



Annual Activity Report 2016-17

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ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES
& BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF ODISHA

Annual Activity Report

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

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I. ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT 2016-17

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:

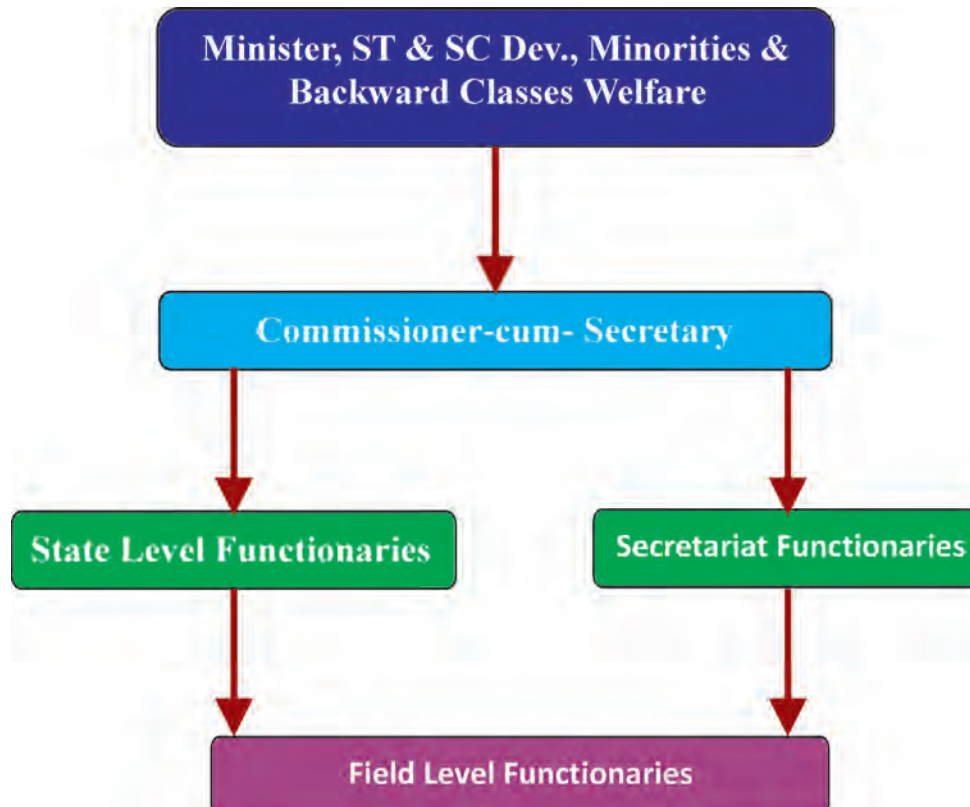
- (1) A Deputy Director
- (2) An Assistant Director
- (3) A Special Officer of the Tribal Development Programme for giving special attention to the welfare of most Backward Tribes.
- (4) A Special Officer in charge of educational programme.
- (5) A Lady Welfare Officer to look into the education of tribal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

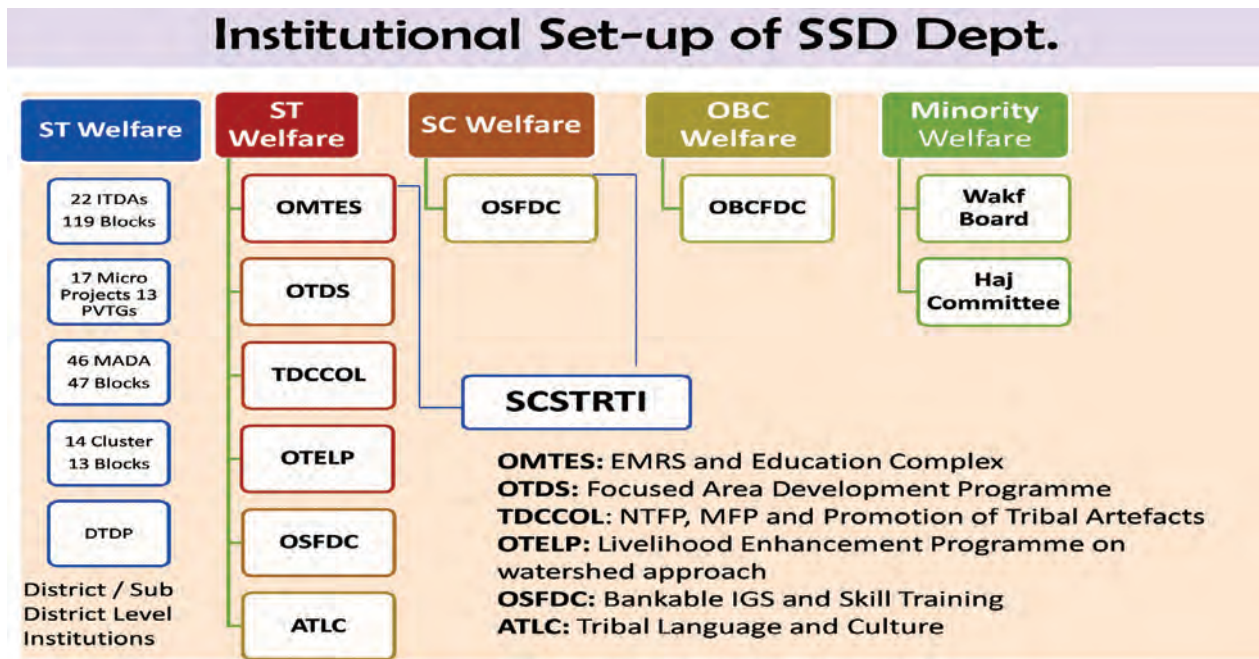
During 1965-66, the combined field organization of both Tribal & Rural Welfare and Gram Panchayat Departments was bifurcated. Thereafter the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department had its own field organization at the district level, which worked under the direct supervision of Collectors.

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





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



2. Scheduled Castes Welfare

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

Union Subjects

1. Removal of untouchability
2. Inclusion and exclusion in the Scheduled list for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as there relate to Scheduled Castes.

State Subjects

1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes including execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction.
2. All matters relating to State S.C. Welfare Board.
3. Matter relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation.
4. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Scheduled Castes.

3. Minority Communities Welfare

Union Subjects

1. Identification of Minority
2. National Minority Development Finance Corporation .
3. Pre-examination coaching for Civil Services for Minorities.
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Foundation

State Subjects

1. Welfare of Minorities, Formulation, Execution and Co-ordination of implementation of Special Schemes for Minorities.
2. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Minority Communities.
3. Nomination of Channalising Agency/ Setting up Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for implementation of economic development programmes for the Minority Communities in the state.
4. Constitution of Commission for Minorities.
5. 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.

4. Backward Classes Welfare

Union Subjects

1. Report of the Commission to investigate the condition of Backward Classes set up under Article 340 of the constitution.
2. National Commission for Backward Classes to examine the request for inclusion in and exclusion from the central list of Backward Classes.



State Subjects

1. Welfare of all Other Backward Classes “Execution of Special Schemes for other Backward Classes and Co-ordination of work.”
2. Identification of Other Backward Classes, inclusion in and exclusion from the State list of Other Backward Classes.
3. Matters relating to State Commission for Other Backward Classes.
4. Matters relating to the Orissa Backward Classes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation.
5. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning Other Backward Classes.

1.7 FLOW OF FUNDS

The Department of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare receives funds from various sources, which includes the State Plan and Non Plan, Central Plan & Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes of Government of India from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs and Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total plan outlay of Rs.1842.91 Crore (State plan+Central plan+CSP) in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 994.21 crore aggregating to Rs 2837.12 crore (Plan+Non plan) has been provided in the original budget of 2016-17. In the supplementary budget, the revised plan provision enhanced to Rs 1893.06 crore and the non-plan provision hiked to Rs 1090.83 crore making the total plan and non plan provision to Rs 2983.89 crore. 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 and allocations under State Plan including Special programme under Biju KBK for KBK districts. Besides, external assistance to the tune of Rs 3593.00 lakh (Rs. 2583.00 lakh for OGIP+ Rs. 1000.00 lakh for OPELIP + Rs 10.00 lakh for closer of OTELP) has also been proposed for Pre Matric Scholarship and development of PVTGs. The abstract of budget estimate in different plan schemes and non-plan schemes during 2016-17 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt is indicated below.

(Rs in Lakh)

	Budget estimate for 2016-17	Supplementary 2016-17	Total provision 2016-17
1	2	3	4
State Plan	168887.68	5014.40	173902.08
Central Plan	15403.77	0.00	15403.77
Centrally Sponsored Plan	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total Plan	184291.46	5014.40	189305.86
Non Plan	99420.48	9662.84	109083.32
Grand Total	283711.94	14677.24	298389.18



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



25	Jatapu	46.	Mankidi
26	Juang	47.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
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, Jada 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		

2.2 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

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

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



1	Adi Andhra	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 Nabarangpur 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

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

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

The specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to the State of Odisha is by a notified order of the President vide "The Scheduled Areas (State of Bihar, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) order, 1977 dated 31.12.1977 (C.O. 109). About 44.70% of the area of the state has been notified as the Scheduled Area in accordance with the orders of the President of India, issued under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and 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 incidental to these income generating activities. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure development programme incidental thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development. The Tribal Sub-plan in Odisha consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Govt. of India during 2015.

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

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



areas having dispersed tribal population (like MADA, Cluster and DTDP).

- Areas with similar characteristics should be grouped together in form of a project for which specific plans should be prepared with reference to their problems (like FADP).
- The Action Plan for each project area should be comprehensive.
- All investment intended for tribal areas in the state as a whole as also for each project area, should be pooled together.
- The administration for implementation of tribal development programmes should be simple with adequate financial and administrative support.
- Creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities.
- Functionalism and over specialization should be avoided as far as possible.
- Protection against all types of exploitation and oppression.
- ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been declared as Nodal Department in regards to Tribal sub-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 ensures that concerned departments are providing for Sch. Tribes in their budget and plans funds and guidelines to the same extent as is available to other populations, in proportion to their requirement.

Funds shall be earmarked / allocated to 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, like others, in various schemes, including in flagship programmes.
- (ii) The funds under TSP are earmarked from the total plan outlays (not excluding the



investments under external aided projects-EAPs and any other scheme) not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census and in tune 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 fund 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 of tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service standards in S.T.areas are not compromised.
- (vii) Every State/U.T shall under take skill mapping and allocate funds under TSP for skill development of tribal youths and set targets 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 to 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 for efficient utilization of resources.
- (ix) The departments with consultation with nodal department, shall prepare the TSP to promote 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 optimum use of resources, the reappropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department should be facilitated after mid-year review, Appropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department shall be with the approval of the Nodal Department.
- (xiii) The State Government may devise a mechanism for speedy transfer of funds directly to field formations under intimation to District Headquarters, instead of being routed through District Headquarters, by enforcing on them a system of accountability for effective utilization of funds.

TSP Monitoring

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

The concerned line departments will specifically monitor 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 Arrangements

To effectively 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



assessment, gap analysis, long-term impact of schemes/programmes and collection of related data for evidence based planning and decision making, capacity building at all levels etc. The State Government may provide an appropriate percentage of 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 mechanism for effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP.

State Level

1. Apex 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

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

- c. 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

- a. Formulate TSP at the District level
- b. Get it approved by the District Planning Committee.
- c. Review the implementation of Tribal Sub-plan every month.
- d. 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 2016-17

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Net Provision	SCP Provision	TSP Provision	Total Expr.	SCP Expr. out of flow to SCSP	TSP Expr. out of flow to TSP	% 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
#9	2015-16	4155000.00	678580.00	947067.00	4155000.00	678580.00	947067.00	16.33	22.79
#10	2016-17	5020000.00	807912.00	1127023.0	1797055.81	205068.38	341728.67	11.41	19.02

#Annual Plan document 2015-16 & 2016-17, P & C Deptt, Expenditure during 2016-17 is upto Sept. 2016, P & C Deptt

Challenges in Tribal Development:

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

Another critical issue is that a sizable amount of funds available under TSP components of various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) administered by various Departments is not spent for the benefit of tribal population in a manner it should be. Inherent defects in channelization of TSP funds under State Plan Schemes for the benefit of tribal people have also been the problem contributing low HDI among tribals. Looking at the availability of funds under TSP during last three years, it is derived that on an average, per capita availability of funds per year for development of tribal population of the State as per 2011 census comes out to be in the range of about Rs 5860/- in 2013-14 to about Rs 11751/- in 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Flow of State Plan funds to TSP (including SCA to TSP and Article 275(I) (Rs in Crore)	S.T population as per 2011 census	Per Capita allocation (In Rupees)
1	2013-14	5620.10	95,90,756	5860
2	2014-15	7884.50		8221
3	2015-16	9470.67		9875
4	2016-17	11269.65		11751



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

THRUST AREAS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Programs for Social Development

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

Programs for Economic Development

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

Legal Empowerment

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

MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR ST, SC, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES

Programs for Scheduled Tribe Welfare

- Pre-matric Scholarships (State Plan/CSS/ non Plan) and Post-matric Scholarships (State Plan/CSS/non Plan)
- SCA to TSP (100% CA) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (100% CA) for implementation of Income Generating Schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental there to.
- Focused Area Development Programme (SCA to TSP)
- Implementation of OTELP PLUS out of State Plan.
- Conservation cum Development Plan (100% CA) for PVTGs.
- Providing the best quality educational opportunities to ST/SC students in different private/aided/ Govt. public schools of repute under Anwasha. (Flagship Programme)



- Operationalisation of mega urban hostel complexes at State capital under the programme "Akankshya." (Flagship Programme)
- Solar energy based electrification in the residential schools, tribal villages and hamlets where conventional source of electricity is difficult to reach. (Flagship Programme)
- Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme)
- Protective Legislation - Implementation of ORV Act, Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act
- Implementation of Forest Rights Act
- Running of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. (Article 275(I))
- B.Ed College

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
- Pradhan Mantri Adrash Gram Yojana

Programs for Development of SEBC/OBC

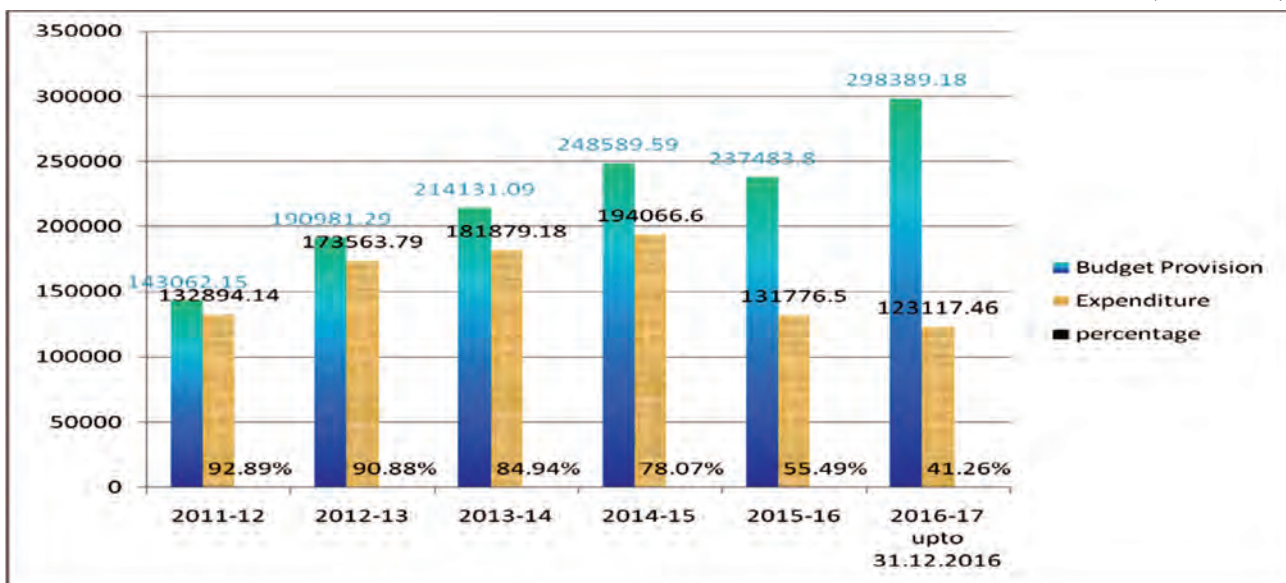
- Post-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC: Central Plan
- Pre-matric scholarship for OBC/SEBC : CSP (50:50)
- Construction of Hostels for OBC/SEBC students: CSP (50:50)
- Managerial subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd
- Income Generation Activities for OBC/SEBC.
- Skill Development Training Programme

Programs for Minority Welfare

- Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship for Minority students 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
- Construction of Haj house

Budget Provision, Expenditure & Percentage of Expenditure of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. (2011-12 to 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016) (Plan+Non Plan)

(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
- 3000 posts of Matrons created out of which 1859 recruited for smooth management of hostels.

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, superintendents 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	840	10
2011-12	30	1000	965	35
2013-14	30	1000	763	237
2014-15	12	52	0	52
2015-16	17	251	0	251
Total	30	3153	2568	585
Construction of New Hostels (out of GoI funds)				
2009-10	5	478	450	28
2010-11	4	65	65	0

URBAN EDUCATION PROGRAMME (ANWESHA) – ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

- Scheme for providing quality education to 5000 ST/SC students in the best private/ Govt English Medium schools across 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 the concerned Collector; Annual School fees with maximum ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- per student which includes admission Fees, tuition charges, library charges etc So far about 154 public schools ciating in the programme.
- While the total Annual School Fees paid to school is restricted to a maximum ceiling of Rs 25,000/-per student, the average annual cost per student is about Rs 42,500/-covering all expenses.

- Approximately 2600 ST/SC students already admitted in Class-I during 2015-16 and 4572 during 2016-17.
- 25,000 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 (plan+non plan) is **Rs. 1245.10** crore for 2016-17 with an estimated coverage of about 22,82,558 ST/ SC/OBC/Minority community students under Pre and Post Matrc scholarship programme
- The above number includes **11,57,467 Sch Trbe, 8,05,934 Sch Caste, 2,86,824 OBC/ SEBC, 30,673 Minority, 1135 students of those parents engaged in unclean occupations and 525 students under Merit means based scholarship programmes.**



Pre-matric Scholarship

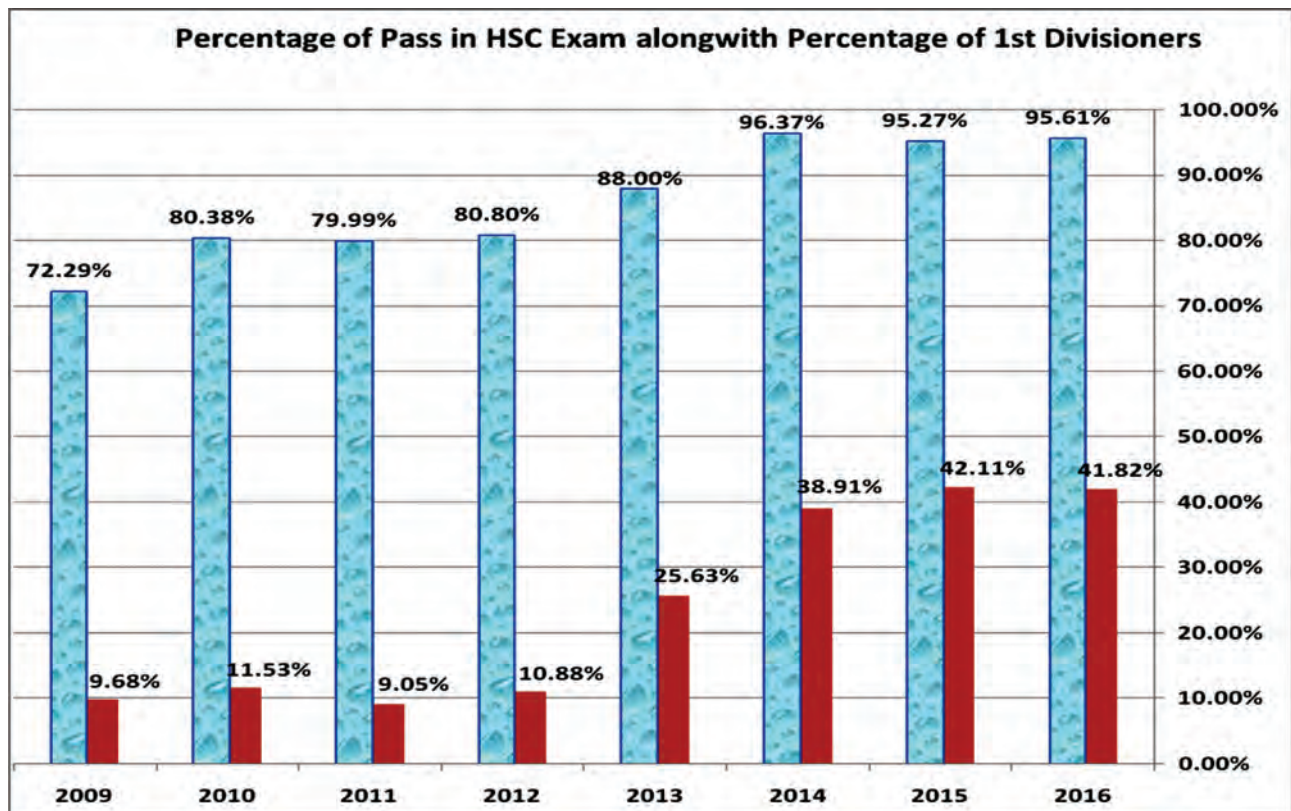
- 15,57,372 ST/SC students (9,68,022 ST + 5,89,350 SC) covered under Pre-matric Scholarship with total amount of Rs.568.22 crore during 2016-17
- 1,00,119 OBC/SEBC and 26,292 Minority students and 1,135 students of those parents engaged in unclean occupations are in receipt of Pre Matric Scholarship to the tune of Rs 23.21 crore(Rs15.38 Cr OBC/SEBC+ Rs 7.47 Cr for Minority students+Rs 36.45 lakh for students of those parents engaged in unclean occupations)
- More over, 1,00,119 OBC/SEBC and 26,292 students from Minority community respectively are in receipt of Pre Matric scholarship to the tune of Rs 22.85 crore.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship is being transferred to the School Account directly from State

Head Quarters to ensure timely placement of Funds.

Post-matric Scholarship

- 4,06,029 ST/SC students (1,89,445 ST & 2,16,584 SC) amounting to Rs. 598.78 crores(Rs 215.54 Crore+Rs 383.24 Crore) are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship.
- Besides, 1,86,705 OBC/SEBC,4381 Minority community students are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship to the tune of Rs Rs 51.92 Crore(Rs 47.01 Cr+Rs 4.50 Crore)
- In addition, 528 students are in receipt of Rs 3.38 Crore under Merit means based scholarship..
- Post Matric Scholarship for each category is being transferred under DBT mode through the PRERANA Portal.

Academic Performance of Students in HSC Examination



FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP)

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

Financial Year	No. of FADP interventions	No. of beneficiaries covered	Expenditure through Convergence
2012-13	10	29,296	289.70
2013-14	13	49,183	1567.14
2014-15	15	41,082	679.93
2015-16	16	36,319	1564.30
	TOTAL	1,55,880	4101.07

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (OPELIP).

- 17 Micro Projects located in 12 districts covering 13 PVTGs
- Project Period : 8 years (2015-16 to 2022-23)
- Targeted Households: 62,356 (out of which 32,091 are PVTG households)
- The non-PVTG targeted households include 13965 S.T, 5486 SC and 10814 other category people living in 542 villages within Micro Project area and 47 adjoining villages.
- Participatory Micro planning
- Inclusive Approach and targeting households
- Engaging NGOs as Service Providers
- Project Components
 - ◇ Community empowerment
 - ◇ NRM and Livelihoods Support
 - ◇ Community infrastructure & Drudgery reduction
 - ◇ Programme Management

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Skill development of tribal youth is a major focus. The training programs include
 - ◇ Placement Linked Employment Training (PLET)
 - ◇ Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT)
 - ◇ Skill Development Training. (SDT)
- The PIAs empanelled by OSFDC (44) and by PR Dept (62) are used by ITDAs and OSFDC
- Placement of candidates undergoing employment-oriented trainings are being monitored.

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

- Adopt OTELP methodologies and processes;
- Village Development Committees (VDC), Self Help Group (SHG)



- Skill Dev Program are reviewed through Bi-Monthly meeting with Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs)
- Parallel reviews also conducted during quarterly review meetings of DWOs
- Periodic visits by MD & AGM, OSFDC to different districts to review progress
- Follow-up through beneficiary interaction as well.
- It is planned to cover 20,000 youths/ individuals with during 2016-17

Abstract Summary

Programme Abstract

- Name of the Project: Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme.
- Sectoral Area: PVTG Development (13 PVTGs)
- Implementation Agency: SC & ST Development Department, Govt. of Odisha.
- Field Implementing Agency: 17 Micro Project Agencies
- Total Financial Outlay: INR 795.41 crores
- Project Duration: 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24)
- Target Beneficiaries : 62,356 Households (includes PVTGs and other ST & SC HHs)
- Identified districts: Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj
- Programme Area: 1019 villages & 84 GPs

Goal

- Improved living conditions and reduced poverty of the target group households.

Key Objectives

- Improved food and nutrition security and livelihood opportunities adapted to tribal communities
- Build the capacity of the target households, securing them their entitlements over land and forest, improving their agricultural practices for enhanced production, promoting income generating micro-enterprises for alternate livelihoods and ensuring access to education, health and other services and improving community infrastructure.

Expected Outcomes and Outputs

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

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

Outputs

- Community Institutions development
- SHG and rural financial services



- Natural resource management
- Food and nutrition security
- Livelihoods improvement
- Community infrastructure development
- Drudgery reduction interventions

Ultimate Results

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

Budget Allocation (Rs. in lakh)

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

Programme Components

OPELIP will have four major components, namely

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

Programme Progress so far

- Programme Management Unit is functioning from 1st August, 2016 with positioning of SMSs & Staff
- 1st State Level Programme Management Committee held on 17th September, 2016

under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secy. to Govt., SSD Dept.,GoO

- IFAD Officials from Country Office, New Delhi & Head Quarter , Rome made filed visit, meeting with PMU & Govt.
- Programme Implementation Manual has been prepared & placed at FD for concurrence
- Initial Orientation of Special Officer, MPA conducted by PMU, OPELIP
- AWPB 2016-17 (INR 1099.00 lakhs) & 2017-18(INR 4427.73 lakhs) prepared
- Separate bank account opened by all MPAs
- Subsidiary agreement by Govt. with all MPAs signed
- OPELIP Website is ready for launching
- Govt. Notification issued for implementation of OPELIP by MPAs
- Procurement of goods, works, services is under progress
- Posting of staff at MPA level is under progress
- After EoI shortlisted NGOs have been invited for RFP
- Selection of agency for data collection as part of baseline survey & Impact Assessment
- SMSs of PMU attended different National & International Workshop
- Preparation of documents for hiring of agency of Capacity Building and Nutrition study is under progress.



ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (OTELP & OTELP PLUS)

The goal of the programme is :

- a) Empowering the tribals and others, enabling them to enhance food security, b) To increase their incomes and improve overall quality of their life.

Particulars	OTELP			OTELP coverage	OTELP Plus
	Phase- I (2004-2012)	Phase-II (2008-2015)		Phase- I Phase-II	(2011-2018)
Districts	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada	7-Districts	7-Districts & Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh.
Blocks	10	9	11	30	35
No of MWS	135	113	110	358	640
No of Villages	390	346	306	1042	1653
Treatable Area (In Hect)	6321.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28	337657
Total Households	19481	15129	21570	56180	83000
S.T.Households	16301	10438	15462	42201	61420
S.C. Households	2360	2276	3433	8069	9130
BPL. Households	16277	10314	12883	39474	36446
Landless. Households	4990	2935	4470	12395	3023
Vulnerable / Destitute Households	3101	1546	1474	6121	12450
No of FNGOs	12	11	11	34	40+5 Consortium

Special Features of the Programme

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



IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT (AS ON 31.12.2016)

<u>Individual Claims</u>		<u>Community Claims</u>	
<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number</u>
Total No. of Claims Received	621622	Total No. of Claims Received	13433
Total No. of Claims Approved by DLC	415780	No. of Claims settled	7589
Total no. of Claim Distributed	403338	Total Titles Distributed	5891
Extent of Forest land for which titles distributed under IFR (In Acres)	602989 Acres	Extent of Forest land for which titles distributed under CFR (In Acres)	286376.98 Acres
No. of Claims Cases Rejected	149763	No. of Claim Cases Rejected	370
No of claim Cases Pending	56079	No of claim Cases Pending	5474

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 - 32.84 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 about 30,000 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 at Jagamara, Bhubaneswar for the Muslim population
- One time financial assistance for construction of additional class rooms/ library hall for minority educational institutions
- Provision of scholarships to minority community students in post matric level.
- Construction of hostels for minority community students to enable them to pursue higher studies in Urban Centric Higher Educational Institutions.

PRIORITY AREAS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Scaling up hostel facilities & scholarships, educational opportunities:

- 3456 new hostels taken up out of which 2568 completed till date.
- 250 new hostels to be made operational during FY 2016-17.
- Coverage of Pre/Post matric scholarships

increased from 18.40 lakh during 2015-16 to 19.07 during 2016-17

Grant of FRA Titles:

- Out of 6.21 individual claims filed under FRA 4.15 lakh beneficiaries applications have been approved.
- An area of 6.02 lakh acres has been distributed to 4.03 lakh beneficiaries
- Till date 7589 Community claims issued over an area of 5.88 lakh acres and 2.83 lakhs acres distributed.
- All rejected applications to be taken up as appeal at the next higher level.

Development and maintenance of places of tribal worship / sacred groves:

- F&E Department has taken up identification, conservation and development of 2100 Sacred Groves.
- Mapping of sacred groves, Biodiversity Conservation,
- Formation of sacred grove committees
- Micro plan for conservation and development of sacred groves.

Expansion of OTELP to all tribal areas for livelihood support to tribals:

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



- Posting of staff at MPA level is under progress

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

- 10 Multilingual Dictionaries brought out by ATLC during last 2 years.
- Dictionaries provided to Language teachers in Tribal Schools.
- 4 language Dictionaries will be published during 2016-17
- Teachings in 10 tribal languages in 100 tribal schools.
- 100 posts of contractual Multilingual Tribal Dialect Teachers created
- 16 Language trainings have been organized for teachers by ATLC

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

- Housing: PR Department: List of 5365 left out PVTG beneficiaries submitted to PR Department - 1508 houses already taken up.
- Pension: Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disability Department: Submitted list of 1758 left out PVTG beneficiaries for pension. 581 beneficiaries covered.
- Health insurance: Labour & Employees State Insurance Department :list of 10,892 beneficiaries furnished.
- Life Insurance schemes (JanashreeBhima Yojana): SSD Dept):19,937 PVTG beneficiaries covered.
- Chief Secretary has directed the concerned departments to prioritise coverage of left out PVTGs

Establishment of tribaleducational complexes, girl's hostels in sufficient numbers in urban areas:

- 'ANWESHA' has been launched during August 2015.

- 8129 ST/SC students admitted in class I & II in 135 best private schools covering 17 districts.
- Annual School Fees up-to Rs 25,000 per student paid to schools.
- Free books, uniform, school bus facility, urban hostel facilities.
- District level Committee monitors programme implementation.
- Construction of 250 hostels under ANWESHA initiated during 2016-17 to meet the accommodation demand for next 5 years.
- Mega Tribal Educational Complex with a capacity of 3000 students at Berhampur is under progress. MoTA has sanctioned Rs 45.00 Crore.

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

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

Special attention for education of ST girl students:

- More than 4 Lakh ST & SC students provided residential facilities; majority are girl students.
- Out of a total of 2850 Numbers of new hostels, 2261 Numbers were created exclusively for girls thereby creating educational opportunity for girl students.
- 9 new Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS).



- 10 Kalinga Model Residential School (KMRS) under State Plan; would be made functional by 2018.

In the 119 TSP Blocks financial assistance shall be provided for at least 4 computer training centres in each block:

- SD&TE Dept had convened a meeting under DC cum ACS to decide the modalities.
- OCAC through competitive bidding shall select the agency for imparting computer training.
- The programme will be funded by OSEMS.

SC/ ST youth shall be provided with scholarships for undergoing 3 months duration computer certificate course:

- 13000 ST&SC youths provided scholarships for computer certificate courses during 2015-16.
- During 2016-17 Skill development of tribal youth has been kept as a major activity by the Department.
- The training program include (A) Placement linked Employment Oriented training, (B) Pre-Recruitment training (C) Skill development training (D) Long term Skill Up-gradation courses
- Proposed outlay Rs. 77 Crores during 2016-17. In principle Agreed by MoTA in its VC held on 12th January 2017.
- Due to want of PAC approval, Skill Dev Trg for 2016-17 can commence only after February 2017 and shall be completed in FY 17-18.

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

- Solar electrification is completed in 68 residential schools under green energy solution for illumination/BJRCY.
- Solar Energization work under Lighting of Billion Lights in 239 tribal villages under

progress. Targeted to be complete by February 2017.

- State Plan Scheme
 - New State Plan approved solar electrification of 250 villages and 500 Schools over a period of 4 years.
 - Out of 210 schools targeted during 2015-16 & 2016-17, Solar electrification is completed in 125 schools and rest 85 will be completed soon.

Financial Assistance for development of community facilities for Minorities:

- Scheme for 100 Multipurpose Community cum Cultural Centre in minority dominated villages approved.
- Community centres to be provided to villages having minimum 150 minority households.
- Rs 17 lakh for each Community cum Cultural Centre
- 100 Community Centres to be completed over next 3 years
- 25 Centres to be supported in 15 districts during 2016-17; outlay Rs 4.25 Crores - Budget provision made.
- Funds have been released to DWOs for programme implementation.

Financial Assistance & infrastructure support for minority educational institutions including schools & colleges:

- 100 Minority Educational Institution to be provided Financial assistance for infrastructure Development @ Rs 6.00 lakhs for development of classrooms, computer labs, library etc.
- During 2015-16 10 Minority Educational Institution taken up under the program.
- 35 Minority educational institutions will be covered during 2016-17; outlay of Rs 3.30 Crore.



- Funds have been released to DWOs for programme implementation.
- Remaining Institutions to be covered by FY 2018-19.

Exclusive scholarships to be given to poor minority students:

- Pre-Matric and Post Matric scholarships covered by Ministry of Minority Affairs
- 43,500 Minority students covered during 2014-15.
- 16978 students sanctioned scholarships by MoMA during 2015-16.
- Since MOMA reduced allocation last year, less coverage was achieved.
- If new scheme is launched, it will have additional financial implications on the budgetary resources on a recurring basis.
- During 2016-17 total 19193 students under pre matric and 5922 students under post scholarship have applied, which have been forwarded to MOMA.

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

- All ST&SC students in National Institutes provided Post-Matric scholarships.
- 34 students applied for additional financial assistance from State Plan to cover the costs of boarding & lodging during 2016-17.
- Online PRERANA portal effectively captures details of each student taking admissions in National Institutes.
- Print and electronic media used for generating awareness among students admitted in National Institutes.
- Regular Communications with 170 institutes to encourage students from Odisha to apply online through PRERANA.

Financial assistance provided to meritorious Minority students qualifying for reputed National Institutes:

- 16 Minority students availed scholarships during 2015-16
- All Minority community students studying in National Institutes provided scholarships by MoMA
- Scholarship cover fees and boarding charges.
- Since the objective is met on convergence mode from GoI funds, Only left out applicants, if any, may be provided with financial assistance under State Plan.

Construction of Haj House for Pilgrims:

- GA Department allotted land in Jagmara, Bhubaneswar for construction of the Haj House.
- Due to some local problems GA Deptt has been requested to allot Govt. land in another location
- Approval obtained for construction of Haj House; outlay Rs 2.38 Crores.
- Construction entrusted to IDCO
- Administrative approval accorded to the plan and design submitted by IDCO.
- Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been placed with IDCO.
- The Haj House is expected to be launched by 2018.

Residential facilities for the Minority students in Minority Dominated areas:

- Scheme for construction of 40 hostels (100 seated) proposed to Finance Department.
- Hostels in schools/ colleges in Minority dominated areas or in urban educational institutions
- Provision for accommodating 4000 Minority students.
- EFC Memorandum submitted to Finance department. EFC to be decided on 7th June 2016



A multi-layered programme to be launched for livelihood support to minorities :

- A livelihoods programme for Minority communities through convergence of various livelihood schemes.
- Convergence with PR Dept, Agriculture, H&UD, Textile & Handloom, W&CD Departments etc
- 5% resources under livelihood schemes of these depts. for Minority households.
- Chief Secretary has directed these departments to allocate 5% resources for Minority Households

Special ITIs are to be set up for minority and backward inhabited areas

- 4 ITI's for Minorities initiated with support from MoMA.
- Kandhmal (2), Bhadrak and Sundergarh districts
- Director, Technical Education and Training is establishing these ITI's.
- Funds to the tune of Rs. 10 Crores have been placed with Director TE&T for the purpose @ 2.50 crores each.

Capacity building training to enhance employability to minority and backward youths:

- 140 OBC and 170 Minority youths imparted skill training during 2015-16.
- For the FY 2016-17, around 500 OBC and 200 Minority youths are targeted

Along with continuance of pre and post-matric scholarships, post-matric scholarships shall be paid through cash transfer basis:

- Dedicated Scholarship Management Unit (SMU) has been created.
- Ensures timely disbursement of scholarships through DBT directly by the Department.

- 2.99 lakh students received post-matric scholarships amounting to Rs 338 Crores through DBT during 2016-17.
- Pre-matric Scholarships released to 26,511 schools, covering 14.47 lakh students directly by Scholarship Management Unit for Rs 450.61 Crore

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

- Administration of Waqf Board, Haj House, Talaaqi Pension etc. already transferred from Law Department to Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department.
- Haj Pilgrimage for 2015 was co-ordinated by this department.
- All activities relating to appointments of Qazi, advertisement for Haj pilgrimage etc. being done by this department.

A Minority Welfare Commission to be constituted:

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

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

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



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTAION

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
2014-15	14925.04
2015-16	14728.52



S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 22 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 45 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC under SCA to TSP. Besides, need based infrastructure projects have

been created out of the flow of funds under SCA to TSP.

Statement showing position of SCA to TSP fund during 2015-16 & 2016-17(upto 12/2016)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No	Name of the Agency	2015-16		2016-17(upto 12/2016)	
		Funds Received from GoI	Funds released to the Executing agencies	Funds Received from GoI (till 31 st December 2016)	Funds released to the Executing agencies
1	ITDAs	11520.83	11520.83	9806.38	4336.00
2	Micro Projects	327.08	327.08		Nil
3	MADA Pockets	170.00	170.00		Nil
4	Cluster Pockets	70.00	70.00		Nil
5	DTDP	290.00	290.00		Nil
6	TDCC	85.24	85.24		Nil
7	OMFED	2265.37	2265.37		Nil
Total		14728.52	14728.52	9806.38	4336.00

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 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 Hamlets 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 are as follows:



(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets	Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	Total
2002-03	3441.60	200.00	3641.60
2003-04	2570.00	260.00	2830.00
2004-05	3516.77	830.21	4346.98
2005-06	3415.69	1029.79	4445.48
2006-07	3729.11	300.00	4029.11
2007-08	3830.58	346.26	4176.84
2008-09	3244.27	885.46	4129.73
2009-10	6228.50	797.50	7026.00
2010-11	6466.53	3177.80	9644.33
2011-12	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
2015-16	7221.00	7979.00	15200.00

During the year 2016-17, a sum of Rs. 9686.07 lakh has been received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI under Article 275(I) of the constitution of India as normal grant with a condition to make expenditure only after approval of projects in the

PAC of MOTA. Later, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India approved proposal of the state Govt. amounting to Rs. 8870.80 lakh and accordingly funds have been placed with the implementing agencies as outlined below:

SCHEME WISE APPROVAL OF FUNDS DURING 2016-17 UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Sl No.	Activities	Amount Approval by Govt. of India (Rs. In Lakh) upto December 2016	Implementing agency
1	2	3	4
1	Running of 13 EMRSs	Rs.2242.80	OMTES
2	Construction of 5New EMR Ss sanctioned during 2015-16	Rs.1500.00	OMTES
3	Construction of B.Ed Collage	Rs.928.00	ITDAs
4	Construction of 5New EMRSs	Rs 1200.00	OMTES
5	Construction of Mega Urban Education Complex	Rs.3000.00	OMTES
Total		Rs.8870.80 lakhs	



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.

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.

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PVTGs during 11th Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on conservation of their culture 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, GoI for financial assistance over a period of five years.

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

(a) Social Sector

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

(b) Sustainable Livelihood Development

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

(c) Conservation of Culture

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

(d) Infrastructure Development

- (i) Connectivity
- (ii) Electrification
- (iii) Housing

(e) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism

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.

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.

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:

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	290.00	2680
Total	8304.61	91972



FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FADP)

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

OTDS is under administrative control of SSD Dept. State office of OTDS is located in the 1st floor of Tribal Youth Hostel at the Adivasi

Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar. Governing Council of OTDS has 20 members and Chief Secretary to Govt. of Odisha is ex-officio “President” of Governing Council, OTDS. Executive Council of OTDS has 8 members and Commissioner-cum-Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio “Chairperson” of Executive Council, OTDS. Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio ‘Chief Executive Officer (CEO)’ of OTDS.

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

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

INTERVENTIONS

I. Programme Implementation (Livelihoods & Skill Training)

Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas that are scalable in nature, likely to create significant socio-economic impact and promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. Some of the measure interventions are mentioned below:



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

During the financial year 2015-16, a total of 36,319 persons are being provided technical and financial support under the FADP interventions, in 22 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 ITDAs namely, Champua,

Korapat, Jeypore, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh and Paralakhemundi.

Inter-cropping of niger, vegetables, pulses etc. has been done to augment income of these farmers. Besides plantation of forest tree species has been done as border crop. Irrigation sources, such as dug-well, shallow tube-well, bore-well, lift irrigation, drip irrigation, have been created in convergence with Jalanidhi, *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana-Deep Bore-well Scheme*, NHM etc.



2. Improved Agriculture

Maize, Ragi etc. cultivation has been taken-up in 7 ITDAs viz. Baliguda, Malkangiri,

Paralakhemundi, Bonai, Keonjhar, Rairangpur and Karanjia by tribal farmers with critical input supply under SCA to TSP.



Maize cultivation

3. Lac Cultivation & Processing

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

4. Rubber Plantation

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





5. Poultry Rearing

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

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

numbers of such 4-week old chicks are reared in night-shelters in the backyards by tribal families; &

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

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



6. Farm Mechanisation

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

Members of these SHGs are being trained by Odisha Farm Machinery Research & Development Centre to 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 by tribal farmers. The two models adopted, in this intervention, are as follows.

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



The farmers have been provided with critical inputs and irrigation potential & drip irrigation system have been created. Besides, functional infrastructure for collection/sorting/grading with Pack units as well as Cool Chamber and Refrigerated Van for marketing support has been supplemented in ITDAs under SCA to TSP.

8. NTFP Collection and Marketing

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



9. Production/Processing Centres

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



10. Sericulture

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

11. Dairy

Funds have been released to OMFED for implementation of Tribal Women Dairy Project in tribal dominated blocks of Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bolangir districts. Besides, under SCA to TSP, improved breed calves, individual fodder demonstration unit and organising exposure visit of Farmers have been taken up in 7 ITDAs, viz. Baripada, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Bonai, Panposh, Paralakhemundi and Malkangiri.

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

13. Apiculture

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

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 potential SHGs have been provided with capital support in 21 ITDAs to start micro enterprises under SCA to TSP. To successfully manage these micro enterprises, SHG members were provided skill/capacity building and handholding supports.

15. Goat Rearing

Goat rearing has been taken-up in 4 ITDAs viz. Th. Rampur, Kuchinda, Keonjhar and Karanjia. This



intervention aims at breed improvement, comprehensive vaccination and insurance of animals.

16. Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth

Under Skill Training Programme three different sets of activities are promoted namely Skill Development Training (SDT), Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) and Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) to tribal youths. Under PRT, unemployed tribal youths interested to join armed forces are being given training support. Camps/Melas were conducted by the ITDAs in blocks under their jurisdiction to generate awareness among unemployed tribal youths and provide them required counselling to enable them take-up suitable courses/trades and join designated/ empaneled training Centres.

The major trades opted by tribal youths under SDT included emerging domains such as Computer

Networking & Hardware, Tally Computer Accounting, Mobile Repairing etc. as well as core/ traditional domains such as Heavy/Light Motor Vehicle Driving Training, Electrician/House wiring, Welding & Fabrication, Civil work Supervisor etc.

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





Solar Electrification of inaccessible villages and hostels :

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

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

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

- I) Rooftop Solar Power Plants for all Hostels under BJRCY, under this programme 10 kW rooftop solar PV Power Plants targeted to be installed in 49 Hostels constructed in the state under BJRCY.
- II) Green Energy Solution for Tribal Hostels under this programme 18x 10 KW rooftop

power plants will be installed in 19 hostels along with Installation of 190 Standalone street lights & 19 solar pumps in all 19 hostels

- III) Solar energy based electrification in Tribal Residential Schools under State plan, this programme will providesolar energy based solution to 250 inaccessible and 500 schools over a period of four years.
- IV) Provision of Solar Home Lighting Systems and Street Lights to 239 Tribal Villages/ Habitations in TSP areas from lighting billion lives scheme. Under this scheme 7185 Solar Home lighting systems in as many households and 718 Standalone Street lights in 239 villagestargeted to be installed.

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

Broad objectives of the Solar electrification programme:

- ▶ To provide access to clean, efficient and safe sources of energy to every household to ensure development.
- ▶ To give uninterrupted electricity to inaccessible residential hostel so that they



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

Progress of solar electrification programme as below:

Name of the project	Project target	Completed
Solar electrification of SC hostels under BabuJagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana(BJRCY)	49	48
Introduction of green energy solution for illumination in residential hostels	19	18
Solar based electrification in tribal schools	60	60
Solar based electrification in inaccessible villages (Funds from lighting billion lives scheme)	239	30

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)	2705.30
Livelihoods Enhancement	Convergence & Govt. (State Plan)	31277.00
Development Initiative Fund	Govt (State Plan)	2818.00
Assistance to community for enhancement of food security	Govt (State Plan)	10120.13
Programme Management	Govt (State Plan)	13077.20
Grand Total		59997.63

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	8521.07	8276.20

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



- i) Special emphasis has also been given for different category of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
- j) Social audit system is also developed where community members do the audit of all expenditure
- k) 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. District wise no of hostels sanctioned since 2009-10 and progress have been indicated below:-

Progress of construction of 1328 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2009-10. (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	13	0
2	Balasore	23	23	0
3	Bargarh	60	60	0
4	Bhadrak	6	6	0
5	Bolangir	10	10	0
6	Boudh	24	22	2
7	Cuttack	12	12	0



Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted (State plan + Central plan)	Completed	Incomplete
8	Deogarh	6	6	0
9	Dhenkanal	15	15	0
10	Gajapati	123	109	14
11	Ganjam	22	22	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0
13	Jajpur	18	18	0
14	Jharsuguda	21	21	0
15	Kalahandi	53	53	0
16	Kandhamal	127	124	3
17	Kendrapara	1	1	0
18	Keonjhar	69	69	0
19	Khurda	5	5	0
20	Koraput	61	61	0
21	Malkangiri	99	84	15
22	Mayurbhanj	82	82	0
23	Nuapada	49	45	4
24	Nabarangpur	83	83	0
25	Nayagarh	6	6	0
26	Puri	0	0	0
27	Rayagada	127	127	0
28	Sambalpur	124	124	0
29	Subarnapur	2	2	0
30	Sundargarh	87	87	0
TOTAL		1328	1290	38

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

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. Hostel Sanctioned	Completed
1	2	3	4
1	Koraput	20	20
3	Mayurbhanj	30	30
6	Rayagada	8	8
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	16	2
4	Bhadrak	3	3	0
5	Bolangir	15	15	0
6	Boudh	10	9	1
7	Cuttack	7	7	0
8	Deogarh	6	5	1
9	Dhenkanal	7	7	0
10	Gajapati	34	24	10
11	Ganjam	34	34	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	2	2	0
13	Jajpur	8	7	1
14	Jharsuguda	23	23	0
15	Kalahandi	14	13	1
16	Kandhamal	48	46	2
17	Kendrapara	2	0	2
18	Keonjhar	96	96	0
19	Khurda	6	6	0
20	Koraput	80	80	0
21	Malkangiri	42	39	3
22	Mayurbhanj	161	159	2
23	Nuapada	37	35	2
24	Nabarangpur	70	70	0
25	Nayagarh	14	11	3
26	Puri	3	1	2
27	Rayagada	68	67	1
28	Sambalpur	52	52	0
29	Subarnapur	3	3	0
30	Sundargarh	110	108	2
TOTAL		1000	965	35



**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	33	1
2	Balasore	13	2			17	13	4
3	Bargarh	8	3			14	7	7
4	Bhadrak	9	1			11	0	11
5	Bolangir	3	2			7	0	7
6	Boudh	15	3			21	6	15
7	Cuttack	11	4			19	11	8
8	Deogarh	3	1			5	0	5
9	Dhenkanal	3	5	1		16	14	2
10	Gajapati	2	2			6	4	2
11	Ganjam	11	3			17	2	15
12	Jagatsinghpur	7				7	1	6
13	Jajpur	7	3	1		16	5	11
14	Jharsuguda	2	4			10	0	10
15	Kalahandi	14	14			42	32	10
16	Kandhamal	18	7	1		35	32	3
17	Kendrapara	7				7	0	7
18	Keonjhar	15	40	1	1	103	98	5
19	Khurda	9	4			17	4	13
20	Koraput	24	13	1		53	51	2
21	Malkangiri	9	1			11	5	6
22	Mayurbhanj	75	27	1	3	147	136	11
23	Nuapada	24	5			34	4	30
24	Nabarangpur	35	10	1		58	58	0
25	Nayagarh	14				14	3	11
26	Puri	9	1			11	0	11
27	Rayagada	84	4	1	1	100	96	4
28	Sambalpur	27	8			43	37	6
29	Subarnapur	6				6	1	5
30	Sundargarh	42	30	4	1	119	110	9
	TOTAL	522	206	12	6	1000	763	237



**Progress of construction of 1000 ST Girls & Boys Hostels sanctioned during 2015-16
(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			
2	Balasore			
3	Bargarh			
4	Bhadrak			
5	Bolangir			
6	Boudh			
7	Cuttack			
8	Deogarh			
9	Dhenkanal			
10	Gajapati	6	0	6
11	Ganjam			
12	Jagatsinghpur			
13	Jajpur			
14	Jharsuguda			
15	Kalahandi	2	0	2
16	Kandhamal	4	0	4
17	Kendrapara			
18	Keonjhar	2	0	2
19	Khurda			
20	Koraput	10	0	10
21	Malkangiri	4	0	4
22	Mayurbhanj	1	0	1
23	Nuapada	1	0	1
24	Nabarangpur	11	0	11
25	Nayagarh			
26	Puri			
27	Rayagada	2	0	2
28	Sambalpur			
29	Subarnapur	2	0	2
30	Sundargarh	7	0	7
TOTAL		52	0	52



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.

AKANSHYA - Urban Hostel Complex for Post-Matric ST SC students

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

Considering this challenge faced by ST SC students, Department has constructed 2 urban hostel complexes in the city of Bhubaneswar i.e. one at Pokhariput for Girl students and another at Kalinga Vihar for Boys students in order to facilitate Higher Education for ST SC. These hostels provide free of cost accommodation to the students perusing post-matric Professional, Technical, Degree and +2 courses in institutions located in Bhubaneswar. Each hostel has the accommodation capacity of 500 students. 80% of the seats are for ST students while remaining 20% for SC students. While the Urban Hostel at Pokhariput with 251 girl boarders have been made operational from Academic Year 2016-17; Urban Hostel at Kalinga Vihar for Boy Students will be made operation from next Academic year i.e. 2017-18.

Considering the importance of creating such residential facilities for ST SC students in other major urban education hubs in the State, during 2016-17, steps have been initiated to establish another six new Urban Hostels at Berhampur, Sambalpur & Rourkela; 2 in each location - one for Boys and one for Girls.



SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS MONITORING CELL

ST & SC Development Department is running 1670 residential educational institutions across the state to provide education to more than 4.5 lakh ST & SC students from primary to secondary level with free lodging & boarding facilities. Approx. 5000 Hostels are functioning in the state providing residential facility to more than 5 lakh boarders, mostly ST girls.

While various development initiatives are being taken for residential schools, there is constant need to monitor the safety & security of boarding students; medical emergencies, accidents, harassments & abuse related issues. With the objective to further strengthen the monitoring activities of Schools and Hostels under the administration of the Department; multipronged strategy has been adopted with constitutions of a dedicated School & Hostel Monitoring Cell (SHMC), installation of Hotline Telephones in girls' hostels and activation of Toll free HELPLINE number for receiving grievances/complaints from students, parents and public.

School & Hostel Monitoring Cell (SHMC) - A dedicated School & Hostel Monitoring Cell has been made operational during 2016-17 to coordinate the monitoring activities of the Department and to act as centralized Grievance Centre. The Cell is functional out of the Tribal Youth Hostel premise in the Adivasi Ground,



Bhubaneswar and Cell comprises of one Senior Consultant & two Data Analysts who work under the direct supervision of Director, (ST) who is the Nodal Officer for SHMC. The key responsibilities of the SHMC include:

- Regular tracking of mandated visit report flow from all district inspecting officials in the prescribed format.
- Compilation of monitoring reports received from district inspecting officials on the prescribed monitoring indicators and analyzing the same.
- Generation of regular district-wise reports for comparative analysis of the monitoring indicators
- Bringing urgent issues emerging from district reports to the knowledge of the reporting authority.
- Regular updation of different database concerning Department managed School/ Hostels
- Reviewing district level compiled reports and regular follow up.

Hotline Telephones - During 2016-17, Hotline Telephones are provided by the Department to 1000 residential schools and these phones are installed inside the senior girl's hostel. The Hotline Telephones connects directly to the SHMC in Bhubaneswar; no other incoming & outgoing calls are permitted from these hotlines. Hotline phones provides direct access to the students to convey & report their grievances/ untoward incidence to the SHMC. Students have been given orientation on use of Hotlines and Monthly Hotline Students Monitors are also nominated to inform regarding their wellbeing at-least once in a month to the SHMC. Upon receipt of any grievance call, the grievance is forwarded to concerned officials through the nodal officer for necessary action. In case the nature of call is urgent, SHMC immediately communicates the reports to the senior officers of the Department & district levels



for swift action. SHMC also follows up on the action taken report on the grievance received and communicate back to the person concerned.

Toll free HELPLINE - A Dedicated Toll Free No:1800 345 3040 has been made operational during this year which is available to students, parents and public to access the SHMU and to ventilate their grievances/ suggestions on issues relating to schools/hostels under the administration of ST&SC Development Department. Since its operation from July 2016, altogether 98 calls have been received as on 15th Jan 2017.

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 the tribals. In order to promote education among the STs & SCs, this Deptt. have established 506 Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools, 164 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 upgraded to HSS. 02 nos. Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 13 nos. EMRS aggregating to 1670 nos. 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.

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. Similarly, during 2016-17 an amount of Rs 120.00 lakh have been released in favour of DWOs to extend the programme

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.

ANWESHA - Urban Education Programme for ST SC children

In consistence with the objective of providing best of educational opportunities to ST SC students, State Government has initiated a new scheme during 2015-16 called "ANWESHA". The objective of the scheme is to provide quality education to ST & SC students in partnership with urban educational institutions.

Under the ANWESHA scheme, it is planned to admit 5000 ST & SC students every year to Std-I in different Private/ Aided/ Govt. Schools of repute, located in District headquarters/ Urban areas and provide them education till completion of class X. Entire cost of their education, including tuition fee, uniform, books & study materials, transportation to schools and post-school tutoring is borne by the State Government. State Government has also created facilities for free accommodation and food for the students in

different hostels with provision of full time wardens and Cook-cum-Attendants.

Under the Scheme, Schools are selected & empanelled by the District Level Committee on the basis of criteria like recognition of school, availability of infrastructure, qualified teachers, PTR, academic performance etc. The beneficiary students are selected through a lottery system by the District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector.

This scheme is operational in 17 districts of the State. While 2700 young tribal students had been admitted in different schools during 2015-16, during the academic year 2016-17, another 5497 students have been admitted in class I of different public schools in the operational districts. About 135 public schools across 17 operational districts are currently participating in the programme. In the next 5 years, about 25,000 students will be covered under ANWESHA.

This scheme is a pioneering initiative of the State Government to facilitate disadvantaged ST SC students receive quality education provided by public schools. This initiative will surely go a long



way in nurturing the inherent talent among ST SC students and expose them to spirit of competitiveness and excellence that will benefit them enormously in their future life.

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	505
8	Secondary Teacher Training Schools	2
9	B.Ed. Training College	1
10	Educational Complex for PTGs	19
	TOTAL	1670



Performance in the Annual High School Certificate Examination (AHSCE), 2016

The percentage of pass among the High Schools managed by the Deptt in the AHSCE, 2016 is

95.61% compared to 95.27% during the year 2015. Out of 24059 students who appeared at the Exam, 23004 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	6958	11771	18729	1273	1935	3208	1085	1237	2322	9316	14943	24259
Students Appeared	6909	11739	18648	1203	1917	3120	1067	1224	2291	9179	14880	24059
Students Passed	6555	11305	17860	1149	1834	2983	998	1163	2161	8702	14302	23004
Percentage of Pass	94.88	96.30	95.77	95.51	95.67	95.61	93.53	95.02	94.33	94.80	96.12	95.61

Comparison with State Average Results:

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

Year	State Average	ST & SC Deptt Average
(1)	(2)	(3)
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
2016		95.61

The results of the High Schools managed by ST & SC Dev Deptt continue to surpass the State Average.

Quality improvement in HSC Results of ST & SC Deptt High Schools during the period 2010-2016.

Apart from the rising pass percentage seen among the students of ST & SC Deptt High Schools, the result quality has also improved significantly in terms of improvement in the percentage of 1st & 2nd Divisioners and decrease in the percentage of 3rd Divisioners as also unsuccessful students. The Table shown below is an indicator of gradual improvement in result quality over the years.

Year	Total Appeared	Passed				Failed	% of Pass	Share of				Share of 1 st Div+ 2 nd Div
		1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Total Passed			1 st Div.	2 nd Div.	3 rd Div.	Fail	
2016	24059	10061	11109	1834	23004	1055	95.61	41.82%	46.17%	7.62%	4.39%	87.99%
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%



The following positive points emerge for the period from 2010 to 2016:

- (i) Secular growth in Percentage of Pass from 80.38% to 95.61% except a minor drop in 2011 & 2015 compared to its immediate previous year.
- (ii) No. of Students appeared has grown more than twice from 10109 to 24059
- (iii) Phenomenal growth in 1st Divisioners from 11.53% to 41.82% indicating a gradual shift towards quality Result. Besides, the consolidated result of 1st & 2nd Divisioners has also registered a growth from 42.14% to 87.99%
- (iv) Sharp decline in percentage of 3rd Divisioners from 38.24% to 7.62%
- (v) No. of failed students have drastically come down from 19.62% to just 4.39%.

As Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have received the affiliation of Central Board of

Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi last year, their results will not form a part of the HSC Results review of schools from this year onwards.

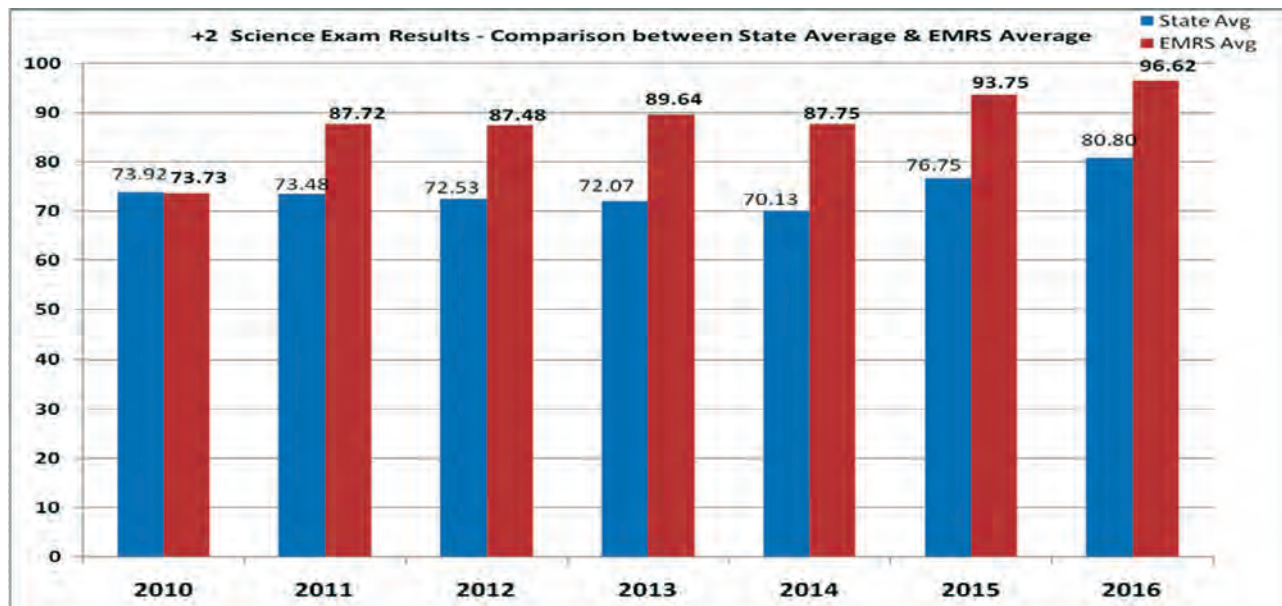
Results of Higher Secondary Examination, 2016:

Students from 11 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and 22 upgraded Higher Secondary Schools & appeared at the CHSE Examination during 2016, the details of which are given below:

(i) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

During 2016, 651 students of EMRS of this Deptt appeared at the CHSE Exam, 2016 out of which 629 passed, thereby registering a pass percentage of 96.62% compared to 93.75% during the previous year.

118 students passed in 1st Division, 368 in 2nd Division and 143 in 3rd Division. The year wise comparative pass percentage with the State Average is shown in the Graph below:



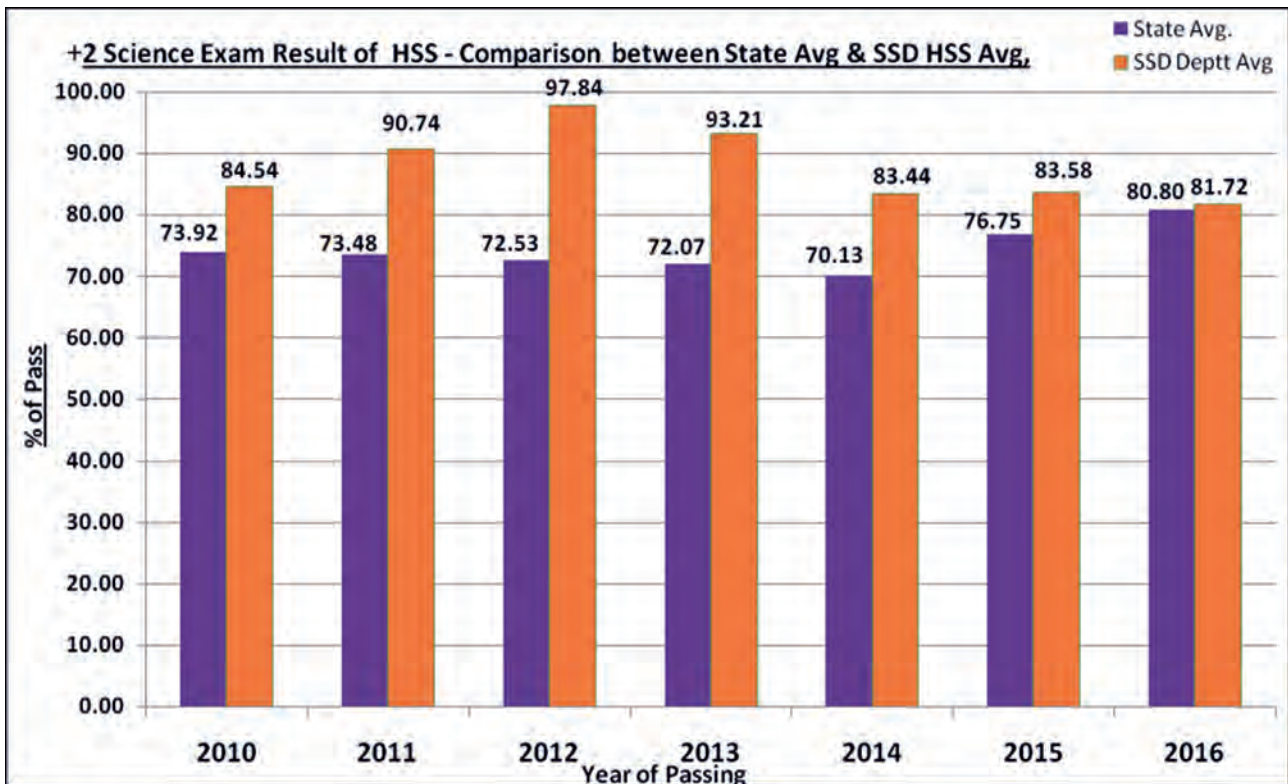
(ii) Higher Secondary Schools managed by the Deptt.

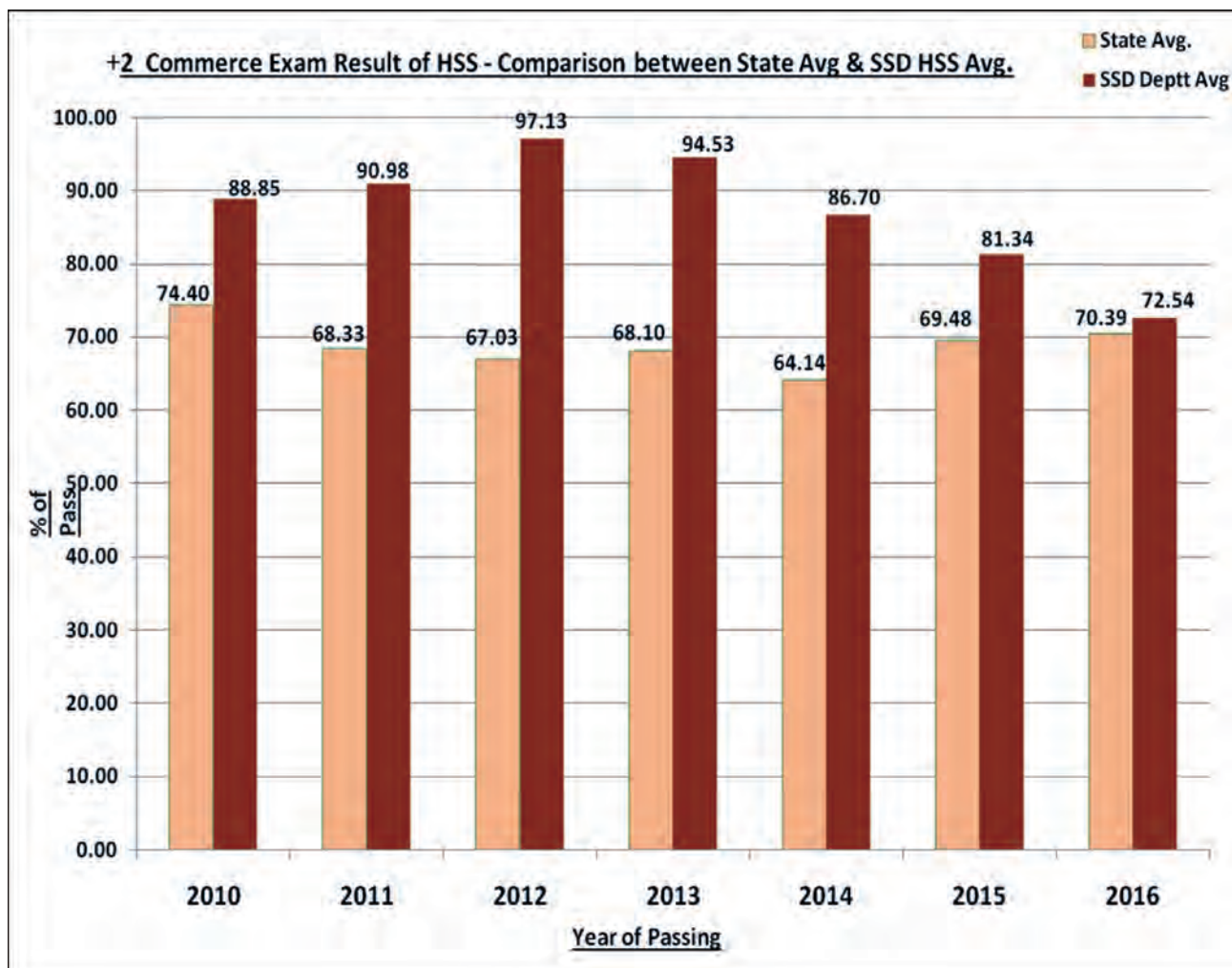
During 2016, 1647 students from Deptt managed 22 Higher Secondary Schools (HSS) appeared in the +2 Science Exam out of which 1346 passed, thereby registering a pass percentage of 81.72%.

117 students passed in 1st Division, 351 in 2nd Division and 878 in 3rd Division. Similarly 619 students from 8 HSS appeared in the +2 Commerce Exam out of which 449 passed. 38 students were placed in the 1st Division, 55 in 2nd Division and 356 in 3rd Division.

A comparative data of ST & SC Deptt's Higher Secondary Schools Average with that of State Average for Science & Commerce Stream from the year 2010 to 2016 is given below:

Year	Percentage of Pass			
	+2 Science		+2 Commerce	
	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg.	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2016	80.80	81.72	70.39	72.54
2015	76.75	83.58	69.48	81.34
2014	70.13	83.44	64.14	86.70
2013	72.07	93.21	68.10	94.53
2012	72.53	97.84	67.03	97.13
2011	73.48	90.74	68.33	90.98
2010	73.92	84.54	74.40	88.85





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 6.15 lakh is provided during 2016-17

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 2016-17 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been released for conducting the programme in 337 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.12.00 lakh have been provided during the year 2016-17 for opening of Junior Red Cross in 307 nos. of HS/GHS

OPENING OF NCC UNIT:

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

UPGRADED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (HSS):

61 numbers of High Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools out of which 22 are presently functioning. The remaining 39 Higher Secondary Schools will be made functional soon after development of necessary infrastructure as well as posting up of regular teaching staff. 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.

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 272 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 POST OF LADY MATRON:

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

Administrative Control of ST & SC Development Deptt., 3000 posts of Lady Matron have already been created under the concurrence of F.D and 1859 lady Matron have been engaged in different Girls Hostels. Further expeditious steps are being taken to engage remaining number of Lady Matron in the girls hostels within short period.

PRE RECRUITMENT TRAINING

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

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 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

The boarders of the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. managed 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 FROM 2015-16

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

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

Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken

Strengthening MLE 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. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakh has been released in favour of ATLC for developing Supplementary readers and Language Dictionary in Didayi, Juang and printing of all manuscripts already developed by ATLC under MLE intervention.



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:

- (i) The elections to the school cabinets as per the democratic processes should be completed and list of the Elected cabinet be finalized by 15th July every year.
- (ii) The concerned Head Master of the schools would fix a date according the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.
- (iii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June

(iv) 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 time-table. This ensures that Meena Radio forms a direct communication link to the children/teachers. This broadcasting programme is now available in the State, but successful in Malkangiri and Ganjam district.

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



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

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

CAREER COUNSELLING DESK

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

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

Objective:

- Providing information relating to career options available in different sectors to the students through organized classroom sessions, guest lectures and sharing of information bulletins/ brochures
- Providing the students with information on different incentive schemes for the SC and ST students provided by the government for encouraging the pursuance of the post-matric courses
- Facilitating organizing and participation of the students in the Career Fairs in coordination with the block and district officials

Major Highlights:

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

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

At-least 2 classroom based counselling sessions are conducted every month with the students of class 9th and above on the importance of career planning and key steps therein, the various career opportunities available in different sectors, basic



information on eligibility criteria, major institutions and future prospects and information on various incentives for SC/ST candidate like reservation of posts/ seats in service/ academic institutions, relaxation in eligibility criteria/ admission fee, educational loan etc.

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

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

A Compendium of Career opportunity in different sectors was also published by the department to be used as a reference material by the Teacher-Counsellor for conducting the career counselling sessions in the school.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT PLANS ON PILOT BASIS:

As part of the requirement of formulating the School Development Plans (SDP) as mandated under Right to Education,

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

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

SCHOOL CABINET

Strengthening Students' Participation through School Cabinet in Background

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

Odisha is one of the first States in India to initiate the process of implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (known as RTE) Act, 2009 considering it as a landmark act in the history of education. The Department of School and Mass Education, being the nodal department to implement the Act, has taken positive and proactive interventions steps towards it's grounding at all crucial levels, while reaching out to as many stakeholders as possible. This document captures in brief some of the major initiatives, steps and events undertaken in the State towards the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009.

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

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



Objectives:

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

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

Framework/structure/content areas of training module

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



School Cabinet



Structure of School Cabinet

- Chief Minister
- Education Minister
- Health, hygiene and Sanitation
- Food Minister
- Sports and Culture
- Environment
- Information and Child Reporter

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

Major Highlights:

- Participation of all students ensured in the structure and process of School Cabinet through class representatives and volunteer

members to each of the six ministries with the assistance of Nodal/designated teacher.

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



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

Actions taken in the workshop :

- Overview of existing Booklets
- Group analysis exercises
- Group work
- Experiences sharing among the participants
- Presentation
- Monitoring framework support system
- Documentation of School Cabinet activity

Here are the outcomes of the workshop:

- Booklet (Sahayak Pustika/ Guidelines for School Cabinet) to be modified on following indicators/ Activities/ interventions:
 - (i) The elections to the school cabinets as per the democratic processes should be completed and list of the Elected cabinet be finalized by 15th July every year.
 - (ii) The concerned Head Master of the schools would fix a date according the convenience of the area and school for conducting the election with the maximum attendance of students.
 - (iii) A training programme for Master Trainers and Teachers will be planned between April-June
 - (iv) Prior to the elections, students should be shared with the best practices of the last school cabinet.
 - (v) Students from Class I onwards should have Voting Rights rather than for the students of Class III onwards as was practiced till now.
- (VI) Elections should be made mandatory for holding it by democratic secret voting rather than by raising the hands.
- (VII) Chatra Mahasabha which is scheduled to be held once in Two months will be organized in the way Mock parliament is done.

(VIII) The Ratio of Representation of girls to boys in the School Cabinet will be in proportion with the existing ratio of the same in the school rather than sticking to 50% at any cost.

(IX) The Role of Chief Minister & Deputy Chief Minister:

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

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 2016-17(up to 31.12.2016) funds of Rs.478.75 lakhs has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 969 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated below:



**FUNDS RELEASED UNDER INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE
DURING THE YEAR 2016-17 (31.12.2016)**

Sl. No.	NAME OF DIST.	Amount Released	No. of couples
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	1050000	21
2	BOUDH	50000	1
3	BALASORE	9410000	189
4	BARGARH	797000	16
5	BOLANGIR	300000	6
6	BHADRAK	3100000	62
7	CUTTACK	3016000	63
8	DHENKANAL	1510000	31
9	DEOGARH	150000	3
10	GANJAM	900000	18
11	GAJAPATI	100000	2
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	6613000	134
13	JAJPUR	3153000	64
14	JHARSUGUDA	150000	3
15	KENDRAPARA	2550000	51
16	KANDHAMAL	350000	7
17	KALAHANDI	350000	7
18	KEONJHAR	2850000	57
19	KHURDA	1900000	38
20	KORAPUT	200000	4
21	MALKANAGIRI	750000	16
22	MAYURBHANJ	603000	13
23	NAYAGARH	250000	5
24	NAWARANGPUR	150000	3
25	NUAPADA	200000	4
26	PURI	5123000	105
27	RAYAGADA	400000	8
28	SAMBALPUR	1400000	28
29	SUBARNPUR	250000	5
30	SUNDARGARH	250000	5
	TOTAL	47875000	969



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. After expiry of three years term of existing Legal

Retainers fresh selection and appointment orders of Legal Retainers is going on. So far over 400 Legal Retainers have been engaged.

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

Monetary relief is being provided to the victims of atrocities belonging to SCs & STs community as per norms and scale prescribed in the scheduled to Rule- 12(4) of SCs and STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 and under amended rules 2016 vide this Department Notification No. 14859-PCR-1/2016-SSD Dtd. 09th August, 2016. Funds provided to the victims of atrocities during 2014-2015 to 2016-2017 (upto December 2016).



**FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETARY RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES
DURING THE YEAR 2016-17 (31.12.2016)**

Sl. No	District	Funds in Rs	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	632100	34
2	BOUDH	611250	14
3	BALASORE	2901250	105
4	BARGARH	4245000	109
5	BALANGIR	5197000	114
6	BHADRAK	1767500	37
7	CUTTACK	1182500	23
8	DHENKANAL	8565000	190
9	DEOGARH	1990000	18
10	GANJAM	3763750	126
11	GAJAPATI	0	0
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	1330000	36
13	JAJPUR	2512000	120
14	JHARSUGUDA	1750000	13
15	KENDRAPARA	1687500	53
16	KANDHAMAL	721250	14
17	KALAHANDI	2868750	60
18	KEONJHAR	2015000	36
19	KHURDA	12413750	126
20	KORAPUT	1742500	29
21	MALKANAGIRI	0	0
22	MAYURBHANJ	0	0
23	NAYAGARH	50000	1
24	NAWARANGPUR	475000	3
25	NUAPADA	430000	5
26	PURI	6894500	320
27	RAYAGADA	1306000	27
28	SAMBALPUR	1597750	45
29	SUBARNPUR	787500	13
30	SUNDARGARH	2335000	44
	Total	71371850	1765



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 SPECIAL COURT AND EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL COURT

Home Department in their Notification No. 56504 Dtd. 13-12-2013 has designated 92 District Session Courts and Addl. District Session Courts as Special Courts for speedy trial of offences under the Acts. Subsequently 7 District Judges and Addl. District Judges have been designated as Special Judges for trial of cases under PoA & PCR Act. At present 29 nos. of Special Prosecutors are working in this designated Courts.

Home Department in their Notification No. 28139 Dtd. 31.07.2013 have notified for establishment of

3 Exclusively Special Court one in each district of Bolangir, Balasore & Cuttack and 36 nos. of posts of different grade have been created by the Home Department for above Courts. Three Exclusive Special Prosecutor are presently working in the said Exclusive Special Courts.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The District Magistrates & Superintendents of Police were instructed to identify areas where it has reason to believe that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act. Recently a consolidated list of atrocity prone areas of all 30 Police Districts have been identified vide Home Deptt, letter No. 46608/HRPC Dt. 30.10.2002. Government in ST & SC Development Department vide their Notification No. 1802 Dt. 12.01. 2003 have appointed Additional District Magistrates as Special Officers in respective Districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule-10 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas. 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	Bhadrak Town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.Ss. areas.
3.	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Puruna Katak, Harbhanga, P.Ss. areas
4.	Balasore	Balasore Town, Khantapada, Industrial areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.Ss. areas
5.	Cuttack	Badamba, Niali, Gobindpur P.Ss. areas
6.	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Gondia P.Ss. 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. Aras
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 advice the State Govt. in all matters pertaining to scheduled caste welfare in particular:-

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

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



Awareness Generation

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

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

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

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

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

During 2009-10 to 2016-17 (upto 2016) 122 training programmes (11 residential + 52 off. Camps + 59 sensitization programme at Block/ Police station level) have been organized and 7351 participants from different above categories had attended the programme. During this period two seminars and two workshops were also organized.

Besides above all the District Collectors /S.P.s have been instructed to set up awareness campaign with

the help of NGOs by organizing workshop in identified areas in the District.

All the District /S.P.s have been instructed to display the salient features of the SCs & STs (PoA) Act and PCR Act in odia version of all the Police Stations, through hoarding at important public places like Courts, district Hdqrs etc for awareness of the general public SCs & STs community as a whole about the implication of Law and facilities provided to them under this Acts.

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 2016-17

Name of Schemes	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity	713.72	1715
Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage	478.75	969
Total	1192.47	2684

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CASTE 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 Depts. Resolution No.53 Dated 01.01.2010. To further expedite the process, decision has been taken to initiate the following steps:

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

RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate cases for the month ending November, 2016

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 30.11.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RDC (SD), Berhampur	1	Kandhamal	2106	1106	677	711	1395
	2	Kalahandi	220	118	21	3	217
	3	Ganjam	37	34	9	1	36
	4	Nabarangpur	492	480	49	10	482
	5	Malkangiri	18	13	3	0	18
	6	Rayagada	20	14	0	0	20
	7	Koraput	59	52	10	2	57
	8	Nuapada	3	3	3	0	3
	9	Boudh	3	3	1	0	3
	10	Gajapati	21	18	7	0	21
Total			2979	1841	780	727	2252
RDC (ND), Sambalpur	11	Angul	3	2	2	3	0
	12	Bolangir	595	311	193	98	497
	13	Subarnapur	184	115	95	65	119
	14	Bargarh	232	121	76	5	227
	15	Deogarh	4	3	2	4	0
	16	Dhenkanal	5	4	1	1	4
	17	Jharsuguda	4	4	1	0	4
	18	Keonjhar	4	3	4	0	4
	19	Sambalpur	11	10	7	10	1
	20	Sundargarh	17	15	6	0	17
Total			1059	588	387	186	873



RDC (CD), Cuttack	21	Balasore	50	41	25	14	36
	22	Bhadrak	13	13	0	0	13
	23	Cuttack	13	13	7	4	9
	24	Jagatsinghpur	7	5	4	4	3
	25	Jajpur	23	22	14	12	11
	26	Kendrapara	5	5	4	1	4
	27	Khurda	22	16	11	8	14
	28	Mayurbhanj	46	41	27	23	23
	29	Nayagarh	11	8	6	3	8
	30	Puri	13	12	12	3	10
Total			203	176	110	72	131
G.TOTAL			4241	2385	1277	985	3256

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 31.12.2016 , about 403338 S.T. individual titles and 5891 community rights titles involving an area of about 602989 acres and 286377 acres respectively have been distributed. Distribution of titles includes 18402 individual certificates of titles to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) families involving an area about 31233 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 1,48,776 households under IAY, 3,689 households under Mo Kudia, 3549 households under Mo Pokhari, 533479 under Land Development in MGNREGA, 8701 under National Horticulture Mission, 286 under National Bamboo Mission and 13,228 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 Scholar 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 funds incurred for payment of Pre Matric scholarship to SC/ST students (day scholars from Class VI-VIII & boarders from Class I-X) is wholly borne by the State Government. Government of India in Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs have launched the Central

Sponsored Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for ST & SC students respectively for students reading in Class IX and X w.e.f. 1.7.2012. The Pre-Matric Scholarship is being distributed in centralised manner from the year 2015-16. The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship given to the Day Scholar and boarder students reading in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. and School & M.E. Deptt. Schools is given below:

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

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

High School Level (Class VIII)

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

Rate of Pre Matric Scholarship of Boarders

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 w.e.f. 22.06.2015. This provision is extended to boarders reading in Class-I to Class-X for 10 months excluding the 2 months vacation period in a year.

The rate of Pre Matric Scholarship given by the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as well as Ministry of Tribal affairs to Class IX and X Day Scholars and boarders is as follows:

- (a) Scholarship to Day Scholar per month for 10 months @Rs 150/- p.m.+Books and ad-hoc grant of Rs 750/- per annum per Day Scholar
- (b) Scholarship to Hosteller per month for 10 months @Rs 350/- p.m.+Books and ad-hoc grant of Rs 1000/- per annum per Hosteller.

In addition, ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP) is being implemented in the Department. Under the programme, the ST/SC girl students reading in Class-IX and X are being provided with an additional top up amount of Rs 950/- per annum over and above their scholarship entitlement under Centrally assisted Pre Matric Scholarship scheme.



Enrolement of students, budget provision and release of Pre Matric Scholarship fund during 2016-17

Beneficiaries		Budget Provision (Rs in lakh)		Release as on 31.12.2016 (Rs in lakh)	
ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
975522	583294	51493.34	5328.74	39510.50	5061.67

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 in MOSJ & E over & above the committed liabilities under Non Plan of State Govt. and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST is operative under the umbrella scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for which funding pattern between MoTA & State Govt. is on 75:25 sharing basis. 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 to students Bank A/c 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 that 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 from the year 2011-12 & onwards are being 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
2014-15	91100	117409	6508.35	9189.24
2015-16	235233	276072	19766.30	26356.26

ODISHA GIRLS INCENTIVE PROGRAMME (OGIP)

Background:

The ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha with the support of Department for International Development (DFID), UK, implemented "Odisha Girls Incentive Programme" (OGIP) from 2013 - July 2016 as a top-up cash-incentive to ST & SC girl students of class IX & X to encourage their participation in Secondary Education. Under OGIP, ST&SC girl student of class IX and X are given an additional top -up amount of Rs. 950/- per annum over and above their usual entitlement under the Centrally Sponsored Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme. The State Govt. has committed to render financial assistance till 2018.

Objective:

- To enhance the transition of Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST) students from grade VIII to grade IX and from grade IX to X;

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

Major Highlights of the programme:

- During 2013-14, 2.07 lakh eligible ST&SC girl beneficiaries (ST - 95,405 & SC - 1,11,717) received additional cash incentive of Rs. 950/- per annum directly in their bank-accounts.
- OGIP also assisted in effective implementation of Centrally Assisted pre-matric Scholarship Scheme of MoTA and MoSJE, GoI. 4.07 lakh ST&SC students (both girls and boys) of class IX & X were paid their Central share of scholarships directly to their bank-accounts.



- Scholarship payment directly to the accounts of beneficiary students ensured financial inclusion of more than 4 lakh ST&SC students.
- Scholarship payments being conditional to minimum 70% attendance have led to some early impacts on the attendance rates; about 7-10% improvement recorded in average monthly attendance rates during 2013-14.
- Two experimental pilots - Learning Hub and Safe Transport have been initiated in Mayurbhanj & Koraput and Rayagada district respectively as complementary initiatives to maximize programme benefits under the OGIP.

Progress during 2016-17 (upto 3rd Quarter) :

Total ST & SC girl Beneficiary under the programme	Budget Outlay (in lakh)	Total ST & SC girl Beneficiary covered till Dec' 16	Total Expenditure till Dec' 16 (in lakh)
250160	2583.00	220398	2093.78



Case Study

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

responsibilities of home and her younger siblings came on Hisimoni's shoulders.

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

The Block Coordinator during the visits to the school came to know from the school records that





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

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

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

The coordinator also met Hisimoni to counsel her to rejoin the school and explained to her how



education would help her in future to overcome the financial difficulties and earn a decent living. He helped her in overcoming the guilt of leaving her mother alone and advised her on the most efficient use of the scholarship money. Also, her mother's agreement made her overcome all other barriers and she gave permission to her daughter to complete her education.

Finally with all the efforts of the block coordinator, Hisimoni rejoined the school and now

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

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

4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Final Budget Provision in B.E. 2016-17

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimate (Lakh)
1.	SCA to SCSP under Central Plan	4707.00
2.	Managerial Subsidy to OSFDC (State Plan)	178.51
3.	SC Hostels for SC boys/ girls under CSP through ITDAs	2280.00
4.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana(PMAGY)	3700.00

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

Objective:-

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

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

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

During 2016-17, this Department has undertaken 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. The Department 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 Skill Development and Technical Education Department have assured to provide funds for the purpose of SDT if the Central Govt. funds are not received for the purpose. Steps have been taken for imparting long term training in Electrician and Fitter trades with duration of 2 years. The Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC) has provided funds amounting to Rs. 2,04, 40,000/- for this purpose. 200 ST/SC (100 SC+100 ST) have been selected from Mineral bearing Districts of the State for training under this programme. Skill training in Yamaha Two wheeler mechanic course with one year has been taken up and for this programme the SD&TE Department is providing financial support in addition to the funds released by this Department.



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

Scheme-wise details achievement under SCA to SCSP from 2012 - 13 onwards

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement		
		Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(A) BANKABLE I.G.S																
1	Animal Husbandry (Goatery, Poultry & Dairy)	2826	238.30	508.22	3642	336.03	558.38	2554	243.65	424.27	2351	245.60	433.40	152	14.31	21.19
2	Fishery(Boat & Net, Fish rearing, Fish Business/Dry Fish Business)	612	48.65	88.10	315	30.52	35.61	1294	119.45	162.49	1481	136.90	190.50	96	9.04	13.38
3	Agriculture Dev. and Land Reforms	1767	175.88	280.54	1496	140.13	203.68	2448	226.36	329.15	2827	264.75	385.17	183	17.22	25.51
4	Minor Irrigation	56	4.60	7.69	34	3.29	5.96	43	4.30	8.80	44	4.20	8.50	3	0.28	0.42
5	Horticulture Dev	120	11.00	16.05	344	31.41	39.15	66	5.20	7.45	12	0.80	1.20			
6	Village and Small Scale Industry	5806	578.91	840.09	9174	869.67	1268.70	8388	796.14	1195.90	6966	632.25	981.60	450	42.35	62.74
	TOTAL	11187	1057.34	1740.69	15005	1411.05	2111.48	14793	1395.10	2128.06	13681	1284.50	2000.37	884	83.20	123.24

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement			Achievement		
		Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.	Phy.	Sub.	Fin.
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(B) NON-BANKABLE I.G.S																
1	Pisciculture	4015	67.31			67.31			33.04							
2	Skill Dev. Training	3674	349.35		14625	731.62		10050	1014.8		15894	1629.5		3998	1128.1	
3	Infrastructure Development such as Minor Irrigation/CC Road / Augmentation of SC(SHG) etc.	335	207.45		134	273.77		115 (Proj)	736.64		14 (Proj)	153.45		24 (Proj)	129.04	
4	Subsidy for High Cost	25	1.20	20.05												
5	Bio-Gas Plant	1000	76.00													
6	Income Generation with Cluster Dev. Approach				3685	706.09			30.26		718	92.27		634	80.75	
7	Monitoring and Evaluation		51.86			47.20			44.50			48.39			106.55	
TOTAL		9049	753.17	20.05	18444	1825.99	0.00	10050	1859.24	0.00	16612	1923.63	0.00	4632	1444.39	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		20236	1810.51	1760.74	33449	3237.04	2111.48	24843	3254.34	2128.06	30293	3208.13	2000.37	5516	1527.59	123.24

Achievement under Skill Development and Placement Linked Employability Training during 2011-12 to 2015-16 is given below:

Year	Target			No. of Beneficiaries Trained			Funds Utilized (Rs in Lakhs)			Placement Status		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2011-12	8383	2760	11143	1451	579	2030	59.02	24.58	83.60	234	101	335
2012-13	15375	3980	19355	3674	1232	4906	349.40	112.90	462.30	554	181	735
2013-14	15375	3980	19355	14625	8180	22805	731.60	387.20	1118.80	4563	3303	7866
2014-15	25000	5000	30000	10050	5962	16012	1014.80	665.44	1680.24	3136	2407	5543
2015-16	17200	2800	20000	15894	1913	17807	1629.52	591.11	2220.63	3123	825	3948
Total:	81333	18520	99853	45694	17866	63560	3784.34	1781.23	5565.57	11610	6817	18427

PROGRESS DURING 2016-17:

The latest position of training programme is placed bellow. (Up to Dec. 2016)

Year	Target			No. of Beneficiaries Trained			Funds Utilized (Rs in Lakh)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2016-17	20,000	2,000	22,000	3998	--	3998	1128.05	--	1128.05

BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA (BJRCY) :-

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

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

for SC boys. As per funding pattern of the Scheme 100% financial assistance is provided by Central Govt. for SC girls' hostels. For Boys hostels the GOI provides 50% financial assistance and 50% is borne by the State. However no funds have been received under BJRCY scheme during last five years. An amount of Rs.30.00 Crores has been provided in the B.E. 2016-17 for construction of SC hostels under CSP. During the year 2016-17 the incomplete hostels have been completed except 3 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 Consn.	Sancd.	Compld.	Under Consn.	
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	18	1	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	12	1	11	11	0	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	5	1	1	1	0	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	1	0	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	41	03	12	11	0	494



During the year 2015-16 solar light systems have been installed in 25 Hostels constructed under Babu Jagajiban Ram Chhatrabas Yojana (BJRCY) for which the Department has provided Rs. 4,66,02,000/- to OREDA. Likewise, Solar Light Systems have been installed in 24 such Hostels during 2016-17 for which the Department has provided Rs. 4,45,54,560/- to OREDA. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs has been received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for construction of two Hostels for Girls in Boudh District and steps have been taken for construction of these hostels.

1.3 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. One time cash assistance has been provided to 215 identified Manual scavengers
- 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. Skill Development training is being imparted to 56 dependants of identified manual scavengers.
- vii. Loans amounting from Rs.50,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 each has been provided to 82 manual scavengers/ dependents
- 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. 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. of the State have re-verified the said data and have reported that no manual scavengers were found in the rural areas of the state.
- 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. The steps have been taken by Government for the rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their families through Skill development training.



PRADHAN MANTRI AADARSH GRAM YOJNA (PMAGY):

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

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

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

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

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

- 100 selected villages of the state having more than 50% SC population of have been included under this scheme by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- Rs. 2100.00 lakhs has been received from the GOI out of which Rs. 400 lakhs (Rs.200.00 lakhs Central &Rs.200.00 Lakhs State share) has been sanctioned in favour of the Odisha SC and ST Finance and Development Corporation (OSFDC) as the organization implementing the welfare schemes meant for Scheduled Castes.

- Budget provision has been made for this scheme in the BE for the year 2016-17
- An amount of Rs.4.00 Crore has been allotted among the Districts for finalization of Village Development Plan (VDP) and submission of the same for approval of works.
- The State Level Advisory Committee under PMAGY under the Chairmanship of Minister, ST&SC Development and the State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary have been constituted.
- The first meeting of the State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee has been held during September 2016.
- All Departments of the State Govt. which are implementing the welfare schemes of Central and State Government have been requested to furnish the list of welfare projects/schemes which can be taken in a convergent manner in the selected villages.
- The State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) and the District Collectors have been requested to prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) for the above said villages keeping in view the major needs of the villagers. The Panchayati Raj department has agreed to provide the support of the Block Development Officers in preparation of VDP.
- The Director, Scheduled Castes Welfare has been declared as the State Programme Director and the District Welfare Officers of the districts concerned have been declared Directors at District level. The Welfare Extension Officers have been declared as Directors of Block level for implementation of this programme.

The Central Government have decided to include 75 more such villages in the scheme for integrated development & the list of 75 more villages has been submitted to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for approval.



V. 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. 2016) (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.	338.53	884	83.20	123.24
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	129.04	24 Projects	129.04	
3	Skill development Training	1128.05	3998	1128.05	
4	Income Generation with Cluster Based Dev. Approach	80.75	634	80.75	
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision.	106.55		106.55	
TOTAL :		1782.92	5516	1527.59	123.24

(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 2016 - 17 (till 1.12.2016 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.	58.69	187	17.90	41.29
2	Skill Development Training				
3	Subsidy for Term Loan				
TOTAL :		58.69	187	17.90	41.29

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

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

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

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

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

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 SafaiKarmchari Finance & Development Corporation)

Term Loan Scheme

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

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

The 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, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the P.I.A.	Target	Achievement upto December, 2016
1	Ar:ademyof Computer Education(ACE)	30	30
2	AISECT	60	30
3	APPTC,BALASORE	60	0
4.	ASTM	180	180
5	BasantiDevi Charitable Trust (BCT)	30	30
6	CENTREFOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT (CCD)	90	90
7	CIPET- I	60	27
8.	CIPET-II	90	15
9	DATAPRO	600	347
10	EMPOWER PRAGATI	90	60
11	ET&T	90	90
12	GlobalCollegeof Hotel Management(GCHM)	240	180
13	Gram Taranq	60	0
14	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDANON(HDF)	30	30
15	ICA	420	332
16	Indus (IIIM)	120	60
17	Institute of Information Studies (IIS)	180	180
18	India Cane	270	250
19	IndianSociety of Agribusiness Professionals(ISAP)	30	30
20	India Skill	60	60
21	KHURDA SCHOOL OF NURSING (KSN)	150	150
22	KIIT University	180	180
23	Koshal Infotech Private Ltd,	60	0
24	LAURUS EDUTECH PVT. LTD.	60	0
25	Mousumi Socialand Charitable Organisation	30	10
26	Narla ITC	120	42
27	NIIT	150	70
28	OPTM MAZE CORPOMTE SOLUTIONSPVT.	30	0
29	OSCAR SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER PLOTNO-S16/1729	60	0
30	PCIT	240	130
31	PLANET SOLUNONS	240	224
32	Priyanka Institute of Vocational Education	120	30
33	PURI SCHOOL OF NURSING VIP Road	30	30
34	Santoshi Infotech Computer Centre	150	150
35	Santuka AssociatesPvt.Ltd.	240	238
36	SATYAM	120	30
37	Sikhya BharatiTrust (SBT)	30	30
38	SEMOTICSComputerAcademy	30	30
39	Security Skills Council of India (SSCI)	240	123
40	Society for Information Technology Dev.(SITD)	150	150
41	UpasanaEducationTrust	270	270
42	ABBEY WEST	120	90
TOTAL:		5610	3998



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



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha is the premier and oldest Tribal Research Institute of the Country established in 1952. Considering the Institute's impressive activities and splendid performance in all the areas, like, Research, Training, Museum and Publication, etc. the MoTA, in GoI, New Delhi has been pleased to elevate its status as a Nodal Tribal 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, 2016-17:

The SCSTRTI has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2016-17 (Ending December, 2016)

I. Research Studies:

The National level and State level research studies taken up by this Institute till December, 2016 are as follows:

- Documentation & Mapping of Traditional Games & Sports of relevant Tribes in 03 Tribal dominated States of India.
- Study on Good Practices in Tribal Development (Livelihood Sector) in three Indian State.
- Impact of Urban Education Complex in Promoting Education among the Tribals in Odisha.
- Concept note: Compilation of Government Schemes and identifying Convergence prospects for development intervention.

II. Ethnic Studies:

The role of SCSTRTI for its long period of experience and expertise in the field of determination of Ethnic Status of various Communities for their inclusion / non-inclusion in the STs or SCs list of the State is recognized. Thus, the Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director/ AD (Research) have been providing service as expert members of the State Level Scrutiny Committee. Ethnic Status study of Rajuar and Bagal Community has been completed. Besides, 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 2016-17, the following evaluation studies have been taken up.

- Implementation Status of STs & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right Act, 2006 in Odisha)
- Baseline Survey of 3 Blocks Laikira, Kirmira Block of Jharsuguda District and Jujumura Block of Sambalpur District which have crossed 50% of ST Population mark in 2011 and formulation of Prospective Plans for creation of New ITDAs.(Under CSS Grant of MoTA, GoI)

IV. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:

SCSTRTI during the year 2016-17, has conducted the following Training Programmes including State level and National level Workshops and Seminars and Off Campus Training Programmes.





Training Programme on PESA Acts & Other Protective Acts & Rules for PRI members

Training program organized by SCSTRTI till December 2016

Sl. No.	Title of the Training/ Seminar/ Workshop	No. of Participants attended	Scheduled date(s)/ Remark
1.	Off Campus Training on PCR/POA and FRA at Belghar, KKDA of Kandhamal Dist	125	14 -16 Jan,2016
2.	Off Campus Training on PCR/POA and FRA at DKDA, Chatikana of Rayagada District	129	16-19 Jan,2016
3.	Career Counselling JHR Hostel for ST Students	124	21-23, Jan 2016
4.	Pre Mathematics Olympiad Training For Students of SSD High School & Ashram Schools	27 Students 28 Teachers	15-27, Feb,2016
5.	Career Counselling to +2 Students of BJB Womens Hostel	171 Participants	16-18, Feb,2016
6.	Training Programme on FRA/PESA(Off Campus)	146 Participants	1-2 March,2016
7.	Training Programme on PCR / POA / PESA (Off Campus)	121 Participants	3-4 March,2016
8.	Training Programme on PESA and Other Protective laws to PRI Members of Scheduled Areas	31 Participants	16-17 March,2016
9.	Training Programme on PESA and Other Protective laws to PRI Members of Scheduled Areas	24 Participants	22-30 March,2016
10.	Career Counseling for ST/SC Students for +2 level onwards	69 Participants	2.04.2016
11.	Career Counseling for ST/SC Students for +2 level onwards	85 Participants	03.04.2016



12.	Training Programme on Research Methodology	25 Participants	13-27 ,May 2016
13.	Life Skill Education Programme for Nodal Teachers(8 Batches)	465 Participants	3 rd May to 1 st June,2016
14.	Training Programme on PESA & Other Protective Act Rules	23 Participants	3-4 th June 2016
15.	Training Programme on PESA & Other Protective Act Rules	14 Participants	7-8 th June 2016
16.	Training Programme on Post assessment Training of Students & Teachers Previously Undergone Pre-Mathematics Olympiad.	60 Participants	28 th June 2016
17.	Training Programme on PCR &POA,FRA &PESA Act & Rules.	125 Participants	21-22 June2016
18.	Training Programme on PCR &POA,FRA &PESA Act & Rules.	140 Participants	24-25 June,2016
19.	Training Programme on PCR &POA,FRA	160 Participants	27-29 June,2016
20.	Training Programemne on Matron for SSD Schools	217 Participants	6-11 June ,2016 20-22 June,2016
21.	Four Days Training Programme for the Museum Guide Craftsman and Staff.	34 Participants	4 th ,11 th ,18 th & 25 th July 2016
22.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Kandhamal Zone	39 Participants	11-13 July ,2016
23.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Keonjhar Zone	42 Participants	14-16 July,2016
24.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Kandhamal Zone	36 Participants	18--20 July,2016
25.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Koraput Zone	40 Participants	21-23 July,2016
26.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Mayurbhanj Zone	40 Participant	25-27 July,2016
27.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Rayagada Zone	40 Participants	28-30July,2016
28.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Sundergarh Zone	35 Participants	4-6 Aug,2016
29.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Kandhamal Zone	33 Participants	8-10 Aug,2016



30.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Keonjhar Zone	37 Participants	11-13 Aug,2016
31.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Kalahandi Zone	31 Participants	18-20 Aug,2016
32.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Koraput Zone	41 Participants	25-27 Aug,2016
33.	Orientation Training Programme for Science Teachers of SSD high schools of Mayurbhanj District	40 Participants	28-30 Aug,2016
34.	Orientation Training on Mathematics, Rayagada Zone	35 Participants	1-3 Sept,2016
35.	Orientation Training on Mathematics,	40 Participants	15-17 Sept,2016
35.	Orientation Training on Mathematics, Sundergarh Zone	40 Participants	15-17 Sept,2016
36.	Small Scale Entrepreneurship Development	38 Participants	4-6 Oct,2016
37.	Orientation Training Programme on Identification of Sickle cell Anamia	67 Participants	29-30 Nov,2016

Besides 16 Combined Off Campus Training Programme on PCR,POA,FRA & ORV Act have been conducted in different Districts of Odisha to

create awareness among the PRI Members, SHG Members, Tribal Youths & Field level Govt Officials of different Departments.

Sl No	Title of the Training/ Seminar/ Workshop	Level of Participants	Place of Training Programme	No. of Days
1.	PCR, POA, FRA & ORV Act	PRI, SHG Members, Tribal Youths & Govt Officials of different Departments.	KKDA Belghar, Kandhamal District	3 Days
2.			DKDA, Chatikana, Rayagada District	2 Days
3.			Sundergarh District	3 Days
4.			Keonjhar District	3 Days
5.			Kuchinda, Sambalpur	2 Days
6.			Bonai, Sundergarh	2 Days
7.			Deogarh,	2 Days
8.			Pallahada	2 Days
9.			Anugul	2 Days
10.			Udala, Mayurbhanj	2 Days
11.			LDA, Mayurbhanj	2 Days
12.			PBDA, Khuntagaon	2 Days
13.			LSDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati	2 Days
14.			TDA, Tumba, Ganjam	2 Days
15.			LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada	2 Days
16.			Sambalpur	1 Day



V. Tribal Museum:

The Tribal Museum of the Institute is a unique and specialized ethnographic Museum showcasing many rare art and artifact objects of different tribal communities of the Odisha, which attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of total 5850 nos. of art and artifacts, as many as 3500 nos. 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 tribal 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.

Collection of Artifacts: During 2016-17, 33 nos. of Artifacts have been purchased through Balliguda ITDA. Further, during National Tribal Craft Mela, 2016, 7 nos. of Textiles and one no of musical instruments have been purchased from different tribal craft persons of Odisha and Other States.

Chemical treatment and Preservation of Artifacts: In the year 2016-17, as an ongoing programme, as many as 1850 nos. of Museum objects were cleaned, given chemical treatment and applied with preservatives.

Maintenance and repair of Tribal Huts: During the year under report, seven huts of different tribal communities such as Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Lanjia Saora, Gond, Chuktia Bhunjia and Kandha respectively were maintained including thatching, coloring and painting. Anti-Termite treatment of the Museum building, Tribal habitats, PTG Gallery are done once in a week. In the Open-Air Courtyard of the main Museum building, 14 no. of shrines of 11 no. of different tribal communities have been installed. These Shrines were repaired and renovated.

Development of Terrace Field:

During 2016-17, a Terrace Field has been developed by the Lanjia Saora people behind the Lanjia Saora Hut at Tribal Museum Premises to give an instant view and idea of Terrace cultivation practices by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) to the visitors.

Construction of First Floor of PVTG Gallery:

The 1st Floor of the PVTG Gallery has been constructed and completed during 2016-17 for display of Arts and Artifacts of different Tribal Communities of India.

Visitors to Tribal Museum: Up to December, 2016, as many as 34,223 visitors (both Indians and Foreigners) took the opportunity of visiting the Museum. The number of visitors has increased by 3594 in comparison to previous year, 2015-16.

Museum Movement Programmes: This programme includes the following activities.

Live Demonstration Programme on Tribal Arts and Crafts: Consorted effort has been taken 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, 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 artisans are engaged for preparation of Tribal Crafts on Painting, Paddy Craft and Bamboo Craft and to enable them earn Rs.6,600 /- per person per month.

Skill Development Training Programme to Tribal Artisans:

A Two Months Skill Development Training Programme has been organized by SCSTRTI during 2016 for a period of 2 months for 20 selected Gond Artisans of Keonjher and Nawarangpur ITDA area. The main objective of this training programme was to develop their capacity building through participatory development process and to facilitate the artisans to sell their product in a wide range of market and to sustain their enriched culture and to provide them long term employment to earn their livelihood.

Skill Development Training Programme for Young Museum Professionals:

A Four day Training Programme (On every Holiday of the Tribal Museum ,i.e on every Monday) was organized for Young Museum Professionals of the Tribal Museum to impart them Training on different aspects of Museum Activities like dealing with visitors ,looking into cleanliness of the Tribal Museum and process of preservation and digitization of different collected Artifacts from Tribal Artisans.

Design and Development of Audio Visual Interactive Tour for e - Museum: Under Audio Visual Interactive Tour programme 10 Tablets have been developed and made operative, which is a mixed of short videos, photographs, schematic drawings, maps, voice recordings, animation and graphics with a view to inform the visitors of the Tribal Museum about the rich culture of the tribal communities of Odisha. The Audio Visual Interactive Tour has covered all the show cases of 5 Galleries (80 Nos.), photographs of 400 selected artifacts along with its texts and videos of 80 artifacts. The Audio Visual Interactive Tour is in 3 languages i.e, English, Hindi and Odia.

National Tribal Craft Mela, 2016: A 7-Day National Tribal Craft Mela was organized from 18th to 24th November, 2016 by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with DH & CI & ATLC, GOO, Bhubaneswar and support from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi & ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha, at SCSTRTI Campus, Bhubaneswar. A total of 146 nos. of participants from 34 tribal communities of eight States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jhrakhand, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Odisha had participated in the Mela. Besides these, five outside Organizations i.e. TRIFED, Govt. of India, TDCC & SIDAC, Govt. of Odisha, Anwasha and World Act, Odisha had also sponsored Tribal artisans to participate in the National Tribal Craft Mela. Metal Work, Bamboo Craft of Chhattisgarh, Tribal Painting of Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat, Textile of Assam, 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. In the NTCM, 2016, the total sale proceed comes to Rs. 15,74,492.

In the last day of the National Tribal Craft Mela, on dt. 24.11.2016, the Selection Committee identified 3 Best Artists among all the artisans on the basis of their artistic skill in preparation of crafts and the prize was awarded to them by the Commissioner-cum-Director, SCSTRTI. Mr. K. Hommi, belonging to Tangkhul Community of Manipur state got 1st prize for Nungpi Pottery, Shri Minaketan Sira, belonging to Dharua Community of Odisha awarded 2nd Prize for Tribal Textile and Shri Jailal Baghel, belonging to Lohar community of Chhatisgarh awarded 3rd Prize for Iron craft. Besides, all the artisans participated in the National Tribal Craft Mela, were felicitated by the Commissioner-cum-Director, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar with a Memento and a Certificate.





National Tribal Craft Mela -2016 inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister ST & SC Dev., Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare



Bonda Textile Work



Embroidry Work of Dangaria Kandha Community



Nungi Pottery by Tribes of Manipur



Reed & Cane work of Maring Tribe of Manipur



Paddy Craft by Bhattoda Tribe of Odisha





Grass Craft of Kerala



Odisha Paper Craft

National Tribal Dance Festival, 2016: To promote and popularize the tribal dance and songs, during the year 2016, National Tribal Dance Festival was organized by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with Academy of Tribal Language & Culture (ATLC), Bhubaneswar from 15-17 December, 2016 at Utkal Mandap Open Air Auditorium of Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya,

Bhubaneswar. Total 14 nos. of Tribal dance troupes of different tribal communities such as Kutia Kandha, Lodha, Oraon, Bhottada, Santal, Kandha, Dangria Kandha, Kissan, Dhuraa of Odisha and Rabha Tribe of Assam, Oraon, Ho & Santal Tribe of Jharkhand and Bison Horn Madia Tribe of Chhatisgarh were participated in the dance festival, which attracted about 3000 spectators.



National Tribal Dance Festival 2016 inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha



Dhuraa Dance of Odisha



Dangaria Kandha Dance of Odisha





Chhau Dance of Mayurbhanj, Odisha



Kalshi Dance of Santal Tribe, Odisha



Kalasi Dance of Santal Tribe, Jharkhand



Bison Horn Madia Dance of Chhattisgarh



Humjar Dance of Rabha Tribe of Assam



Karam Thapdi Dance of Oraon Tribe of Jharkhand

Data Bank and Statistical Cell:

So far, the Cell has accomplished the collection and cleaning of variable data and database of 118 TSP Blocks. Besides, different data and data base of 196 non TSP blocks are under preparation.

VII. Publication:

The SCSTRTI published Journal Adivasi, Vol.55, Nos. 1 & 2 with articles from eminent research scholars on various aspects of tribal society, culture, problems and development. Besides, the Photo Hand Books on Tribes of Odisha, like Kandadora, Mallhar, Bagata, Dharua and Tharua have also been published.

VIII. Library:

The Institute's Library has a three storied building

with rare collections of books mostly pertaining to Tribes, Castes and other Backward Communities and other related books, Reports and Journals on Socio-Economic Research. 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 21,487 numbers of books and reports are preserved in the Library. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians drawn from inside and outside the state and the country.



VII. ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT & LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (OTELP & OTELP PLUS)

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

The core objectives framed to attain the Programme goal are to;

- ▶ Build the capacity of marginalized groups as individual and grass root institution.
- ▶ Enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forest and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways;
- ▶ Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households;
- ▶ Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies;
- ▶ Strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively on a participatory mode for poverty reduction with tribal communities;

- ▶ Encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through ensuring that legislation governing control of and access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and recommending other policy improvements;
- ▶ Build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

The programme is being implemented in 3 phases. The Phase I of the programme was completed in 2007. The implementation of Phase II was started from 2008 based on the recommendations of the Phase I Mid Term Review Mission conducted during September, 2006. For both the phases, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha S.J. Naveen Pattnaik launched the programme on 2nd October 2004 and 27th March 2007 respectively. Phase II Mid Term Review Mission fielded by IFAD during October 2010 and recommended to move up to the Phase III of implementation from April 2011 till end of the programme (March 2013). Currently the programme is in Phase III of implementation. Subsequently, basing upon the introduction of the programme lately in Phase II districts, the programme was further extended to 31st March, 2014. Further the programme is extended till September 2016 as it received additional funds from IFAD Rs. 90.20 crores.

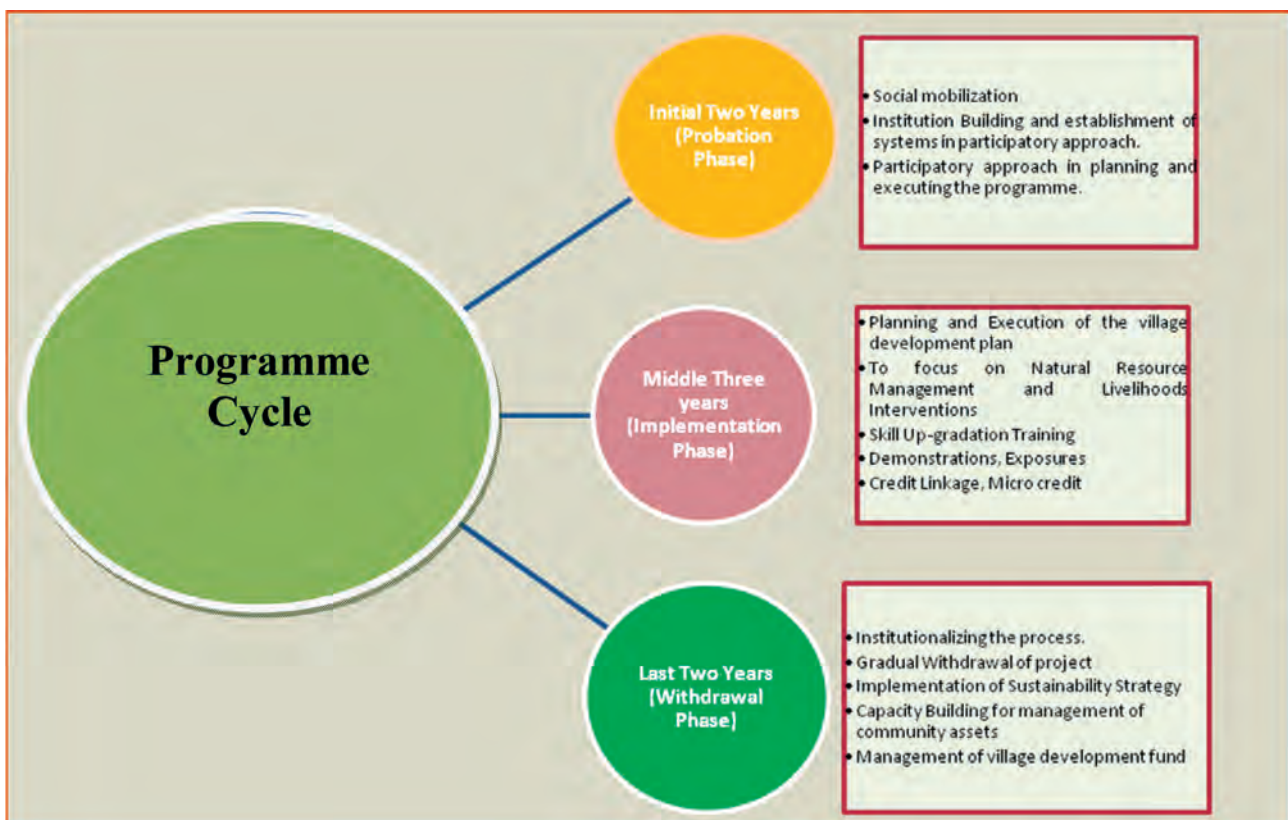
Phase	Duration	Closing Date
Phase I	Three Years	March, 2007
Phase II	Four Years	March, 2011
Phase III	Two Years	March 2013



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

The programme adopts an integrated micro watershed approach covering a cluster of 10 to 12

micro watersheds situated contiguously with an approximate area of 500 ha. The selection of the micro watersheds is made basing upon the boundary of one set of 10-12 micro watersheds which is coterminous with the Gram Panchayat. The programme has adopted a seven year project cycle management which is further divided into three distinct phases. The initial two years are called probation phase, the real implementation phase comes next for a period of three years and the last two years of the programme is known as consolidation phase/ withdrawal/exit phase.



The programme aims to enhance the natural resources based livelihood activities of the poor tribal community with the available skill. The work participation of the tribes in the programme areas include wage labour, agriculture, sale of NTFPs, migration etc. and the intensity of the above activities are different basing upon the family economic status. The programme constantly endeavors to enhance all kinds of livelihood creating wage employment. This boosts them in

earning direct cash and part of the cash paid through food grains. This helps in providing food security to the tribes round the year. The programme thrusts upon the development of livelihoods of the poor tribal people based on their natural resource and skill base. The livelihood profile of the poor communities in the programme areas covers different activities; like wage employment, Agriculture, Sale of Forest Produces, Migration etc. and the intensity of dependence



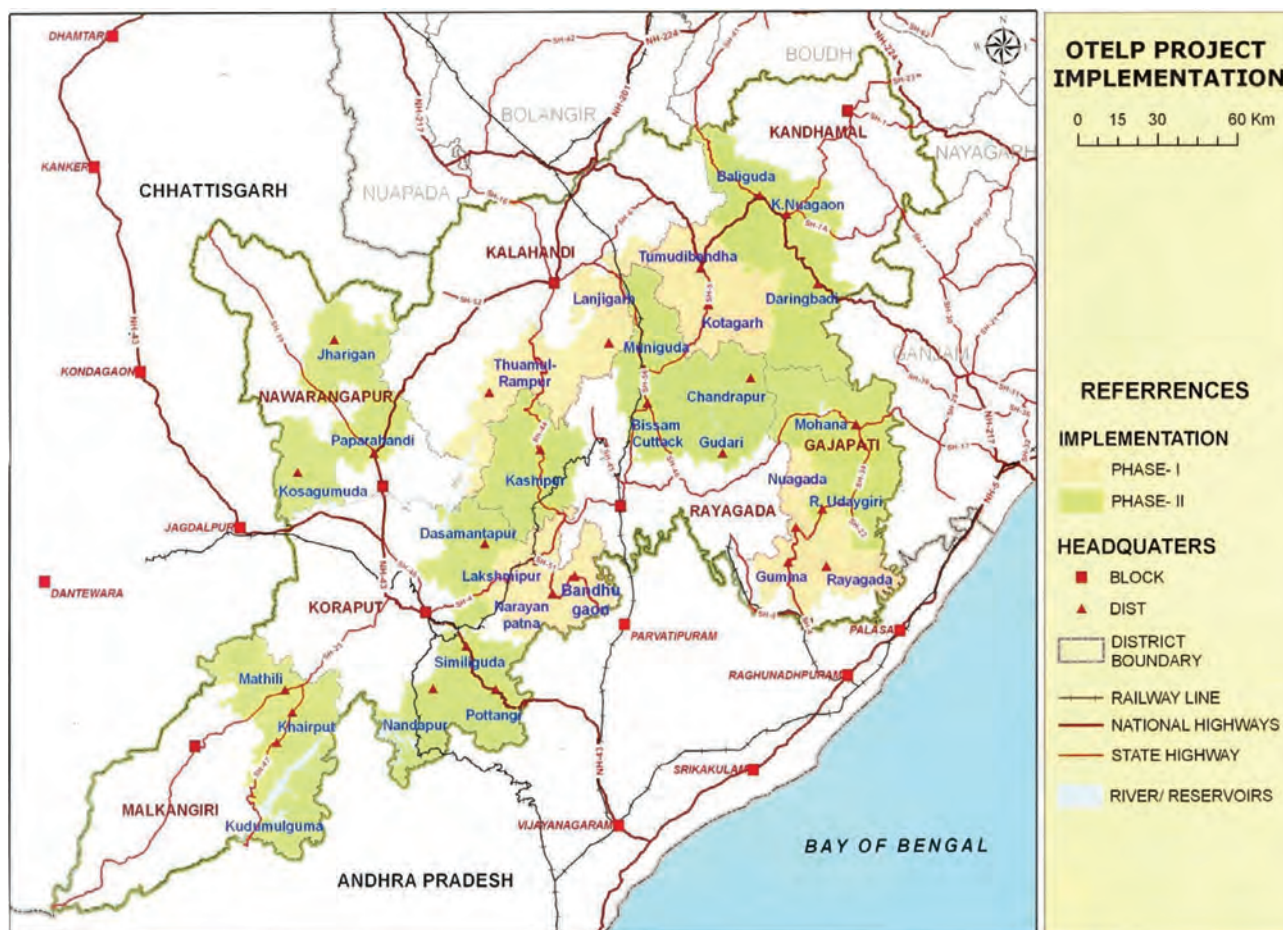
on the above are different based on the family economic status. However the programme constantly tries to improve each section of the livelihood option of the poor by creating maximum opportunities for wage employment for the poor people, where the people get direct cash and grain income from the wage employment and vis-à-vis created community assets for conservation and development of Natural Resources. The food security, which used to be for about 4 to 6 months per year, has improved due to direct intervention in creating wage employment opportunities and providing food in shape of grains as part of the wage, which directly impacts the food availability at the household level. Besides, efforts have been made for improving the production system at the village level in promoting sustainable agriculture, trying out innovations in Aquaculture, and improving the

quality of life through community infrastructure and development initiatives.

1.2 Programme Area and Communities

The programme is operational in 30 backward blocks of seven districts of south west Odisha namely Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada. This implementation programme has been made in a phased manner. 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I, covering 19481 households in 390 villages in Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati and Kandhamal districts. From January 2008, Phase II operations have started in additional 9 blocks of the above districts along with additional micro watershed in the Phase I blocks of Kalahandi district. Implementation in Phase I villages are completed and villages under Phase II are now under implementation.

Map of programme Areas



The total coverage in Phase-II areas of above districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in new districts namely Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri and

Rayagada started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 324 villages. The details of the area targeted under the programme are as follows:

District	IIDA	MWS	Village	Area taken up (in Ha.)
Koraput	Koraput	70	231	35482.47
Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	60	163	31939.24
Kandhamal	Baliguda	59	174	25902.25
Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	59	158	25800
Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	30	55	15420.64
Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	30	85	15804
Rayagada	Gunupur	50	176	25019.68
	TOTAL	358	1042	175368

Source: MIS 2016-17

1.3 Demographic Profile

The programme targets 255661 people out of which half of the populations are women. 75% of these populations are schedule tribe. The major tribes included under the programme are Soura, Lanjia Soura, Kondha, Kutia Kondha, Paraja,

Bonda, Bhumija and Koya. Out of the above tribal Lanjia Soura, Kutia Kondha and Bonda are the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG). Besides, tribal population, the programme also targets 15% of scheduled caste population and 11% of other backward class (OBC) population living in the programme areas.

District	Total Male	Total Female	ST Male (%)	ST Female (%)	SC Male (%)	SC Female (%)	Others Male (%)	Others Female (%)
Koraput	28826	29296	72	71	10	9	18	20
Gajapati	18333	18542	99	99	1	1	0	0
Kandhamal	16428	16486	64	65	28	27	8	7
Kalahandi	13864	14216	74	77	21	19	5	4
Nawrangpur	22372	22287	63	62	11	11	25	27
Malkanagiri	9123	8788	84	84	6	6	10	10
Rayagada	19033	18067	71	73	29	27	0	0
Total	127979	127682	74	75	15	14	11	11

Source: MIS 2016-17

The regions covered under our programmes are poverty stricken and backwardness. It is characterized based upon land holding and access to various assets. However 68% of targeted families fall in BPL category as per the govt. records but in reality all families lies in the same line. The

table also speaks about 24 % of households do not have land. To provide them sustainable livelihood option is the big challenge before programme. Incidence of poverty is very acute in the programme locations. Tribal economics are based on the agriculture and forests. For agriculture



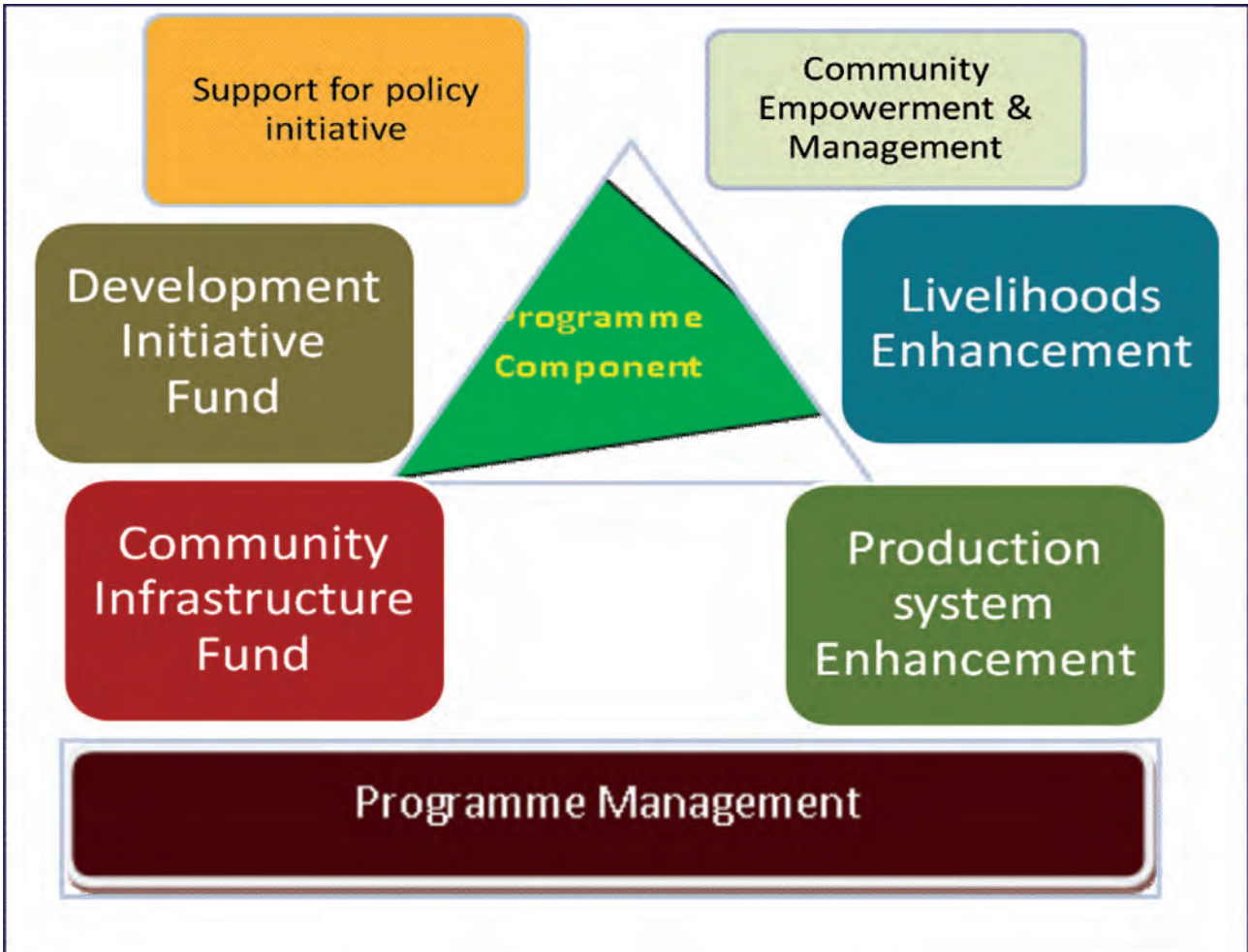
land is the most essential asset for production. In the programme area more than 80% of the families have less than one standard hector land holding. Nevertheless, 21% of targeted family's situation is even worst as they do not posses any land.

Livelihoods improvements of these families are key challenges before the programme. The following table depicts the district wise targeted beneficiaries under OTELP & OTELP Plus.

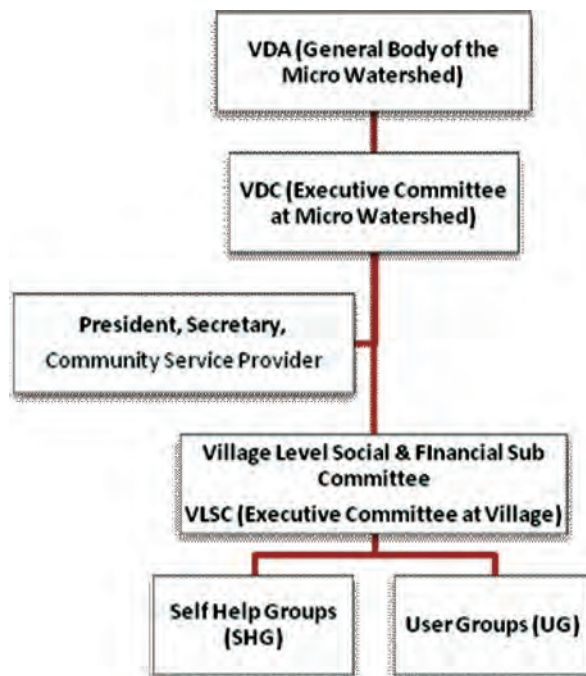
Particulars	OTELP			OTELP Coverage	OTELP Plus
	Phase I (2004-2007)	Phase II (2008- 2013)		Phase-I + Phase-II	(2011-2018)
Districts	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	Koraput, Malkanagiri, Gajapati, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Rayagada Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj
Blocks	10	9	11	30	32
No of Micro Watershed	135	113	110	358	585
No of Villages	390	346	306	1042	1566
Treatable area (in ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28	310157.73
Total Households (HH)	19481	15129	21570	56180	82353
ST Households	16301	10438	15462	42201	61420
SC Households	2360	2276	3433	8069	9130
BPL Households	16277	10314	12883	39474	36446
Landless Households	4990	2935	4470	12395	3023
Vulnerable/Des titute HH	3101	1546	1474	6121	12450
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34	49 + 5 Consortium



1.4 Programme Focused



1.5 Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Programme



The programme adopts a public private and community partnership approach in implementation of the activities. In this PPCP mode, community have taken the lead role in planning, executing, monitoring and evaluating the

programme where as the government provides the technical assistance and support, and the NGOs play the role of facilitator in mobilizing community and empowering them. The programme is implemented through SHG, UG and CIG.

Name of stakeholders	Roles & Responsibility
Community	Planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, governance, documentation.
Non-Government Organization	Capacity building, facilitation for planning, technology transfer, handholding support for implementation
Government	Technical Assistance and Policy Support
Donor agency	Financial support along with technical inputs & policy support

The programme follows the guidelines prescribed by the MoRD. It gives trace on all the families covered within the geographical boundary of one micro watershed. It consists of two to three villages termed as Village Development Association (VDA) and it needs to be registered under society act 1860 to be treated as VDC where all the adult members are part of this association. VDC is the Executive body of VDA. This executive body comprises of 15-20 members.

There are various community based organization promoted through the programme such as SHG, VDC, VLSC, UGs, CIGs etc. and managed by the community itself in sustainable manner. In all cases women are included on priority basis to empower them for taking up livelihood activities to lead smooth and better life with dignity. All these institutions are responsible for taking up implementation of developmental activities at grass-root level.

We Believe in:

- Grassroots democracy
- Grassroots action
- Learning by doing
- Building on their Skill & knowledge
- Managed, Owned & Controlled by Community

- Maintain Transparency
- Participatory approach
- Involve all stakeholders

Capacity Building for Empowerment

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) has been graduated from 1st phase to 2nd phase. Subsequently to newer districts and blocks of tribal dominated inaccessible remote pockets of Odisha as OTELP-Plus. Success of OTELP largely depends upon the capacity and skill of primary stakeholders in planning, execution and participatory monitoring. Accordingly, the programme underpins the need to build the capacity of the community members on their skill relating to thematic and managerial aspects. So keeping in mind on the programme core objectives and varied capacity building (CB) need of different stakeholders for effective implementation of the programme. The capacity building activities has been broadly categorized in to three main domains. There are as below.

1. Community Empowerment & Management
2. Skill Development of Primary Stakeholders
3. Capacity Building for Staffs of FNGOs & Other Support Agencies





So a distinct element of the design of OTELP is the Capacity Building component that exists as a backbone to the project. From the PSU to village level institution, at each stage there is a group of individuals that is playing a critical role. Each of these groups must function well if the project objectives are to be achieved. The most important group whose capabilities have to be built are the village community. The ultimate aim of formulating CB strategy for OTELP is aimed towards empowerment and livelihoods security of target communities. It is therefore important from programmatic point of view to ensure that all the different actors in the programme have the capacity to do their jobs well and eventually lead towards the outcome.

This strategy also underlines the strength of the CBOs and community service providers, who are the key factors for successful implementation of OTELP. These community level workers promoted as service providers at the local level to transfer skills to the communities.

The programme has fixed two years period meant Community Mobilization during the beginning of the programme in order to ensure a vibrant and informed community.

2.1 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT & MANAGEMENT

OTELP is a community driven participatory developmental programme. Entire programme is



planned, executed and monitored by the communities. Numbers of community based organizations (CBOs) are formed/strengthened for optimum utilization of resources in addressing the issues of tribal empowerment & food security. The representatives of village level institutes through regular sensitization camps, trainings, exposure visits and through interaction with other communities, who have practiced the same earlier have acquired great deal of understanding on the programme components, implementation modalities and a great sense of effective management.

Care has been taken for all sorts of CB inputs such as trainings, exposures, cross learning's, community meets, hand holding support etc. which are inevitable for preparing the communities to internalized the programme components, implementation modalities and skills required for



effective management of the CBOs in a sustainable way which are to be covered under the head of Community Empowerment and Management.

Capacity Building inputs under Community Empowerment & Management during the probation phase of programme cycle aim at generating the awareness among the community members and building the community based organizations. Similar inputs are continued till the end of the programme cycle. However, during the consolidation phase, more attention is given on sustainability of the institutions and the capacity of community for effective management of assets created.

2.1.1 Community Mobilization & Empowerment

Series of community mobilization activities have been taken up in the programme villages so as to sensitize the communities on various developmental oriented issues including the different schemes/ programmes of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers have been oriented on the expected benefit of the programme and the modalities of implementation through meetings, sensitization camps, cultural shows, wall writing, hoardings etc. A series of community



mobilization activities have been taken up on different schemes/ programmes of Govt. and other non govt. organizations, on tribal rights ,community mobilized for participation activities like human health camps, Animal camps, Soil testing , Seed treatments campaigns organized by the Govt. of Odisha / Govt. of India.

In order to enroll all households under SHG, campaign mode drive have been initiated to include at least one member from each households. Initiatives were taken to strengthen the SHGs onwards with continuous CB measures meant for the individual members and group. Steps have been taken to federate the SHGs for functioning as a apex institute. For preparation of village development and livelihoods plan (VDLP) the community members were facilitated in order to enable them to prepare prospective plan for the future. Community was sensitized on their land right issues through various training/ sensitization meetings on schemes/acts like OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara etc. Communities have take up the benefit of Govt Schemes and programmes for the village through the support of PRIs member also as a part of the village development committee. This ensures OTELP area villages to take various developmental interventions in a more focused way. Exposure visits strengthened the community in gaining confidence and positiveness for implementation of various interventions of the programmes in their village.

Communities based institutions like SHG, VDC, VLSC, VSS etc. were capacitated through trainings on the areas of leadership, group dynamics, accounts, organization management, managing convergence etc. This ensures successful implementation of the programmes. A quick snapshot of different trainings and other relevant activities that were undertaken during the project period are presented in the table.



Activities	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to March, 16
Community Mobilization (Health, Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health, Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/wall writing etc.	90	5661
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational, Management etc	25	5152
Training Programme for VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	74	6036
Total	189	16849

2.2 BENEFICIARIES SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Capacity Building inputs under this sub component include trainings and exposures in order to upgrade the skills, knowledge attitudes of the beneficiaries (primary stake holders) for execution of different activities under the programme. This helps in enhancing the livelihoods such as production enhancement (Land & Water, Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisci-culture, Participatory Forest Management (PFM) , Community Infrastructure (CIF) etc. and Business Development Plan for taking various income generating activities by utilizing the RFS. Thus the capacity building narrow down 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. Need based trainings are planned and incorporated in the Annual Work Plan & Budget. 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, 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 are presented in the following table.



Activities	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to March,16
Training and exposure under Land & Water Management	7	1684
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti, PFM	56	2952
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	27	1472
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities	5	1701
Vocational Training to Youth	1	320
Total	96	8129

2.2.1 Skill Development through Placement Linked Vocational Training Programme for Unemployed Youth



The 40% of youth between the age group of 18 to 35 years of the total targeted population of OTELP operational area are unemployed. Therefore, they invariably migrate to urban areas in search of work due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in the village areas. The school dropout rate in these areas is also alarming. Since the dropout rate is high and these youth lack of 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.

Item/Details/ Particulars	Unit(No)	Cumulative up to March,16
Youth selected for training	No	10013
Youth trained	No	3044
Females trained	No	488
Males trained	No	2556
Female youth placed in jobs	No	252
Male youth placed in jobs	No	1783

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 take part in the trainings 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. 10,013 nos. of unemployed youth have been identified from OTELP operational areas out of which at present 2239 unemployed youths have been trained and 140 candidates are currently under training in different training institutions.

2.3 Capacity Building for staff of FNGOs and other Support Agencies

Effective implementation of programme activities by the villagers in a participatory approach largely depends on the quality facilitation support from the staff of facilitating non government organizations (FNGOs). The Experts, Team Leaders, WDTs, Community Service Providers are solely responsible for necessary facilitation to the village communities. Hence, it becomes indispensable to build the facilitation skill of the FNGO staff. They are adequately trained in regular

intervals on the respective thematic areas so that they in turn impart the same to the community members.



FNGO staff & Community Service Providers associated with programme have been trained on participatory planning process, facilitative role in micro planning processes, understanding on governance, gender and equity issues. They are also exposed to different govt. & non govt. schemes relating to empowerment and livelihoods. Besides each expert/WDT is adequately educated on the specific role they have to play and also on the subject matter that he/she is to be deal with.

Similarly the capacity of the staff of line departments and the staff of other organizations operating in the programme areas has also enhanced in order to develop skill base at the local level. Adequate coordination have been established



with these resource persons to cater to the diversified training need of the primary stakeholders.

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 March, 16
No. of Trainings for FNGO staff	5	389
No. of training on Community Mobilization and Institution Building for FNGO Staff	9	410
Training for line Dept. Staff /Support Organizations	2	198
Total	16	997

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 at regular intervals. The details of training organized during last one year for 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.

Livelihoods Enhancement

Historically, tribal communities 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. Their cultures celebrated and fostered this close bond with nature while also emphasizing community ownership and consumption; closely- knit kinship

structures and minimal hierarchies. In tribal dominated areas, ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and high risk of drought have resulted in food insecurity have been a cause of increasing out-migration. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low-income levels led to rising in indebtedness and trapping tribals into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of tribal is increasingly vulnerable due to persistent lack of assured entitlements to their land resource.

Livelihoods is 'sustainable' when it can cope with, and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term" (Chamber, R; Conway, G 1992). Tribal livelihoods can be grouped into three categories, namely (i) land based livelihoods that include agriculture, horticulture and NTFP (ii) livestock based livelihoods and (iii) micro-enterprises.

Livelihoods enhancement component of the programme takes care of all the above and consists of consists of the 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.

The fund under this component is for restoration of degraded Natural Resources and Regeneration and harvesting Natural Resources for sustainable livelihood support system for the tribals.

3.1 Land & Water Management

Being the largest component, land and water management aims to regenerate the degraded environments and foster better resource conservation and management with an aim to increase the carrying capacity of watersheds to provide sustain tribal livelihoods. The positive impacts include improved water Conservation and more environmentally sound and sustainable agriculture, through the control of run-off,

enhanced soil moisture-holding capacity and better vegetative cover on degraded forestlands and hill slopes.

Attempts has been made to move from traditional soil and water conservation approach to integrated natural resource management approach focusing on production system enhancement on sustainable basis, blending enriched indigenous watershed systems and practices with the modern one.

This sub-component covers all site specific activities including mechanical structures and agronomic practices for conservation and restoration of soil and water resources such as creation of small water harvesting and recharging structures, development of the agricultural lands, drainage line treatment measures, soil conservation, conservation tillage, DCP, promotion of improved agronomic practices of horticulture and agriculture in highly degraded lands to enhance productivity of land on sustainable basis.

3.1.1 Management of shifting cultivation patch



Loose Boulder Structure



Masonry canal



Scattered Contiguous Trench



Stone bunds in slopy lands converting non arable land to arable



Combination of staggered contour trench with continuous contour trench



Shifting cultivation is an age-old practice which is locally known as the podu cultivation. Though practice of shifting cultivation is hazardous to environment, it forms the basis of life for tribals and their culture is built upon it. Many festivals and other such rituals revolve around the podu fields, because the tribes view podu cultivation not just as a means of their livelihood, but as a way of life. In interior inaccessible areas where sufficient land suitable for terracing is not available, shifting cultivation is the only system of cultivation which can be operated at the present stage of development, where tribal have little or no access to credit and extension. Shortening of cultivation cycle has taken place for a variety of reasons,. The innumerable muddy rivers flowing in the region tell the story of heavy soil erosion that is going on in the region.

Different crops such as millets, cereals, pulses and oilseeds are grown on shifting cultivation patches. Gradually the shifting cultivation cycle reduced to

3-4 years from 20 to 25 years due to population pressure resulting in massive soil erosion, siltation of reservoir, drying of springs, reduced fertility, heavy flood, water scarcity and deforestation.

Since shifting cultivation contributes substantially to the food baskets of tribal, it cannot be avoided completely. Alternatively, various attempts were made by the programme to improve productivity of shifting cultivation patches and to reduce dependency on shifting cultivation which includes physical, agronomic and socio-economic measures.

Programme have made intervention on various mechanical measures like Stone Bunds, staggered trenches, continuous trenches and water absorption trenches and reinforced with appropriate plantations to reduce the run off velocity and soil loss from those patches so as to conserve soil moisture regime and improve its productivity. The major activities undertaken in hill slopes and shifting cultivation patches are as per the following table:

Activity details	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to March, 16
Mechanical Filter Strip/ Stone Bund	ha.	0	2956
Trench (CCT/ SCT)	ha.	246.105	6,789
Water Absorption Trench	ha.	0	317

Source: MIS 2016-17

3.1.2 Drainage line treatment

The programme area is located in South western region of Orissa, mostly comprising the hills of Eastern Ghats with highly undulating topography having numerous streams of first and second order. During monsoon, instant runoff passes through these streams causing severe erosion of the stream beds. These eroded soil, sand, stone and pebbles etc., damaging low laying fields. Hectares of paddy cultivated during kharif (Rainy) season in low lands (bahal and berna) gets damaged due to sand casting caused by flash floods. This not only damages the crop for the season but also the farmer

losses his/ her family labour to reclaim the land, where women from the family suffers most.



These low lands over the stream bed are about 10-12% of the total cultivable land, which are mostly productive and fertile in nature. The tribal families mainly depend upon this land to grow paddy for meeting their food requirement.

The programme adopted interventions to treat these first and second order streams through various activities like Retaining Wall/ Guard Wall, Gully Control Structures, Brush Wood Check Dam etc. in series to minimise the crop damage at the

lower patches. These treatments across the streams retain sand, stone, pebbles, silts etc. flowing from the podu areas and deposit in the gully beds. This effort stabilises gullies, increase the base flow and flow duration. At the same time, new lands are created across the stream bed and sustain vegetative growth. The paddy crops cultivated in the lower patches are saved and also get water during moisture stress conditions during rainy season. The major activities undertaken are presented in the table below.

Activity details	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative Total Up to March,16
Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD)	nos.	12	80715
Masonry Gully Plug/ Gabions	nos.	0	29
Masonry Drop Structure	nos.	2	981
Nalla Bank Stabilization/Stream Bank Erosion Control	nos.	0	18
Retaining wall/ Guard wall	nos.	8	378

Source: MIS 2016-17

3.1.3 Land development

Surrounded by undulating topography, the cultivable lands are found in discrete patches. Up land and medium upland constitute about 85% of total cultivable lands in the programme area, contributing for a major chunk of income by growing Paddy, Niger, Millets, Maize and Mustard, vegetables etc.



30 x 40 model of land development

The productivity of these lands is poor as most of these lands are unbunded. The farmers cultivate in these lands with a high risk due to erratic rainfall, soil loss, nutrient deficiencies, lack of irrigation etc., resulting in poor crop yield. The farmers get about 25-30% of their income from these lands. Besides, crops grown in these patches are cash crops and also content nutritional values, it is important to treat these lands in order to increase its productivity.



Earthen field bund





5% model supplementing irrigation to paddy field



Land levelling with stone bunds

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 details	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative up to 2015-16
Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund	ha.	1	8254
30x40 Model	ha.	0	526
5% Model	nos.	0	578
Terracing	ha.	0	76
Land Leveling	ha.	0	1597

Source: MIS 2016-17

3.1.4 Water Resources Development

The programme area usually receives annual average rainfall of about 1500mm which is more than the state and national average. In many programme blocks rainfall exceeds 2000 mm with highest rainfall of about 3000 mm. in Th. Rampur Block. Though this amount of rainfall is plenty,

most of the rainfall goes away as runoff due to high intensity of rainfall and highly slopy terrain and inadequate rain water harvesting measures. All these parameters force the tribal to depend on rainfed agriculture resulting in uncertainty of crop production and yield.





Farm pond



Check dam



DBI Project



Dug Well

The interventions for treatment of upper catchment, drainage line, 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 surface and sub surface 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 creation of additional irrigation facility.

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 vegetable gardens to meet 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 systems 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.



Outlet of a Diversion based irrigation project



Vegetable field irrigated by DBI

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 Mission, the details of which are discussed in chapter 4.2.3.

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

Activity	Unit	During 2015-16	Cumulative up to 2016
Check dam	nos.		541
Diversion Weir	nos.		172
Diversion based irrigation structure	nos.	146	366
Lift Irrigation projects (river/open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	218	666
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed)	nos.		504
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.		406
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	nos.		488
Masonry canal (new)	nos.		418
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.		597
Farm Pond	nos.		1240



Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.		184
Irrigation well/ chuan (open)	nos.		1299
Hydrant project for upland irrigation & domestic use	nos.	5	29
Renovation of Open well / dug well	nos.		277

Source: MIS 2016-17

3.1.5 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.



Bund plantation stabilising earthen bunds and providing additional income



Horticultural plantation in uplands

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

Activity	Unit	Cumulative up to 2016
Forestry/ Mixed tree species plantation	ha.	2492
Horticultural plantation	ha.	1925
WADI model plantation	ha.	2954
Backyard Plantation	HH	9844
Bund / Contour Plantation	rmt.	637510
Avenue plantation	km.	90

3.2 Outcomes and Impacts: Land & Water Management

a. Conversion of non-arable land to arable land:

The land development interventions undertaken by the programme during the year benefited 7138

families by converting 2125.60 ha. non-arable land into arable. These families are cultivating paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables etc. and have increased their income. The details of output during the year and since inception of the programme are as per the following table.



Particulars	During 2015-16	Cumulative up to 2015-16
Non Arable to Arable (in Ha)	2125.60	13407.60
Households Benefited (Nos.)	7138	50044

Source: MIS 2016-17

a. Creation of Additional irrigation Potentiality :

Water resources development helped in creating irrigation potentially to the non-irrigated land as a

result of which additional land was covered under cropping which resulted in increase in cropping intensity.

Year	Cum. Area Irrigated (in Ha.)	Cum. Additional Area cultivated (in Ha.)	
		Kharif	Rabi
2005-06	464	25	2
2006-07	2126	768	272
2007-08	6308	1639	1350
2008-09	9746	3306	2621
2009-10	11425	4592	3826
2010-11	12058	8862	5419
2011-12	13974	14197	6756
2012-13	17131	18634	7405
2013-14	18789	20914	7865
2014-15	19475	23915	8745
2015-16	20074	24514	8745

Source: MIS 2016-17

The below table indicates that 2190 families are benefited by the irrigation infrastructures developed which created irrigation facility for 599 ha. of land during 2015-16.

Particulars	During 2015-16	Cumulative up to 2015-16
Additional Area Irrigated (in Ha.)	599	20074
Households benefited due to additional irrigation	2190	30247

Production System Enhancement

Agriculture and Horticulture Development

4.1. Odisha is predominantly an agrarian State. Bedrock of Odisha economy is on agriculture and its allied activities. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry contribute 17.2% to the gross state domestic production and it provides employment and sustenance directly or indirectly to more than

70% of the state. The tribal community and other caste in OTELP areas, for them it is the single largest employment provider. The programme areas are mountaineers undue lately with hills and valley. The tribals are still in the age of sustenance agriculture. They have not been able to encash the benefits of modern agriculture technology. OTELP looks to sustainability, ecological, economical and social aspects in agriculture and allied sector. Priority has been given for technological improvement for increase in production and productivity of the crops that are suitable to the agro climatic zone. Biodiversity conservation of local varieties, up-scaling of the best practices and replication in other areas, crop diversification, promotion of nutrition, crops cultivation of vegetables both in backward kitchen and commercial cultivation, practices of low monetary inputs, informal seed production and



popularization of drudgery reduction, farm mechanization and equipments etc. are some of the major programme interventions for the year 2015-16.

4.2. Strategy for agriculture development in the context of climate change:-

Agriculture as a major land use has profound effects on natural environment. Climate changes are the major variation in temperature, humidity, precipitation and other metrological variable of a given region. The principal causes of climate change are a result of the green house gases (GHS) such as water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CH₂), Nitro oxide (N₂O) and Methane (CH₄). Due to climate change now a days the annual rainfall mostly confined to 4 months in a year and number of rainy days has been down from 120 to 90 days, besides being erratic the climate change has affect adversely the productivity and production of food grains in the programme areas.

OTELP Action Plan on climate change

- Promotion of drought and pest resistance crops and variety.
- Improved method of soil and water conservation.
- Bio diversity conservation of local varieties
- Alternate cropping pattern and promotion of C4 plants/ tuber crops
- Promotion of water efficient micro irrigation method.
- Increase area under perennial fruit plantation to help farmers against uncertain weather pattern which severally affects the field crops.

4.3. Cropping strategy Diversification of Cropping:-

In programme areas the rainfall is highly unreliable both in time and space with strong risk of dry spell at critical growth stage even during good rainfall

years. Climatic condition in the hilly region put high demand unfarms water management. Water is the most limiting factor for agricultural production. In order to address moisture stress / drought like situation, the farmers of programme areas has been motivated to go for non paddy crops likes maize, jowar, ragi, minor millets pulses such as pigeon pea, black gram, green gram, cowpea, horse gram, oil seed crops like groundnut, niger vegetable, tuber crop ,spices like ginger, turmeric during the year 2015-16. Paddy areas of 1561 ha have been diverted to non paddy crops by 5928 farmers.

4.4. Inter cropping system:-

The main objective is to utilize the space between two rows of main crop. The crop has no competition between them. The intercrop is harvested before the main crop by the farmer get a benefit it also act as an insurance against the crop failure. The combination of legume and cereal crops have been promoted in ratio of maize plus cowpeas, 2:2, Yam Plus maize 1:2. Maize Plus runner bean 2:2. 1594 ha being promoted under programme in the year 2015-16 benefitting 6753 farmers. In some areas more than 4 to 5 crops are mixed and down this is a farms traditional practice of mix cropping. Cerds Plus minor millet plus pulses are mixed together as shown. 1594 Ha of upland and sloppy land covering 6753 farmers in difficult programme district have been achieved during the rainy season of 2015-16.

4.5. Sequential Cropping

A form of multiple cropping in which crops are grown on sequence on same field with the subsiding crops planted after the proceeding crop is harvested.

- **Under rain fed eco system**

Field pea/ black gram/kulethi/mustard/chick pea are grown after harvest of main crop paddy in the medium and low land. The crop successfully grown in the moisture retained in the soil after harvest of



main crop mustard, black gram, kulethi are also grown after harvest of kharif maize in Koraput, Nawarangpur and Gajapati districts of programme areas. Instead of keeping the land fallow after the harvest of kharif crops, the farmers of programme areas get additional income from these crops. 12560 farmers of OTELP areas have taken up second crop of 2960 Ha rain fed ecosystem during post rainy season and 2015-16.

- **Under Irrigated ecosystem**

Irrigation potentiality has been developed in most of the programme villages through WHS, Check dam, Percolation tank, DBI etc. These water bodies have provides scope for taking two crops in programme areas rice-mustard/black gram/chickpea/vegetables, maize-Vegetables/mustard are general cropping pattern. In some programme pockets three crop patterns like Rice-vegetable-vegetable and vegetable-vegetable-vegetable are also taken by the farmers. 1356 Ha of crops has been taken up by 3258 farmers on irrigated ecosystem during the 2015-2016.

4.6. Practice of low cost technologies

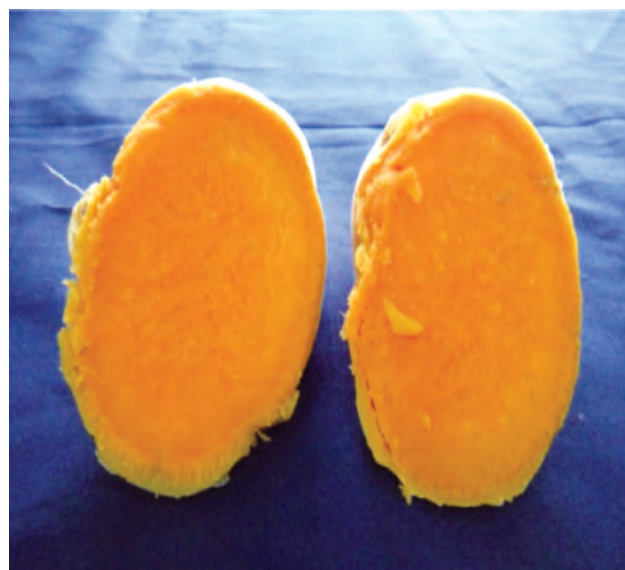
Most of the tribal farmers of the programme areas are ultra poor they are not in a position for application of monetary agro inputs in order to enhance their crop production. Emphasis has given on practices of low cost technology such as ploughing across the slope, summer ploughing, timely sowing/planting, inter cultural operation, thinning, application of organic manure i.e. vermin compost green manures, use of bio fertilizers, neem/karanja cakes, seed treatment and application of organic pesticides for management

of insect and disease paste. These practices has also reduces the environmental hazards, thus accepted by the farmers. 20316 farmers are practicing low cost technologies and an area of 13920 ha during the year 2015-16.

4.8 Nutrigrains

- **Promotion of Millet Development**

In the programme areas major millet Sorghum and Pearl millet are cultivated in the hills slope. Out of two major millet crops sorghum (jower) is cultivated in more area than pearl millet. Ragi is a popular crop in OTELP areas as because is provides major food and nutritional security to the tribal's. In Programme areas the tribal mostly consume ragi at least once and twice daily. The programme promotes the local millet under the biodiversity conservation of traditional crops. The crops promoted are indicated below.



Crops	Popular local variety	Duration	Programme areas
Finger Millets	Mati Mandia, Bati Mandia Suna Mani, Kalakera	105	Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal
Little Millets	Mani Suan, Sana Suan, Ganjei local, Bada Suan	85-90	-do-

• RAGI DEVELOPMENT

In order to generate consumer demand on nutri cereal millets based food OTELP 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 varieties promoted by OTELP with support from OUAT and Agriculture Department. This variety of ragi has been taken up in OTELP areas in 683 ha covering 2639 farmers.



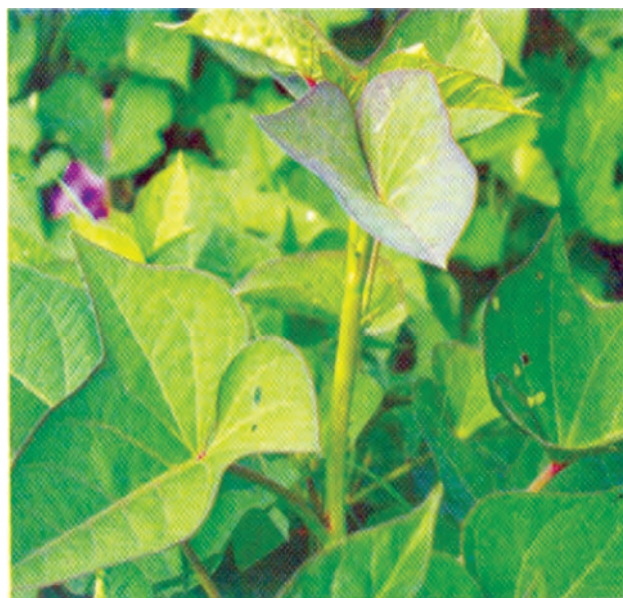
• Cultivation of Maize

The maize is the C4 plants for which OTELP promotes cultivation of maize both in Kharif and Rabi for carbon harvesting. The maize grows well in climatic condition of the programme areas. It provides food for human and livestock. Maize is gaining popularity among the tribal farmers of programme areas special in Gajapati, Nawrangapur, Koraput & Malkanagiri districts 11621 farmers an area of 5790 ha during Kharif and 1473 farmers in an area of 536 ha during Rabi have taken up maize.

With the creation of additional irrigation in OTELP areas cultivation of maize in Rabi is increasing every year.

• Growing of Orange flesh sweet potato

Sweet potato is an important crop taken up for food, feed and raw materials for industries. Vines can be used as fodder for cattle during off season. Malnutrition is a serious threat to health & productivity of people in most of the tribal areas. Vitamin A deficiency increases the risk of night blindness. One possible solution for addressing vitamin A deficiency is through a food based approach using orange-fleshed sweet potato as an inexpensive source of beta-carotene (the precursor to vitamin A). Community nurseries have been established for supply of vines to meet the demand of the community. An area of 20 ha was covered by 178 farmers.



• Backyard Kitchen Gardening for nutrition security and supplementary source of income:

For greater nutrition security and dietary diversity at household level Backyard kitchen garden (Home garden) were promoted in 7430 households to meet their daily vegetables required for the kitchen. Fresh fruits and vegetables from home garden provide carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, minerals & fats that are essential to our body. Hence home garden provides a convenient and economic source of nutritious and balanced diet for the rural and tribal





family. Inclusion local varieties of tasty vegetables (Sag) tubers 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

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

The agro climatic zone of the programme areas of OTELP is very much suitable for vegetable cultivation especially off-season vegetables. Vegetables are low in fat but content good amounts of vitamins and minerals. The tribal farmers of the programme areas mostly do not take required quantities of vegetables. Many tribal farmers consume only carbohydrates for which there is acute mal nutrition. Emphasis has been given for



production of vegetables. Productivity & profitability from vegetable cultivation is increased by use of low pressure drip irrigation system as compared to traditional flood irrigation. Poly house is very suitable to provide favorable climate for germination of seeds and protection of seedlings from adverse weather conditions and quality seedlings are raised. Considering the above facts 2257 farmers each with having 1000 M2 area have taken up commercial vegetable cultivation in the raised beds after laying pressure compensated drip kits and 502 farmers of OTELP areas have taken up commercial cultivation of vegetables with trellis. Each beneficiary on an average getting net profit of Rs.18,940.00- to Rs.26,500.00 per annum.

Marketing Support:

Vegetable growers are being facilitate for market linkage by the vegetable cooperatives 21 nos. of aggregation centre & 6 nos. of vegetable co-operative are providing market linkage to the vegetable growers of Koraput, Balliguda, Nawarangpur & Gunupur OTELP areas.



4.10. Poly House for production of vegetable seedling and marketing:

Crops/Seedlings are grown in protected environment. Hence poly green house regulates temperature, ventilation, light intensity, humidity etc & facilitates for raising of quality seedlings. 59 poly nurseries each 160 m² area have been functional in OTELP Programme areas. Women SHGs raising seedlings in the poly houses and supplies the same to the farmers. On an average, each women SHG getting a net profit varies from of Rs.14000.00 to Rs. 21000.00 by selling vegetable seedlings from one poly house.

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

214 Vermi compost units were established and 56220 kg vermin compost produced. The Vermi Compost is sold to the farmers @ Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- P/Q in different programme areas:

4.12. Improved Rice cultivation for sustainable livelihood through SRI & Line Transplanting

Rice cultivation became more profitable when grown under SRI/line transplanting. This ultimate result is increase of productivity by 20-25 % compared to traditional practice.



788 farmers taken up SRI in 450 ha. & 4748 ha. Covering 5660 farmers under line transplanting

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

4.13. Promotion of Agro based Fruit Crop Plantations - WADI Model of Orchard

A fruit based agro-forestry system of plantation under upland situation comprises of a combination of perennial & annual plant species in same piece of land for maximum productivity from the unit area. Fruit trees like mango, cashew, litchi, orange etc are sufficient enough in providing higher economic return even under stress conditions as compared to annual crops like paddy, pulses, oil seeds & even vegetable and spices. The different combination of fruit species covered under the programme areas are mango + cashew & Mango pure crops. 2954 ha. Plantation taken up by 7702 farmer. After 3rd year plantation each farmers getting a net profit of Rs.20000.00 and Rs.80000.00 per ha. after 10 year.



- **Inter cropping in WADI**

1151 WADI farmers have taken up intercropping with vegetables and spices in the inter space of the plantation. On an average each WADI farmer has got a net profit of Rs.5250.00.

4.14. Informal seed production and distribution of quality seeds as a income generation activities for the tribal women SHGs

Farmers have realized that productivity of different crops increase significantly due to use of



quality seeds. The idea of operationalisation of the concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Accordingly, 45 village level seed banks were established. 1356 qtls. of quality seeds (paddy 1192 qtls, Ragi 50 qtls., Niger 76 qtls., Kodo 38 qtls.) were produced by women SHGs & sold to 6860 farmers after processing, bagging and stitching of the bags. New 20 kg capacity HDPE bags were used for the purpose of packing of paddy seeds where as new 4 Kg capacity cloth bags were used for packing ragi & niger seeds. This provides average 210 days gainful employment to the women SHG member and they enhanced their group income by selling quality seeds at reasonable price.

4.15. Custom hiring of farm machinery:

Now use of animal power in agriculture is reducing day-by-day. Farm mechanization is call of the day. Agricultural Machineries are key for increasing production & productivity of land, return & profitability to the farmer and comfort & safety by timeliness of operation, saving labour requirement, cropping intensity and reduction in human drudgery. In OTELP, Farm Mechanization- Tractor, Power tiller & other equipments are owned by the 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.



So far 56 SHGs have owned 49 power tillers and 7 tractors. These are used on custom hiring for fellow farmers.

On an average each SHG has earned a net profit of Rs.16,500/- to Rs.19258.00.

4.16. Livelihood Support for vulnerable tribals:

Programme supported for livelihood on agro processing-144 household, Ruralartisan-524 household. Small business 859 households, vending on agriculture produce-793, improved poultry-482 households, goat unit-3562 households, commercial vegetable cultivation- 2044. Each household are earning a net income of Rs.20000/- to Rs.35,000.00 per annum.

4.17. Gainful employment of MGNREGS job card holder :

11523 Landless and small and marginal tribal farmer those have depend on wages for their livelihood have been gainfully engaged in 4.6 lakhs man days created under MGNREGS.

LIVESTOCK AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

75% households constitute the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and 15% Scheduled Castes (SC) in the programme areas. The income from traditional agriculture is low. Therefore there is a dependency on nonfarm activities like goatery, piggery, sheep



rearing, duckery and poultry 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 programme by introduction of low input technology dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming 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.

O TELP has made the following poultry interventions broadly in 3 areas.

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

Activity	No of Units	Families benefited	Supplementary Income/annum
Establishment of day old chick rearing units (mother chick units) by the women SHGs	93	930	Rs. 45000-50000
Backyard poultry farming by the tribal families	3628	3628	Rs.10000-15000
Improved broiler farming by the individual tribal families	880	880	Rs.15000-20000

The day old chicks are vulnerable to predators in free range conditions, they need to be reared under reasonably controlled conditions with proper brooding facility, balanced feeding, vaccination & medication say up to 28-30 days so that they are capable of thriving in open range conditions. Care is taken to maintain proper temperature inside the brooder looking into the ambient temperature so

as to avoid chick mortality. This day old chick rearing unit with a capacity to rear 1000 chicks is called mother chick unit (MCU) or brooding centre. The above table speaks about the various poultry interventions are made through the programme. There are 93 mother chicks units are established benefiting 930 families. This is purely managed by an individual SHG.



Backyard Poultry



Broiler Unit



Mother Chick Unit (MCU)

28 days old chicks 30 in numbers are supplied to member families of other SHGs in the same village or nearby village for rearing under scavenging condition for a further period of 2 to 3 months. Thereafter the birds can be sold for meat purpose

after 60 to 90 days of rearing. The hens can be reared for egg purpose which starts laying eggs after 24 weeks. After egg laying period, the hens can also be sold for meat purpose at a cheaper rate. The poultry co-operative organized in the district



is responsible for capacity building of the farmers and ensures timely supply of chicks, feed, medicines, vaccines, medicines including marketing of the birds. There are 3628 backyard poultry unit promoted through the programme.

Tribal famers are trained to rear improved broiler poultry at individual level by establishment of broiler units each with capacity to rear 400 chicks in an area of 400 sq.ft. for a period of 35 to 40 days. There are 880 units are established through the programme.

Steps are taken by the programme for marketing of poultry. Cooperatives are promoted, liaison is made with SWPCFL an NGO to provide support in each cases starting from supplying chicks to selling of birds. The district administration also arranged to supply chicken to Ashram Schools. This is an alternative arrangement made. As on date the programme provides chicken to 216 schools. Certain cases direct marking is done by the beneficiaries.

Tribal in nature loves rearing animals. Goat rearing is one of the best activities taken up through this programme. The surrounding, space, environment helps them to rear goat smoothly. This is an individual activity. As on March, 2016, 5819 goatery units are already established benefiting 5819 families. As per the programme design each unit comprised of goats. The total goats purchased are 29095 and one buck is supplied to five families with the total of 855 bucks purchased through this programme.

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.

Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribals to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above, 95% of the beneficiary families reported that they have own small ruminants or livestock and rearing it for their livelihoods. The programme has ensured livestock support system to these families to increase the production. From the study it is clearly that 95% of the beneficiary families have reported that there is an increase in their herd size.

OTELP promoted inland fishery to maximize the utilization of existing water bodies & generate additional income for the farmers. Importance on 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. 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. As on March, 2016, there are 547 ponds/tanks are used for pisciculture purposes benefiting 6017 families. The technical assistance was availed from Dhan Vayalagum Tank Foundation.

About 74% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 100% reported that this increase in fish ponds is due to the programme activities.

4.4 Rural Financial Services

Financial involvement always plays a pivotal role in development process. The success of each and every activity depends upon the good financial implication. It is seen that access to financial services is a big challenges across the state in general and Tribal domain in particular. The banking infrastructure facilities do not support to cater the financial services to the forest dweller due to





inaccessibility. To address these issues and challenges the programme has developed Rural Financial Services, as a part of livelihoods enhancement strategy.

It ensures financial inclusion for all families comes under programme operational areas and specific

attention is also given for vulnerable groups. It provides financial services in terms of savings & credit at their door step. As banking infrastructure at the programme areas are very poor, access to these institutions by the tribal community takes lots of pain. This rural financial Services Fund is managed by the people institutions like SHG at village level, SHG Federation at MWS level and Apex Federation at Cluster or block level. As per provision, the allotment is Rs.565/ha which meant for strengthening people institutions and providing in time financial support for taking up any kind of livelihoods activities either individually or all members in a SHG as a whole. As off now the programme has promoted 4273 SHGs covering all 34 branches of seven ITDA in Phase-I & II areas. The details are given below;

Particulars	Coverage
No of Groups conducting meeting regularly	4273
No of group following rotational leadership	1821
No of Groups undertaking savings regularly	3871
Cumulative Savings Rs. In lakhs	1361.53
Average Savings per SHG in Rs.	31863
No. of SHGs taking Loan from RFS	2663
% of Members of SHGs taking loan from these groups	62%
Amount of Loan Taken by these groups from RFS Fund Rs. In Lakhs	409.62
Per capita loan by SHGs in Rs.	15382
Amount Repaid by these groups Rs. In lakh	189.55

Source: Project MIS 2016-17

4.4.1 Gradation Details

It is a systematic assessment strategy being taken across all SHPI to know the strength & weakness of SHGs followed by designing different types of capacity building training for the weak SHG to bring them up and income generating activities plan for good performing SHGs. The assessment format is being developed basing upon the criteria

mentioned in NABARD and in the Mission Shakti guideline. Each of the SHG is being assessed twice in a year. The SHG gradation process is done by the leaders of SHG Federation involving all SHG leaders at SHG Federation meeting. This gives a space to all leaders to be a part of democratic process in grading SHG. The details are as follows;



Grade	No of SHG
Grade A	2282
Grade B	1452
Grade C	372
Not graded	167
Total	4273

Source: Project MIS 2016-17

4.4.2 SHG Federation & Apex Federation

SHG acts as primary institutions at village level comprising of 10-20 members cater services of savings & credit to all its members. The SHG provides initial financial support to all its members. The SHG also takes social responsibility in terms of keeping village environment neat & clean, ensuring education at village school, stopping liquor vending at villages etc. The SHG approaches SHG Federation as well as bank when the SHG could not fulfill financial demand of the members. SHG



Federations are promoted at VDC level comprising of all SHGs in a MWS as a management unit. This institution is held responsible for providing services to SHGs in terms of conducting SHG meetings, writing books of account, managing RFS fund, addressing social issues like health, education & sanitation at locally, etc. These two institutions are informal in nature and federated at locally.

Apex Federation is promoted at block level and registered under Odisha Self Help Cooperative Act 2001. As off now seven Apex Federations are promoted under this OSHCA 2001. These institutions provide services to all members who are the members of the cooperative. This Apex Cooperative involved in business activities as well as providing guidance to all SHG Federation and SHG for managing the institutions properly. The status of SHG Federation and Apex Federation promoted in Phase-I & II areas at MWS and block level respectively given below.



Name of ITDA	No of MWS	No of SHG Federation Promoted	No of Apex cooperative promoted
Baliguda	59	50	2
Koraput	70	65	3
Nabarangpur	29	29	3
Malkanagiri	30	30	0
Paralakhemundi	60	60	6
Th.Rampur	60	55	1
Gunupur	50	50	5
Total	358	339	20

Source: Project MIS 2016-17



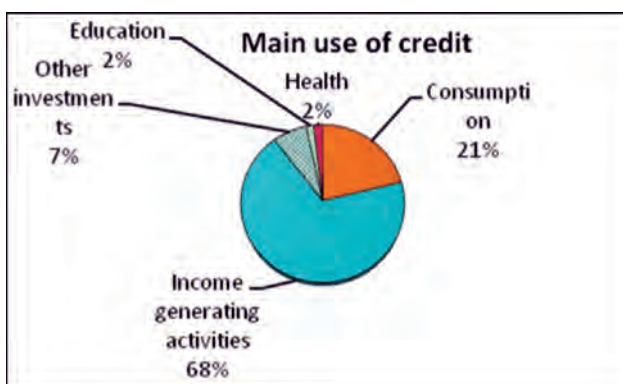
4.4.3 Linkage with Financial Institutions

Mainstreaming these institutions is core objectives of this programme. Initially, these SHGs availed financial support from RFS which helps to demonstrate others, particularly banking institutions. Referring their previous banking transaction and performance all financial supporting agencies has developed a faith on these institutions. 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 of income generating activities. The details of the SHG bank linkage made with facilitation of the programme are given in the table below:

Linkage with banks	Rs. In lakh.
No. of SHG	2382
Cumulative fund mobilization Rs. In lakhs	1524.52
Fund mobilization during last year Rs. In lakhs	288.8
No. of SHG	277

4.4.4 Credit utilization pattern

“Credit is a burden”, but it can be converted as a pillar of development if it is properly utilized and managed. It takes a lead role in supplementing in enhancing the livelihood activities of a poor tribal. The core activities of the SHG are thrift collection and providing loan to the needy as per their requirement. Loan is granted to members of the



SHG for all purposes, but sometimes, members deviate to use the same from the cited purposes either due to other requirements or compulsion. But it is seen that loan meant for productive purposes has greater degree of repayment performance than the unproductive. Hence emphasis is given on promoting loan for livelihood activities. The details are depicted through pie chart.

4.4.5 Micro enterprise 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 is iterating that maximum loan is meant for business and productive purposes. SHGs have taken steps to promote different micro enterprise activities given below.



SHG members harvesting zinger



SHG members preparing tamarind cake



SHG members managing rice hauler unit



Turmeric powder unit managed by SHG



SHG members stitching Khali leaf plate



Stiching of brooms by SHG





SHG members assembling Solar Lantern



Weighing and Packaging of seeds by SHG



Collection of fund by selling the NTFP



SHG level Meeting and Audit

Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) and Development Initiatives Fund (DIF)

Apart from the 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 for need based infrastructure projects for small and remote communities; mainly to fill the critical gaps, which are not likely to be covered through existing Government schemes. 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 is 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:



5.2 Development Initiative Fund:

This is an additional and flexible funding to address to areas of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory processes during the course of programme implementation and also to supplement those components / interventions of the programme yielding 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 and / or up scaling innovative activities for livelihoods
- ✓ Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery
- ✓ Support to the vulnerable and destitute households living in the programme villages

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

Activity under CIF & DIF	Unit	Cumulative up to March 16
Animal Shed	nos.	74
Bathing ghat/ river steps	nos.	54
Chuan / Open well	nos.	1299
Drying yard	nos.	402
Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	7932
IGA (SHG)	nos.	1755
IGA(Individual)	nos.	1671
Market yard	nos.	18
Multipurpose centers and storage go-down	nos.	752
Smokeless Chula	HH	10765
Solar Street Lights	nos.	140
Threshing Platform	nos.	177
Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	14143
Tube well Platform	nos.	223
Vermi compost	Nos.	558
Village drain	nos.	241
Villages covered with Total Sanitation	nos.	210
Piped Drinking Water Supply	nos.	910
Piped Drinking Water Supply (sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	243
Piped Drinking Water Supply (gravity fed)	nos.	667
Vulnerable/ Destitute supported with livelihood activities	HH	12485
Water Filter	nos.	10386
Water Storage Tank	nos.	46
Work shed	nos.	77

Source: Project MIS 2016-17



The major outcomes of activities are detailed in the following table:

Outcomes	Cumulative up to 2016-17
Villages served with piped drinking water	910
Villages covered with complete sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	210
Households covered with Total Sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	14143
Vulnerable/ Destitute Household supported with livelihood activities	12485
Covered with storage facilities (community storage with drying facility)	752



5.3 New initiatives :

The programme is keen in piloting various innovations, new technologies and best practices learnt from other programmes and developers. Once the pilot projects are acceptable by the beneficiary communities and found culturally and

economically adaptable, suitable strategies are formulated by the programme to scale it up either out of its own fund or through convergence. The programme attempts to pilot and upscale the followings technologies which will directly benefit the tribal poor.



5.3.1 Hydraulic Ram pump

A hydraulic ram is a motor less device which uses the energy of falling water to lift a lesser amount of water to a higher elevation than the source. There are only two moving parts, thus there is little to wear out. Hydraulic rams are relatively economical to purchase and install. This can be built locally. On proper installation, this will give many trouble-free years of service with no pumping costs.

The hydraulic ram is a cost-effective solution where a large gravity flow exists, mainly in hilly and undulating terrain for upland irrigation. Installation of hydram is considered when the source can provide at least seven times more water than the ram is to pump and the water is, or can be made, free of trash and sand. There must be a site for the ram at least 1.5m below the water source and water must be needed at a level higher than the source.

Minimum technical requirements :	Benefits :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive head range = 1.5 - 30 meter • Drive flow rang = 60 - 120 ltrs/min • Delivery head range= 6 - 100 meter <p>Typical delivery range = 2 - 20 ltrs/min</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external power; no pumping cost. • Only two moving parts; little maintenance cost. • Much lesser skill is required for operation and maintenance. • Can be operated 24 hours in a day. <p>Used for upland irrigation and water supply in hilly terrain.</p>



Ongoing hydram project lifting water to uphill for irrigation



Operation of 4 nos. of hydrams in series

Though efficiency of hydram is much lesser than the other power operated pumps, still it is advantageous due to low initial cost, almost no running cost. Particularly it is suitable for OTELP villages where the habitations are located in remote hilly terrains where no other options for providing water is available.

This technology for water lifting from a downhill stream to uphill without requirement of external power was first piloted during 2011 in Kalahandi district and programme has taken steps to replicate in other districts during the programme. So far, 29 hydram projects have been taken up in 5 districts providing irrigation facility for 58 ac. of small and



scattered patches and benefiting 290 households. OTELP is in process of up scaling this technology in all feasible areas and wherever possible to combine it with drip irrigation systems to improve the water use efficiency.

5.3.2 Pico & Micro Hydro Electricity Project

Water is a natural resource which has been used to generate power, in one form or another, for centuries. A hydro scheme requires both water flow and a drop in height (referred to as a 'head') to produce useful power. Water from the river is channeled through a settling basin, which helps to remove sediment that could harm the turbine. The water then flows into the fore bay tank where it is directed downhill through a pipe called a penstock. When the water reaches the bottom, it drives a specially designed turbine to produce the electricity. Hence, basically it is a power conversion system, absorbing power in the form of head and flow and delivering power in the form of electricity or mechanical shaft power. Micro hydro is a type of hydroelectric power that typically produce up to

100 kW of electricity using the natural flow of water. These installations can provide power to an isolated home or small community, or are sometimes connected to electric power networks. Power generation from renewable energy sources has assumed significance in the context of environmental hazards posed by the excessive use of fossil fuels.

OTELP is committed to promote this decentralized energy Solutions to the remote areas, where the sources are available. The programme in association with Gram Vikas piloted this technology in Karnibel village of Kalahandi district. Funds to the tune of Rs. 143.70 lakhs is already mobilised for 9 such projects in Kandhamal, Rayagada and Koraput district which will not only provide home or street lights, but also directly promote livelihoods of 582 tribal households by establishing agro processing units and common charging centers utilizing the electricity and providing drinking and irrigation water benefiting 582 tribal families.



Micro hydro electricity project generating electricity



Children reading in the programme village in electric light

MHEP IN ASSOCIATION WITH GRAM VIKAS ELECTRIFYING PUNJAM VILLAGE OF LANJIGARH BLOCK

8 more sites in Kalahandi district are found feasible for Micro hydro project and about 40 more sites within OTELP area were already identified for feasibility study. The programme is in the process of sourcing the funds for these projects.



5.3.3 Prakti make improved cook stove

Tribal communities in OTELP villages are mostly dependent on forest for collection of fuel woods to meet their cooking needs and a lot of time of tribal women is lost in collection of firewoods. Besides, they depend on traditional smoky chullas which not only consumes much time in cooking, but also produces lot of smokes which has a direct bearing on health hazards. Also almost all tribal schools in this region are dependent on firewood to meet the cooking needs of children. OTELP has previously attempted various models of smokeless chulla for individual households and continuously searching for improved ones.

Recently, the programme facilitated demonstration of PRAKTI make improve cook stove in Subai Kanyashram, Semiliguda of Koraput district. PRAKTI (Prakti Design Lab, Spirit Sense, Old Auroville Road, Bommayapalayam 605104, INDIA) is a for-profit social business founded in 2008 in India. The factory and R&D laboratory are in India with offices in Nepal and Haiti. Prakti has developed fuel-efficient, clean-burning and affordable cook stoves to meet the needs rural households as well as institutional stoves for schools, hospitals and other large-kitchen applications.

The result of demonstration at Subai Kanyashram where around 350 students are served lunch and dinner daily was quite encouraging. The cost-benefit analysis after demonstration shows that, using 3 nos. of Prakti make Orka cook stoves of 40, 80 and 200 liter capacity costing about Rs. 68,000/- can annually save Rs. 1,26,000/- towards cost of fuel and the investment cost can be recovered within a period of 5.2 months. The



yearly savings can be used for hygienic improvements of kitchen, establishing kitchen gardens and productive use of kitchen wastes which includes generation of bio gas for cooking and organic compost etc.

Demonstration of the Orka 80 liter stove at Subai Kanyashram consumed 70% less firewood than the earthen chulas and produced negligible smoke. The picture demonstrates that the traditional earthen chula on the left has a 25-30 liter pressure cooker consumes a lot of firewood than the Orka stove at the right with an 80 liter dekchi.

In addition to saving money, the attendant's health benefits to the cooks and deforestation can be reduced considerably. Replicating this model across all schools and its home model across the target households will benefit the tribal community and their micro environment in long run.

Output under DIF Top up Assistance

Keeping in views to up-scale the successful innovations of the programme and providing livelihoods to the vulnerable households, the Govt. of Odisha requested to IFAD for additional financing to take up activities under four components i.e. support to vulnerable, creation of irrigation infrastructure, creation of livelihoods activities and creation of engineering structures.

Sl No.	DIF (Out of IFAD'S Top Up Assistance)	Unit	Top up Achievement
1	Support for agro processing units (rice huller, oil expeller, grinding units, dal processing, pickle, jelly making, broom making, leafplate units etc.)	HH	144
2	Support for rural artisans (wooden/ bambo craft, black smith, carpentry, pottery, plumbing units etc.)	HH	524
3	Grocery/ stationary shop, tailoring unit, small hotel, sales counter, cycle/ motorcycle/ mobile/ electrical repairing centers etc.	HH	264
4	Vending of agril./ consumable produces	HH	793
5	Musical equipments, tent houses and support for small scale trading	HH	14
6	Special support for physically challenged/ ultra poor for livelihoods enhancement	HH	232
7	Provision of low cost housing materials	HH	1,236
8	Diversion based irrigation projects	nos.	292
9	Small lift irrigation projects (dug well/ stream/ river etc.)	nos.	236
10	Hydraulic ram project	nos.	5
11	Water lifting devices for existing water sources (treadle pump, diesel/ electric pumpsets etc.)	nos.	2,922
12	Improved poultry units	HH	482
13	Improved goat rearing units	HH	3,562
14	Commercial vegetable cultivation (with trellis method)	HH	1,090
15	Commercial vegetable cultivation (with raised bed and drip irrigation)	HH	954
16	Economic units/ activities on various trades for trained unemployed youths (Agril. Service center, electrical shop, tailoring units, mobile retails and repairing shops, motor garrage, support for vehicles etc.)	HH	581
17	Toilet & bathrooms for individual households	HH	3,919
18	Village drainage system improvement	nos.	142
19	Community animal shed	nos.	13
20	Improvement of animal shed at household level	nos.	371
21	Improved cook stove/ smokel ess chulla (individual)	nos.	7,906
22	Improved cook stove/ smokeless chulla (institutional)	nos.	72
23	Low cost individual water filter	nos.	9,388
24	Low cost community/ institutional water filter	nos.	95
26	Village waste disposal systems (waste water drain, soak pit, garbage disposal units etc.)	villages	43
27	Commercial vegetable cultivation -Gourd	Ha	0.72
28	Commercial vegetable cultivation -Potato	Ha	473
29	Commercial vegetable cultivation -Onion	Ha	58

Source: Project MIS 2016-17



The total fund allocated under additional finance to the tune of Rs. 9020.00 lakhs, out of which 5802.84 lakhs was requested by the programme to be spent during these two years from 2014-15 to 2015-16. As on march 2016, the programme could spend Rs. 5744.81 (98.99%) lakhs benefiting 47722 (84.94%). Importance is given upon individual level intervention as the per capita household investment cost was low looking at the time span of the project.

All the activities under Top up Assistance are broadly categories into four types. 3207 (5.71%) of HHs are assisted under Support to Ultra Poor/ Vulnerable Families, 3455 (6.15%) of HHs are covered under Creation and Development of Irrigation Infrastructure, 12577 (22.39%) of are assisted under Focused Livelihoods Intervention and 28483 (50.70%) habitation improvement & sanitation.



Support to Rural Artesian



HH supported with Toilet & Bathroom



DBI project



Beneficiary assisted with Low cost Housing Materials



Water lifting devices



HH assisted with Cycle Repairing Shop

Support for Policy Initiatives

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in order to further 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 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

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 has 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 with help of Landesa is as below:

Status of Land Allocation Programme in OTELP Operational Areas				
Name of the District	Absolute Landless (Zero House site and Zero Farmland)	Households allotted House sites	Households allotted Farm land	Total
Nawarangpur	2009	1831	245	2076
Malkangiri	1690	760	27	787
Koraput	2473	6995	230	7225
Gajapati	916	962	761	1723
Kandhamal	805	355	0	355
Kalahandi	1655	1771	33	1804
Rayagada	2570	2946	710	3656
Total	12118	15620	2006	17626



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.

The programme also facilitated community as a whole to avail community forest rights (CFR) under FRA, 2006. Necessary steps are taken to identify the land, demarcate the traditional bounding followed by due procedure for getting right over the forest by the community. The table below reflects the ITDA wise claims filed and title received under CFR:



Status of land title given to community under CFR		
Name of ITDA	Total no of CFR claims filed	Total no. of CFR titles received
Baliguda	154	56
Koraput	9	0
Paralakhemundi	38	6
ThuamulRampur	18	2
Gunpur	42	5
Mallkanagiri	163	4
Nawarangpur	23	1
Total	447	74

Source: Project MIS 2016-17

The Grant of CFR under FRA 2006 has been facilitated by various civil society organizations working in the project district and management plan by converging various community managed practices are being incorporated to manage these forests sustainably.



Financial Progress

The programme prepares Annual Work Plan and Budget for every year which is being approved by the government against of which fund allocated and spent. The year wise approved annual work plan and budget from 2003-04 to 2016-17 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	7520.11
2015-16	4039.00	3886.24
2016-17	427.00	264.32

Source: Project MIS 2016-17

Programme Component wise Expenditure for the Financial Year 2016-17

The below table and pie chart indicates that maximum fund goes for livelihoods enhancement.

Component	Expenditure during 2016-17 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Capacity Building for Empowerment	310.14
Livelihood Enhancement	131.01
Support For Policy Initiatives	40.81
Development Initiative Fund	2,930.72
Programme Management	473.56
Food Handling	--
Grand Total	3886.24

Source: Project MIS 2016-17

OTELP plus: A strategic approach by the Govt. of Odisha to reach out more tribal community

Orissa Tribal Development Programme has taken



mileage due to 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 upon 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 iterated 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
10	Sundergarh	Panposh	55	35780
	Total		640	3,45,937



The emphasis is given upon the convergence linked implementation programme. It is 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	2705.3
Livelihoods Enhancement	Convergence & Govt.	31277.0
Development Initiative Fund	Govt	2818
Assistance to community for enhancement of food security	Govt	10120.13
Programme Management	Govt	13077.2
Grand Total		59997.63

Though OTELP Plus was launched in 2nd October 2011 but it was operationalised from December 2012. Primarily 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 details are given below.





The best coping mechanism for sustainable development in inaccessible tribal domain

- a) Promotion of different cadres of people institutions such as SHG, SHG Federation, Apex Federation, VDC, VLSC UG & CIG (Community Mobilization)
- b) Proper planning through preparing a vision documents called "Village Development Livelihoods Plan" is prepared by the community itself facilitated by a team of professional
- c) Involvement of community at large in terms of planning, execution and monitoring
- d) Unemployed local young youths are trained to extend their support for programme implementation

- e) Funds vested in their hand
- f) Facilitations of NGOs having their presence within the community
- g) Programme emphasizes upon the holistic development of the tribal poor through watershed approach
- h) A team of dedicated professionals placed at district level for facilitation and to take this programme forward
- i) The special emphasis is also given for different category of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
- j) Social audit system is also developed where community members do the audit of all expenditure
- k) 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 successive and reach to the tribal people. More importantly they have been capacitated enough to do all these activities after withdrawal of the programme.

Table 1: Year wise Budget and Expenditure.

OTELP Plus		Rs. in Lakhs
Financial Year	AWPB	Expenditure
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	8,521.07	4837.33
2016-17	16381.50	3250.1



Table-2 :- list of focused activities under OTELP Plus during 2016-17

Focused list of Activities	Unit	Target	Achievement
		PHY.	PHY.
Wadi Plantation	ha.	849	200
Informal seed production	Qtl.	936	1,180
Promotion of non-paddy crops substituting paddy	ha.	445	576
Millet development (Ragi & maize)	ha.	577	1,032
Fruit based agro-forestry in uplands	ha.	100	135
Commercial vegetable cultivation with drip and linked to vegetable cooperative under convergence	HH	600	942
Introduction of new crops (sunflower, tubers, spices & vegetables)	ha.	2,285	2,816
System of Rice Intensification	ha.	546	764
Practice of low monetary input (seed treatment, green manuring, seed replacement, line transplanting, bio fertilizer etc.)	ha.	1,604	2,134
Promotion of improved kitchen garden	nos.	1,334	1,012
Mushroom Cultivation	nos.	159	159
Individual broiler units (400 chicks capacity) established	nos.	45	80
Improved goat rearing units	nos.	420	146
Duckery units established	nos.	115	70
Storage godown/Multipurpose community enter	nos.	55	8
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed /sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	90	41
Chuan / Open well	nos.	33	62
Drying yard	nos.	58	18
Village drain	nos.	35	18
Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	46	5
Diversion based irrigation structure (piped)	nos.	17	1
Check dam (New)	nos.	11	1
Small scale processing units (farm based)/manufacturing/ production units (off-farm/ nonfarm based)	nos.	263	262
Agricultural pump set (treadle pump/ diesel pump/power tiller)	nos.	1,394	636
Improved cook stoves (household level)	HH	910	215
Toilet & Bathrooms for individual households	HH	3,660	3,074
Solar lantern/ light	HH	765	136
Mechanical Filter Strip/ Stone Bund	ha.	174	61
Trench (CCT/ SCT)	ha.	105	86
Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD)	nos.	492	48
Land Levelling	ha.	164	90
Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund	ha.	196	95
30x40 Model	ha.	14	10
Rain water management structures	ha.	25	25
Checkdam (New)	nos.	23	10
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.	20	10
Farm Pond	nos.	129	59
Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	114	64



VIII. ODISHA TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION LTD.

Target & Achievement of TDCCOL during 2016-17

Background : Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) is a State level Apex Cooperative operational under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha since 1964. This Apex Cooperative was established with an objective to prevent exploitation of tribal communities from middleman / money lender and to make sure that basic household articles are available in and around the villages at fair price.

Aims & Objectives: The broad objectives of TDCCOL are as below:

- 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.
- Prevent Exploitation from Middle man
- Strengthening the community level institutions for product aggregation, grading, sorting, value addition etc. through Institutional framework.
- Strengthening the Livelihood Clusters in Tribal Sub Plan areas in Odisha.

Authorized Share Capital & Paid up Share Capital of TDCCOL: The authorized share capital of TDCCOL is Rs.50 Crores and Paid up share capital is Rs.32.84 Crores as on 31-03-2016.

Target & Achievement of TDCCOL during 2016-17:

1. Implementation of MSP Scheme on MFP:

Centrally sponsored scheme "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFP)



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

- 7 items namely Sal Seed, Seeded Tamarind, Myrabalon, Karanja Seed, Mahua Seed, Honey, Charseed etc. have been covered under the scheme.
- The scheme is being implemented through the primary level institutions such as SHG, VSS, VDC etc. as procuring agency of TDCCOL.
- More than 6000 tribal families across the state have been benefited under the scheme.
- 100 Haats are being developed under the scheme to facilitate the tribal communities to dispose their stock at convenient manner and at remunerative price.
- Expenses for the above scheme are shared by GoI State Govt. at 75:25 ratio.



Progress of Procurement of MFP Crop 2016

Name of the MFP	Approved Quantity (In Qtls)	Achievement (In Qtls.)	Procurement Value (In Rs.)	Operation Cost (In Rs.)
Myrabolan	5000	858.43	944273	397303.00
Seeded Tamarind	50000	721.95	1588290.00	8759100.00
Sal Seeds	50000	1911.72	1911720.00	315720.00
Chiranjee Pod	5000	1186.91	11869100.00	1587562
Karanja Seeds	1000	3.93	8253.00	388410.00
Mahua Seed	20000	24.72	54384.00	Not finalized
Total			16376020.00	

2. Marketing of MFP not covered under MSP:

TDCCOL also facilitates the tribal communities for marketing of Minor Forest Produces, which are not covered under the MSP Scheme. The product include Hill Broom, Bahada, Amla, Bhuin Neem, De-Seeded Tamarind etc. The brief of transaction under the above head is as below:

- Commodities of worth Rs. 80 lakhs have been procured by TDCCOL.
- Season for the above items would start from January, 2017

3. Marketing Support for Surplus Agricultural Produces.

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

- Agricultural produces of worth 50 lakhs have been procured by TDCCOL during the financial year 2016-17.
- The stocks procured from the tribal communities are being sold through specialized outlets of TDCCOL called "Tribal World Outlet".



4. Paddy Procurement- Procurement Detail for KMS 2014-15

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

- Associated as State Procuring Agency along with OSCSC, MARKFED, NAFED under Central Pool Scheme of GoI.
- TDCCOL procures about 40000 MT CMR every year.
- During last KMS, TDCCOL had procured about 43500 MT CMR and fulfilled its 100% target allocated.

- For the current year, TDCCOL has sought for 50000 MT CMR and has initiated its procurement in surplus districts with an initial 27000 MT CMR target allocated by FS&CW Dept.
- Profit mobilized through Paddy operation is the only earning source of TDCCOL for its management.

5. Livelihoods Cluster Development.

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

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

- ✓ Promotion of Dokhra Clusters at Jhigidi, Rayagada & Suruni, Mayurbhanj
- ✓ Soura Art cluster at Putasingh
- ✓ Horn Craft at Paralakhemundi
- ✓ Paper Mache Cluster in Anandapur, Keonjhar
- ✓ Bamboo Craft Cluster in Sundergarh
- ✓ Cluster on Lac items & jewellerys in Sundergarh & Balasore.
- ✓ Kotpad Sarees from Koraput & Dangaria
Kandh Shawl from Rayagada.

Other clusters supported by TDCCOL are

- a. Tamarind Cluster at Guma in Gajapati district.

- b. Lac Cluster at Mayurbhanj and Lahunipara in Sundergarh

6. Strengthening of Vegetable Cooperatives

Vegetable Cooperatives managed by Tribal farmers are being supported by TDCCOL in four districts. Infrastructure support such as storage point, cool chamber, processing rooms etc. have been constructed in Kandhamal & Nawarangpur. Similar structures are under construction in Koraput & Rayagada. The tribal farmers associated in vegetable farming are also augmented with technical inputs through horticulture department at the district level.

7. Exclusive Tribal World Outlets:

Outlets designed to tribal perspective have been constructed at district head quarters for promotion and sale of tribal produces at best remunerative price. At present, TDCCOL is operating 11 outlets in the district head quarters namely Bhubaneswar, Puri, Baripada, Rayagada, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh etc. The highlights of the outlets are as below:

- 11 outlets are operation in the State.
- An exclusive outlet is at Airport, Bhubaneswar
- Average monthly sale in these outlets is more than 12 lakhs.
- Handicraft and handloom products are being sold with the brand name of “TRIBES Odisha” and the forest & Agri produces are sold under “ADISHA” brand.
- A specially designed mobile tribal world outlet van is plying in and around Bhubaneswar to make the stock available among the urban denizen and for better sale.
- More three outlets are expected this year.



8. Solar Light Project Implementation:

TDCCOL implements the Solar Electrification Project under the central grant assistance in Odisha. The salient features of the scheme are as below:

- The scheme is being implemented with the technical assistance of OREDA.
- 239 villages from six districts namely Gajapati, Nawarangppur, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar have been covered.
- More than 8000 families have been families have been provided with Solar Light system along with street light in their respective villages.
- Nagada villages has been covered under the Solar Light Project of TDCCOL.

9. Processing Unit:

Following processing units, under assistance of TDCCOL are being managed by the tribal communities.

- Mustard & turmeric Processing Unit at Baliguda.
- Multipurpose Processing Unit is at Koraput & Head office, Bhubaneswar
- Multipurpose Processing Unit by Navajyoti Producers Company, Rgd.
- Lac Processing Unit at Khuntugaon, Sundergarh by a Tribal Society



- Silai Leaf Plate Making Unit at Baliguda, Kandhamal.
- Agarbati Processing Unit at Nawarangpur.

10. Operational of Petroleum Outlet:

Under funds mobilisation initiative, TDCCOL has partnered with BPCL & HPCL for establishment of Petroleum Outlet. Such initiative has proven to be very effective and contributed significantly for funds mobilising every year. At present TDCCOL operates three Petroleum Outlets. The new Petroleum Outlet of TDCCOL at Mohana is operational from 21st December, 2016. Salient features on Petroleum Outlets of TDCCOL are as below:

- Two Petroleum Outlets are operational for last six years.
- Both the outlets possess the record of highest selling outlet for last three years.
- In an average TDCCOL earn profit to the tune of 50 lakhs per outlet
- Mohana Outlet has been started just couple of days ago i.e 21st December, 2016.
- One more outlet at Chandragiri is under construction and expected to start in couple of months.
- TDCCOL has expansion plan to have more three outlets in Kandhamal, Rayagada & Kalahndi during 2017-18.

11. Participation in different State Level Exhibitions:

- TDCCOL participates in various national and state level exhibitions for sale of tribal products
- Important exhibitions include Adivasi Mela, Sisira Saras, Indian Road Congress, Toshali Craft Mela etc. That apart TDCCOL also participates at district level exhibitions and festival round the year.



IX. ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

Academy of Tribal Languages & Cultures (ATLC), previously Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) in ST & SC Development Department, was established by Government of 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. Presently ATLC has taken initiative for revival & development of Gond Art of Odisha chapter by organizing training Programme.

Activities of Academy during the year 2016-17 are as follows;

1. TRIBAL LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMME TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS:

The Academy has successfully organized two languages training programmes in Desia languages:

Languages	District	Centre	Trainees
1. Desia	Koraput	Training Complex Koraput	68

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.

It is found that, Odisha 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, Binjhal, Kondhan, Khadia, Munda, Bhumij, Saora, Kuvi, Desia, Koya, Oram, Kisan, Sadri and currently ATLC is preparing language dictionary on Bhatra, Gondi, Gadaba & Bhumij language under Election Manifesto declaration of Govt. and under SSD- Unicef partnership programme.

Besides supplementary readers in Bhatra, Oram, Sadri, Gondi have also been developed and in press for publication. During this Year Gadaba,

Bhumij supplementary reader have initiated which will completed by March- 2017.

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 2016-17, academy sponsored 14 dance troupes to the following Mahotsav inside the state.

I.	Singhari Dance	---	Nichuapada Mahostav
II.	Dhemsas Dance	---	Nichuapada Mahostav
III.	Oraon Dance	---	All India Tribal Cultural Festival, Rourkela
IV.	Saora Dance	---	Mengei Gamango Birth Centenary Mahostav
V.	Gotipua Dance by Tribals	---	National Pallishree Mela, Puri
VI.	Phap Dance	---	National Pallishree Mela, Puri
VII.	Gotipua Dance (Konark A/S)	---	Dasia Bauri Mahostav
VIII.	Duraa Dance	---	Vijaya Bandh Mela, Nilagiri
IX.	Ghumura Dance	---	Vijaya Bandh Mela, Nilagiri
X.	Bhumij Dance	---	Durga Puja, Mahostav, Bhubaneswar.
XI.	Gotipua Dance	---	Talasari Belabhumi Mahostav
XII.	Bhumij Dance	---	Talasari Belabhumi Mahostav
XIII.	Lodha Dance	---	Talasari Belabhumi Mahostav
XIV.	Jhang Dance	---	Talasari Belabhumi Mahostav

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 "Ethnic Identity of Tribes

of Odisha" which will be released by Hon'ble Chief Minister during inaugural function of Adivasi Mela -2017 on 26th January. Besides BANAJA, Academy has also published multi-color student's journal "SARGIFUL" which was released during student's felicitation ceremony and Sargiful-2016.





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 2016-17, Academy invites application from talented tribals duly recommended by the

Collectors. The applications after received from collectors and after scrutiny, selected 20 talents will be felicitated on 26th January, 2017 on the inaugural day of Annual Adivasi Mela - 2017.

6. PUBLICATION OF CALENDAR 2017

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 colorful cultural tradition of tribal Odisha.

7. SSD - UNICEF PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME : 2016

SSD Department (ATLC) - UNICEF PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME:

1st April, 2016 - 31st December, 2016

Under the joint programme between the ST & SC Development Department & UNICEF, Odisha the following activities have completed till December, 2016.

Programme Updates:

Strengthening Multi Lingual Education Interventions in SSD Schools:

Training of Teachers' on MLE Module on classroom transaction - Training on Language Acquisition skills among children and responding to the Multilingualism in classrooms have completed in 13 districts.





Multi Lingual Education Training Programme in 2016

Supplementary Readers :

Developed Supplementary Readers in Gondi and Sadri languages to improve language

communication and reading skills among children completed through series of workshops.





Promotion of Creative Writing and Reading Skills among students under MLE programme in Odisha

A two days long workshop was conducted on promotion of creative writing skills and reading skills for the selected schools of Gajapati districts with population focus on Sora language. During the workshop, respective Education Ministers from 20 SSD schools was held at Ashram School, Anukundaguda of Gajapati district, Ashram School, Bhakurguda of Rayagada district. 100 participants from 40 Ashram schools with Education Ministers with teachers of the



respective school participate in the said programme. The main objective of the programme is to develop creative thinking, creative writing and creative reading among Ashram school students.

Pre- Assessment Survey on Story telling practices in Odsha

The four languages selected in Koya, Desia, Saura, Ho /Munda for audio- visual tool in Malkangiri, Koraput, Gajapati and Mayurbhanj districts respectively. The ST communities in Odisha speak in 72 mother tongues broadly grouped into 38 languages.



Storytelling practices based on Audio-Visual Documentation in Odisha

Language Handbooks

Developed two Language Handbooks for students

as well as teachers and had completed in series of workshops in Gondi and Bhuiyan languages.



Strengthening Child participation under School Cabinet programme in SSD Schools



In 2016, School Cabinet programme started at district level with an aim of creating a child friendly ambience, where the elected CMs of the concerned blocks have shared and exchanged their changes in respective schools. As the School Cabinet Programme has been successful in creating positive vibes among the students, the workshop was designed to reflect the outcomes



through promotion of child participation based on sharing of experiences, peer learning and interaction with CMs of other blocks. The two day long workshop had completed in Gajapati, Koraput and Rayagada districts with new intervention like organizing Metric Mela, a tool based on Language, Mathematics, and General Knowledge. Glimpses as follows:





The workshop was focused on RTE Act, Child Rights, Child protection, Child friendly school and the roles and responsibilities of Cabinet Ministers based on simulation, group work, Role Play etc. The metric mela added new energy in the workshop.

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 'Architectural Study on Tribal Housing Pattern'.



9. 'SARGIFULA' State Level Student's Festivals - 2016

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, ATLC as a nodal agency had organized State Level Children Festival SARGIFUL from 20th to 22nd December 2016. The function was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 20th Dec. 2016 at 11 A.M. A total number of 998 students & 239 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated.



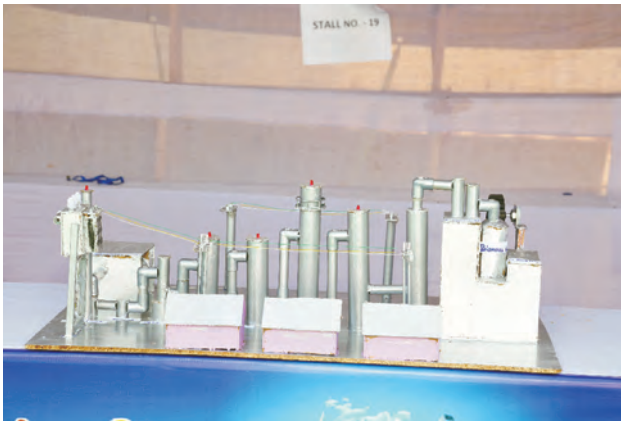




SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-VI to Class-X) reading in Sevashram/ Ashram/ Residential Ashram/ SSD High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools/ EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Dept., workshops-cum-training on subjects like Magic, Creative Dance, Odishi Dance, Creative Writing, Painting in Fabric, Math Games, Terracotta Jewelry, Paper Mache, Science

Games, Photography, Child Reporting, Karate, Instrumental Music, Tribal Painting, Self Defence Training, Best of Waste, Puppetry, Theatre, Story, Illustration, Life Skill, Screen Printing etc. in the forenoon session followed by competitions in Debate, Elocution, Science quiz, Math Quiz, General Quiz, Painting, Solo dance, Solo song, Mono Act Play, Instrumental Music, Volley Ball 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, UNFPA, BAKUL Foundation, SAI International, and 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.

10. Organization of Annual Adivasi Mela- 2017:

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, 2017. The function will be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 26th January 2017.

This Adivasi exhibition, showcased the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form which reflected in their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their prototype model decorated the



ground, and make the visitors confuse in choosing the facts from fiction. This Mela, also provided a platform to the Tribals to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities.

As a Nodal Agency, looking this affairs for successful organization of Janjati Mela and cultural programmes from 26th January- 2017to 9th February- 2017.

• **Collaboration in National Tribal Craft Mela**

In Collaboration with SCSTRTI, ATLC participated in the National Tribal Craft Mela held during November at SCSTRTI Campus by sponsoring Artisans & Craft Person actively participated.





• **Collaboration in National Tribal Dance Festival**

Every Year SCSTRTI Organized National Tribal Dance Festival by inviting Tribal Dances from different Stall. ATLC participated in the said National Tribal Dance Festival by Sponsoring Tribal Dances.



• **Organisation of Guru Mangei Gamango Birth Centenary Mahostav**

During August 2016 ATLC observe Guru Mangei Gamango Birth Centively at Ghavatri,



• **Participation in National Tribal Carnival**

ATLC actively participated in the National Tribal Carnival organized by MOTA GOI from Oct 22-27, 2016 at PragatiMaidan. ATLC deputed Eight Dance Troups to show case their Art heritage besides ATLC installed Five Stalls on Tribal Art & Artifacts & Ethno Medicine.



Gunupur.MangeiGamango the invention of Sora Script was a legendary person.For the occasion ATLC releases a book entitle “Guru Mangei Gamango”.



- **Tribal Poet Meet:**

One of the major activity of ATLC is to promote Tribal Literary traditions for which a Tribal Poet Meet was organized for two days at Bhubaneswar

by inviting 50 Poets from different Tribal Languages. The Poems recited by the Poets are to be released during March 2017 in a book format.

- **Workshop on Ethnographic Study on Tribal Tattooing:**



Tribal Tattooing is an ageold traditions of Tribals which linked with their acsthetic world of imagination. It has a rich folk traditions. Due to impact of modern technology the traditions are



in a vanishing stage. To promote and popularise the traditions, ATLC organised a Workshop at Bhubaneswar during Oct. 2016 by inviting 40 Tattoo makers from different parts of the State.



X. ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION 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	:	5191		
◆	Total no of Teachers	:	245		
◆	Teacher-Student Ratio	:	1: 22		
◆	HSC Examination Result	:	2015		2016
	No of Students appeared	:	658		760
	No of Students passed	:	653		722
	Percentage of pass	:	99.24%		95%
◆	CHSE Examination Result	:	2015		2016
	No of Students appeared	:	672		651
	No of Students passed	:	630		629
	Percentage of pass	:	93.75%		96.62%
◆	Total number of Educational Complexes-19				
	Total number of PVTG Girls enrolled				5544



ORIGIN OF EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)

An initiative for educational development engender for "Establishment of Model Residential Schools introduced during 1997-98 to provide quality education for the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (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 as of now, 86 schools are operational. These Schools are to be operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a unique pattern of education and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education program, these schools are affiliated to Board of Secondary Education, Odisha. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from class VI from the academic session 2012-13. These Model Residential Schools have been named as Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and have been planned on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Establishment of EMRS in Odisha

In Odisha as per the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, a registered society named the “*Odisha Model Tribal Education Society*” has been established. The Secretary of the ST & SC Development Department is its chairman and the Director (ST & SC Dev.) is its secretary. This Society has been entrusted with the establishment and management of the EMRS including construction of buildings.

Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools were started functioning since 2000-2001. The Society intensified its activities for establishment of Model Tribal School by following the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In its 14th years of functioning 13 EMRS have been established across the State covering total of 11 Districts. Among them three EMRSs are in Sundargarh District and one each in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Jajpur, Malkangiri and Nuapada Districts.

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 13 EMRS are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of EMRS	Districts	ITDA	Year of Opening
PHASE-I				
1	EMRS, Pungar At. - Pungar Po.Kunduli, via: Similiguda, Dist: Koraput-764036	Koraput	Koraput	2000-01
2	EMRS, Dhanghera At./PO. Dhanghera, Via- B.C Pur, Dist: Mayurbhanj-757087	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	2000-01
3	EMRS, Bhawanipur AT- Bhawanipur PO. Kirei , Dist: Sundargarh-770073	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2000-01



Sl. No.	Name and Address of EMRS	Districts	ITDA	Year of Opening
4	EMRS, Siriguda AT.- Siriguda, PO- Halua, Via.- Sugar Factory, Dist: Rayagada-765002	Rayagada	Rayagada	2000-01
PHASE-II				
5	EMRS, Ranki AT/PO. Ranki, Via- Keonjhar Bazar, Dist: Keonjhar-758002	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	2001-02
6	EMRS, Chandragiri AT/ PO- Chandragiri, Dist: Gajapati-761017	Gajapati	Paralekhimundi	2001-02
7	EMRS, Mahasingi AT: Mahasingi, Po: Nuagaron, Via: Baliguda, Dist: Kandhamal	Kandhamal	Baliguda	2001-02
8	EMRS, Hirli EMRS At- Hirli, Po-Agnipur, Via- Nabarangpur, Dist: Nabarangapur-764059	Nabarangapur	Nabarangapur	2001-02
PHASE-III				
9	EMRS, Laing At. - Mandira Dam, Po. Laing Colony, Via- Kansbahal, Dist: Sundargarh-770034	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	2002-03
10	EMRS, Lahunipada At/Po. Saradhapur, Via- Lahunipara- Dist-Sundargarh-770040	Sundargarh	Banai	2002-03
PHASE-IV				
11	EMRS, Rampilo (Kalinga Nagar) At – Rampilo, Po- Ollala, Via- Danagadi, Dist: Jajpur	Jajpur	DWO, Jajpur	2007-08
PHASE-V				
12	EMRS, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	2010-11
13	EMRS, Nuapada	Nuapada	DWO, Nuapada	2010-11



THE ODISHA MAP & LOCATION OF EMRS

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS OF ODISHA



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE EMRS

The Bye-laws of the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society, (OMTES) vide Para 12 provide that there will be a School Level Management Committee headed by the Collector of the concerned district and 8 (eight) other members including two eminent educationists of the areas

to be nominated by the Collector and the Committee will look after the overall development of the school and will render advice to the society as and when necessary.

For proper management of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), a Management Committee has been constituted for each EMRS at the district level as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (i) Collector of the concerned District | - | Chairman |
| (ii) Concerned PA, ITDA(s) in whose jurisdiction the EMRS is situated (DWO in case of non- ITDA districts) | - | Member (s) |
| (iii) Concerned Inspector of Schools (SSD) of the concerned zone | - | Member |
| (iv) CDMO of the concerned District | - | Member |
| (v) Executive Engineer of the DRDA of the concerned District | - | Member |
| (vi) Two eminent Educationists of the area to be nominated by the Collector | - | Members |
| (vii) Principal of the concerned EMRS | - | Member Secretary |

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (i) The Committee meeting will be held monthly in the School premises within 1st week of each month under the chairmanship of Collector and all the expenditure of the school for the preceding month shall be approved by the Committee. In the absence of Collector, the P.A., ITDA (in case of non-ITDA district (Jajpur), ADM will chair the meeting. In no case, the meeting shall be postponed. The quarterly Audit Report of Chartered Accountant and Audit Report of Government /CAG Auditors shall also be placed before the Committee and remedial steps taken by them.
- (ii) The Committee will take care for campus development as well as the kitchen garden of the EMRS.
- (iii) The Committee will review the performance of the teaching and non-teaching staff on monthly basis and annually up to January of every year and submit report to the Society for extension of their contractual engagement by 15th February of each year.
- (iv) The Committee will review and ensure that the "Mess Committee" of the school function properly and ensure involvement of the representatives of the students to purchase quality materials/ food stuff, messing and preparation of menu of the hostels.
- (v) The Committee will approve all purchases for the EMRS and ensure that while purchasing the articles, Govt. Rules and Regulations are followed scrupulously. The Principal of EMRS shall take the prior approval of the Chairman before procuring any article.
- (vi) The Committee will ensure fortnightly health check up of the inmates by the medical staff of the nearest PHC/ CHC/ Govt. Hospital and incidental cost for purchase of medicines etc. shall be borne out of the funds placed in the school for the purpose. The committee shall also ensure leveraging health care

benefits by student provided by NRHM including Mosquito nets.

- (vii) The Committee will chalk out a plan for organizing remedial classes for the students who are poor in subjects like English, Mathematics and Science etc. during summer vacation for better performance of the school in the Annual CHSE and AHSC Exams.
- (viii) The Committee shall review the progress of academic/co-curricular/ extracurricular activities of the students of EMRS.
- (ix) The Committee shall take up any other matter as they would consider proper and conducive for academic development and other all round development of the EMRS.

Financial Position

The concept of establishment of model residential schools dates back to the year 1997-98 when the Ministry of Tribal Affairs decided to utilize a Part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the constitution for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States.

GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE -275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND EMRS

Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. In pursuance to this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through a Central Sector Schemes "grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution". A part of the allocation is utilised towards Non-Recurring and Recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Over a period of 15 years, Odisha State has got allocation of Rs.12542.37 lakh for setting of 13 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. A statement showing the year wise release of grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution and utilization made for construction and maintenance of 13 EMRS in the State has been reflected as on 30.01.2015.



Statement of Receipt & Expenditure incurred as per OMTES (Cash Book) for the period from 2000-01 to 2016-17

ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

FINANCIAL POSITION									
Year	Opening Balance A	Amount Received B		A+B	Expenditure Incurred			Unspent Balance	
		Recurring	Non-recurring	Total	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total		
2000-01		40,00,000	10,00,00,000	10,40,00,000	47,760	84,630	1,32,390	10,38,67,610	
2001-02	10,38,67,610	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	12,38,67,610	42,700	1,21,56,587	1,21,99,287	11,16,68,323	
2002-03	11,16,68,323	-	2,00,00,000	13,16,68,323	1,27,486	1,13,12,920	1,14,40,406	12,02,27,917	
2003-04	12,02,27,917	1,60,00,000	1,00,00,000	14,62,27,917	1,23,61,548	2,63,12,454	3,86,74,002	10,75,53,915	
2004-05	10,75,53,915	4,70,00,000	3,60,21,000	19,05,74,915	1,01,94,790	5,97,54,119	6,99,48,909	12,06,26,006	
2005-06	12,06,26,006	2,90,00,000	7,39,79,000	22,36,05,006	1,69,99,974	6,01,11,472	7,71,11,446	14,64,94,060	
2006-07	14,64,94,060	3,00,00,000	-	17,64,94,060	3,56,33,189	6,74,20,000	10,30,53,189	7,34,40,871	
2007-08	7,34,40,871	-	-	7,34,40,871	4,48,73,995	1,21,54,095	5,70,28,090	1,64,12,781	
2008-09	1,64,12,781	7,75,00,000	4,56,71,600	13,95,84,381	4,21,98,515	3,83,83,300	8,05,81,815	5,90,02,566	
							Refund receipt	1,98,735	
2009-10	5,92,01,301	7,97,50,000	-	13,89,51,301	6,39,04,957	50,65,000	6,89,69,957	6,99,81,344	
2010-11	6,99,81,344	19,40,40,000	12,00,00,000	38,40,21,344	9,25,50,219	-	9,25,50,219	29,14,71,125	
2011-12	29,14,71,125	17,12,76,000	18,00,00,000	64,27,47,125	11,53,72,541	14,91,742	11,68,64,283	52,58,82,842	
2012-13	52,58,82,842	22,45,32,000	17,99,99,000	93,04,13,842	15,97,45,942	3,25,00,000	19,22,45,942	73,81,67,900	
2013-14	73,81,67,900	23,00,76,000	12,00,00,000	1,08,82,43,900	15,34,86,620	63,37,000	15,98,23,620	95,35,30,457	
2014-15	95,35,30,457	26,83,28,744	-	1221859201	179954927	9,65,37,000	276491927	950239188	
2015-16	950,239,188	214,200,000	250,000,000	1,414,439,188	186,377,973	-	186,377,973	1,228,061,215	
2016-17 (Till 31.12.16)	1,228,061,215	-	120,000,000	1,348,061,215	97,821,552	309,095,256	406,916,808	941,144,407	

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.



The new scheme introduced by the Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides for establishment of educational complexes by autonomous societies/ institutions of State Government in villages inhabited by primitive tribal groups. Under the scheme of strengthening the education among the scheduled tribe ST girls in the low literacy districts. 90% support for running education institution complex by the autonomous society is made available. Apart from the management of the 11 EMRS, these 19 education complexes for ST Girls will be run by



Orissa Model Tribal Education Society from the year 2007-08. The list of 19 Education complexes is enclosed for reference.

Educational Complex at Primary Level for ST Girl's

Apart from the management of 11 EMRS, the OMTES has been entrusted the responsibility management of 19 Educational complexes meant for ST Girls from the year 2007-08 in the State. The newly introduced scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is for strengthening of education

among schedule tribe (ST Girls') in low literacy districts. The programme aims at establishment of Educational complexes in villages' inhabited by primitive tribal groups.

The scheme aims at to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified District or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level .

Location of 19 Educational Complex at Elementary Level for ST Girls.

Sl. No.	District	Sl	Name of the Education complex for ST Girls (PVTG Name)	Strength of ST Girls
1	Keonjhar	i.	J.D.A, Gonasika, Keonjhar(Juanga)	346
		ii.	Upper kusumita Low Literacy pocket	247
2	Rayagada	i.	D.K.D.A. Parsali	250
		ii.	D.K.D.A.Chatikona (Dongaria Kandha)	303
		iii.	L.S.D.A, Putasingh (Lanjia Saura)	351
3	Nuapada	i.	C.B.D.A, Salepada (Chuktia Bhunjia)	277
4	Mayurbhanj	i.	H.K.M.D.A. Jashipur,	370
		ii.	L.D.A. Morada, (Lodha)	356
5	Deogarh	i.	P.B.D.A. Rugudakudar, (Paudi bhuyan)	250
6	Angul	i.	P.B.D.A., Jamardihi, (Paudi bhuyan)	250
7	Kalahandi	i.	Banipanga, KKDA, Lanjigarh	285
8	Ganjam	i.	T.D.A, Thumba, (Saura)	250
		ii.	S.D.A. Baghamari	250
10	Malkangiri	i.	BDA, Mudulipada, (Bonda)	249
		ii.	D.D.A Kudumulguma, (Didayi)	250
		iii.	Badapada, Low Literacy Pocket	250
11	Sundargarh	i.	PBDA, Khuntagaon(Paudi bhuyan)	410
12	Kandhamal	i.	K.K.D.A. Belghar, (Kutia kandha)	250



Opening of thirteen New EMRSs

13 EMRSs are now functioning under OMTES and the following 13 more new EMRS are coming up and process has been initiated to construct buildings.

Sl. No	ITDA	Name of EMRS	Name of Dist
1	Thuamulrampur	EMRS, Dhanarbhat	Kalahandi
2	Rairangpur	EMRS, Bhatachatra	Mayurbhanj
3	–	EMRS, Dumuribahal	Bolangir
4	Panposh	EMRS, Kuanarmunda	Sundargarh
5	Gunpur	EMRS, Bikrapur	Rayagada
6	Baripada	EMRS, Bangiriposi	Mayurbhanj
7	Karanja	EMRS, Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj
8	Phulbani	EMRS, Phiringia	Kandhamal
9	Kuchinda	EMRS, Kuchinda	Sambalpur
10	Champua	EMRS, Champua	Keonjhar
11	Jeypore	EMRS, Jeypore	Koraput
12	Tileibani	EMRS, Tileibani	Deogarh
13	–	EMRS, Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda

Affiliation of EMRS to CBSE

13 EMRS have been accorded with recognition by CBSE

Sl. No.	Name and address of the School	CBSE Affiliation No.	School No.
1.	EMRS, At/PO-Ranki, Via-Old town, Dist.-Keonjhar, Odisha – 758002	1520001	53101
2.	EMRS, At/PO-Chandragiri, Tehsil-Mohana, Dist.-Gajapati, Odisha-761017	1520002	53102
3.	EMRS, At/PO-Hirli, PO-Agnipur, Dist.-Nabarangpur, Odisha-764059	1520003	53103
4.	EMRS, At/PO-Mandiara Dam, PO-Laing Colony, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770034	1520004	53104
5.	EMRS, Dhanghera, At/PO-Dhanghera, Via-B.C Pur, Dist.-Mayurbhanaj, Odisha-757087	1520005	53105
6.	EMRS, At/PO-Sardharpur, P.S-Lahunipara, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770040	1520006	53106
7.	EMRS, At-Pungar, P.O-Kunduli, Via-Semiliguda, Dist.-Korapur, Dist.-Odisha-764036	1520007	53107
8.	EMRS, At-Siriguda, P.O-Halua, Via-Sugar Factory, Dist.-Rayagada, Odisha-765002	1520008	53108



9.	EMRS, Nuapada, Khariar Road, Dist.-Nuapada, Odisha-766105	1520009	53109
10.	EMRS, Bhawanipur, P.O-Kirei, Dist.-Sundargarh, Odisha-770073	1520010	53110
11.	EMRS, At-Rampilo, P.O-Ollala, Via-Danagadi, Dist.-Jajpur, Odisha-755026	1520011	53111
12.	EMRS, Mahasingi, Kandhamal, Odisha-762103	1520012	53112
13.	Malkangiri	1520013	26182

Engineering and Medical Coaching

In consistence with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST and SC communities, OMTES has launched an integrated medical coaching for class 10th pass outs. This will enhance the scope for such students to get admission in medical colleges who would serve the ST Community in particular and also would be the source of motivation for other students in coming years.

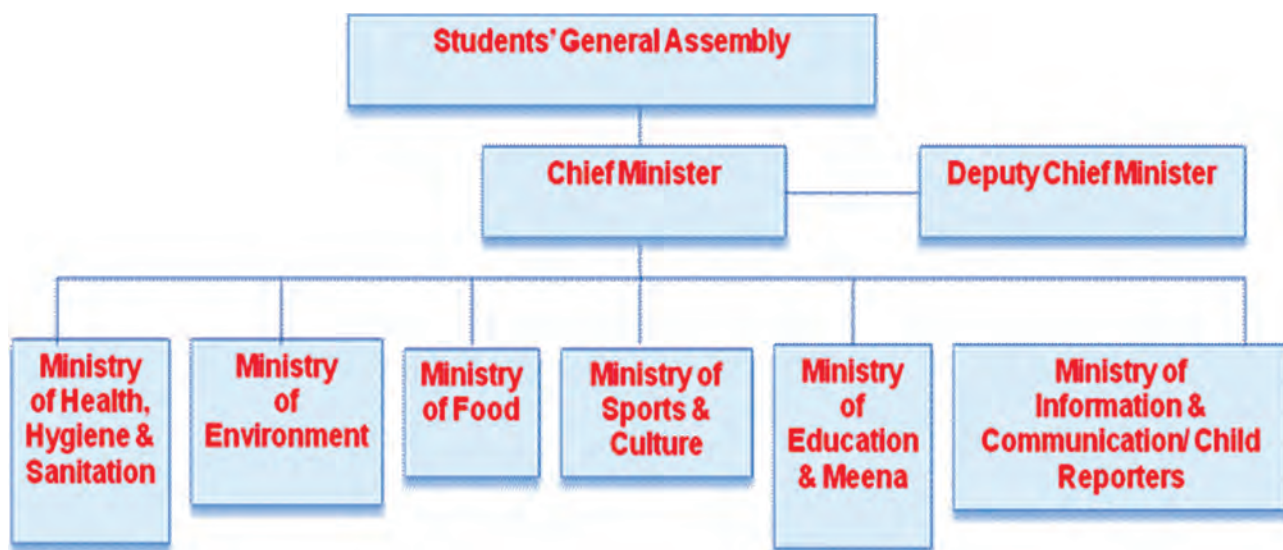
Opening of Scout and Guide

It was proposed to open Scout and Guide in all 13 EMRS, for which it got affiliation from The Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Principal from all EMRS, then nominated one Scout master and one Guide Captain from TGTs to attend Basic training organized by Odisha State Bharat Scouts

and Guides, in the State Head quarter's Bhubaneswar, from 29/07/13 to 05/08/13- Scout master, 30/07/13 to 05/08/13- Guide Captain. After getting the training they will be eligible to conduct Pratham Sopan test for children. During the training in the State head quarters the Scout master and Guide Captain teacher's received their uniform. There are 32 Scout and 32 Guide students, in each EMRS.

Those teacher's who couldn't attend the basic training conducted on July, they were asked to attend training conducted on 03/01/14 to 10/01/14 - Scout master, 04/01/14 to 10/01/14- Guide captain.

- School Cabinet in EMRS: - To promote the involvement of students, creating platform for their participation and enabling them to develop leadership skills, OMTES has introduced School Cabinet in all EMRS.



Introduction of English as medium of instruction in EMRSs

Steps have been taken to introduce English as medium of instruction in all EMRSs. In class VI, CBSE course in English medium has been introduced in the year 2011. CBSE course book have been supplied to all the Students. Teachers imparting instruction have been provided with training in ELTI, BBSR aiming at handling transition of Students from Odia medium to English medium.

Steam Based Cooking System in EMRS

Steam cooking has been adopted in 11 EMRSs. 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 : Thirty five best performers are selected to participate in State level Sargiful programme at Adivasi Exhibition Ground , Unit-1, Bhubaneswar from 20.12.16 to 22.12.16. One student selected for volley ball Jr. India, three students participated in Dist level Junior volley ball competition, one for state level song, one for National Level Cricket Unit-17, one for 100 mtr running State level, one for 200 mtr. running State level, one for under 14 School meet 100 mtr running, one for State Level High Jump Unit-17, one for State Level Long Jump Unit-17, one for

Jr. Volley Ball State Level are from EMRS, Dhanghera. Furthermore, nine students from EMRS, Dhanghera participated in Dist Level Kho-Kho competition, one student participated in Dist Level Kabaddi, three students participated in Dist Level Football completion.

EMRS, Siriguda Volley Ball Girls and Boys Team achieved runners up position in District Sargigulla Competition. The Kabaddi Team of EMRS, Siriguda owns the Kabaddi event in Chaitikrida Mahostav. Five number of girls participated in 23rd National Tennis Ball Cricket at Pune.

Three students of EMRS, Lahunipada became Champion and one became runners up in Block Level Kho-Kho. One in each event became 1st position in odia Essay, Song completion, English Debate in sub-divisional level Competition.

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 Education Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2007-08 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2008-09 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2009-10 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91	37.15
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21	29.19
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency, Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56	43.25
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33	46.12



5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39	39.31
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91	38.53
7	Rangaparuru	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00	36.99
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91	41.81
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	38.53
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77	45.95
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91	51.89
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52	38.23
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91	48.50
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	44.46
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	30.57
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10	48.92
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75	49.33
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	44.26
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keojhar	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 Education 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)	2016-17 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
								Recurring	Non-Recurring		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamarahi	Anugul	38.94	31.5	3.5	25.96	40.07	4.00	37.57	26.93
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	38.94	31.5	3.5	33.68	45.60	4.00	16.35	38.61
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency, Serango	Gajapati	38.94	31.5	3.5	17.53	51.31	4.00	28.97	23.72
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	38.94	31.5	3.5	25.91	40.89	4.00	13.37	39.95
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	38.94	31.5	3.5	15.89	40.45	4.00	0.00	37.22
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	38.94	31.5	3.5	11.14	40.63	4.00	21.82	32.77
7	Rangaparuru	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	40.21	4.00	7.82	48.73
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	51.42	4.00	38.92	48.79
9	Badbel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	20.10	40.30	4.00	26.73	38.07
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	40.66	40.41	4.00	50.26	29.71

SL. No	Name of the Education 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)	2016-17 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	
11	Chiktamatia	Lotha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	38.94	31.5	3.5	48.59	46.84	38.02	42.97	
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	38.94	31.5	3.5	24.10	50.35	40.42	21.96	
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	38.94	31.5	3.5	46.00	41.41	0.00	35.09	
14	Arishakani	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	32.26	47.00	33.60	32.94	
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	-	40.49	0.00	20.37	
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	38.94	31.5	3.5	22.27	59.04	59.23	24.31	
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	38.94	31.5	3.5	30.57	48.21	63.82	56.49	
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	38.94	31.5	3.5	16.87	40.12	8.61	34.76	
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keojhar	Keonjhar	38.94	31.5	3.5	3.31	41.95	35.26	17.62	
Total				739.86	598.5	66.5	414.84	846.68	76.00	520.77	651.01

KALINGA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

In order to provide an opportunity to the backward class students to study in model schools with conducive learning environment, Govt. have decided to establish and run 10 number of additional Eklavya Model Schools (in the name of Kalinga Model Residential School) in the State of Odisha. Quality education will be imparted in these schools with integration of modern teaching aids and activity based learning. All the schools

will be established in the TSP area and meritorious students of backward class (ST,SC and SEBC) will get the opportunity of the learning and the proportion of boys and girls will be 50:50. All these schools will be affiliated under CBSE with English as the medium of instruction. The location of such schools will be in the TSP blocks of the state i.e Nilgiri, Kuchinda, Champua, Jeypore, Gunupur, Umerkote, G.Udaygiri, Khajuripada, Korkonda, and Mohana.



XI. PROGRAMME FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Odisha in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department havenotified209 original Castes/Communities alongwithsynonyms in different notifications as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.Similarly, Government of India in Ministryof Social Justice and empowermenthavenotified 200 Original Castes/ Communitiesalongwith synonyms on thebasis 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 wisebudget provision and expenditure position is as follows.

(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	12.00
2015-16	22.65	21.44
2016-17	31.48	-

Income Generating Schemes for OBCs (G-I-A) :

The Scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per theguidelines issuedby the National Backward classes Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi. Under the scheme the State Govt. provides 10% matching share against the funds released by National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDCC).The scheme is executed by the Odisha Backward Classes Finance Development Co-Operative Corporation (OBCFDCC) Ltd.

Implementation of incomegenerating 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.During 2015-16,Rs. 19.80 Lakh has been sanctioned for Skill Development training of 140 OBC youth.During the year 2016-17,the State govt. has provided 9.99 lakhs towards the Placement linked training programme to 120 nos. of OBC/SEBC 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 viewto encouraging the students



belonging to OBC/SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. An amount of Rs. 441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post-Matric Scholarship for distribution among the students during 2008-09. During 2009-10 no Central Assistance under Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students has been received and as such budget provision of Rs. 604.00 lakh has been utilized for payment of Post-Matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 1365.11 lakh have been sanctioned for 37769 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 the year 2014-15, Rs. 2369.03 Lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement to 141085 no. of OBC/SEBC students. For 2015-16, 3654.56 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement to 163822 no. of OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2016-17, funds available is 3556.43 lakh for 186705 applicants.

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 sanctioned 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. 759.95 lakh has been released for 1,01,565 OBC students. For the year 2015-16 no central assistance has been received. Rs. 834.34 lakh has been released for 87,434 OBC students of Class IX & X for the 2015-16. For the year 2016-17 Rs. 996.22 lakh has been released for disbursement of Pre-Matric scholarship to 100119 OBC students of Class IX & X.

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 60:40. The year wise budget provision & expenditure position is as follows.

Year	Budget provision		Expenditure
	Central 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	69.50	69.50	139.00
2012-13	119.50	119.50	239.00
2013-14	-	8.00	8.00
2014-15	20.00	168.00	168.00
2015-16	Nil	Nil	-
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil



STATUS OF OBC HOSTELS IN THE STATE ODISHA.

Sl No.	Location	Year	Status
1	G.M College,Sambalpur	2002-03	Completed
2	Govt. College,Angul	2002-03	Completed
3	MPC College ,Baripada	2002-03	Completed
4	UtkalUnversityVanivihar	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	PattamundaiCollege,Kendrapara	2011-12	Under Construction
9	PanchayatCollege,Bargarh	2011-12	Under Construction
10	RavenshawUniversity,Cuttack	2014-15	Completed

Dr. AMBEDKAR POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR EBCs:

A new Central Plan Scheme with 100% Central Assistance, Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBCs has been introduced from the current year 2016-17. No Central Assistance has been received so far. Token Provision has been taken in the Supplementary Budget 2016-17.

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	33.41	32.26
2015-16	35.98	35.98
2016-17	34.67	-

The Odisha State Commission for Backward classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.2004 have laid down the criteria for identifying the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Commission has given considerable thought to the evolution of criteria for identifying backward classes in the backdrop of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India in respect of State of Odisha. While framing the criteria, the Commission has kept in view the principles laid down by 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 Educationally Backward Classes.

Social Backwardness

Caste / Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward

And-or



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

And/or

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

And/or

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

And/ or

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

And/ or

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

And/or

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

Educational Backwardness

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

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

Or

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

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

Or

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

Economic Backwardness:

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

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

Or

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

Or

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



XII. PROGRAMME 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 of 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. During 2016-17, there is a budget provision of Rs 749.25 lakh for Pre Matric Minority scholarship. Till now 19,196 nos of in on line application of students in National Scholarship portal (NSP-2.0) is under progress of verification for sanction by MoMA to the students account through DBT mode.

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. During 2016-17, there is a budget provision of Rs 450.00 lakh for Post Matric students to Minority students. So far, 5923 on line applications of students in NSP-2.0 have been received and are under process of verification. The MoMA is to sanction the funds to the students accounts through DBT mode.

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. The B.P. for 2016-17 is Rs 337.50 lakh. Till now, 478 nos of application have been received in NSP-2.0 portal. The MoMA is to sanction the funds to the students accounts through DBT mode.

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.1509.44 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 BhadrakMunicipality 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/ Sundargarh/ 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.



DISTRICT WISE MINORITY POPULATION IN ODISHA (2011 CENSUS)

SI No	District	Total Population	Minority Population (2011)					Total Minority (Col.4 to8)	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

SI No	District	Total Population	Minority Population (2011)					Total Minority (Col.4 to8)	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
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



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 526 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. 150.00 lakhs has been released in f/o-IDCO for construction of State Haj House. Rest an amount of Rs. 88, 84,000/- has been proposed in the Budget Estimate for the year 2017-18.

Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative corporation Bhubaneswar

The Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation was established the year 1994-95 on being registered under the Odisha co-opeartivesocietiesact - 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-opearative institution under administrative control of ST & SC Development & M & BCW Deptt. , Govt. of

Odisha, which is engaged in promoting economic development of OBC & Minority people.

1. Fund received from NBCFDC/NMDFC, New Delhi

During the year 2016-17(up to December ,2016) no funds have been received fromNBCFDC/ NMDFC , New Delhi towards implementation of income generating scheme for OBC/S EBC & Minority people of the state instead of National Allocation allotted by theNational Corporation. Hence no finance has given during the year.

2.Recovery of Outstanding loan dues:

During the year 2016-17 (up to December ,2016) Rs. 12.05 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstandingloan againstthe demandof Rs.2150.05 lakhs from OBC loanees.Similarly a sum of Rs. 8.43lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1998.70lakhs from minority loanees.

3. Skill Development Training Programme for OBC & Minority youths

OBCFDCC has been imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 160 Nos of Minority youths (Non-residential) out of state Govt. funds in 8 districts, i.e. (Gajapati, Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Cuttuck, Balasore, Koraput, Puri & Nabarangpur).

The training programme has been started from December -2016 which are under progress.The details are given below.



Training Programme conducted for Minority Youths:

Sl No.	Name of the district	Name of the training Centre	Trade	No. of trainees	Duration	Training Cost	Stipend
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gajapati	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T), Paralekhamundi.	DEO	20	3Months	291500	60000
2	Sundergarh	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	Tally	20	4Months	346500	80000
3	Sambalpur	Apparel Training & Designing Centre	Garment Making Technique	20	4Months	225500	80000
4	Cuttack	SikhyaBharati Trust	Sewing Machine	20	3months	280500	60000
5	Balasore	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	Tally	20	4months	346500	80000
6	Koraput	Priyanka Institute	Tailoring	20 (Ladies)	3months	280500	60000
7	Nabarangpur	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	DEO	20	3 months	291500	60000
8	Puri	Grass Education	DTP	20	3 months	247500	60000
Total				160		2310000	540000

OBCFDCC is also imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 120 Nos. of OBC youths (non-residential) out of the state Govt. funds in 6 districts i.e. Khordha, Angul, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj & Kendujhar. The training programme has been started from December, 2016 which is under progress. Its details are as follows:

Training Programme conducted for OBC/ SEBC youths:

Sl No.	Name of the district	Name of the training Centre	Trade	No. of trainees	Duration	Training Cost	Stipend
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Khordha	KIIT , Bhubaneswar	Multipurpose Health Worker	20	3 Months	247500	60000
2	Angul	Priyanka Institute	Accounts Assistant with Tally	20	4 Months	346500	80000
3	Jagatsinghpur	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	Tally	20	4Months	346500	80000
4	Kalahandi	Narla ITC	DEO	20	3Months	291500	60000
5	Mayurbhanj	Apparel Training & Designing Centre	Garment making Technique	20	4 Months	225500	80000
6	Kendujhar	Electronics Telecommunication & Technology (ET & T)	Tally with DTP	20	6 Months	330000	1,20,000
Total				120		1787500	480000



THE ORISSA GAZETTE

Extraordinary Published by Authority
No.212 Cuttack, Thursday, February 13, 2003/ MAGHA 24, 1924

ST & SC Development Department
NOTIFICATION
The 10th January 2003

No. 1802-PCR-38/2002-SSD, Government after careful consideration have been pleased to appoint the Additional District Magistrate of the Districts named in the Scheduled as the Special Officers in the respective districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule 10 of the S.C. & S.T. (POA) Rules,

1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas of these districts.

Where there will be more than one A.D.M., the A.D.M in charge of the Judicial /Law & Order Section of the District Office will be Special Officer.

This will take immediate effect.

SCHEDULE

Sl.No	District	Atrocity prone areas
1	2	3
1	Angul	Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss. Areas
2	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Banasda P.-Ss. Areas.
3	Boudh	Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamunda, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P.-Ss. Areas
4	Balasore	Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.-Ss. Areas.
5	Cuttack	Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P.-Ss. Areas
6	Dhenkanal	Sadar, Gondia P.-Ss. Areas
7	Deogarh	Entire Deogarh District, All the 4 Police-stations areas
8	Kandhamal	Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P. Kandhamal.
9	Kalahandi	Dharamagarh, Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P.-Ss. Areas.
10	Khurda	Badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankla, Balipatna, Khandagiri, P.-Ss. Areas
11	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P.Ss. areas.
12	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Town, 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.



