4	5	0	1	4	45	50



33	MADA, Jharabandha	1.11	0.79	1.90	0.00	1.11	58.42	0.79	2	2	0	2	2	11	15
	District Bargath	5.52	7.88	13.40	0.00	5.52	96.77	7.88	3	6	0	3	6	56	65
34	MADA, Patrapur	3.46	1.96	5.42	0.59	3.05	56.27	2.37	3	2	0	2	3	220	225
	District Ganjam	3.46	1.96	5.42	0.59	3.05	56.27	2.37	3	2	0	2	3	220	225
35	MADA, Kashinagar	2.62	4.03	6.65	0.00	4.73	71.13	1.92	2	3	0	3	2	130	135
	District Gajapati	2.62	4.03	6.65	0.00	4.73	71.13	1.92	2	3	0	3	2	130	135
36	MADA, Bhawanipatna	2.29	2.74	5.03	0.00	1.00	19.88	4.03	0	3	0	0	3	10	13
37	MADA, Kesinga	9.52	5.02	14.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.54	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
38	MADA, Junagath	3.83	2.08	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.91	2	5	0	0	7	0	15
39	MADA M.Rampur	12.51	4.14	16.65	1.00	4.00	24.02	12.65	6	0	1	2	4	70	77
40	MADA Jaipatna	24.57	2.61	27.18	0.00	5.00	18.40	22.18	11	0	0	1	10	3132	3143
41	MADA Narla	13.63	1.89	15.52	0.72	0.72	4.64	14.80	0	1	1	1	0	150	3220
	District Kalahandi	66.35	18.48	84.83	1.72	10.72	66.94	74.11	19	10	3	5	24	3362	3394
42	MADA Komna	14.34	7.31	21.65	9.06	15.45	71.36	6.20	5	6	1	3	8	100	112
43	MADA Boden	3.66	6.96	10.62	3.00	4.00	37.66	6.62	3	2	1	2	3	59	65
44	MADA Nuapada	5.21	4.59	9.80	8.07	9.80	100.00	0.00	3	2	1	2	3	36	177
45	MADA Khariar	10.96	3.37	14.33	3.70	6.80	47.45	7.53	2	6	2	6	2	23	33
46	MADA Sinapalli	3.69	3.73	7.42	2.50	6.50	87.60	0.92	4	3	1	3	4	29	37
	District Nuapada	37.86	25.96	63.82	26.33	42.55	344.08	21.27	17	19	6	16	20	247	70
47	MADA Boudh	2.68	3.33	6.01	4.44		0.00	6.01	4	4	6	6	2	0	14
	District Boudh	2.68	3.33	6.01	4.44		0.00	6.01	4	4	6	6	2	0	14
	GRAND TOTAL	292.23	169.00	461.23	77.78	154.22	1506.56	307.01	175.00	158.00	32.00	108.00	224.00	11481.00	9845.00



ANNEXURE - VII

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (I) FUNDS UP TO END OF DEC-2015 OF MADA POCKETS

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during Dec-2015	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Dec-15	% of Expenditure	Balance	Physical Achievement					
									No. of Projects Target			Cumulative (upto end of Dec-2015)	Balance Project	
									Spill over	Now	Total			During Dec, 2015
1	2	3	4.00	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	MADA, Danagadi	3.88	4.70	8.58	1.85	1.85	21.56	6.73	2	5	7	1	1	6
2	MADA, Sukinda	6.22	10.20	16.42	2.00	5.12	31.18	11.30	9	7	16	2	5	11
	District Jajpur	10.10	14.90	25.00	3.85	6.97	52.74	18.03	11	12	23	3	6	17
3	MADA, Jaleswar	3.39	4.50	7.89	0.00	3.39	42.97	4.50	6	6	12	0	6	6
	District Balasore	3.39	4.50	7.89	0.00	3.39	42.97	4.50	6	6	12	0	6	6
4	MADA Banapur	4.58	2.50	7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.08	2	0	2	0	0	2
	District Khurda	4.58	2.50	7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.08	2	0	2	0	0	2
5	MADA, Ranapur	0.60	1.00	1.60	0.00	0.60	37.50	1.00	1	0	1	0	1	0
6	MADA, Daspalla	3.32	4.50	7.82	3.32	3.32	42.46	4.50	1	0	1	0	0	1
7	MADA, Gania	1.19	0.50	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	2	0	2	0	0	2
8	MADA, Nuagaon	3.99	2.50	6.49	0.57	0.57	8.78	5.92	2	0	2	1	1	1
	District Nayagarh	9.10	8.50	17.60	3.89	4.49	88.74	13.11	6	0	6	1	2	4
9	MADA Deogaon	1.44	2.50	3.94	0.50	2.00	50.76	1.94	2	8	10	1	2	8
10	MADA, Patnagarh	2.33	1.00	3.33	0.00	1.25	37.54	2.08	2	3	5	1	2	3
11	MADA, Khaprakhole	0.80	3.30	4.10	0.80	2.50	60.98	1.60	1	9	10	2	8	2
12	MADA, Tureikella	0.22	2.00	2.22	0.70	1.50	67.57	0.72	3	9	12	2	9	3
13	MADA, Gudvella	1.42	2.70	4.12	0.90	2.15	52.18	1.97	4	6	10	2	5	5
14	MADA, Sainitala	0.64	1.00	1.64	0.30	0.80	48.78	0.84	2	6	8	1	5	3



15	MADA, Muribahal	2.53	2.00	4.53	1.00	1.80	39.74	2.73	2	7	9	0	0	9
	District- Bolangir	9.38	14.50	23.88	4.20	12.00	357.54	11.88	16	48	64	9	31	33
16	MADA, Anandpur	12.45	10.80	23.25	2.80	8.80	37.85	14.45	1	7	8	1	3	5
17	MADA, Gashipura	5.83	3.70	9.53	0.00	0.53	5.56	9.00	1	4	5	0	1	4
18	MADA, Hatadihi	9.05	3.50	12.55	0.00	5.75	45.82	6.80	2	4	6	0	4	2
	District Keonjhar	27.33	18.00	45.33	2.80	15.08	89.23	30.25	4	15	19	1	8	11
19	MADA, Kankadahada	9.26	5.60	14.86	0.00	4.73	31.83	10.13	6	3	9	0	4	5
	District Dhenkanal	9.26	5.60	14.86	0.00	4.73	31.83	10.13	6	3	9	0	4	5
20	MADA, Pallahara	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0	5	5	0	0	5
21	MADA, Attamalik	1.89	3.00	4.89	0.20	1.50	30.67	3.39	2	1	3	0	1	2
	District Angul	1.89	10.50	12.39	0.20	1.50	30.67	10.89	2	6	8	0	1	7
22	MADA, Rengali	5.54	4.50	10.04	1.50	4.50	44.82	5.54	7	6	13	0	4	9
23	MADA, Dhanakauda	3.12	3.80	6.92	1.00	2.20	31.79	4.72	2	3	5	1	2	3
24	MADA, Jujumura	1.40	7.50	8.90	2.10	3.50	39.33	5.40	26	6	32	2	4	28
	District Sambalpur	10.06	15.80	25.86	4.60	10.20	115.94	15.66	35	15	50	3	10	40
25	MADA, Jharsuguda	1.69	2.50	4.19	0.00	1.69	40.33	2.50	1	3	4	0	1	3
26	MADA, Kirmira	1.35	1.80	3.15	0.00	1.32	41.90	1.83	1	2	3	0	1	2
27	MADA, Laikera	1.12	1.50	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	1	2	3	0	0	3
28	MADA, Kolabira	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0	3	3	0	0	0
29	MADA, Lakhampur	3.44	3.50	6.94	0.00	3.44	49.57	3.50	2	4	6	0	2	4
	District Jharsuguda	7.60	11.30	18.90	0.00	6.45	131.81	12.45	5	14	19	0	4	12
30	MADA, Barkote	6.70	2.50	9.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.20	8	0	8	0	0	8
31	MADA, Tileibani	13.92	8.40	22.32	4.50	8.71	39.02	13.61	8	0	8	0	5	3
	District Deogarh	20.62	10.90	31.52	4.50	8.71	39.02	22.81	16	0	16	0	5	11
32	MADA, Paikamal	2.46	7.00	9.46	0.00	2.46	26.00	7.00	1	7	8	0	1	7
33	MADA, Jharabandha	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0	2	2	0	0	2



	District Bargarh	2.46	8.50	10.96	0.00	2.46	26.00	8.50	1	9	10	0	1	9
34	MADA, Patrapur	1.94	2.00	3.94	1.00	2.41	61.17	1.53	3	2	5	0	3	2
	District Ganjam	1.94	2.00	3.94	1.00	2.41	61.17	1.53	3	2	5	0	3	2
35	MADA, Kashinagar	3.19	3.50	6.69	0.00	4.69	70.10	2.00	2	5	7	0	3	4
	District Gajapati	3.19	3.50	6.69	0.00	4.69	70.10	2.00	2	5	7	0	3	4
36	MADA, Bhawanipatna	1.20	4.50	5.70	0.00	1.20	21.05	4.50	0	4	4	0	1	3
37	MADA, Kesinga	2.93	4.80	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.73	3	2	5	0	0	5
38	MADA, Junagath	2.25	2.50	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75	1	1	2	0	0	2
39	MADA M.Rampur	14.56	3.90	18.46	0.50	2.50	13.54	15.96	6	0	6	0	1	5
40	MADA Jaipatna	14.31	3.00	17.31	1.00	8.91	51.47	8.40	4	1	5	1	2	3
41	MADA Narla	1.27	1.70	2.97	1.72	1.72	57.91	1.25	1	0	1	1	1	0
	District Kalahandi	36.52	20.40	56.92	3.22	14.33	143.98	42.59	15	8	23	2	5	18
42	MADA Komna	0.01	8.00	8.01	2.79	6.90	86.14	1.11	1	4	5		2	3
43	MADA Boden	1.15	6.20	7.35	2.70	4.50	61.22	2.85	3	6	9		9	0
44	MADA Nuapada	0.84	7.50	8.34	2.95	5.30	63.55	3.04	1	3	4		1	3
45	MADA Khariar	4.61	5.50	10.11	2.35	4.50	44.51	5.61	6	4	10		1	9
46	MADA Sinapalli	0.87	4.30	5.17	1.85	3.50	67.70	1.67	1	5	6		1	5
	District Nuapada	7.48	31.50	38.98	12.64	24.70	323.12	14.28	12	22	34		14	20
47	MADA Boudh	3.3	3.10	6.40	4.48		0.00	6.40	2	3	5	4	4	1
	District Boudh	3.3	3.10	6.40	4.48		0.00	6.40	2	3	5	4	4	1
	GRAND TOTAL	168.20	186.00	354.20	45.38	122.11	1604.87	232.09	144.00	168.00	312.00	23.00	107.00	202.00



ANNEXURE - VIII

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP FUNDS UP TO END OF DECEMBER -2015 OF CLUSTER POCKETS

Sl. No.	Name of the Cluster	(Rs. In lakh)														
		O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during 2015	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of -15	% of Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects Target			Physical Achievement		Remarks		
									Spill over	Now	Total	During, 2015	Cumulative (upto end of -2015)		Balance Project	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Barchana	4.43	2.35	6.78	0.50	0.50	7.37	6.28	2	0	2	0	0	2	100	
	District Jajpur	4.43	2.35	6.78	0.50	0.50	7.37	6.28	2	0	2	0	0	2	100	
2	Belpada	7.52	2.29	9.81	1.85	1.85	18.86	7.96	3	4	7	1	3	4	20	
	District Bolangir	7.52	2.29	9.81	1.85	1.85	18.86	7.96	3	4	7	1	3	4	20	
3	Dhenkanal	6.87	4.47	11.34	0.00	1.70	14.99	9.64	1	16	17	0	4	13	17	
	District Dhenkanal	6.87	4.47	11.34	0.00	1.70	14.99	9.64	1	16	17	0	4	13	17	
4	Angul	5.61	3.96	9.57	1.05	4.63	48.38	4.94	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	
	District Angul	5.61	3.96	9.57	1.05	4.63	48.38	4.94	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	
5	Nakatideul	6.15	4.10	10.25	0	2.15	20.98	8.10	4	4	8	0	3	5	44	
	District Sambalpur	6.15	4.10	10.25	0	2.15	20.98	8.10	4	4	8	0	3	5	44	
6	Rajborasambar	5.41	2.82	8.23	0.41	2.41	29.28	5.82	1	2	3	0	1	2	24	
	District Bargarh	5.41	2.82	8.23	0.41	2.41	29.28	5.82	1	2	3	0	1	2	24	
7	Sanakhemundi	7.12	4.46	11.58	0.77	0.77	6.65	10.81	5	0	5	0	1	4	315	
8	Suruda	6.12	4.28	10.40	1.48	1.48	14.23	8.92	4	0	4	0	1	3	205	
	District Ganjam	13.24	8.74	21.98	2.25	2.25	10.24	19.73	9	0	9	0	2	7	520	

9	Bhawanipatna	6.96	4.43	11.39	1.00	2.50	21.95	8.89	4	0	4	0	1	3	15
10	Jaipatna	16.78	5.77	22.55	1.00	6.32	28.03	16.23	3	0	3	1	1	2	2750
11	Koksara	23.41	9.14	32.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.55	8	0	8	0	0	8	0
	District Kalahandi	47.15	19.34	66.49	2.00	8.82	13.27	57.67	15	0	15	1	2	13	2765
12	Nuapada	2.80	3.97	6.77	0.00	3.75	55.39	3.02	1	2	3	0	2	1	0
	District Nuapada	2.80	3.97	6.77	0.00	3.75	55.39	3.02	1	2	3	0	2	1	0
13	Kantamal	5.24	3.96	9.20	3.96	3.96	43.04	5.24	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
	District Boudh	5.24	3.96	9.20	3.96	3.96	43.04	5.24	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	101.62	52.03	153.65	12.02	28.27	18.40	125.38	38	29	67	5	20	47	3490



PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (I) FUNDS UP TO END OF DECEMBER-2015 OF CLUSTER POCKETS **ANNEXURE - IX**

Sl. No.	Name of the Cluster	(Rs. In lakh)													
		O.B. as on 01.04.2015	Funds sanctioned during 2015-16	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during December-2015	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Dec-15	% of Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects Target			Physical Achievement			
									Spill over	Now	Total	During December, 2015	Cumulative (upto end of Dec-2015)	Balance Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Barchana	1.48	2.00	3.48	0.45	0.95	27.30	2.53	1	1	2	0	0	2	
	District Jajpur	1.48	2.00	3.48	0.45	0.95	27.30	2.53	1	1	2	0	0	2	
2	Belpada	0.53	2.00	2.53	0.30	1.45	57.31	1.08	2	6	8	2	4	4	
	District Bolangir	0.53	2.00	2.53	0.30	1.45	57.31	1.08	2	6	8	2	4	4	
3	Dhenkanal	5.14	7.00	12.14	0.80	4.62	38.06	7.52	2	5	7	0	1	6	
	District Dhenkanal	5.14	7.00	12.14	0.80	4.62	38.06	7.52	2	5	7	0	1	6	
4	Angul	1.56	6.00	7.56	0.00	1.56	20.63	6.00	1	0	1	0	0	1	
	District Angul	1.56	6.00	7.56	0.00	1.56	20.63	6.00	1	0	1	0	0	1	
5	Nakatideul	0.00	6.50	6.50	1.00	1.00	15.38	5.50	0	3	3	0	0	3	
	District Sambalpur	0.00	6.50	6.50	1.00	1.00	15.38	5.50	0	3	3	0	0	3	
6	Rajborasambar	0.89	3.00	3.89	0.89	0.89	22.88	3.00	1	2	3	1	1	2	
	District Bargarh	0.89	3.00	3.89	0.89	0.89	22.88	3.00	1	2	3	1	1	2	
7	Sanakhemundi	3.45	4.00	7.45	1.94	3.44	46.17	4.01	3	0	3	0	3	0	



8	Suruda	2.96	4.00	6.96	0.26	0.26	3.74	6.70	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
	District Ganjam	6.41	8.00	14.41	2.20	3.70	49.91	10.71	6	0	6	0	3	0	3
9	Bhawaniapatna	1.22	3.00	4.22	0.00	1.00	23.70	3.22	0	4	4	0	0	1	3
10	Jaipatna	2.98	5.00	7.98	1.45	6.42	80.45	1.56	3	1	4	1	1	1	3
11	Koksara	3.92	6.50	10.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.42	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	District Kalahandi	8.12	14.50	22.62	1.45	7.42	32.80	15.20	3	6	9	1	2	2	7
12	Nuapada	0.51	3.00	3.51	0.00	3.00	85.47	0.51	4	0	4	0	1	1	3
	District Nuapada	0.51	3.00	3.51	0.00	3.00	85.47	0.51	4	0	4	0	1	1	3
13	Kantamal	3.30	3.00	6.30	3.00	3.00	47.62	3.30	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	District Boudh	3.30	3.00	6.30	3.00	3.00	47.62	3.30	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	GRAND TOTAL	27.94	55.00	82.94	10.09	27.59		55.35	21	23	44	5	13	31	



