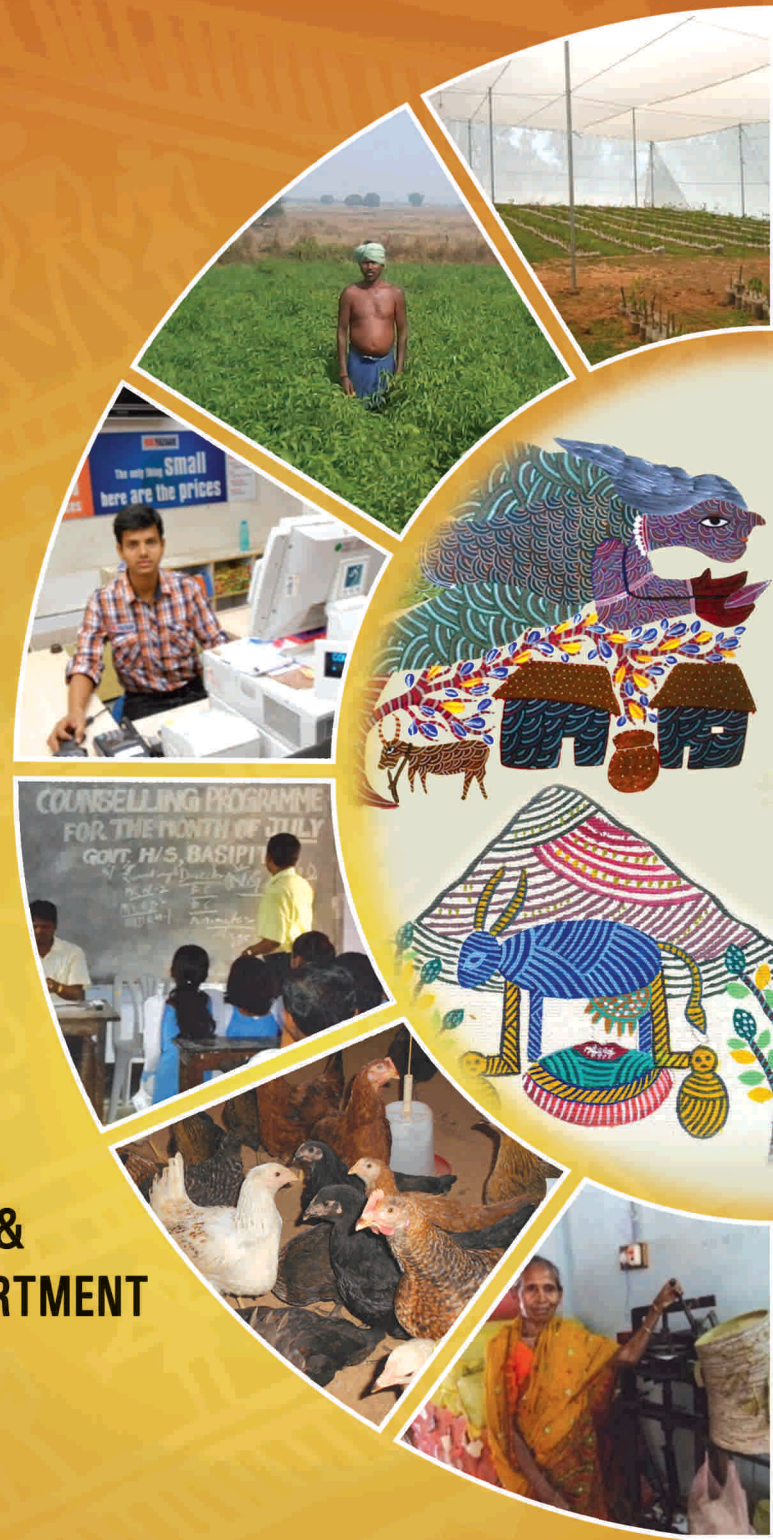


Annual Report

2013-14



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



Government of Odisha

ANNUAL REPORT

2013-14

**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES &
BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT**





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ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES & BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha State occupies a distinct place in our country as it represents a unique blend of unity 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, 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:

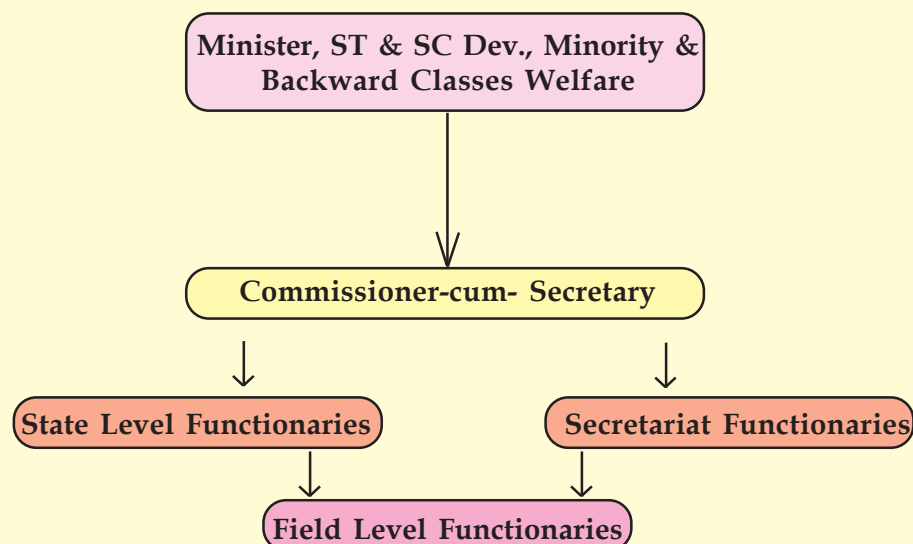
- (1) A Deputy Director
- (2) An Assistant Director
- (3) A Special Officer of the Tribal Development Programme for giving special attention to the welfare of most Backward Tribes.
- (4) A Special Officer in charge of educational programme.
- (5) A Lady Welfare Officer to look into the education of tribal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

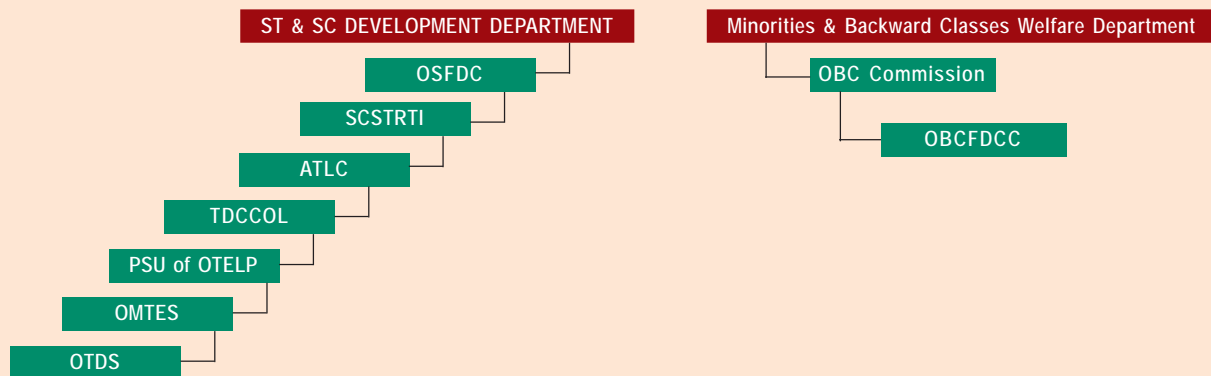
- ❖ Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department.
- ❖ Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART





COMPONENTIAL CHART AT THE DEPARTMENTS



1.5. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

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

The Department has an elaborate arrangement at the field level with a District Welfare Officer in every district, Assistant District Welfare Officers in most of the Sub-divisions and Welfare Extension Officer in every Block. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Clusters where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable

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



1.6. FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF DIFFERENT WINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT

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

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

1.6.1. SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Branch	Subjects
<p>1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare</p>	<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. Minorities Communities Welfare

Union Subjects

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

State Subjects

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

4. Backward Classes Welfare

Union Subjects

1. Report of the Commission to investigate the condition of Backward Classes set up under Article 340 of the constitution.



2. National Commission for Backward Classes constitute to examine the request for inclusion in and exclusion from the central list of Backward Classes.

State Subjects

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

1.7 FLOW OF FUNDS

The Department of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare receive funds from various sources, which include the State Plan and Non Plan; Central Plan & Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes of Government of India from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total plan outlay of Rs.1399.09 Crore in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 742.22 crore has been provided in the budget of 2013-14. The developmental programmes and projects have been implemented during the year with Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Grants in Aid received under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution; funds received under several Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes from the Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, and Minority Affairs allocations under State Plan including Additional Central Assistance under the Special Plan for KBK districts. Besides, external assistance from DFID, WFP and IFAD are received for the tribal development in as many as 30 backward Tribal Development Blocks under a special project, called Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP). The abstract of budget estimate in different plan schemes and non-plan for 2013-14 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been indicated below. (Rs. in Lakh)

1	Budget estimate for 2013-14 2	Supplementary 2013-14 3	Total provision 2013-14 4
State Plan	83000.00	3905.65	86905.65
Central Plan	41744.14	6959.27	48703.41
Centrally Sponsored Plan	2806.61	1492.96	4299.57
Total Plan	127550.75	12357.88	139908.63
Non Plan	68952.50	5269.96	74222.46
Grand Total	196503.25	17627.84	214131.09



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, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, Binjhwar
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo, Poraja, 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, Gond, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar, Kanwar
29. Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kond Pengo Kandha,
32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48. Matya, Matia
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54. Parenga
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong,

- Jhodia, Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juarai 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
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

2.2 SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Scheduled Caste population constitutes a sizeable chunk of the state population and according to the 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 list of 93 SC communities of Odisha is given below.

- 1 Adi Andhra
- 2 Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi
- 3 Audhelia
- 4 Badaik
- 5 Bagheti, Baghuti
- 6 Bajikar
- 7 Bari
- 8 Bariki
- 9 Basor, Burud
- 10 Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri
- 11 Bauti
- 12 Bavuri
- 13 Bedia, Bejia
- 14 Beldar
- 15 Bhata
- 16 Bhoi
- 17 Chachati
- 18 Chakali
- 19 Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
- 20 Chandala
- 21 Chandhai Maru
- 22 Dandasi
- 23 Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta
- 24 Dhanwar
- 25 Dhoba, Dhobi
- 26 Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
- 27 Dosadha
- 28 Ganda
- 29 Ghantarghada, Ghantra
- 30 Ghasi, Ghasia

- 31 Ghogia
- 32 Ghusuria
- 33 Godagali
- 34 Godari
- 35 Godra
- 36 Gokha
- 37 Gorait, Korait
- 38 Haddi, Hadi, Hari
- 39 Irika
- 40 Jaggali
- 41 Kandra, Kandara, Kadama
- 42 Karua
- 43 Katia
- 44 Kela, Sapua Kela, Nalua Kela, Sabakhia Kela, Matia Kela
- 45 Khadala
- 46 Kodalo, Khodalo
- 47 Kori
- 48 Kummari
- 49 Kurunga
- 50 Laban
- 51 Laheri
- 52 Madari
- 53 Madiga
- 54 Mahuria
- 55 Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola
- 56 Mang
- 57 Mangan
- 58 Mehra, Mahar
- 59 Mehtar, Bhangi
- 60 Mewar
- 61 Mundapotta
- 62 Musahar
- 63 Nagarchi



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

2.3 S.E.B.C PROFILE

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

2.4 MINORITY POPULATION

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

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

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



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

3.1 Introduction

About 44.70% of the area of the state has been notified as the Scheduled Area in accordance with the orders of the President of India, issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and Kandhamals district, R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks of Gajapati district. Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbad 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.

3.2 Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

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

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

3.4 Objective and Strategy

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

Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach that have been adopted in the State during the XII Plan period, including the year 2012-13 are:

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



- infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.
- ❖ To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.
 - ❖ To bridge the literacy status between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability among the tribal population.
 - ❖ The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies, already adopted/ proposed by the State Government in this direction are as under:
 - ❖ Education, being the most effective and critical instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given priority.
 - ❖ Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the level of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes.
 - ❖ Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention. In this regard, 1000 ST Girls Hostels have been opened.
 - ❖ Focused attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.
 - ❖ Prevention of exploitation of tribal in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of minor forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
 - ❖ Regulation 2 of 1956 has been amended to prohibit transfer of land to non-tribal and even to other tribal by the Scheduled Tribes with marginal land holdings except for some specific purpose.
 - ❖ A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribal from exploitation by moneylenders.
 - ❖ In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
 - ❖ Besides, community/cluster approach is being adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.
 - ❖ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the tribals to ensure them social justice.
 - ❖ Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
 - ❖ Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries have been provided through SGRY, I.T.D.A. programmes etc.



- " Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges. Culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of Tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.
- " Special attention is being given for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), so that their mainstreaming is ensured. A new Central

scheme for conservation-cum-development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups has been continuing since 2007-08.

3.5 Monitoring of flow to TSP/ SCSP

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

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

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Net Provision	SCP Provision	TSP Provision	Total Expr.	SCP Expr.	TSP Expr.	% SCP Expr. to Total Expr.	% TSP Expr. to Total Expr.
1	2007-08	731852.08	87265.22	134130.56	601533.74	127709.19	123552.52	21.19	20.50
2	2008-09	898888.91	128275.81	219462.51	750624.91	112363.54	187154.34	14.97	24.93
3	2009-10	1077455.71	158265.41	220303.47	772774.06	158751.99	191217.78	20.54	24.74
4	2010-11	1218796.63	186836.73	303246.53	1010566.99	160015.58	260254.57	15.74	25.75
5	2011-12	1680126.19	284872.15	433892.04	1275311.41	213689.55	331476.69	16.76	25.99
6	2012-13	1874470.88	311200.42	464756.56	1519021.85	249926.94	394518.45	16.45	25.97



MAJOR ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

ONGOING PROGRAMME

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

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

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

PROGRAMS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ EMPOWERMENT/ EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

- I. Of the 1000 nos. of hostels sanctioned during 2013-14, Construction of 11 Hostels have been completed and 440 are in progress. More over 1056 out of 1328 hostels sanctioned during 2009-10, 53 out of 65 & 550 out of 1000 Hostels sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively have been completed.
- II. One B.Ed College in Kandhamal along with 2 secondary Training Schools, In addition to existing 8 Higher Secondary Schools, 14 more constructed out of which 12 are made functional.
- III. Implementation of Scout & Red Cross in 307 High Schools of SSD.
- IV. Archery training for ST/SC students in KBK.
- V. Exemption of tuition fees for 18 nos. of SC/ST students in Sainik School.

- VI. Teaching in 10 tribal languages in Primary Schools.
- VII. Supply of L.P.G & equipments to 109 Hostels.
- VIII. Provision of solar lamp to 150 hostels where traditional source of electricity can not reach.
- IX. Implementation of computer education & Computer lab in 86 HS & GHS.
- X. Construction of 10 numbers of 100 seated SC Girls Hostels in KBK district headquarters.
- XI. Vocational training to ST & SC students.
- XII. Steps have been taken to open ITI in every TSP block.
- XIII. Recruitment of 336 nos of ANM to look after the Health, sanitation and hygiene of the students of ST/SC Dev. Deptt Schools/ hostels.
- XIV. Promotion of selected Sports and Games at Block Level & extracurricular activities in 307 HS/GHS.
- XV. Organization of Science exhibition and cultural festival for Boys & Girls of SSD schools in Block and State level (Sargifula-2012)
- XVI. Enhancement of Pre-Matric scholarship from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 620/- p.m for Boys and from Rs. 630/- p.m to Rs. 650/- p/m for Girls in the Hostel w.e.f 01.07.2012
- XVII. Two more EMRS opened at Malkangiri & Nuapada and other three in offing.
- XVIII. Distribution of free bicycle to SC/ST students (for class-X)
- XIX. Free uniform to all.
- XX. To open Urban Hostel complexes for 1000 students in Bhubaneswar, and students



each 300 in Berhampur & Raurkela for ST students to provide better education to them and also assist for preparation of Medical, Engineering and Management studies.

- XXI. Facilitate education for ST students in English Medium schools at Malkangiri Myurbhanj and Sundergarh.
- XXII. Percentage of pass in H.S.C Examination 2013 for SSD Deptt. Shools is 88.00% against the State average of 75.99%. The pass percentage during 2014 is 95.95%.
- XXIII. 10,79,371 Sch. Tribe student and 8,25,552 SC Students are in receipt of Pre-Matric Scholarship. Under Post-Matric Scholarship, 118286 ST students and 169123 SC students are getting the facility.
- XXIV. Online Scholarship management system PRERANA launched and scholarship amount credited directly to the bank account of the student.
- XXV. Opening of Nursing and ANM Training Centre in ITDA district during 12th Plan Period.
- XXVI. To steer the various training programme for education functionaries and give leadership to various innovative and important education initiatives, it is decided to select & groom the potential facilitators from amongst teachers/ Head Masters/Mistress of the school.
- XXVII. Capacity building of Head Masters.
- XXVIII. Development of school and hostel management guidelines and monitoring frame work for the school.
- XXIX. Strengthening physical education, school cabinet, language dictionaries & career counseling desk.
- XXX. Smokeless Chulla have been installed in some hostels of SSD schools for better hygienic condition and to check pollution.

PROGRAMME UNDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(I) SCA to TSP

- I. Rs. 133.21 crore utilized for 94374 beneficiaries including 28255 women beneficiaries under employment-cum-income generating schemes like Agriculture, horticulture, minor Irrigation, Land Development, Rural Transport Services, small scale village and cottage industries, petty business, processing of SAP & MFP etc. The expenditure includes Rs. 27.53 crore for creation of 1348 nos infrastructure project incidental to IGS.
- II. In order to ensure livelihood support through a strong focused planning and implementation of activities, the land based interventions like Wadi cultivation (in 16 ITDAs), Rubber Plantention (5 ITDAs), Coffee Cultivation (1 ITDA), Lac cultivation (5 ITDAs), vegetable cultivation(10 ITDAs) and Non-Land based programmes like poultry (in 13 ITDAs), goatery (in 8 ITDAs), collection processing and marketing of MFP (in 8 ITDAs) and integrated livestock development programme in 770 centres have been taken up.
- III. Plantation of 10048 acres in 16 ITDAs by 6899 ST households with an expenditure of Rs 664.08 lakh under WADI program completed
- IV. 693 beneficiaries of Nabarangpur ,Bonai,Baripada,Kaptipada and Nilagiri ITDAs have adopted Lac cultivation wih establishment of one lakh processing units with an expenditure of Rs38.96 lakh
- V. 1705 acres of Rubber plantation in 5 ITDAs by 1375 households with an expenditure of Rs597.40 lakh



- VI. Coffee & shade tree plantation in 272.50 & 1412.50 acres respectively of Koraput ITDA by 140 families
- VII. 132 Mother chick units 3486 backyard poultry units, & 221 broiler units in 13 ITDAs by 6660 households. The expenditure is Rs 777.66 lakh
- VIII. Under gravity flow irrigation system for vegetables cultivation, 777 drip kits with water resources development and 31 nos. of Poly houses have been provided to 777 and 31 SHGs respectively.
- IX. As many as 10370 S.T. candidates have been sponsored under skill development training programmes through I.T.D. As out of which 9656 candidates have completed their courses and are likely to get employment in different enterprises.

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

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

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

A sum of Rs. 112.84 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 112.84 crore received from GOI. As many as 1437 projects out of 1650 have so far been completed under infrastructure development projects like.

- School and hostel buildings.
- Multipurpose service counters/ market sheds.

- Connective village linkage roads.
- Small connective bridges.
- Cross drainage works.
- Drinking water well/ tube wells.
- Electrification
- Ekalabya Model Residential Schools.
- And also for implementation of Forest Rights Act.

Under Conservation-cum-Development Plan, a sum of Rs. 20.24 crore have been released for implementation of different programmes under various income generating and infrastructure development programme of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in 17 Micro Projects area.

Out of a target of Rs. 50.57 crore under RLTA, a sum of Rs. 50.57 crore have been utilized for development works like repair/ maintenance of school & hostel buildings, electrification of boys/ girls hostels, provision of amenities and infrastructures of hostel and payment of differential amount of scholarships.

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

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

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



PROGRAMMES AIMED AT ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF EXPLOITATION

I. Odisha is the number one State in the Country in implementing the Forest Rights Act by distributing as many as 329013 individual and 3138 community records of rights involving an area of 520281 acres and 153730 acres of forest land respectively as on 30.04.2014. This includes distribution of 17798 individual titles with an area of 27695 acres of forest land to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

Besides, 112560 beneficiaries under I.A.Y, 3782 under MO Kudia, 4828 in Mo Pokhari, 46369 in land development under MGNREGS, 7329 under National

Horticulture Mission, 275 under National Bamboo Mission and 22504 under other developmental programmes aggregating to 197647 have been facilitated with convergence of different schemes.

II Out of 2247 complaint cases regarding issue of fake caste certificates received, so far 592 cases have been finalized.

Special initiatives have been taken up and decision has been made to appoint one Special Counsel, to establish one District Legal cell to look after the cases of fake caste certificate exclusively at each district level.

III For enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act a sum of Rs. 20.75 crore has been provided under the following heads during 2014-15.

(Rs. in Crore)

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

NODAL AGENCY FOR MONITORING FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

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

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



IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTAION

4.1 SCA to TSP

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

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been providing Special Central Assistance as an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the Tribal Sub-plan areas to support economic activities. A portion of the SCA is allocated to OSFDC for implementation of Dispersed Tribal

Development Programme (DTDP). Leaving these aside, the SCA funds are passed on to the I.T.D.As, Micro Projects and the MADA/Cluster Blocks for implementation of Income Generation Schemes (IGS) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30. During the Xth Plan Period (2002-03 to 2006-07), and XIth Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), a total amount of Rs. 347.62 crore and 545.62 Crore respectively have been received under SCA to TSP. The year wise allocations during the tenth five year plan from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and eleventh plan period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and two years of 12th plan period 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 XIth Plan Period	54561.61
2012-13	13321.00
2013-14	13321.00

A total number of 94,374 S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC during 2013-14. Besides, 1348 numbers of infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA.



Statement showing position of SCA to TSP fund during 2012-13 & 2013-14.

Sl No	Name of the Agency	2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds Received	Expr. Incurred	Funds Received	Expr. Incurred
1	ITDAs	11763.62	11763.62	11435.2296	11435.2296
2	Micro Project	248.34	248.34	265.46	265.46
3	MADA Pockets	466.90	466.90	391.4164	391.4164
4	Cluster Pockets	47.36	47.36	54.8114	54.8114
5	DTDP	725.52	725.52	421.392	421.392
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	10.00	10.00		
7	OTDS			611.2806	611.2806
8	Co-Operation (TDCC)	59.26	59.26	141.41	141.41
Total		13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00

I. Article- 275(1):

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

grants are provided on the basis of ST population percentage in the State. A part of the allocation is utilized towards capital and recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Odisha has been receiving about Rs.120-150 crores annually as assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Projects that are usually implemented under the programme are as under:

- I. Roads and Bridges
- II. Minor Irrigation Projects
- III. Educational Complexes
- IV. School & Hostel Buildings

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	For Grants-in-Aid (General) & Creation of Capital Assets	Ekalavya Model Residential Schools	Total
2002-03	3441.60	200.00	3641.60
2003-04	2570.00	260.00	2830.00
2004-05	3516.77	830.21	4346.98
2005-06	3415.69	1029.79	4445.48
2006-07	3729.11	300.00	4029.11
2007-08	3976.84	200.00	4176.84
2008-09	3207.27	922.46	4129.73
2009-10	6228.50	797.50	7026.00
2010-11	6466.53	4677.80	11144.33
2011-12	7559.24	3787.76	11347.00
2012-13	7238.68	4045.31	11283.99
2013-14	11105.74	3500.76	14606.50



- V. Drinking Water Projects
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Bastees etc.
- VII. Establishment of multipurpose service centres.

Odisha has also received allocations under Article 275 (1) for running and management of 13 **Ekalavya Model Residential Schools** where students are inducted at Class VI and continued till XII. The details of year wise release of funds by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2002-03 to 2013-14 are mentioned in table prepage.

During the year 2013-14 a sum of Rs. 11284.00 lakh has been provided under Article 275 (I) of

the Constitution as normal grant. Innovative grants of Rs2313.00 lakh for implementation of Integrated Livestock Development Programme and Rs1009.50 lakh for Lighting a Billion Lives programme have been received in the later stage making a total receipt of Rs 14606.50 lakh. Accordingly a sum of Rs2300.76 lakh was released towards the recurring expenditure of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and the remaining balance of Rs12305.74 lakh to the other executing agencies i.e. ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA, Cluster, OTELP, OSFDC and SCSTRTI etc.

Details are mentioned below:

Statement showing utilization of Article 275 (I) fund during 2013-14

Sl No	Name of the Agency	Amount received from GOI (2013-14)	Amount of release made during (2013-14)
1	2	3	4
1	ITDAs	1-Receipt during 2013 - 14 Rs 14606.50 Lakh 2-Spill over of previous year- Rs 1200.00 Lakh	6282.82
2	Micro Project		599.00
3	Cluster Pockets		42.00
4	MADA Pockets		188.00
5	OTELP		200.00
6	J.K.Gram Vikas Trust		2270.65
7	SCSTRTI		150.00
8	TDCC		115.34
9	OMTES		3500.76
10	OTDS		1141.83
11	Lighting a Billion Lives		1009.50
	Total	15806.50	15500.00

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

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

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

The performance of ITDAs under SCA to T.S.P and Article 275(I) of the Constitution during 2013-14 is indicated at **Annexure-I & Annexure-II**.



4.2.2 MICRO PROJECT:

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

deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. These programmes have expanded with the passage of time with greater thrust.

Government of India has recognized 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha. Their population based on the survey conducted in 2007 is 78,519 residing in part of 20 Blocks of 12 districts. For total development of these PVTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State. PVTGs families are being assisted



by Micro Projects under various schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry, etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, like drinking water, education, health and link roads are being provided in the Micro Project areas with focussed attention.

The PVTGs of Orissa are localized groups, which are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts of the state namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. 17 Micro Projects have been constituted in the State out of which 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and remaining 4 are located outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The Micro Project wise details of funds available, financial and physical achievement made during the year 2013-14 has been furnished at **Annexure- III & Annexure-IV respectively.**

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

(a) Social Sector

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

(b) Sustainable Livelihood Development

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Horticulture
- (iii) Animal Husbandry
- (iv) Irrigation

(v) Social Security

(vi) Promotion of SHG

(vii) Market Linkage

(c) Conservation of Culture

(i) Construction of Community Centre

(ii) Promotion of Traditional Art, Craft & Dance

(iii) Construction of Tribal Museum in Micro Project Area

(d) Infrastructure Development

(i) Connectivity

(ii) Electrification

(iii) Housing

(e) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism

The availability, utilization and physical achievement during 2013-14 under CCD Plan is indicated at **Annexure-V**.

4.2.3. M.A.D.A

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



of the Constitution during 2013-14 is indicated at **Annexure-VI & Annexure-VII**

4.2.4 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 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes. The detail of achievement during 2013-14 is furnished at **Annexure-VI & VII respectively.**

4.2.5. D.T.D.P:

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

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

population constitutes about 27% of the total tribal population in the State.

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

- Provision of subsidy under various bankable Income Generating Schemes.
- Community Minor Irrigation Projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc.
- Training Programme for self-employment, wage employment etc.
- Bankable income generating schemes consist of schemes in the areas of-
- Agriculture/Horticulture Development
- Minor Irrigation
- Animal Husbandry
- Fishery
- Village small scale & cottage industries.
- Vocational Trade and Small Business

Utilization of Special Central Assistance and coverage of ST families during Annual Plans 2002 -03, to 2013-14 is given below:

Year	Utilization funds (Rs. In Lakhs)	Family coverage
2002-03	174.56	2179
2003-04	94.69	1008
2004-05	106.49	1156
2005-06	187.75	2062
2006-07	344.14	7616
2007-08	1409.76	9233
2008-09	1179.85	9748
2009-10	1200.00	8896
2010-11	1012.50	7088
2011-12	954.00	9756
2012-13	725.52	8456
2013-14	421.39	11980
Total	7810.65	79178



4.2.6. SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS (RLTAP)

Ever since implementation of the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK Districts in 1998-99, major thrust area of activity has been promotion of literacy among the ST & SC in general and promotion of female literacy in particular by way of providing scholarship to SC /ST students to pursue their studies, providing hostel accommodation from primary level, arranging amenities in these hostels and taking up special repair / renovation of existing school and hostel infrastructure. As a result of these efforts, 400 nos. of 40-seated ST girls' hostels were constructed in KBK Districts and were provided with basic amenities from 1998-99 to 2001-02. Another 471 Primary School hostels have been repaired / renovated during the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs. 1582.50 lakh. Besides this, 246 nos. of hostels both for ST/ SC boys and girls

have been constructed during the year from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and a total amount of Rs. 3210.00 lakh had been utilized for the said work.

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

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

A sum of Rs. 5057.00 lakh during 2013-14 have been released to the KBK districts for implementation of the following programmes. Details are as follows:

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	Amount sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh))	Amount spent (Rs. In Lakh)	No. of project sanctioned	No. of projects completed	Remarks
1	Water Supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel	660.00	660.00	100	100	Completed
2	Sports activities in ST girls Schools	160.00	160.00	100	100	Completed
3	Construction of hostels for ST Boys / Girls	3000.00	3000.00	40	40	In Progress
4	Constructsof hostels for SCBoys Girls	625.00	625.00	4	4	In Progress
5	Infrastructure for Up-grade High Schools (+2 Colleges)	300.00	300.00	15 HS Schools	15 HS Schools	In Pgress
6	Providing amenities to ST & SC Hostels	1142.47	1142.47	1592 Hostels	1592 Hostels	Completed
7	Differential amount of Post-Matric Scholarship in favour of ST & SC	70.00	70.00	-	-	
	Total	5957.47	5957.47			



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

Consequent upon introduction of the new scheme i.e. "Special Plan for KBK Districts" which is almost same as that of the RLTAAP scheme from the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.35.50 crore has been allotted to the implementing agencies of KBK Districts during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.23.05 Crores have been utilised by different implementing agencies including Rs.3.00 Crores to the education complex at Hatamuniguda of Gunupur ITDA through R.K. Mission. During the 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 sum of Rs. 4303.00 Lakh Rs. 2800.00 Lakh and Rs5957.47 Lakh respectively have also been utilized.

ODISHA TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY BACKGROUND

SC & ST Development (SSD) Department has been taking a series of measures for social and economic empowerment of the Scheduled Caste(SC) & Scheduled Tribe (ST) population through its various agencies/wings like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Micro Projects, Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS).

Traditionally tribal families are dependent on agriculture, livestock rearing and forest produce. The aspects that have added to the existing impoverishment of tribal communities include, non-improvisation of skill base, traditional implementation strategies as well as inadequate infrastructural facilities to support backward and forward linkages.

FOCUSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In this backdrop, SSD Dept. has launched "Focused Area Development Programme

(FADP)" from 2012-13 with the following objectives.

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

Accordingly, the decadal Perspective Plan for FADP has been prepared with an aim to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families with tentative budget of Rs.1569.70 crores. Convergence of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (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) etc. has been proposed in this Plan.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

In order to facilitate effective implementation of various livelihood development interventions under FADP, SSD Dept. formed "Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS)", an institution registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. OTDS is under the 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 the ex-officio "President" of the Governing Council, OTDS. Executive Council of OTDS has 8 members and Commissioner-cum-Secretary, SSD Dept. the ex-officio



“Chairperson” of Executive Council, OTDS. Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, SSD Dept. is the ex-officio ‘Chief Executive Officer (CEO)’ of OTDS.

At the state office, 4 Technical Experts and 1 Accountant have been appointed 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 14 Subject Matter Specialist(s) were engaged during the financial year in the 21 ITDAs to provide techno-managerial support in project formulation, implementation, convergence, monitoring and documentation. These 35 professionals, placed in ITDAs, were selected from leading Management Schools and State Agriculture University.

Further, 21 FNGOs have been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory project formulation and project implementation in the 21 ITDAs. These FNGOs have started collecting baseline data and conducting PRA exercises for preparation of Annual Budgeted Action Plans (ABAP) on livelihood interventions for 2014-15 for each ITDA.

INTERVENTIONS

Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas which are scalable in nature, are likely to create significant socio-economic impact and activities which will promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. The 13 sectoral interventions, under FADP, are mentioned as follows.

Sl. No.	Interventions	Sl. No.	Interventions
1	WADI / Horticulture	7	Poultry
2	Coffee Plantation	8	Goat Rearing
3	Rubber Plantation	9	NTFP Collection & Marketing
4	Lac Cultivation	10	Farm Mechanisation
5	Improved Agriculture	11	Micro Enterprise Development
6	Commercial Vegetable Cultivation	12	Handloom & Handicraft
13	Skill Development & Placement Linked Employability Training		

During the financial year 2013-14, a total of **49183** persons/beneficiaries were given technical and financial support, under the FADP interventions, in 21 ITDAs of 12 districts, coming under Tribal Sub Plan area.

1. WADI / Horticulture

Wadi (Orchard) is an Agro-Horti-Forestry arrangement of beneficial plant species e.g. Mango, Cashew, Litchi. This project is being implemented in 16 ITDAs namely, Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Keonjhar, Champua, Koraput, Jeypore, Gunupur, Paralakhemundi, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Phulbani and Nawarangpur.

During the current year, plantation of fruit crops has been done in over 10048 acres benefiting 6899

tribal farmers. Inter-cropping of maize, pulses etc. has been done in 2283 acres to augment income of these farmers. Besides, plantation of forest tree species has been done as border crop. Creation of irrigation sources, such as dug-well, shallow tube-well, bore-well, lift irrigation, drip irrigation, has been done in convergence with *Jalanidhi*, *Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana*-Deep Bore-well Scheme, NHM etc. In districts like Keonjhar barbed-wire fencing of Wadi fields were done with available ‘Periphery Development’ fund.



Out of the total expenditure of Rs.1650.76 lakhs, share of MGNREGS, SCA to TSP and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are Rs.910.84 lakhs, Rs.664.08 lakhs and Rs.6.78 lakhs respectively.



Wadi in Keonjhar ITDA

Besides, contribution of Rs.13.95 lakhs has also been made by the beneficiary tribal farmers in the form of labour.



Wadi in Koraput ITDA



Mango plantation in Champua ITDA



Cashew plantation in Karanjia ITDA

2. Coffee Plantation

During the reporting year in Koraput ITDA, 140 tribal farmers have undertaken Coffee and Silver Oak (shade tree) plantations in 272.50 acres and 1412.50 acres respectively. This was done with 2.5 lakh coffee and 12.54 lakh saplings raised in nurseries of ITDA, Koraput. Availability of irrigation sources in about 80% of these plantation areas has been ensured. To ensure income for the tribal farmer, inter-cropping of black-pepper will be done in plantations of Silver Oak from the next year.

Correspondingly expenditure of Rs.34 lakhs and Rs.16.69 lakhs have been incurred under MGNREGS and SCA to TSP respectively.

3. Rubber Plantation

Rubber plantation was undertaken in more than 1705 acres of Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur and Paralakhemundi ITDAs benefiting 1375 tribal farmers during the current year. Inter-cropping of maize, in convergence with RKVY, has been taken up in these ITDAs. In the coming year inter-cropping of pulses, besides cereals, is likely to be taken-up as well.

For this intervention, expenditure of Rs.597.40 lakhs and Rs.131.94 lakhs have been made under SCA to TSP and MGNREGS respectively. Efforts are being increasingly made for MGNREGS convergence of labour component in plantation works.



Rubber Plantation in Paralakhemundi ITDA



Rubber nursery raised in Karanjia

4. Lac Cultivation

In Nilagiri, Nawarangpur, Bonai, Baripada and Karanjia ITDAs, Lac cultivation is being done in Kusum trees by 693 tribal farmers. One lac processing unit has also been established in

Nawarangpur to support the Producers' Group.

Rs.38.96 lakhs has been spent under SCA to TSP during the reporting year. Besides, beneficiaries have contributed Rs.3 lakhs in the form of labour.



Lac harvested in Karanjia ITDA



Lac training in Bonai ITDA

5. Improved Agriculture

Turmeric, Maize, Mustard and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) are being taken-up by 11076 tribal farmers in 9620 acres in Koraput, Malkangiri, Baliguda, Phulbani and Panposh ITDAs. More than 5000 quintals of seed were supplied to tribal farmers under this intervention.

Of the Rs.227.04 lakhs expenditure made during 2013-14, Rs.115.02 lakhs has been spent under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rs.12.02 lakhs under SCA to TSP and Rs.100 lakhs under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).



Mustard in Baliguda ITDA



6. Commercial Vegetable Cultivation

Commercial Vegetable cultivation is being taken up in Panposh, Phulbani, Baliguda, Th. Rampur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Paralakhemundi and Kuchinda ITDAs in 8037.50 acres by 9927 tribal farmers. The two models adopted, in this intervention, are as follows.

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

The above-mentioned efforts have been supplemented with establishment of functional infrastructure for collection/sorting/grading with Pack units as well as Cool Chamber and refrigerated van for marketing support in various ITDAs. 10 vegetable cooperatives have been formed.

Rs.886.11 lakhs have been spent by these 10 ITDAs in the current year, with Rs.765.78 lakhs from SCA to TSP, Rs.84.25 lakhs from NHM, Rs.12 lakhs from RKVY and Rs.20.83 lakhs from National Mission on Minor Irrigation (NMMI). Besides, Rs.3.25 lakhs have been contributed by the beneficiaries in the form of labour.

7. Farm Mechanisation

107 Women SHGs were provided with tractors, power tillers, levellers, paddy threshers, maize shellers, rice mills etc. in Nawarangpur, Nilgiri, Th. Rampur, Malkangiri, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda, Koraput, Rairangpur and Champua ITDAs.

In the current year, Rs.77.25 lakhs have been spent from SCA to TSP and Rs.12.94 lakhs from Article 275-(I). Subsidy of Rs.36.73 lakhs has been provided under “State Agriculture Policy” scheme.

Members of the WSHGs were trained by Odisha Farm Machinery Research & Development Centre

and they 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 ensure maintenance of the machineries and increase members’ earnings.

8. Poultry

Poultry is being taken up by 6660 tribal families in 14 ITDAs of Nilagiri, Sundergarh, Bonai, Kuchinda, Paralakhemundi, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Baliguda, Phulbani, Rayagada, Gunupur, Koraput, Jeypore and Rairangpur. 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, 600/1000 numbers of one-day old chicks are reared for 4 weeks by individual tribal families/tribal women SHGs. Then, 30 numbers of such 4-week old chicks are reared in night-shelters in the backyards by tribal families.;&
- ◆ In Broiler/Layer units, 400 birds are reared by individual tribal families.

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

During the reporting year, expenditure of Rs.777.66 lakhs was incurred under SCA to TSP with establishment of 132 MCUs, 3486 night shelters for backyard poultry and 221 broiler/layer units.



“Karmajibi Mahila Mandala” SHG of Nauda village in Gunupur block of Rayagada district was strengthened and given technical and financial support for poultry rearing by ITDA, Gunupur and SwarnaJyoti Women’s Poultry Co-operative Federation Limited (SWPCFL), Jeypore. This SHG started broiler farming and has completed 2 cycles of broiler chicken. The SHG earned a total profit of ¹ 28240/- from 2 cycles of broiler sales. The profit per cycle is ¹ 14120 and hence profit per household per cycle is ¹ 1176. Though 6 cycles can be undertaken in a year, this SHG plans to complete at least 4–5 cycles in the coming year. *Pramila Sabara, a Member SHG said – “We earlier used to go for manual labour work but now we can earn and take care of our family members. By this work, we can earn our livelihood from home”.*



Backyard unit in Sundergarh ITDA



Broiler unit in Koraput ITDA

9. Goat Rearing

1687 tribal families have taken-up Goat rearing in Koraput, Gunupur, Nawarangpur, Baliguda, Paralakhemundi, Malkangiri, Kuchinda and Champua ITDAs. This endeavour aims at breed improvement, comprehensive vaccination and insurance of animals. Besides, pasture development is also promoted in forest-fringe villages.

An innovative approach supported in the current year include developing para-vets in Keonjhar district, on pilot basis, to support two key aspects of livestock-based livelihood development viz. breed improvement and comprehensive vaccination.

During the current year Rs.290.92 lakhs have been spent, of which Rs.251.48 lakhs have been spent under SCA to TSP and Rs.13.26 lakhs by OTELP while the beneficiary families have contributed Rs.26.18 lakhs in terms of labour.

10. NTFP Collection and Marketing

Keonjhar, Panposh, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda, Karanjia, Malkangiri, Bonai and Kuchinda ITDAs have been provided with Rs.227.00 lakhs for construction of training centre, drying yard, processing and packaging units for various forest & farm based produces and market promotion. Besides, women SHGs are being provided with Seed Capital for collection of non-timber forest produces.

11. Skill Development & Placement Linked Employability Training

All 21 ITDAs are allotted with Rs.758.53 lakhs to provide Skill Development Training (SDT) and Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) to 10370 unemployed tribal youths. Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) is another major type of training support to unemployed tribal youths interested to join armed forces. Camps/*Melas* are 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 include 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 include 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 Operation (DEO), Auxiliary Nursing & Mid-wifery, General Nursing & Mid-wifery, Sewing Machine Operation, Fitter, Mason etc.

Dula Madkami, a tribal youth of 19 years from Kurub village in Malkangiri district, passed 10th class in 2010. Due to poor financial condition, he could not study further and started working in a fast food centre to earn his livelihood. During Employment Camp in their locality, he was exposed to various employable training options. After counselling, he enrolled for the 'Plastic Processing' trade and joined Advanced Plastics Processing Technology (APPTC) at Balasore. After completion of his study he passed with 41.66 % and got placement in Cooldeck Aqua Solution Pvt. Ltd. at Daman. He is posted there as a Machine Operator and is getting a month salary of Rs. 7000/- along with free accommodation.

12. Micro Enterprise Development

Micro enterprises such as Oil Expeller units, Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks, Sabai Rope

making etc. are being taken-up by Paralakhemundi and Baripada ITDAs with allocation of Rs. 67.50 lakhs.

Maa Astakala SHG of Padastia village in Shyamakhunta Block of Mayurbhanj district has 10 members. This SHG has a savings account in nearby Baitarani Gramya Bank.

In their monthly meeting, the SHG members decided to take-up Rope making from Sabai grass, as an Income Generation Activity (IGA). The SHG availed for a bank loan for this purpose and was supported with a subsidy of Rs. 10000 to each member by ITDA, Baripada.

This Group started processing of Sabai Grass by making ropes. The processing was done individually by the members. On an average each member was making 4 Mahan (40 Kg.) of Ropes for 9 months (from October to June). The raw material (Sabai Grass) was purchased at Rs. 450 per Mahan and sold in the local Market at Rs. 1000 per Mahan. The Net benefit per month per member was Rs. 500. The net annual benefit per member was Rs. 4500.



SHG members making rope from Sabai grass

13. Handloom and Handicraft

Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been allotted to TDCCOL for establishment of retail outlets in PPP Model for promotion of Handicrafts, Handlooms, NTFP and agriculture based products.

The handicrafts promoted are *Dokra*, *Idtal Art* (Lanjia-Soura) and Paper Mache in Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district, Udala Block of Mayurbhanj district and Anandapur Block of



Keonjhar district. Market linkage is to be provided through Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited.

Starting up of OTELP+ for livelihood enhancement of ST:

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

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

The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. The programme focuses on empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management, more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices, and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The funds under this component will be directly invested within the micro watershed for development of the natural resources as well as for the livelihoods support of the communities.

Following are the major initiatives taken in the programme for livelihood enhancement of ST families.

- I. Wadi and Horticulture crop and orchard development
- II. Agriculture and farm mechanization
- III. Minor irrigation and vegetable cultivation
- IV. Construction of storage facilities and cool chambers
- V. Animal husbandry including Backyard poultry, Mother chick units for groups, Goatary, Pisciculture etc
- VI. Rural Financial service
- VII. Skill training to youth
- VIII. Strengthening of community institutions
- IX. Promotion of Micro enterprise etc.

Looking at the progress and achievement of the various livelihood initiatives, the Govt. has expanded the programme and has named it as OTELP plus programme. Under OTELP Plus, a total of 1566 villages will be covered having 564 Micro Watersheds. Similar approach will be adopted in the OTELP+ areas.

Out of the total programme cost, an amount of Rs. 311 crore is to be sourced from State Plan, within a period of 7 years.

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

Recognition of tenurial rights of the Tribals has been a priority area of concern for the State Government. Though, with successful implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 in the State, the Tribals occupying the forest land have been provided with land rights. There are still many deserving cases of landlessness among the Tribals, particularly in TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) areas, which needs urgent attention. Keeping this in view, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and



Livelihood Programme (OTELP) has initiated the process to provide Land to Landless within its project area in select TSP Blocks of seven districts i.e. Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nawarangpur covering 1042 villages. This programme is being implemented in collaboration with **Landesa** an international NGO working towards securing tenurial rights; and duly supported by a literate and trained village youth, known as Community Resource Person (CRP) or Bhumi Sanjojak. After careful consideration and looking at the potential of the programme, the land allocation programme is extended to additional 17974 villages in all the 118 TSP blocks of 12 districts of the State, using CRPs/Bhumi Sanjojaks. The villages shall be covered under three overlapping phases and shall be covered within next 5 years. The 1st phase from during 2012-13 covered 6,094 villages in addition to 1042 villages already taken up under OTELP, the 2nd phase will be from 2014 to 2015, to cover 3970 villages, and the 3rd phase covering 7910 villages shall start in 2016 and end by 2017. The first two phases with 61 TSP blocks, shall saturate the current 7 OTELP project districts and the third phase shall be implemented in all 57 TSP blocks of 5 non-OTELP districts, viz Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Balasore and Sundergarh.

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

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

4.4 EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of Hostels for Boys and Girls in the State:

The state Government has given continuous thrust towards reducing drop out rate particularly in the primary and secondary level and improving the quality of education. In order to reduce drop out rate and providing 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. 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, the department has started for establishment of 4397 number of 100 seated girls hostels in addition to the existing 1513 nos hostels, which have been provided with all facilities like safe piped drinking water, sufficient number of toilets and bath rooms, library rooms, kitchen, playground and high & properly fenced boundary walls etc. In addition, the boarders are supplied with reading and writing materials, cots, blankets, mosquito nets, utensils, medicines, lady warden, lady cook cum attendants etc. Over and above all these hostel complexes for Girls, the Govt. is also planning to establish another 500 hostels each of 100 capacities @ **Rs. 1.2 Crore** per hostel within next 5 years, which will cater 50,000 ST students. District wise no of hostels sanctioned since 2009-10 and progress have been indicated below:-





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

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No.of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted	Under Progress	Completed Stage	Not Started
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	13	1	12	0
2	Balasore	23	7	16	0
3	Bargarh	60	3	57	0
4	Bhadrak	6	0	6	0
5	Bolangir	10	0	10	0
6	Boudh	24	9	14	1
7	Cuttack	12	4	8	0
8	Deogarh	6	0	6	0
9	Dhenkanal	15	2	13	0
10	Gajapati	123	53	70	0
11	Ganjam	22	7	15	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0	0
13	Jajpur	18	3	15	0
14	Jharsuguda	21	0	21	0
15	Kalahandi	53	9	44	0
16	Kandhamal	127	69	58	0
17	Kendrapara	1	0	1	0
18	Keonjhar	69	1	68	0
19	Khurda	5	0	5	0
20	Koraput	61	6	55	0
21	Malkangiri	99	55	44	0
22	Mayurbhanj	82	0	82	0
23	Nuapada	49	12	37	0
24	Nabarangpur	83	2	81	0
25	Nayagarh	6	0	6	0
26	Puri	0	0	0	0
27	Rayagada	127	18	109	0
28	Sambalpur	124	10	114	0
29	Subarnapur	2	0	2	0
30	Sundargarh	87	0	87	0
	TOTAL	1328	271	1056	1

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

Sl.No.	Name of the PA, ITDA	No. Hostel Sanctioned	Functional / Likely to be functional
1	2	3	4
1	Koraput	11	8
2	Jeypore	9	7
3	Baripada	15	11
4	Gunupur	3	2
5	Rairangpur	15	15
6	Rayagada	5	5
7	Malkangiri	7	5
	TOTAL	65	53



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

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No.of ST Girls/ Boys Hostel Allotted	Under Progress	Completed Stage	Not Started
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	16	4	12	0
2	Balasore	11	0	11	0
3	Bargarh	18	12	6	0
4	Bhadrak	3	0	3	0
5	Bolangir	14	1	13	0
6	Boudh	9	0	9	0
7	Cuttack	7	3	4	0
8	Deogarh	6	4	2	0
9	Dhenkanal	7	2	5	0
10	Gajapati	34	22	11	1
11	Ganjam	34	16	18	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	2	0	2	0
13	Jajpur	8	2	6	0
14	Jharsuguda	23	8	15	0
15	Kalahandi	14	0	14	0
16	Kandhamal	53	30	23	0
17	Kendrapara	2	2	0	0
18	Keonjhar	95	24	71	0
19	Khurda	6	0	0	6
20	Koraput	80	40	40	0
21	Malkangiri	42	34	8	0
22	Mayurbhanj	160	65	95	0
23	Nuapada	37	25	10	2
24	Nabarangpur	70	50	20	0
25	Nayagarh	14	8	6	0
26	Puri	3	1	1	1
27	Rayagada	68	21	47	0
28	Sambalpur	52	23	29	0
29	Subarnapur	2	0	2	0
30	Sundargarh	110	43	67	0
	TOTAL	1000	440	550	10



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

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

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

Creation of Special Urban Hostel Complexes:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide education to the best SC/ST students in best Residential Schools of the State. It has been

decided to establish 05 Special Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar to accommodate 1000 students. At present one Special Urban Hostel Complex at Rourkela and one at Berhampur are functioning. Funds have been provided for construction of 03 Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar in Kalinganagar, Pokhariput and Lumbini Bihar. Constructon works are in progress.



Major education initiatives :

Development of STs & SCs in the state is a matter of special concern of the State Govt. Since education is the most important aspect of the Socio Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes. The Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. put special emphasis on development of education among Tribals. In order to promote education among the STs & SCs, this Deptt. have established 505 Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools 5 Residential Sevashram, 164 Boys High Schools, 22 upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (upgraded them HS & GHS to HSS) 173 Girls High Schools 02 nos. Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 13 nos. EMRS and more 3 nos EMRSs at Mayurbhanj/ Bolangir & Kalahandi under construction. Residential facilities are provided in these Schools which have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to improve the standard of education.

Computer Laboratory

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

Extra-Curricular Activities:

b) Participation of ST/SC students of this Department High Schools and Girls High Schools in sports and non-sports activities is being encouraged for their overall personality development. Funds have been provided to the

HS/GHS for taking up sports activities like hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basketball and other indoor games and non-sports activities i.e. Music, Odishi Dance, Creative Dance, Terracotta decorative items, photography and editing, videography and editing, handicrafts, painting, training / learning in classical instruments like Tabla, Veena, Guitar, Cassio, Drums etc. among the students of High Schools and Girls High Schools. For the above purpose, during 2013-14 Rs. 307.00 lakh has been released in favour of HMs of 307 Nos of High Schools for the above programme. Further, in order to extend the programme, Rs. 48.48 Lakh has been released in favour of DWOs. for disbursement of the funds to the concerned schools under their control. Further focus has been given to extend the programme to cover 30 nos newly created Girls High School during 2014-15. However a separate chapter highlighting details of extra curricular activities taken up by this department has been enclosed.

c) **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.

d) **Integrated +2 Science-cum-Medical Coaching:** Top 100 best performing students in Annual H.S.C. Examination of the ST&SC Deptt. Schools are enrolled in this programme, where in the students are placed in



Bhubaneswar and are provided with residential; college facility. Along with the +2 science classes, the students get coaching for the Medical Entrance exam. It is expected that during the upcoming years, students belonging to ST&SC category will be able to take admission in the Medical Colleges by the help of such coaching.

- e) **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.

- f) **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 Hostels	Number of Hostels
1	Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks)	1548
2	Primary School Hostels in (ST Boys & Girls) KBK District	400
3	ST Girl's and Boys Hostels including 288 in 5 L.W.E. districts	2007-08 (1004 nos completed) 2009-10 (1056 completed out of 1328 sanctioned) 2010-11(53 completed out of 65 sanctioned) 2011-12 (550 completed out of 1000 sanctioned) 2013-14 (11 completed out of 1000 sanctioned)
4	Hostel for SC Girls & Boys	438 (Existing) & 55 under construction
5	Residential Ashram Schools in TSP	52
6	New Ashram Schools under construction	30
7	Special Adivasi Hostels	07

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
11	No. of Colleges (+2)	33
TOTAL		1683



4.3.3. Annual High School Certificate Examination Result, 2013.

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

High Schools of SC & ST Dev. Deptt have secured **88.00 %** results compared to State average result of **75.99%** which is 12.01% higher. Some of the highlights of Annual HSC Examination 2013 result have been indicated below:-

- ◆ The performance of High Schools under ST & SC Dev. Deptt is better compared to other High Schools - **88.00%** compared to State average of **75.99%**

- ◆ Out of **19910** students appeared, **5102** have passed in 1st division, **7018** in 2nd division and **5400** in 3rd Division thus totaling **17520** pass out students.
- ◆ **67** High Schools have secured 100% Result in 2013 compared to **38** High Schools in 2012
- ◆ High Schools having results **between 90% and 100%** is **192 (60.38%)** out of 318 High Schools
- ◆ **264** Schools (83.02%) have secured results higher than the State Average of 75.99%
- ◆ **4** EMRSs have secured 100 % result while **5** EMRS have registered within 90% to 98% result. **2** EMRS have shown results 84 to 85%.

Category	ST			SC			Others			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
On Rolls	6277	9587	15864	1199	1585	2784	833	949	1782	8309	12121	20430
Total appeared	6076	9417	15493	1161	1513	2674	808	935	1743	8045	11865	19910
Total Passed	5466	8274	13740	990	1263	2253	713	814	1527	7169	10351	17520
% of Pass	89.96	87.86	88.69	85.27	83.48	84.26	88.24	87.06	87.61	89.11	87.24	88.00

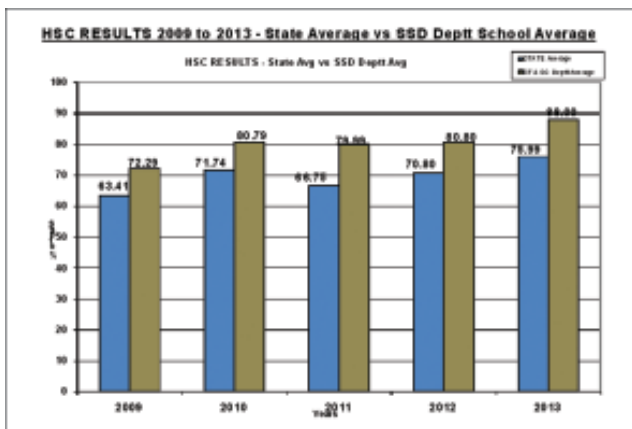
Comparative Statement of no. of students securing 1st Division, 2nd Division & 3rd Division in HSC Results during the year 2011, 2012 & 2013 in SSD Deptt Schools

Pass Division	2011		2012		2013	
	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage
1	2	3	6	7	8	9
1st Division	1283	11.32	1819	13.46	5102	29.12
2nd Division	3902	34.42	4796	35.49	7018	40.06
3rd Division	6153	54.26	6898	51.05	5400	30.82
Total	11338		13513		17520	

Comparison between State Average & ST & SC Dev. Deptt Average in Annual HSC Results for the last 5 years is stated below: (2008-2013)

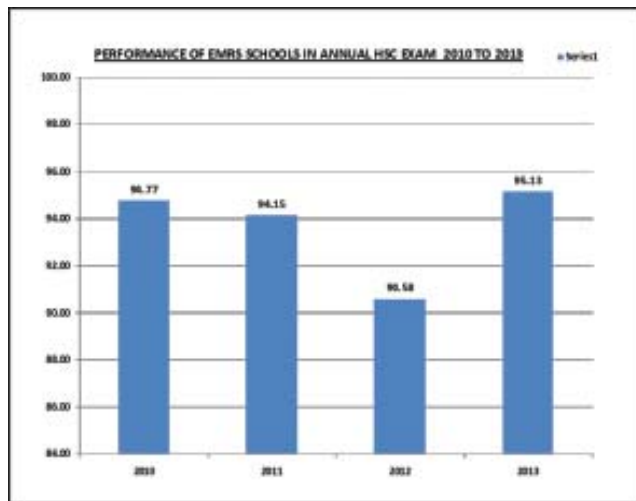
Comparison between State Average and SSD Deptt average in HSC Results

Year of Passing	STATE Average	ST & SC Deptt Average
1	2	3
2009	63.41	72.29
2010	71.74	80.79
2011	66.75	79.99
2012	70.80	80.80
2013	75.99	88.00



Results of EMRS in Annual HSC Examination during 2010, 2011 & 2012

EMRS	HSC
Year of Passing	Pass Percentage
1	2
2010	94.77
2011	94.15
2012	90.58
2013	95.19



EMRS - Plus 2 (Science only)

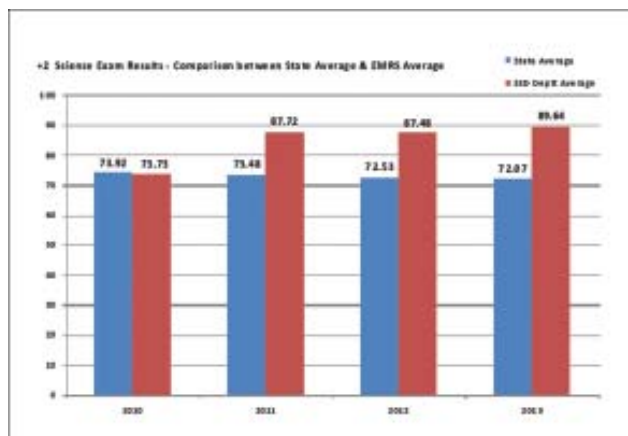
Year of Passing	Pass Percentage	
	2	3
	State Avg	EMRS Avg
2009	71.67	61.28
2010	73.92	73.73
2011	73.48	87.72
2012	72.53	87.48
2013	72.07	89.64

Results of Higher Secondary Examination

A comparative analysis of State Average with that of 11 EMRS Average in the Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2010 to 2013 is given below:

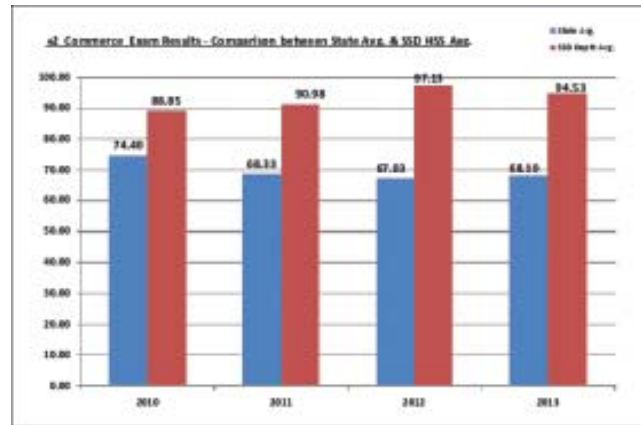
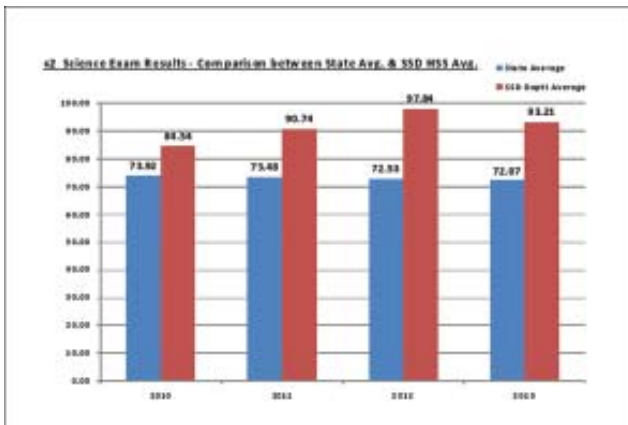
A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2010 to 2013 is given below:

A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in Higher Secondary Commerce Examination from the year 2010 to 2013 is given below:



Results in Higher Secondary Examination

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



HSC Examination Results 2014

Some highlights of the recently published HSC Results 2014 are given below:

(i) Overall Pass Percentage comparison

	% of Pass in 2014	% of Pass in 2013
SSD Deptt Average	95.94 %	88.00 %

(ii) No of Students Appeared and Passed in SSD Deptt Schools

Year	No. of students appeared	No. of Students Passed	Percentage of Pass
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2014	21,475	20,603	95.94%
2013	19,910	17,520	88.00%

(iii) Grade wise Breakup

Grade wise Results	No. of Students	Percentage out of Total students passed
(1)	(2)	(3)
A1 (90% & above upto 100%)	6	0.03%
A2 (80% & above but below 90%)	257	1.25%
B1 (70% & above but below 80%)	2325	11.28%
B2 (60% & above but below 70%)	5685	27.59%
C (50% & above but below 60%)	6074	29.48%
D (40% & above but below 50%)	4498	21.83%
E (33% & above but below 40%)	1758	8.53%
Total Passed	20603	100.00

(iv) 100% Result Schools

Year	2014	2013
No. of Schools	156	67

**(v) Dist wise Breakup of 156 Schools securing 100% Results**

Sl	Dist	Total SSD High Schools in the district	No. of Schools securing 100% result	Percentage
1	2	4	3	5
1	Mayurbhanj	39	29	74.36
2	Balasore	3	1	33.33
3	Puri	1	1	100.00
4	Cuttack	2	1	50.00
4	Jagarsinghpur	1	1	100.00
5	Jajpur	6	3	50.00
6	Nayagarh	4	2	50.00
	Total Central Zone	56	38	67.86
1	Gajapati	14	9	64.29
2	Kandhamal	24	15	62.50
3	Boudh	3	3	100.00
4	Kalahandi	17	6	35.29
5	Nuapara	5	1	20.00
	Total Southern Zone	63	34	53.97
1	Sambalpur	10	3	30.00
2	Bolangir	7	4	57.14
3	Subarnapur	1	1	100.00
4	Sundargarh	35	19	54.29
5	Angul	4	1	25.00
6	Dhenkanal	4	1	25.00
7	Keonjhar	24	11	45.83
	Total Northern Zone	85	40	47.06
1	Malkangiri	16	2	12.50
2	Rayagada	28	4	14.29
3	Nowrangpur	26	16	61.54
4	Koraput	32	22	68.75
	Total Koraput Zone	102	44	43.14
	GRAND TOTAL	306	156	50.98

(vi) Performance comparison:

Performance compared to 2013 Results	No. of Schools
Results Advanced	203
Results Declined	61
Results Unchanged	54
Total	318

Payment of Ex-gratia:

Financial assistance @ Rs.50,000/- to the next of kins of deceased and Rs.25,000/- for incapacitation of boarders of ST/SC students are being provided to the next from the year 2009-10.

Subsequently, during 2013-14 the financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- to the next of kins of deceased boarders and from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- in case of permanent incapacitation of SC/ST boarders. In the Budget 2014-15, Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

Introduction of improvised cooking system in Residential hostels

Funds have been provided for preparation of quality food in the hostels for boarders to the concerned district authorities for installation of solar steam



cooking system in the hostels of SSD Deptt.

Introduction of Green Energy solution for illumination in residential hostels of SSD

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

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

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

Special Merit Scholarship is being provided to SC/ST students studying in Sainik Schools those have been identified to be from socially and economically weaker stream of the society. From the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 6.01 lakh was provided during 2013-14.

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 2013-14 an amount of **Rs.40.00** lakh has been released for conducting the programme in **307 High Schools & Rs. 45.00** lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-15 for the purpose.

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.39.93 lakh have been released during the year 2012-13 for opening of Junior Red Cross in **51 nos.** of HS/GHS and Scouts & Guides in 60 nos. of High Schools/ Girls High Schools.

Opening of NCC Unit:

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

Opening of 30 nos. of new Ashram Schools:

From the Academic Year 2013-14, 30 nos. of new Ashram High Schools have been opened in TSP area by sanction of MoTA. The teaching and non-teaching posts have already been created for the above Schools. Construction work of School buildings is in progress. The Collectors are being instructed for filling up of the teaching posts of those new Schools. In the meantime, 25 have been functioning. The rest schools are being made functional from the Academic Session 2014-15.

Upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (HSS):

14 nos. of HS/GHS have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in TSP areas. For this purpose, required numbers of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) posts have been created. Besides, there are 28 nos of High School in TSP area which will further be upgraded to HSS. It is under active consideration of Govt.

Opening of Nursing / ANM Training Centre:

In order to take care of the girl students in the SSD Hostels, 336 ANM posts have been created for engagement as ANM out of which 210 ANM have already been engaged so far. They are being engaged



to look after the health and sanitation along with hygiene aspect of borders and surroundings.

Pre Recruitment Training:

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

Placement Linked Employability Skill Development Training Programme:

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

New Initiatives undertaken in Education Sector during 2013-14

During the year 2013-14 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 Masters/ teachers and school administrators to make the schools inclusive and responsive to the needs of the learners
- ◆ To facilitate strengthening of Child friendly school components including strengthening of school cabinets, physical education programme, reading promotion programme and other extra and co-curricular activities

- ◆ To establish a comprehensive monitoring framework and system for SSD run schools to identify the critical gaps and issues and initiate actions for addressing those

Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken during 2013-14:

Formation of State Resource Group

To steer the various training programme for education functionaries of the department and to give leadership to various innovative and important education initiatives, it was decided to select and groom the potential facilitators from amongst teachers/ Head Masters of the schools run by the department. Accordingly **2 days Visioning Exercise** was conducted for the identified 120 good performing teachers and Head Masters in 3 batches. The visioning exercise aimed at identifying the knowledge, skill and attitude of the participants concerning different aspects of education.

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

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

Headmasters play vital roles in improving the overall management of the institution and quality of education in their schools. Being the Head of



the institution, she /he has to play the multiple role of a visionary, leader, guide, manager, administrator and a link between different stakeholders to achieve the goal and quality education for her/ his students.

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

Head Masters have been trained on areas like Right to Education, aspects of School and Hostel Management, issues of Child Protection & Participation, Academic monitoring, School Development Plan to enable Head Masters to function more effectively and sensitively to the needs and requirements of the students.

Development of School and Hostel Management Guidelines

The Schools run under SSD Department are diverse in nature therefore developing extensive and uniform guidelines for these schools have been a challenging but unremitting thrust of the Department. The Department has developed a **School and Hostel Management Guidelines Document** for all the schools and hostels run under the Department. This document is intended to provide precious guides to the School head and other stake holders on the following to run the school efficiently, effectively and meaningfully:

- i) Minimum Common Standards of Management Practices;
- ii) School and Hostel Management Bodies and Infrastructure;
- iii) Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders of School and Hostel;

- iv) Communication Methodologies and Practices;
- v) Physical Environment and Classroom Setting, Pedagogy,
- vi) Teaching and Learning Methods;
- vii) Safety and Security of the Children in the School and Hostel; and
- viii) Management of Finances and Records.

Strengthening of Physical education programme:

The physical education not only improves the physical well being of children but also their overall performance at school. It also equip students with lifelong learning skills like team building, healthy competitive spirit, planning and strategizing, discipline etc. Considering the importance of Physical Education in the overall growth of the children, the department of ST&SC Development has initiated a structured Physical Education Programme in selected **318 Ashram and High Schools** on pilot basis.

From the selected schools, **91 Physical Education/ Nodal Teachers** were trained on the specially designed Physical Education Cards (jointly designed by CBSE, British Council and UNICEF) which contains various age related tasks, activities and games for children and help developing skills of agility, balance, coordination, speed and strength among children.

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

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

Development of Language Dictionaries in 4 tribal languages

The language situation in the SSD school classroom



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

Taking note of this issue, the department has focussed on building the capacity of the teachers for addressing the language problem existing in

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

CAREER COUNSELLING 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** form 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.



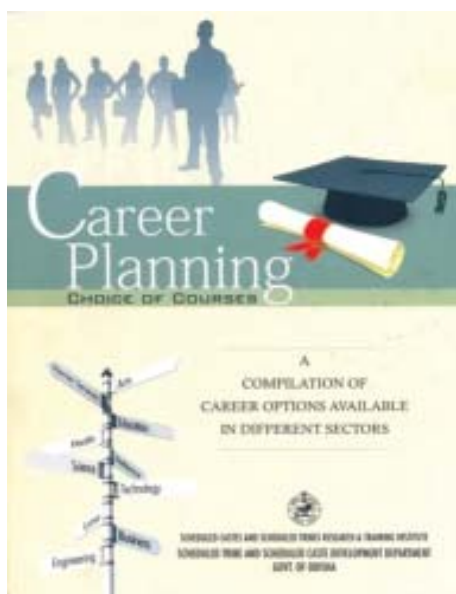
- ◆ At-least **2 classroom based counseling sessions** are conducted **every month** with the students of class 9th and above on the importance of career planning and key steps therein, the various career opportunities available in different sectors, basic information on eligibility criteria, major institutions 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 opportunities** in different sectors was also published by the department to be used as a reference material by the Teacher-Counsellor for conducting the career counseling 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 will be used for sharing of requirement for RtE compliance with the SSA for support.

SCHOOL CABINET

Strengthening Students' Participation through School Cabinet in all Schools under the SSD Department

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 emphasizes on making the schools a place where children actively engage in the learning process and be an active participant in the education process. Creating opportunities for participation of children and enabling them to develop leadership skills is one of the key goals of education.

School Cabinets are the forums to enable students' participation in the various activities of the schools. The School Cabinet provides opportunities to children to express their views and get involved in





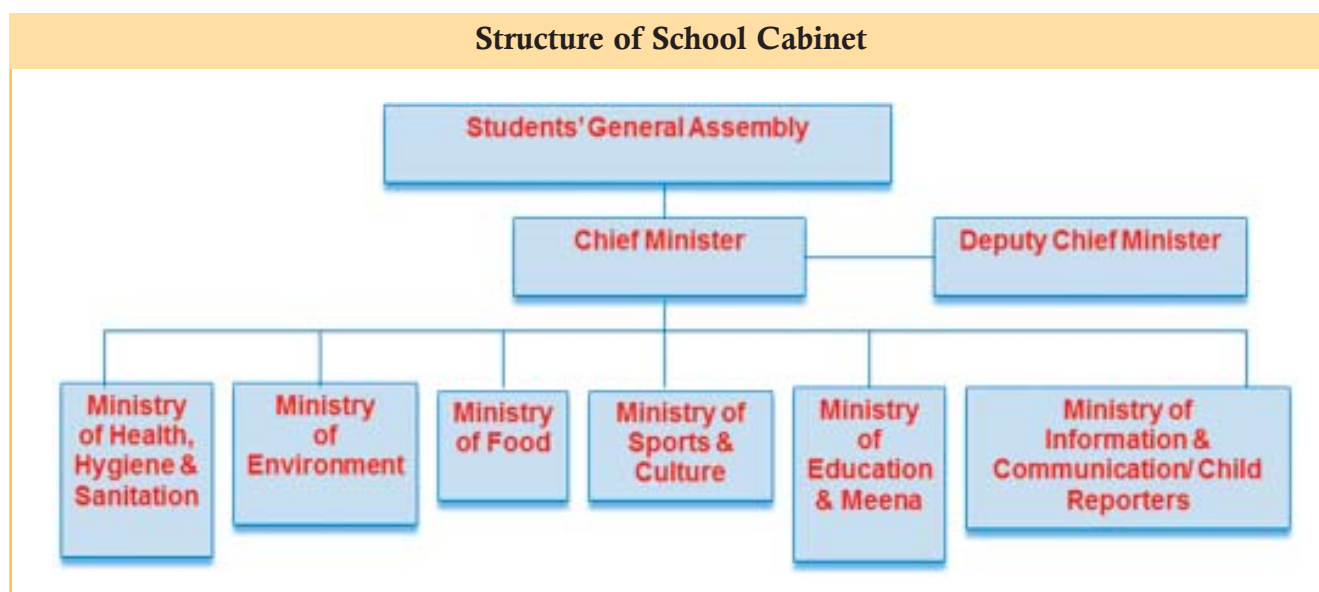
the development and management processes of the schools. The participation of children in a forum like School Cabinet facilitates peer learning, interactive learning by providing opportunities for learning by doing and also help developing skills like communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills.

To promote the involvement of students, creating platform for their participation and enabling them to develop leadership skills, SSD department in partnership with UNICEF has introduced **School Cabinet** in all school run by the department.

Objective:

- ◆ Creating a platform for participation of students and influencing decision making at school level
- ◆ Facilitating peer learning, interactive learning by providing opportunities for learning by doing
- ◆ Providing opportunities to develop leadership skills, communication, sense of responsibility and other social skills.

Structure of School Cabinet



- ◆ **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:

- ◆ School Cabinets formed in **1594** schools students elected their representative through direct voting.
- ◆ **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.

- ◆ **Dedicated time slot** in the last 2 periods of each Saturdays for **learning activities** concerning the different ministries
- ◆ **Training of Nodal teachers**-Each of the schools have designated one **nodal teacher** to





coordinate and facilitate the activities of the school cabinet; all the nodal teachers have been trained on the School Cabinet programme in a campaign mode.

- ◆ **Induction & orientation meeting for Office Bearers and class representatives** – Conduct of inhouse orientation meeting by the Head teacher in presence of Nodal teacher and other teachers for the office bearers of newly formed School cabinet.(7/14 members).
- ◆ Weekly Learning and Activity sessions of the Ministries – Every Saturdays, except last Saturday of the month, Learning and Activity sessions are conducted by 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.

The overall objective of holding such learning sessions is to-

- ◆ facilitate various activities in a fun and engaging way; those are informative, educative and help in building the knowledge and skill of children on the issues of their concerns.
- ◆ The children in leader positions like Ministers and senior class representatives will gradually take lead in initiating and organizing these learning sessions; with initial support and guidance from the nodal teacher/ designated teacher.



4.7 PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

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

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

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

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

Cash incentive is being provided for inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu Communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. The said incentive has been revised w;e;f 17.9.2005 to Rs.10,000/- & from 3.12.2007 to Rs.50,000/- per inter-castes married couple respectively. During the year 2013-14 funds of Rs.388.75 lakhs has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 785 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated below:

LEGAL AID

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



over the disputed land and also for cases under PCR Act, 1955 & POA Act, 1989. Since Member Secretary, Odisha State Legal Service Authority

Odisha, Cuttack is giving Legal Aid to SCST litigants, this Deptt. has not released funds during the year 2013-14.

Position of Funds Released under inter-caste Marriage during the Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of Dists.	Amount Released	No. of couples
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	350000	7
2	Bolangir	550000	11
3	Balasore	5306700	94
4	Baragada	410000	10
5	Bhadrak	1542000	31
6	Boudh	150000	3
7	Cuttack	8846700	177
8	Deogarh		
9	Dhenkanal	1110000	23
10	Gajapati		
11	Ganjam	403000	9
12	Jagatsinghpur	5532000	116
13	Jajpur	3656000	65
14	Jharsuguda	350000	7
15	Kalahandi	550000	11
16	Kandhamal	150000	3
17	Kendrapara	4165000	68
18	Keonjhar	450000	12
19	Khurda	791800	16
20	Koraput		
21	Malkanagiri	106000	5
22	Mayurbhanja	300000	6
23	Nawarangpur		
24	Nayagarh	600000	12
25	Nuapada	300000	6
26	Puri	2123000	46
27	Rayagada		
28	Sambalpur	280000	6
29	Sonepur	200000	4
30	Sundargarh	653000	14
	Total	38875400	785

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

In terms of Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the State Govt. in its resolution No.PCR 22/2011-24452/ SSD Dated.14.07.2011 have set up 390 Legal Aid Cell in the Head Quarters of 30 districts, 46 Sub divisions and 314 Block in the State. As against above Legal Cells, 593 Retainers @ 2 in each

Legal Aid Cell have been selected and engaged. 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. Further 109 retainers have been selected for their engagement in vacant posts.



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. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India has been requested to release central assistance for this purpose. On receipt of funds from Central Govt, allotment would be placed to incur expenditure on this account. Necessary steps are being taken for release of funds of Rs. 30.00 lakh provided for the purpose.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL EHASHABILITATION/ MONETARY RELIEF

State Government was adopted a scale of relief to the victims of atrocities belonging to SC/ST as per the norms and scale prescribed in the scheduled annexed to the SCs and STs (POA) Rules,1995 vide Resolution No. 402/SSD Dt. 7.1.2004. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has enhanced the norm of Monetary Relief to almost 150% of earlier norm in their POA (Amendment) Rules 2011 w.e.f 23.12.2011 which is also implemented in Odisha. For the purpose, funds amounting to Rs. 385.71 lakh has been released in favour of 1658 ST & SC victims of atrocities.

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETARY RELIEF TO VICITMS OF ATROCITIES DURING THE YEAR 2013-14

Sl. No	District	Funds in Rs	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	910420	48
2	BALANGIR	740500	17
3	BALASORE	1692500	65
4	BARGARH	5383750	75
5	BHADRAK	2512438	150
6	BOUDH	440750	58
7	CUTTACK	2438500	243
8	DEOGARH	279000	9
9	DHENKANAL	2109846	132
10	GAJAPATI	0	0
11	GANJAM	1946048	141
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	1624000	85
13	JAJPUR	1443000	35
14	JHARSUGUDA	1610000	24
15	KALAHANDI	3148142	119
16	KANDHAMAL	1410000	24
17	KENDRAPARA	1338276	67
18	KEONJHAR	690073	50
19	KHURDA	966250	19
20	KORAPUT	146250	7
21	MALKANGIRI	240000	4
22	MAYURBHANJ	212500	19
23	NAWARANGPUR	750000	15
24	NAYAGARH	.2042219	79
25	NUAPADA	295000	18
26	PURI	2362800	93
27	RAYAGADA	100000	2
28	SAMBALPUR	0	0
29	SUBERNAPUR	363750	34
30	SUNDARGARH	1175000	26
	TOTAL	38571012	1658



APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

Exclusive Special Courts have not been established in Orissa for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989. But Home Department have designated 92 District & Sessions Judges and Additional Session Judges as Special Judge for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989 vide Government of Orissa in Home Deptt Notification No.46504 Dt. 13.12.2013. Home Deptt. Vide their Notification No. 21839 dt. 31.07.2013 have set up 3 Special Courts in Balasore, Bolangir & Cuttack for speedy trial of cases under P.C.R. & P.O.A.

IDENTIFICATION OF ATROCITY PRONE AREAS

The District Magistrates & Superintendents of Police were instructed to identify areas where it has reason to belief that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act. A consolidated list of atrocity prone areas of all 30 Police Districts have been identified vide Home Deptt, letter No. 46608/HRPC Dt. 30.10.2002. Government in ST & SC Development Department vide their Notification No. 1802 Dt. 12.01. 2003 have appointed

Additional District Magistrates as Special Officers in respective Districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule-10 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas.

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

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

FUNCTIONING OF DIFFERENT COMMITTEES

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

(A) State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

(B) Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board

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



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

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

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

(C) District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

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

(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 and has established Sanjog Help Line with Help Line No. 155335 which is maintained by OCAC under public awareness generation programme for redresal of grievances relating to various schemes of Government Departments for implementation of PCR & POA Act. On receipt of complaint it is immediately intimated to the concerned SP & Collector under intimation to I.G. of Police, HR&SJ. A weekly report is also generated and sent to this Deptt. as well as Home Deptt. for taking immediate necessary action. Now the Help Line is available for 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 of 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

For Sensitization and Publicity/ Public Awareness Programme, funds are being placed with the District Administration / SCSTRTI for conducting awareness programme in rural areas for awareness of general public regarding important provisions of the PCR & POA Act. Strategy Plan 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.

ii) Training Programmes to sensitize Police and other personnel officers in regards to provision of the Act.

- ◆ Three training programme have been organized by the Biju Pattnaik State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the Police Officers to deal with the atrocity cases under PCR & POA Act.
- ◆ I.G, SC & ST Protection Cell, Odisha out of 16 days training programme, 7 training programmes have been completed for imparting training to the Police Officers of 7 atrocity prone districts to deal with the atrocity cases.

Measures taken by the State Government for awareness for prevention

- ◆ SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar has undertaken sensitization/ awareness programme for eradication of Untouchability through stakeholders for implementation PCR & ST/ SC POA Act.
- ◆ Telecast of messages for awareness generation and scroll in local TV channels i.e. OTV, ETV & Kanak TV.
- ◆ Theme based Jingle/ Spots and to broadcast for a period of 180 days (seven days in a week, 10 times a day of 20 seconds duration each during prime time) by AIR, FM Radio Channels like 93.5 and Radio Chocolate are being done.
- ◆ Reputed NGOs engaged for publicizing information on prevention of untouchability, provision of monetary relief to atrocity victims and cash-incentive to the inter-caste married couples.
- ◆ District Collectors and DWOs of all districts have been instructed to organize awareness campaign at Block level for publicizing monetary relief to atrocity victims and cash-incentive to the inter-caste couples for eradication of untouchability & prevention of atrocities. Assistance of NGOs is also being taken.
- ◆ Advertisements have been published in both the English & Odiya newspapers widely circulated for implementation of Sanjog Helpline 155335 in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. For awareness of general public.
- ◆ Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been released to the District functionaries for publicity of the Sanjog Helpline 155335 by displaying hoardings in Dist. Hqrs. Sub-Divisional Hqrs., Block & Panchayat Hqrs. which has already



been installed in the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. For redressal of grievances of SC/ST people. All Collectors/ DWOs have been requested in this Deptt. Letter No. 6806 Dt. 15.02.2014 to furnish position of hoardings displayed and utilisation of funds allotted during the year.

- ◆ I.G. of Police, SC & ST Protection Cell during the review meeting held on 30.01.2014 has also reported that hoardings containing important provisions of the PCR & POA Acts

has been displayed in Police Stations for awareness of people.

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 2013-14

Name of Schemes	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity.	385.72	1658
Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage.	388.76	785
Total	774.48	2443-SC & ST

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CERTIFICATE

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

- i) One Special Counsel to be engaged at State Level for contesting these cases on behalf of

the State in the High Court of Odisha.

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



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

RDC Zone	Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of complaint on false Caste Certificate received from different sources	No. of complaint petition forwarded to Dist. Vigilance Cell for enquiry.	No. fo Enquiry report received from Dist. Vigilance Cell	No. of cases finalized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RDC (SD), Berhampur	1	Kandhamal	1066	1066	675	403
	2	Kalahandi	105	105	19	1
	3	Ganjam	21	21	3	1
	4	Gajapati	13	13	0	0
	5	Nabarangpur	314	314	25	3
	6	Rayagada	13	13	0	0
	7	Koraput	36	36	9	0
	8	Malkangiri	9	9	2	0
	9	Boudh	3	3	0	0
	10	Nuapada	3	3	0	0
Total			1583	1583	733	408
RDC (ND), Sambalpur	11	Bolangir	297	295	190	81
	12	Subarnapur	109	109	95	40
	13	Angul	2	2	2	1
	14	Bargarh	111	111	70	3
	15	Deogarh	1	0	0	0
	16	Dhenkanal	3	3	1	0
	17	Jharsuguda	1	1	1	0
	18	Keonjhar	2	2	2	0
	19	Sambalpur	7	7	5	5
	20	Sundargarh	10	10	0	0
Total			543	540	366	130
RDC(CD), Cuttack	21	Balasore	34	34	15	9
	22	Bhadrak	5	5	0	0
	23	Cuttack	5	5	3	3
	24	Jagatsinghpur	4	4	2	2
	25	Jajpur	14	14	13	10
	26	Kendrapara	3	3	1	1
	27	Khurda	13	13	7	7
	28	Mayurbhanj	26	26	25	20
	29	Nayagarh	6	6	5	2
	30	Puri	11	11	10	0
Total			121	121	81	54
G.TOTAL			2247	2244	1180	592

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

The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force with effect from January, 2008, which is the result of protracted struggle by forest dwelling communities and civil society groups for the tenurial and access rights of tribals over forest

land. The Act provides a comprehensive and empowering frame for implementation of both individual and community forest rights of the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who primarily depend on forest for their livelihood and food security. The State Government of Odisha has been implementing the Act expeditiously in a mission mode, soon after the stay order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in WP (C) no. 4933/2008 was vacated on 12th August, 2009.



Thereafter as on 31.03.2014 a total no. of 331939 titles have been settled and distributed which consist of 328808 individual titles and 3131 community rights title holders. The total area covered towards distribution of titles is 670689.58 acres which includes 519525.49 acres for individual titles and 151164.09 acres for community right holders. Distribution of titles includes 17798 individual certificates of titles to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) families involving an area 27694.64 acres.

Besides several workshops/awareness camps are being held in a routine 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. The rights holders under Forest Rights Act as on 31.03.2014 have availed 196784 no. of different Govt. schemes for development of their livelihood as follows: Indira Awas Yojana – 112179, Mo Kudia – 3724, Mo Pokhari – 4828, Land Development under MGNREGS – 45991, National Horticulture Mission – 7318, National Bamboo Mission – 275, Other allied programmes – 22469.

The scheme is being reviewed at Sub-divisional level /District level/ State head quarters in a regular manner to ensure expeditious implementation of this flagship programme of Government to ensure maximum error free coverage of beneficiaries compatible with the provisions of the Act/ Rules and to extend livelihood support thereof. To ensure proper implementation of the Forest Rights Act & Rules in the State, capacity building programme for the officers and other stake-holders through orientation trainings & workshops were organised by the SCSTRTI during the year 2013-14 and its details are as such:

1. Eight follow up training programmes for DWOs, ADWOs & WEOs were held on 14th, 16th,

18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th 28th & 30th May, 2013 with 30 participants on each day.

2. Three follow up training programme for DWOs, ADWOs and WEOs were held on 1st, 4th & 6th June, 2013 with 30 participants on each day.
3. Orientation training on the provisions of Forests Rights Act, 2006 & Amended Rules, 2012 for 26 PRI members was organised on 5th & 6th January, 2014.
4. Training programme on Community Forest Rights (CFR) & Community Forest Resources Rights (CFRR) under Forest Rights Act were held on 28th & 29th January, 2014 with 44 participants comprising of WEOs & ADWOs.
5. Similarly, training programme on CFR & CFRR for tribal SHG members was conducted on 5th to 7th February, 2014 in which 96 participants had attended.

A national seminar on issues concerning FRA (Consultation on implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 & Community Rights & Management & Convergence of Community Forest Resource) was organised on 23rd & 24th September, 2013 at Hotel Mayfair by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with UNDP & hosted by the ST & SC Development Department, Odisha in which about 128 participants from various States & UTs of India had attended.

Besides those training, review of its implementation are also being done through Video-conference & review meetings of PA.ITDAs/ DWOs etc. on quarterly basis. On 26.02.14. Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India had attended one such Video Conference held through OSWAN (OCAC) and had discussed with the Collectors cum Chairpersons of the District level Committees on implementation of Forest Rights Act.

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.



National Consultation on FRA & other issues relating to Tribal development Organised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with UNDP held at Hotel Mayfair, Bhubaneswar on 23rd & 24th September, 2013.



Consultation to review/ discuss Action Plan for TRIs, FRA, 2006 & TSP organised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with UNDP held at Bhubaneswar on 10th & 11th March, 2014



Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, Secretary, MoTA, Govt. of India interacting with Juang people (Forest Rights title holders) of Village: Gonasika of Banspal Block in the district of Keonjhar in course of his tour to the District on 23rd & 24th February, 2014



Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, IAS, Union Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, during his visit to Keonjhar district on 23rd & 24th February, 2014, interacting with Forest Rights beneficiaries in presence of Dr. A.B. Ota, IAS, Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Odisha / Collector, Keonjhar and other District Level Officers at village Bayakumutia under Banspal Block in Keonjhar ITDA of Keonjhar District

4.9. TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

The Fifth Schedule of our Constitution enshrines provisions for the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly the Tribes Advisory Council (T.A.C.)



functions in Orissa State. It is the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. The TAC is constituted of 21 Members out of which 18 members are selected from MPs and MLAs belonging to ST categories. Honourable Chief Minister is the Chairperson, Honourable Minister, ST & SC Development is the Deputy Chairman and Principal Secretary, ST & SC Development Department acts as the Member Secretary of this TAC and this sits twice a year. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

meetings were held on 28.09.2012 & 13.05.2011 wherein it deliberated upon many important issues.

Pre-Matric Scholarship

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

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

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

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

and School & M.E. Deptt. Schools is given below:

Enrolment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric scholarship funds during 2013-14 is given below:-

Beneficiary		Budget Provision (Rs. In Crore)		Release by 15.01.2014 (Rs. In Crore)	
SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
625992	871378	83.91	342.72	76.46	313.47

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

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

the ST& SC students studying at Post Matriculation/Post Secondary Stage to enable them to complete their Education.

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



BBSR w.e.f the financial year 2011-12. Accordingly all PMS claims of ST/SC students under PMS scheme for the year 2011-12 & onwards are being paid through 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 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



4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

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

State Govt. have sanctioned Government Guarantee for Rs.4.00 crores vide S.O. No.12644 dt.15.04.1992 and for Rs.6.00 crores vide S.O. No. 21889 dt.08.04.2003 in favour of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for availing finance by OSFDC from the above National Corporation for assisting SCs. After enactment of FRBA, no Govt. Guarantee is being sanctioned by this Deptt. During 2009-10, letter of Assurance for Rs.6.00 crores has been sanctioned vide S.O. No.12737 dt.29.03.2010 in favour of NSFDC for continuing financing operation with OSFDC Ltd. against the above letter of Assurance, NSFDC have released Rs.19.80 lakhs on 31.03.2010. OSFDC has sanctioned term loans amounting to Rs.21.39 lakhs to 31 SC beneficiaries during 2009-10.

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

Govt. Assurance for Rs.1.00 cores was sanctioned vide S.O. No. 43316 dt.28.11.2005 in favour of

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

Rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavengers:

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

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

The “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 MS Act- 2013” is being implemented in the Country since 6th December, 2013. The Act intends to achieve inter-alia the followings :

- i) Eliminate the insanitary latrines.
- ii) Prohibit:-



- a) Employment as Manual Scavengers
- b) Hazardous Manual Cleaning of Sewer and safety tanks.
- iii) Survey of Manual Scavengers and their rehabilitation.

This Act is also being implemented in the State. Necessary processing work for smooth implementation of the Act in the State is going on and expected to be finalised soon. ST & SC Dev. Deptt. being the Nodal Department for implementation of the Act has been coordinating and in constant touch with other concerned Departments such as; H & UD, Panchayati Raj and R.D.

CONSTRUCTION OF SC HOSTEL:

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

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

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of hostels	Inmate capacity	Estimated cost	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
SC Girls Hostels					
1.	Kendrapara	4	400	26,68,024	25,45,503
2.	Mayurbhanj	1	60	25,00,000	26,50,000
3.	Balangir	19	1900	2,75,89,000	268,53,200
4.	Sambalpur	1	100	3,06,20,000	308,70,000
5.	Khurda	6	338	7,54,53,740	513,06,778
6.	Kandhamal	13	1240	14,32,62,000	13,99,16,691
	Total	44	4400	28,20,92,764	25,41,42,172
SC Boys Hostels					
7.	Kandhamal	11	1100	6,65,50,000	6,65,50,000
	Total	55	5500	34,86,42,764	29,74,88,500

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

Sl. No.	District	Hostels under CSP till 2006-07		Girls Hostels under CSP during 2007-08	Girls Hostels under CP during 2007-08			Boys Hostels under CP during 2008-09			Total
		Girls	Boys		Sanctioned	Completed	Under Construction	Sanctioned	Completed	Under Construction	
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	13	6	0	0	0	33
6	Boudh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	Cuttack	24	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
8	Deogarh	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	Dhenkanal	12	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
10	Gajapati	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11



11	Ganjam	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
12	Jagatsinghpur	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
13	Jajpur	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
14	Jharsuguda	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15	Kalahandi	17	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
16	Kandhamal	8	0	16	13	8	5	11	9	2	48
17	Kendrapara	5	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	13
18	Keonjhar	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
19	Khurda	3	2	17	6	4	2	1	0	1	29
20	Koraput	5	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
21	Malkangiri	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
22	Mayurbhanj	8	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
23	Nuapara	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
24	Nabarangpur	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
25	Nayagarh	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	Puri	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
27	Rayagada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
28	Sambalpur	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
29	Subarnapur	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
30	Sundargarh	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Total	182	67	189	44	31	13	12	9	3	494

In addition 55 nos. of 100 seated S.C. girls hostels have been sanctioned under state plan during 2013-14. Details of progress have been indicated below:

Sl. No.	District	No of Girls Hostels under State Plan during 2013-14		
		Sanctioned	Completed	Inprogress
1	Balasore	5	-	5
2	Bhadrak	5	-	5
3	Cuttack	5	-	5
4	Ganjam	5	-	5
5	Jagatsinghpur	5	-	5
6	Jajpur	5	-	5
7	Kendrapara	5	-	5
8	Khordha	5	-	5
9	Nayagarh	5	-	5
10	Puri	5	-	5
11	Sambalpur	5	-	5
	Total	55	-	55



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 as Banks finance the loans for different income generating activities.

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

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

Construction of C.C.Roads, Repair of Educational Institutions, Providing Drinking Water and Electrification facilities.

As per SCA guide-lines there is provision for utilization of 10% of grants under SCA to SCSP for 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 drinking water facilities, link roads, electricity etc. can be provided with this fund which is mostly incidental to IGS. Further, repair of Education Institutions and Hostels run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt. are also being done by OSFDC by utilizing funds from SCA.

(iii) Skill Development Training

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training to Sch. Caste youths in various trades such as Welding and Fabrication, Tally Accounting, Data Entry Operator, Mobile Repairing, House Wiring, Basic Machining, Certificate Programme in Retail Skills, Garment Construction Technique, Electrical Maintenance, Security Guard, Certificate in Food & Beverage Services and Certificate in



Front Office Operation etc. The training is provided free of cost within a maximum training cost of Rs. 30,000/- per student.

The details of funds released to District and achievement made during 2013 – 14 (till 31st March, 2014) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Funds released to District	Achievement made (till 31.03.2014) (Rs. In Lakh)		
			No. of Benef. Assessted	Amt. Sub. Disbursed	Bank Loan disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	SCA TO SCP (SCH. CASTE SECTOR)				
(i)	Bankable IGS	1528.16	15005	1411.05	2111.48
	Pisciculture Programme	67.31		67.31	--
(ii)	Infrastructure Development	--			--
	CC Road /Electricity	263.70		263.70	--
	Augumentation of SHG	10.07	134	10.07	--
	OLIC				
(iii)	Skill Dev. Training/PLET/PRT	731.62	14625	731.62	--
(iv)	Income Generating with Cluster Based Dev. Approach	706.09	3685	706.09	--
(v)	High Cost Subsidy				
(vi)	Monitoring & Evaluation & Supervision.	47.20		47.20	--
(vii)	Bio gas Plant				
TOTAL :		3354.15	33449	3237.04	2111.48

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

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

maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per group as subsidy out of SCA grant and the Bank loan is provided for rest of the unit cost.

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

The details of funds released to District and achievement made during 2013 – 14 (till 31st March, 2014) under SCA to TSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Funds released to District	Achievement made (till 31.03.2014)reported by DM		
			No. of Benef. Assessted	Amt. Sub. Disbursed	Bank Loan disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(B)	SCA TO TSP (SCH. TRIBE SECTOR)				
(i)	Bankable IGS	333.95	3529	333.95	583.39
(ii)	Skill Dev. Training.	387.20	8180	387.20	
(iii)	High Cost Subsidy	20.33	271	20.33	20.33
TOTAL :		741.48	11980	741.48	603.72



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

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

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

- a. Agriculture Allied Sector (Tractor, Power Tillers etc.)

- b. Industrial Sector
- c. Service Sector (Vehicles, Small Business, Shops)

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

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

The achievement made by OSFDC under NSTFDC Term Loan scheme during 2013 – 14 (till March, 2014) is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of benef. Assisted	Achievement made (Till March 2014 (Rs. In Lakh)		
			Subsidy	Term Loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Poultry Farming under AMSY	271	20.33	20.33	40.66

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

Term Loan Scheme

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

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

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

(D) SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2013–14, OSFDC has implemented various

Training Programmes provided by OSFDC during 2013-14 (till March, 2014) is given below:

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE PIA	TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES TRAINED			TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES PLACED		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	Focus Skill Pro	511	393	904			332
2	Institute of Information Studies	341	34	375			NIL
3	India Skills	686	277	963	169	68	237
4	MOUSUMI SOCIAL & CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION	10	26	36	NA	NA	NA
5	Santoshi Infotech	290		290	NA	NA	NA
6	Upasana Education Trust	1329	817	2146	403	351	754
7	INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED SECURITY TRAINING & MANAGEMENT PVT. LTD	7	61	68	6	47	53
8	KIIT UNIVERSITY		331	331	NA	NA	NA
9	VAARDAN	19	1	20			
10	AISECT	290	48	338	20	3	23
11	B-ABLE	50	0	50	25	0	25
12	BCT	69	80	149	30	21	51



13	CENTRE FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT	133	1	134	NA	NA	NA
14	CENTUM WORK SKILLS	218	198	416	72	72	144
15	CIPET-I	30	33	63	20	25	45
16	DATAPRO	2482	1257	3739	1064	793	1857
17	EMPOWER PRAGATI	676	50	726	19	15	34
18	GLOBAL COLLEGE OF HOTEL MGT.	801	754	1555	762	170	932
19	GRAM TARANG	189	324	513	54	124	178
20	IIIM LTD.	354	312	666	9	5	14
21	INDIACAN	544	639	1183	382	497	879
22	INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRI-BUSINESS PROF.	15	185	200	11	156	167
23	KHURDA NURSING	153	66	219	NA	NA	NA
24	KOSHAL INFOTECH	79	60	139	NA	NA	NA
25	LAURAUS EDUTECH	609	78	687	128	17	145
26	NARALA ITC	17	13	30	1	4	5
27	NIIT	26	61	87	0	0	0
28	OPTAMAZEE	398	52	450	338	52	390
29	ORION EDUTECH	206	34	240	87	11	98
30	OSCAR INSTITUTE	594	335	929	89	145	234
31	PLANET SOLUTION	178	148	326	51	31	82
32	PURI SCHOOL OF NURSING	147	4	151	NA	NA	NA
33	SAHAJ-E-VILLAGE	9	11	20	9	11	20
34	SAHITHI SYSTEMS	21	5	26	NA	NA	NA
35	SANTUKA ASSOCIATES	552	140	692	NA	NA	NA
36	SEMOTICS COMPUTER	44	134	178	NA	NA	NA
37	SIKSHHYA BHARATI	155	25	180	NA	NA	NA
38	SITD	390	507	897	NA	NA	NA
39	SSCI	979	713	1692	738	712	1450
40	ACE KUCHINDA	54	26	80	NA	NA	NA
41	CIPET-II	200	55	255			
42	GLOBAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	50	30	80	NA	NA	NA
43	GOVT. DRIVING TRAINING	425	75	500			
44	HDF GRAMIN ITC	23	2	25	NA	NA	NA
45	ET & T	123	75	198	NA	NA	NA
46	PRIYANKA INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	40	24	64	11	NA	11
TOTAL		14625	8180	22805	4563	3203	7766

Skill Upgradation under PLET/SDT/PRT under OSFDC Scheme.

OSFDC provides Skill Development Training to Sch. Caste / Sch. Tribe youths under the following three categories through different Govt. and Reputed Training Institutions free of cost (both residential and non-residential) for providing self employment and wage employment as per the mandate given in SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP.

- a. Pre-recruitment Training
- b. Skill Development Training
- c. Placement Linked Employability Training

OSFDC is providing training under different Skills / Trades such as:-

Welding and Fabrication, Tally, Accounting, Data Entry Operator, Mobile Repairing, House Wiring, Basic Machining, Certificate Programme in Retail Skills, Garment Construction Technique, Electrical Maintenance, Security Guard, Certificate in Food

& Beverage Services and Certificate in Front Office Operation, Telecom Equipment Operation and Maintenance etc.

OSFDC has stipulated that the Training Institutions shall provide 75% placement to trainees under Placement Linked Employability Training Programme which will help the SC/ST youths to get jobs with monthly salaries thereby ensuring a regular and steady income to them. Under the programme, OSFDC provides free training to Sch. Caste youths with free residential facility. The maximum training cost per candidate is kept at to be Rs. 30,000/- including Lodging / Boarding and is met out of SCA grants.

Achievement under Skill Development & Employability Training

The Skill Development & Employability Training Programme was started in December, 2011. The achievements under both SC & ST (DTDP) Sector are given as under.



year	No. of beneficiaries trained		Placement status	
	SC	ST		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011 - 12	1451	579	234	101
2012 – 13	3674	1232	554	181
2013 – 14	14625	8180	4563	3203

SC CLUSTER LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM UNDER OSFDC

OSFDC has initiated a new livelihood support program for Scheduled Caste in 2012-13 giving emphasis on cluster approach in PPP mode. With focused interventions the salient features of the program are:

Livelihood diversification by strengthening livelihood assets.

Ensuring the principle of equitable entitlement to the poor, as constitutionally available to them.

Focusing on micro level support to specified families.

Rationale behind the program:

The vision is to provide commercially sustainable, integrated business and institutional framework and assistance for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) clusters on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis that would enable them to become globally competitive.

The objective of OSFDC livelihood project is to enhance the socio economic status of the poor SC & STs, especially women and disadvantaged groups, in selected districts of Odisha. There are four components to the project. The first component is the institution building. A key project principle is to create strong cluster coordinators and community resource persons, who will be in the fore-front of the institutional building process and provide on time by support to Self Help Group(SHG) and their federations. This component will have two sub-components: (1) community level institution building and ; (2) developing project staff capacity to implement the

project effectively. The second component is the community investment fund. This fund is also expected to help community-based organizations to build institutional capacity, leverage additional funds from mainstream financial institutions, and develop new financial products that will address the needs of the poor and their organizations in a better way. The third component is the livelihood promotion fund. Livelihood enhancement will include enhanced production, productivity and profitability in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, handlooms, fisheries and livestock as key rural livelihoods in the coastal districts. This component has three sub-components: (a) Value chain proposals; (b) skills development and jobs for rural youth; and (c) a livelihood innovation fund. Finally the fourth component is the project management knowledge management and replication. Financing under this component will mainly go for project staffing cost, monitoring, learning and evaluation activities and undertaking certain learning and thematic studies and pilots. Activities to be financed(with detailed costs) will include: (i) establishing and supporting project management units at the state and district levels; (ii)project management information system(MIS); (iii) internal monitoring, evaluation and learning activities including studies.

OSFDC as a step towards the achievement of the goals has set up a State Level Project Advisory Committee whose role shall be far and wide. The committee shall not only evaluate the recommended proposals by OSFDC but also further approve them. The committee shall set up various checks and balances to continuously monitor and review the progress of the projects basing on the deliveries made as per schedule discuss on a pre-note basis.



The mission shall entail micro development of SC clusters catering to the livelihood needs of the SC families in a particular habitat. OSFDC plans to impact the varied facets of their lives

by brining over all changes in their skill day to day living and creating awareness among the socially neglected about their rights and duties.

SOME CASE STUDIES

Padma Lochan Behera was trained under the PLET program of OSFDC for Retail Sales trade at OSCAR Institute Pvt. Ltd. According to him he was bright in subjects like Arithmetic but his not so healthy family conditions compelled him to leave studies in between. He was then informed by one of his friend about vocational training sponsored by OSFDC. He took no time to enrol himself to join the course and pass out with a good placement. Today he earns Rs. 8, 000/- per month at Big Bazaar, Forum Mart, Bhubaneswar working as a Cash Counter Associate. Today he is happy as he sees himself in a bright position in the near future as an Accountant. He even plans to take up English Speaking Courses.



Hemanta Naik was trained under the PLET program of OSFDC for Bed Side Patient Assistant at OSCAR Institute Pvt. Ltd. Today he earns Rs. 5, 000/- per month along with free accommodation & fooding at Sparsh Hospitals.



Gitanjali Naik was trained under the PLET program of OSFDC for Bed Side Patient Assistant at OSCAR Institute Pvt. Ltd. Today he earns Rs. 5, 000/- per month along with free accommodation & fooding at Kalinga Institute of Medical Science.



Sudarshan Tudu was trained under the SDT program of OSFDC for Light motor Vehicle Driving at Mousumi Social and Charitable Institute. Today he earns Rs. 5, 000/- per month as a trainer in the same institute where he had joined as a student





Ranjit Parija was trained under the PLET program of OSFDC for BPO Voice Business at Gram Tarang Employability Services Pvt. Ltd. Today he earns Rs. 12, 000/- per month along with free accommodation & fooding at Hinduja Global



Solution, Jamshedpur as a HR Associate. On his way down the memory lane he recalls as to how he use to play cards with his friends in village and then life took a U-turn when he joined the SDT program at Gram Tarang. He had joined Hinduja Global initially as a Customer Care Executive latter with his determination and perseverance he is now a HR Associate.

BARSHA MADHI is one of the trainees in our SEAM centre, Malkangiri, who hails from one of the inaccessible areas. She lost her mother at early childhood. She has two younger brothers and one elder sister. They have 4 acres of land which is just sufficient to manage their food. She could continue her studies till sixth standard, when she lost her mother and had to drop out from the school. Seeing the misery of the house, she was compelled to work as a daily wage labour to maintain their family. Her father's name is Budura Madhi and they belong Tandapalli village which is also a Panchayat head quarter.



She came to know about Sewing Machine Operator training being imparted by IL&FS Skills training Centre from one of our field staffs. She was supported and encouraged by her father and siblings to get admission. She underwent training in the

month of September 2013. Soon after the training she joined Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited at Bangalore. It was a dream come true for her to go outside Malkangiri and reach a city like Bangalore to start her life. She is happy and drawing a salary of rupees 5,600.00 pm. She has a dream to support her one of the younger brothers who is studying in class 5 for better future.

Soudamini Poultry SHG formed by Agency for Social Action funded under SC Cluster Livelihood Enhancement Programme is located at Badasaimara village of Muribahal Block at Bolangir District. The SHG was funded by OSFDC under the scheme for 100 Chicks with Rs.16172/-.Today the SHG group earns revenue of Rs.24900/- per cycle. The members of the SHG are now able to take good care of their children and think on a larger canvas regarding their education and well being.





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

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

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

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

1. RESEARCH

- ◆ Monographic/Ethnographic Studies
- ◆ Diagnostic and Problem Oriented Studies



- ◆ Policy Research
- ◆ Ethnic Status Determination

2. PLANNING:

- ◆ Bench Mark/Base Line Survey Covering the Tribal Sub Plan Area.
- ◆ Survey, Identification and Formulation of Action Plans/Project Reports For SC and ST communities

3. EVALUATION

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

4. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

- ◆ National Level,
- ◆ State Level

5. TRIBAL MUSEUM

- ◆ Display of more than 3,500 rare tribal art and artifacts in 5 Halls (Fully Air Conditioned)





- ◆ 5 Tribal Huts of Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Saora and Kandha
- ◆ Special Gallery for Exhibition of PTG World

6. LIBRARY

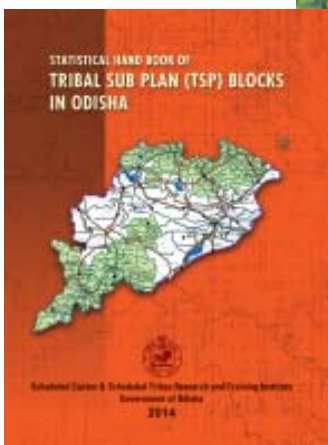
- ◆ Best anthropological library in the state (Automation)
- ◆ More than 17000 books with 848 new arrivals
- ◆ More than 1000 research reports
- ◆ Facility to access library for researchers
- ◆ Exclusive A.C Reading Room

7. DATA BANK & RESOURCE CENTRE

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

8. PUBLICATION

- ◆ Published 65 books



- ◆ Publishes Research Journals “Adibasi” (Biannually)
- ◆ Annual Reports (Adm. Dept./ITDA/Micro Projects)
- ◆ News Letter

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 18,000 rare books and journals (including about 16000 Books).
- ◆ A Separate Section “Data Bank & Resource Centre and a Publication & Sales Unit” operating in a separate wing.
- ◆ A Museum of Tribal Arts and Artifacts of about 9,000 Square Feet with rare collections of tribal arts & artifacts displayed in 5 Halls and one Special Gallery for PTGs.
- ◆ There are 5 Tribal Huts in the Campus of the institute which are life size Tribal Houses built & maintained by respective Tribal Communities.
- ◆ There is a Training Hostel with facility for accommodation of about 50 persons.
- ◆ A newly constructed Air Conditioned Auditorium with sitting capacity of about 120 persons.



- ◆ A separate Museum Building for the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is opened for the Public.

Annual Activities, 2013-14:

The Institute has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2013-14 (up to end of March, 2014).

I. Research Studies:

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

- i) Indigenous Knowledge on Selection and Sustainable Utilization of Local Flora and Fauna for Food by Tribes (PTGs) of Odisha: A Potential Resource for Food and Environment Security.
- ii) *Indigenous Ethno-Medicinal Practices among the Kandhas and Santals of Odisha.*
- iii) Indigenous Knowledge for Management of Land and Water Resources of the Tribes of South Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- iv) Tribal Textiles of Odisha.
- v) Assessment of Health Status of PVTGs of Odisha.
- vi) Ethnographic Study of Five Tribal Communities of Odisha.
- vii) Feasibility Study on Koya and Gadaba Tribe for their inclusion in the list of PVTGs for constitution of Micro Projects.
- viii) Need Assessment Study of dropout and out of school children in the age group of 16-24 years (Draft submitted).
- ix) Traditional Medicines and healing practices among selected ST communities of Odisha (Draft under revision).

II. Ethnic Studies:

The Institute's role and importance in the field of determination of Ethnic Status of various Communities for the purpose of their inclusion / non-inclusion in the ST or SC list of the State is recognized because of its long years of experience

and expertise. Therefore the Director, Deputy Director/ Research Officer have been taken as expert members in the **State Level Scrutiny Committee** which is constituted in pursuance of the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.9.1994 in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and other Vs Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra and others to decide upon hundreds of cases of alleged fake caste certificates. While doing so, it prepares model guidelines and check lists for collection of relevant information and conducts Orientation Training Programmes for concerned district level officers for conducting investigation in to cases of alleged fake caste certificates.

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.

During 2013-14 Empirical Ethnic Status Studies have been taken up on SC communities, i.e. Putiya Paika/Radhi/Niary/Ghani/Mahara & Mehor/Kumbhar/Kumari/Maghya Kumbhar/ Keuta/Kaibarta/Dhibara. The Ethnic Status Reports on these Communities have been prepared and submitted to Govt. In addition to that fresh ethnic status reports on Kui (Kandha) and Paharia has been prepared and submitted the Govt. recommending their inclusion on the ST list of Odisha. Data sheets and proposals have been prepared and submitted to the Task Force Constituted by MoTA on 79 proposals pending for conclusion in the ST list of Odisha.

III. Planning and Evaluation Studies:

During the year 2013-14 some new studies have been taken up on different aspects and those which have taken up earlier either completed or still in progress. The following 5 evaluation research studies have been completed and two are under progress.

1. The study on assessment of ground situation in respect of PESA of Odisha.



2. Evaluation of PCR Act-1955 and POA Act-1989 in Scheduled Caste concentrated pockets of Odisha.
3. Evaluation of Girls Hostels under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha.
4. Implementation of ST & other Traditional Forest Dwellers recognition of Forest Right Act-2006 –in Odisha and neighboring states.
5. Preparation and compilation of CCD Plan evaluation of 17 Micro Projects (Final draft report has been submitted to Govt. of Odisha).
6. Evaluation study of various income generating activities undertaken by the ST & SC Dev. Deptt. during the last five years and its outcome and appropriateness. (Draft completed).

IV. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:

SCSTRTI during the year 2013-14 has conducted a number of training programmers, National level and state level workshop and seminars for different categories of stakeholders, like Government Officials, Teachers, Students, NGO functionaries, PRI members, SHG members, Block Chairpersons belonging to ST communities and others working in the field of Tribal Development. Besides, Career Counseling Programme for the Guide Teachers of EMRS and Higher Secondary Schools and capacity building programmes for the High School Teachers under ST and SC Development Department in Mathematics and Science have also been organized for Ashram School headmasters/headmistress. Those programmes aimed to generate awareness, enhance knowledge, upgrade skill, motivation and attitude change and exchange of ideas/information of the participants for better implementation of tribal development programmes and schemes. The workshops and seminars resulted in many useful suggestions and recommendations on various

issues through group interaction and brainstorming exercises. Following are the details of the programme organized.

Trainings conducted:

1. A one day (April' 16, 2013) leftout orientation training programme for WEOs / ADWOs / DWOs under ST & SC Development Department was conducted with 14 participants.



2. One day (April, 27, 2013) orientation training programme on "PCR & POA Act" for DWOs, ADWOs and WEOs was conducted with 34 participants.
3. Eight follow up training programmes for DWOs, ADWOs and WEOs on May-14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28 and 30, 2013 were conducted with 30 participants.
4. Three follow up training programmes for DWOs, ADWOs and WEOs on June-1, 4 and 6, 2013 were conducted with 30 participants.
5. A 3-Day (June' 20-22, 2013) training programme on Tribal Society, Cultural Development and Protective Legislation for Tribal Youths was conducted with 35 participants.
6. A 3-Day (June' 27-29, 2013) training programme on Tribal Society, Cultural Development and Protective Legislation for newly elected PRI Members was conducted with 25 participants.
7. A 15 - Day (July' 1-15, 2013) orientation



training programme for convergence and skill development of Project Managers of OTELP was conducted with 18 participants.

8. A one day (July' 17, 2013) consultation workshop on Regulation PCR & POA Act-1955 was arranged for MLAs, Minister and Ex-Directors with 9 participants.
9. Two Training Programmes on "ORV Act & Rules and its implementation for Administrators and Line Department Officers" were organized in the month of July



(one during July' 24-25, 2013 and another during July' 30-31, 2013 with 38 participants.

10. A 15 - Day (August' 16-30, 2013) training programme on "Convergence Skill Development for Project Manager" for Subject Matter Specialties with 14 participants.
11. One day orientation training programme (25th October'2013) was arranged for Head Masters / Head Mistress of Ashram Schools of SSD Dept. in collaboration with NUEPA, New Delhi and no. of participants was 38.
12. Training on SIP as per RTE norms in collaboration with NUEPA, New Delhi held on 25th to 29th November, 2013 with 45 participants.
13. Awareness program on PCR and POA Act and Rules for tribal youth was conducted on 3rd and 4th December, 2013 with 31 participants.
14. Entrepreneurship development program for tribal youth was conducted on 5th and 6th

December 2013 with 31 participants.

15. Orientation training on Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006 and Rules was conducted on 15th and 16th January 2014 with 26 PRIs.
16. Awareness program on PCR and POA Act and Rules for newly elected PRI members on 17th and 18th January 2014 with 27 participants.
17. State level workshop on effective awareness campaign against social evils conducted on 20th and 21st January, 2014 with 100 participants.
18. Training program on CFR and CFRR for ADWOs and WEOs held on 28th and 29th January, 2014 with 44 participants.
19. Entrepreneurship development training for tribal SHGs conducted on 1st-3rd February 2014 with 96 participants.
20. Training program on CFR and CFRR for tribal SHGS conducted on 5th to 7th February 2014 with 96 participants.
21. Orientation training workshop on PCR and POA for police officials and public prosecutors held on 15th February 2014 with 124 participants.
22. Constitutional safeguards, protective legislation, development programs, leadership development, and career counseling conducted on 27th to 29th March 2014 for educated tribal youth from Utkal University and different colleges in the state 59 participants.

Workshop/Seminar Conducted:

A National Seminar was organized on 23rd & 24th September' 2013 at Hotel May Fair on "CONSULTATION ON IMPLEMENTATION of FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006 and COMMUNITY RIGHTS and MANAGEMENT and GOVERNANCE of COMMUNITY FOREST RESOURCE (CFR)" as well as



“EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF TSP WITH FOCUS ON HEALTH OF STS”. It was organized by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with United Nations Development Programmed and hosted by ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha with 128 participants.



tourists. Out of 5850 total nos. of artifacts and art objects as many as 3500 rare tribal artifacts have been displayed in 5 Display Halls of the Museum and one Special Gallery for PTGs World. In addition, there are five Tribal Huts of five important tribal communities constructed in the campus exhibiting the household articles of these communities. The open air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Museum, has attracted the tourists most. Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.



V. Tribal Museum:

The institute has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign

Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha in presence of Shri Lal Bihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister, ST & SC Development Department inaugurated and visited New Gallery-The PTG WORLD in Tribal Museum on 23.4.2013



Hon'ble C.M., Odisha & Minister ST & SC Development interacting with the Tribal Artisans in the Live Demonstration Programme of Tribal Arts & Crafts on dt.23.04.2013



artisans and craft persons numbering 113 from various tribes, like Bonda, Didayi, Chukutia Bhunjia, Lanjia Saora, Mankirdia, Hillkharia, Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Juang, Paudi Bhuinya, Lodha, Saora, Bhattada, Santal, Bathudi and Gond were invited to put up workshops for Live Demonstration of the craft production systems of the respective tribes which provide exposure to the artisans, on new demands, choices and requirements of customers.

During the year 2013-14, the Tribal Museum had attracted 26,122 esteem visitors from all across the country including 1281 foreigners. The display mode and the wide range of collection including many rare artifacts and art objects were highly appreciated.

Smt. Vibhapuri Das, Secretary, MOTA, GOI Visited Tribal Museum on dt. 12.9.2013

Meticulous attention is paid to neatness, order, facilities and ready maintenance of premises by chemical treatment of Art and Artifacts, maintenance of Tribal Huts and Tribal Shrines as well as chemical treatment of 2500 Museum objects. Steps are taken for installation of fire extinguishers to save the museum objects from fire accident.

During this year, two programmes on Live Demonstration of Tribal Arts and crafts during the period from 20 -26 April, 2013 and 19-26 March, 2014 were organized at Tribal Museum. Best



Textile & Bead works of Bonda



Embroidery work of Dongria Kandha



Siali Craft of Mankirdia



Decorative Bamboo Craft of Lodha

National Tribal Dance Festival, 2013 was organized by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal with financial support from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. The festival was held during 10th-12th December, 2013 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeet Mahavidyalaya premises, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. On the scintillating winter evening of the first day of festival, Sri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra, IAS, Chief Secretary of Odisha marked its glorious opening by enlightening the lamps with the august presence of Shri Sanjeev Kumar Mishra, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Dr. A. B. Ota, IAS Director (ST)-cum-Additional Secretary, ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha and Director, SCSTRTI along with Sri Arun Kiro, Curator, IGRMS, Bhopal.

Inauguration of National Tribal Dance Festival - 2013 at Utkal Mandap, Bhubaneswar on dt.10.12.2013 by Shri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra, IAS, Chief Secretary Odisha in presence of Commissioner-cum-Secretary ST & SC Development Department, Director (ST), ST & SC Development Department, Odisha and Curator IGRMS, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.



Wangala Dance of Garo Tribe (Meghalaya)



Hojagiri Dance of Reang Tribe (Tripura)



Hunting Dance of Ao Naga Tribe (Nagaland)



Dhemsas Dance of Paroja Tribe (Odisha)



His Excellency the Governor of Odisha Dr. S.C. Jamir felicitated the Tribal Dance Troupes

Tribal Huts, Culture specific structures of various tribes have been constructed to recreate a tribal environment for the visitors in the campus. The walls and corridors have been covered with the tribal icon paintings.

The Touch Screen Kiosks have been placed in all the display galleries to provide information on important items displayed in that particular gallery.

At the Reception Counter the Map showing tribal location of Odisha guide the visitors with information on concentration of different tribal communities of Odisha.

This year, a 5-Day **National Tribal Craft Mela - 2013** was organized by SCSTRTI in collaboration with Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh from 19 - 23 December, 2013 in the Tribal Museum Complex at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar. The main objective of the Craft Mela was to preserve, promote and popularize the traditional tribal art



and crafts and help the tribal talents to look for better opportunities to develop their skill through cross-cultural interactions in contemporary market driven economy. The National Tribal Craft Mela was inaugurated on 19th December, 2013 at 9.30 AM by Shri I. Shrinivas, IAS, Development Commissioner, Govt. of Odisha in the presence of other dignitaries like Shri Sanjib Kumar Mishra, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS, Director, SCSTRTI and Director(ST) cum-Addl. Secy., SSD Deptt, Shri Ramesh Ch. Sai, Director (SC), SSD Department and Shri S.K.Pandey, Assistant Keeper, IGRMS, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. As many as 69 Tribal artisans from 24 tribal communities of 11 States such as Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajsthan, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Bihar including Odisha participated in the National Craft Mela.



Mishing Tribal Textiles of Assam Traditional



Lanjia Saora Painting of Odisha



Doll of Manipur



Dongria Kandha Embroidery works of Odisha



Bhottada Paddy Craft of Odisha



Lohar Iron Craft of Chhatisgarh

Besides, on the eve of the Mela, a PHOTO EXHIBITION on Diversity of the Languages of Cultural Expression “Abhivyakti” was organized by Indira Gandhi Rashtritya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal in collaboration with SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar was also inaugurated by the dignitaries.

In order to avoid monotony for the visitors the arrangements and displays are reorganized time to time around new themes. Items from the store and new items collected are put to display periodically. Captioning of Museum Artefacts in all the Display Halls with brass plate engraving have been completed during June-July, 2013.

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



more educative. 583 new items collected in the museum have been carefully documented.

The Museum Campus and surrounding has been so designed to give a holistic experience to the visitors by recreating the Tribal Environment. The ground of the Museum Complex has been aesthetically laid out with trees and plant species of indigenous variety found in the tribal region. Various seasonal flowering plants are grown in the garden as found in the tribal lands. Tribal Huts, Culture specific structures of various tribes have been constructed in the campus. The walls and corridors have been covered with the tribal icon paintings.

To ensure the treasure of the Museum close circuit cameras have been installed in all the display galleries including the PTGs World and 5 Tribal Huts. Besides, solar light systems in front of five Tribal Huts have been installed.

The Touch Screen Kiosks work, which was initiated in the year, 2011-12, has been developed by uploading of 43 tribal dances of the country, 9 numbers of tribal films and 17 tribal shrine crafts during this year to extend such facilities in each Display Hall. The kiosks have been placed in all the display galleries which provides information on select items exhibited in that particular gallery. The visitors have much appreciation for the information made available through the Touch Screen Kiosks.

This year the Craft Mela was organized in joint collaboration of ATLC at the Annual Adivasi Exhibition held at Bhubaneswar on the eve of Republic Day, 2014 where craftsmen and artisans of various tribes were invited to display their crafts in stalls for the purpose of sale. The main objectives behind this event was to provide scope to the Tribal Artisans for marketing their respective Handicraft products in fair price and to make them acquainted with outside customers and Traders.

Life size statues, each of a male and a female, of the Primitive Tribal Groups have been prepared and placed in the PTGs World gallery in their traditional attire. These have been very popular with the

visitors, who get a scope to know more about their adornment pattern, striking physical features, personality type, etc. Fiber glass covers were provided to 19 statues of tribal couples for safe display in the Museum galleries.

V. Data Bank and Statistical Cell:

The Data Bank and Statistical Cell has become fully functional and has started creating database on various aspects of STs and SCs of Odisha. Collection of different data and database of 118 TSP Blocks has been prepared. Besides, the following activities have been completed during 2013-14.

1. Preparation and compilation of Integrated Development Plan for 17 Micro Projects.
2. Preparation of a booklet namely Micro Project Profile for 17 Micro Projects
3. Release of Quarterly News Letter for the quarter ending December' 2013

VI. Publication:

The SCSTRTI published a research journal titled the ADIVASI biannually. On 26th January 2014 Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha released the journal (Vol-53, No-1&2) with 11 articles from 22 eminent researchers on various aspects of tribal society, culture, problems and development.

Besides, book on "Effects of Deforestation on Tribes of Odisha", "TSP Blocks of Odisha", photo handbooks on "Kisan, Mahali, Tribal Museum, Kandha, Bhumija, Santal, Bhattada, Saunti and Ho" and News Letter (**Volume: III Issue: 2-4 April-December, 2013**) have been published during the year 2013-14.



Volume: Iii Issue: II-IV April-december, 2013



VII. LIBRARY

The institute has a library with rare collections of books mostly pertaining to tribes and other backward communities and other related books, reports and journals on socio-economic research. It attracts a large number of students, research scholars, academicians drawn from inside and outside the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the institute through LAN. As a part of preservation of old / rare documents bearing on ST and SC communities, digitization of those documents are under progress. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. Out of more than 21,000

documents in the library, 18188 numbers are books and reports. During the year 848 numbers of new books have been added to the already existing valuable stuff.





Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

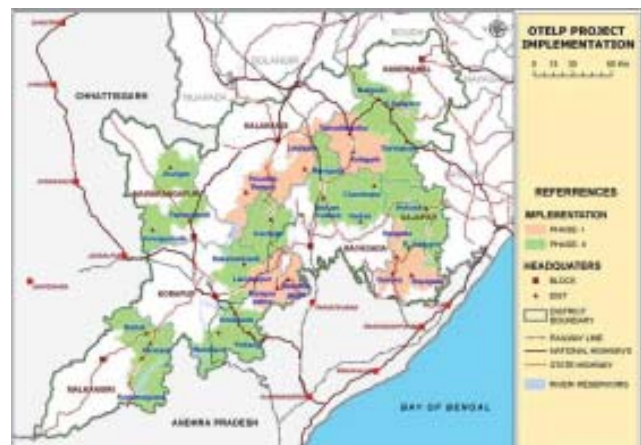
The Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Odisha with financial assistance from the DFID, IFAD and the WFP. The programme aims *to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal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

To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

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

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

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



2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

Implementation of the programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I covering 19481 households in 390 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations have started, in the new blocks in the Phase-I districts. The total coverage in Phase-II areas of Phase-I districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district also started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. Currently the



programme is in Phase III of implementation. The details of the targeted beneficiaries of the

programme and coverage for different phases are presented in the table below.

Particulars	Phase I (2004-2007)	Phase II (2008- 2013)		Total
	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	
Districts covered				7
Blocks covered	10	9	11	30
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34
No of Micro-watershed	135	113	110	358
No of Villages	390	346	306	1042
Treatable area (in ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28
Total households	19481	15129	21570	56180
ST Households	16301	10438	15462	42201
SC Households	2360	2276	3433	8069
BPL Households	16277	10314	12883	39474
Landless Households	4990	2935	4470	12395
Vulnerable/ destitute Households	3101	1546	1474	6121

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

planning Phase of the programme.that an average, about 12% of the total households are either vulnerable or destitute households. Most of these households are women headed, widows, and persons with old age or disability. As the programme adopts complete inclusion strategy and village as a unit, the total population of the villages has been included for the proposed interventions.

The new OTELP Plus programme will cover 585 MWS in 32 blocks of 9 districts the coverage area is presented below :

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

SI No	District Name	No of Block	No of FNGO	No of Consortium	No of MWS
1	Malkanagiri	6	10	1	102
2	Koraput	6	9	1	102
3	Nawarangpur	2	4	1	50
4	Gajapati	5	8	1	80
5	Kandhamal	3	5	1	51
6	Kalahandi	2	4	0	38
7	Keonjhar	2	4	1	53
8	Mayurbhanj	3	4	0	59
9	Rayagada	3			50
Total		32	48	6	585

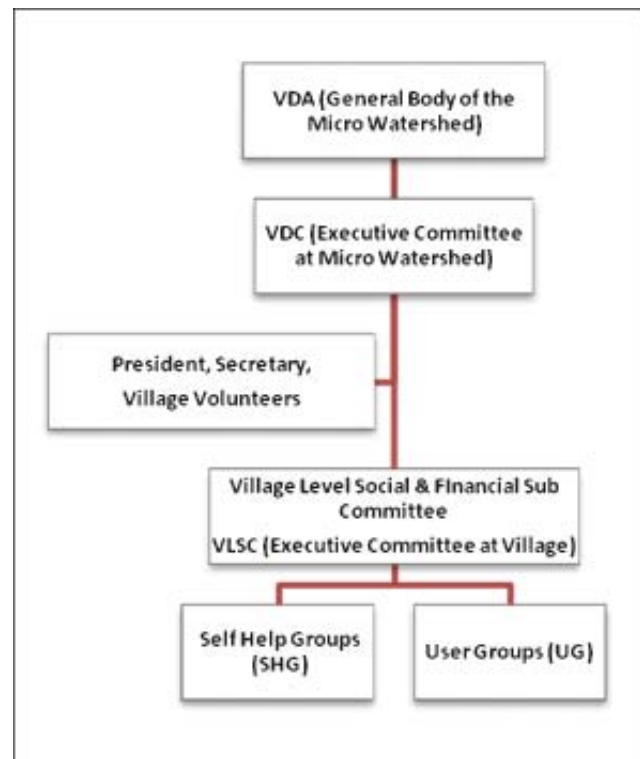


Project Strategy :

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

3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

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



of project implementation. Micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood has been adopted as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, GoI, to ensure proper alignment of the programme with mainstream development programme. Thus at the micro watershed level (cluster of two to three villages) Village Development Associations (VDA) are constituted. All the adult members of the villages (more particularly the voters) living in the villages located within the micro watershed are the members of the VDA. This VDC is registered under the societies act 1860. The VDA has further constituted a committee called Village Development Committees (VDC), which is the executive body of the VDA. This committee holds 15 to 20 members comprising of the representatives from all the villages within the micro watershed.

The representatives of VDC/UDA are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG), and Traditional Institutions. The VDC has 50% women representation and



Parameters	Phase-I	Phase-II	
		Phase-I Dist	Phase-II Dist
No. of VDCs formed and Registered	135	113	110
No. of VLSCs formed	390	328	289
No. of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee formed	390	328	289
% of Women Members in the VDCs	50.13	52.39	50.28
% of ST Members in the VDCs	85.57	88.81	80.46
% of Landless Members in the VDCs	16.33	13.32	19.26
Average attendance in the meetings Men	62.18	84.30	60
Average attendance in the meetings Women	58.08	84.83	86.35
(Source: Project MIS, 2013)			

representation of the marginalised groups like landless, disabled, widow etc.

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

Village Level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee. The programme promotes the monthly meeting of the Palli Sabha (VSFASC) in each village which reviews the implementation progress.

COMPONENT WISE PROGRESS

4. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT

4.1 Community Empowerment & Management

This is an area where the focus is given in two segments. First is to make the community aware regarding their entitlements, which will subsequently create demand for services. And the second is to improve their capability in implementing the programme as well as other developmental programmes. Thus, to create awareness, series of community mobilization activities have been taken up on various





development issues including the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers have been oriented on the expected benefit of these mainstream programmes. Training programmes on tribal rights were organized to sensitize them on their responsibilities to avail the entitled benefits. Similarly, series of human health camps, veterinary camps etc. have been organized. Strengthening of existing SHGs and formation of new SHGs with the left over households was prioritized with campaign mode. Community members were facilitated to draw up the village development and livelihoods plan. Training/ sensitization meetings on land right issues (OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara etc.) have been

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

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

Activities	Cumulative training/events organized		
	Cumulative up to 13	2013-14	Cumulative Total Up to March 2014
Community Mobilization (Health, Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health, Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/wall writing etc.	4665	747	5412
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational, Management etc	4589	398	4987
Training Programme for VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	5347	368	5715
Total	14601	1513	16114

4.2 Beneficiaries Skill Development:

Livelihood of the poor is primarily dependent on their skill base. They work as labour particularly in primary sector like agriculture for food production and employment. Besides, they work as unskilled labour in other construction works. The programme



has adopted the strategy for adding new skill and upgrading the existing skill of primary stake holders so as to meet demand employment demand in the local areas. Capacity buildings inputs under this sub-component include trainings, exposures, demonstration etc. to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the production enhancement components (L&W, Agri, Horti, Pisci-culture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Skill based trainings, exposures, demonstrations etc. are being designed based on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. Capacity Building inputs under this component will be mostly covered during implementation phase (3-5 yrs) of programme cycle.



Different resource institutes/ organizations and resource persons have been contracted / tied up to take up capacity building activities under different thematic areas as identified jointly by the staff from ITDA and FNGOs. The Resource Centers like Soil Conservation Training Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, ICAR, Semiliguda, Regional Research Technology Transfer Station, (RRTTS), OUAT, Semiliguda, Koraput, Central Tuber Crops

Research Institute, Bhubaneswar, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, OUAT, Community Level Resource Centers(OWDM) and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP programme districts. Besides, Resource Persons from local NGOs and line department has been augmented regularly. The various training programme conducted during 2013-14 are presented in the below table.

Activities	Cumulative Training & Exposures	
	2013-14	Cumulative Total
Training and exposure on low cost measures under Land & Water Management	133	1600
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti / PFM	272	2552
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	121	1267
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities Development	80	1610
Vocational Training to Youth	24	272

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

About 40% of the targeted population under the programme is youth (age group between 15 to 35 years). They are either employed in the agriculture during the season or works as casual labour in the unorganized sector in local suburban locations. Non availability of skill and relevant information on employment makes this productive age group unemployed or underemployed. With subsistence

income from agriculture from their degraded land and marginal farming, produces from forest and occasional income from wage engagement are the means of living for most of these families. As much as 4% of these families don't own a piece of land, either for homestead or for agriculture.

Thus, under the sub component of skill up-gradation of the primary stakeholders the programme has targeted the youth (15-35 years) to create capable human resource for the future. Advance agricultural as well as vocational trainings





are provided in order to attract the youth to be self employed. This was adopted to reduce the incidence of migration during lean seasons. The basic purpose to upgrade the skills of tribal youths in various short/long term vocational courses depending upon

their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. This will enable them to gain suitable employment or to become self employed.

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



Paralakhemundi	Security Guard	34
	Driving	180
	Data Entry Operator	69
	Tailoring	91
	Fitter	26
	Mobile repairing	2
	Electrician	62
	Domestic BPO	12
	Nursing	16
	Mason	2
	Plastic Processing Operator	22
	Welder	4
	Tally	3
	Beauty Care	3
	Hospitality Management	10
Total	536	
Balliguda	Data Entry Operator	300
	Fitter	49
	Welding	61
	Desktop and Laptop Maintenance	12
	Domestic BPO	15
	Driving	157
	Electrician	15
	Tailoring	35
Total	644	
	Grand Total	2794

Keeping in view of the emerging need to address the unemployment issue and help the youths to tune up their skill, it was planned to train all the unemployed youth in OTELP areas to in vocational training in phased manner. The strategy has been further concentrated for the youths from the landless families to provide them skill development trainings on various trades like Masonry, Gardener, Grafting, Beekeeping, Mushroom production, Mother Chick Unit & Backyard Poultry, Pisciculture, Housekeeping, Hotel Management, Tractor & Power tiller and 4 wheeler driving, Mobile repair, Computer Training, Welding, Lathe, Tailoring, Plumbing, Welding, Carpentry, Weaving etc. Many of these youths are now gainfully self-employed locally and in some nearby townships. Similarly, placement linked vocational training is going employment to hundreds of youth in OTELP areas. During the year 9000 tribal youths from the programme areas

were identified to be trained in various trades. All these skilful training programmes are conducted in OTELP districts through the convergence with Odisha SC & SC Finance Development Corporation, through their empanelled ITI/ ITC and with the association of Khadi Village Industries Commission. These candidates are trained in a phased manner at various institutions.

5. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Land & Water Management

The livelihood enhancement component of the programme addresses issues on poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods as the way to help and encourage people dependent on natural resources. Understanding how and why rural people change their income generating activities is the key to developing effective strategies to support the targeted beneficiaries. However, the strategies adopted are understood by the beneficiaries and



they assist the process with the objective of ensuring sustainability. The factors to be taken care of are too complex, ranging from the relative low productivity of the local area, to levels of risk, security and education, as well as the nature of local production, markets and demand. Systematic approaches to identify and promote alternative incomes have commenced. It is important that these approaches recognize that change in rural livelihoods is not so much a periodic phenomenon but an ongoing process. It is clear that both general development programmes and targeted support for the poor can pave the way for the poor to help themselves get out of poverty.

The livelihood basket of the poor is partly filled in by wage income, subsistence agriculture and forest. Thus effort has been made during the year to invest upon these resources which not only provide immediate wage employment but also improve these resources resulting in improved income in

the long run along with ecological balance. With a food security of about 4 to 6 months per year, it is an ongoing effort to provide income in terms of cash and food grain resulting in improved availability of food and purchasing power.

5.1.1 Development of cultivable land

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

Activity details	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund	ha.	151	8242
30x40 Model	ha.	0	526
5% Model	nos.	0	578
Terracing	ha.	20	71
Land Leveling	ha.	37	1575

The programme has facilitated the farmers to construct bunds and 30 x 40 models, 5 % models, terraces, levelling of these lands to retain fertile

top soil and moisture. The farmers are also facilitated to grow some crops over the bund to stabilise these and in return get some income. Now





farmers are also facilitated to produce compost and use it as fertiliser in their land to increase productivity.

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

Activity details	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
Checkdam (New)	nos.	34	498
Checkdam (Renovation)	nos.	2	16
Diversion Weir (New)	nos.	2	167
Diversion Weir (Renovation)	nos.	0	23
Diversion based irrigation structure (pipelined)	nos.	18	60
Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ borewell/ dugwell)	nos.	77	439
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed)	nos.	30	384
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (sanitary well/ borewell)	nos.	43	187
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	rmt.	24	378
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (Renovation)	rmt.	32	176
Masonry canal (new)	rmt.	47	416
Masonry canal (renovation)	rmt.	0	466
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.	20	590
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (Renovation)	nos.	10	91
Farm Pond	nos.	26	1233
Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	0	183
Irrigation well/ chuan (open)	nos.	281	1163
Hydram project for upland irrigation & domestic use	nos.	0	21
Renovation of Open well dug well	nos.	3	277

Activity details	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
Gully Control Structure (EGP / LBS / LBCD/ BWCD)	nos.	429	80649
Masonry Gully Plug/ Gabions	nos.	2	24
Masonry Drop Structure	nos.	64	882
Nalla Bank Stabilisation/Steram Bank Erosion Control	nos.	16	17
Retaining wall/ Guard wall (Masonry)	nos.	23	247
Retaining Wall/ Guard Wall (Dry)	nos.	26	71

5.1.2 Water Resources Development

All the medium and high land in the programme areas are non-irrigated and solely dependent upon the rainfall, for cultivation. There are number of perennial streams available in these locations and also the area receives annual rainfall of 1400 mm or more. However, the rainfall is highly erratic and the number of rainy days per year is decreasing

gradually. This is resulting in uncertainty of crop production and yield. To mitigate the situation, rain water conservation and utilisation of water from perennial streams during stress period with prolonged dry spell in kharif has been adopted as a strategy by the programme. As part of this strategy various types of water bodies are created along with irrigation structures. Water bodies are to provide



protective irrigation during kharif. The irrigation structures such as diversion wires, check dam, canal etc. are constructed/ renovated to ensure protective irrigation during kharif and also support crops cultivated post rain fall. These interventions resulted in increasing in cropping intensity and volume of production. There are evidences of crop diversification and improved cropping practices due to additional irrigation facility.

5.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Development

5.2.1. Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Odisha is an agrarian state with Agriculture & Animal husbandry contributing 17.2% (2012-13) to Gross State Domestic Product. It provides employment & sustenance, directly or indirectly to more than 60% of the population & forms the single largest employment sector of the state. Agriculture economy being basic livelihood provider to masses has to be understood not only in terms of its productivity but also in terms of its sustainability. Priority has been given for household

level food security through land use planning of different land capability classes.

Key activities through programme initiation:

5.2.2 Cropping Strategy:

a. Diversification of Cropping :

Major thrust has been given on mitigation of moisture stress or drought condition and to grow non-paddy crops in the rainfed up land. Crops like coarse cereals (Maize, Jowar, Ragi & Minor millets), Pulses (Pigeon pea, Black gram, Cowpea, Horse gram), Oil seeds (Groundnut, Niger), Vegetables, Tuber crops, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric) are promoted alone or in combination instead of paddy crop. Based on the experience of last year so far 1462 ha (Koraput-636 + Paralakhemundi - 310 + Balliguda - 134 + Th.Rampur - 236 + Malkangiri-146) of upland paddy has been diverted to non paddy crops by 6325 farmers in different programme districts during rainy season, 2013.



b. Inter Cropping system

Two or more crops are promoted simultaneously in same piece of land under rainfed high lands for acting as an insurance against the crop failure. A combination of legume & cereal crops (pigeon pea + paddy in 2:5 ratio) are promoted as this system reduces input of nitrogen and give partial substitution of paddy wherever, farmers insist for paddy. Besides other inter cropping systems like pigeon pea + ragi (2:4), maize + cowpea (2:2),



yam + maize (1:2) and maize + runner bean (2:2) have been promoted for giving higher income in aberrant weather, in the non irrigated highlands instead of mixing 4-5 crops and going for mixed cropping by the farmers traditionally. Based on the demonstration programme of previous years, so far 1833 ha (Koraput -143 + Paralakhemundi-856 + Balliguda-109 + ThRampur-72 + Nawarangpur-526 + Malkangiri-120 + Gunupur-7) of upland area covering 7022 farmers in different programme districts have been up scaled during rainy season, 2013.



c. Sequential Cropping:

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

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

In such situation, after harvest of the kharif paddy the field pea crop is successfully grown under residual soil moisture condition. The above 2nd crops under rain-fed situation are harvested successfully availing residual moisture and few showers of rain in the post rainy season and farmers get additional income from these crops. Based on the experience of previous year 7741 farmers have taken up 2nd crop in an area of 2336 ha (Koraput 396 + Paralakhemundi 468 + Balliguda 85 + Th.Rampur 710 + Nawarangpur 263 + Malkangiri 296 + Gunupur 118) in the rainfed ecosystem during post rainy season 2013-14.

Under irrigated ecosystem:- Irrigation facilities have been developed in most of the villages through interventions under land and water management component. The popular two crop patterns in the programme areas are: rice–mustard/black gram/vegetables/chick pea, monsoon potato-winter vegetables, kharif tomato/ cauliflower./cabbage/radish-winter vegetables, maize - vegetables/mustard. Besides three crop patterns like rice – vegetable – vegetable and vegetable – vegetable – vegetable are also done in Koraput and other areas. Based on the experience of previous years 6401 farmers have taken up 2nd crop/ 3rd crop in an area of 1525 ha (Koraput 181 + Paralakhemundi 497 + Balliguda 155 + Th.Rampur 28 + Nawarangpur 307 + Gunupur 165 + Malkangiri 192) in the irrigated ecosystem during post rainy season 2013-14 .





d. Introduction of new crops and varieties

New crops and improved varieties of Paddy (Khandagiri, Lalat, Naveen, Swarna, Jajati, MTU 1010, Surendra), Maize (Navjot), Ragi (Bhairabi) Pigeon pea (Asha), Chick pea (ICCC37 (desi) & KAK 2 (kabuli)), Black gram (PU94-2), Ground nut (Devi), Niger (GA-10), Turmeric (Lakadong), Ginger (Suprava), Yam (Orissa Elite), Elephant foot yam (Gajendra), Pineapple (Queen), Orange flesh sweet potato, Brinjal (Green star, Blue star), Off season cauliflower (Pusa early, Pusa deepali), Offseason cabbage (Konark, Deepa), Runner bean (Pottangi local, Udayagiri local, Radish (Pusa Chetki), Tomato (Utkal Pallavi, Utkal Dipit, Utkal Kumari), Okra (Utkal Gourav), Chilly (var - Utkal Abha), Monsoon potato

(var- Kufri Jyoti), Onion (var: Nasik red, Agri found light red) have been promoted in the programme areas.



The details of areas under introduction of new crops during 2013-14 are as follows:

SI No	New crop	Area (ha)	Farmer (nos)
1	Ragi	1586	4968
2	Niger	2590	3819
3	Sunflower	359	1423
4	Mustard	1082	2443
5	Yam	131	5154
6	Elephant foot yam	46	4576
7	Cassava	35	1940
8	Turmeric	113	5305
9	Monsoon Potato	17	1760
10	Onion	286	4605
11	Radish	116	3182
	Total	6361	39175

5.2.3. Informal seed production and linkage with village seed banks

Farmers have realized that productivity of different crops increase significantly due to use of quality seeds. Basing on the learning experience of the previous years, a systematic programme was drawn up for informal seed production during Kharif, 2013 and linking the same to village seed bank. The idea of operationalisation of the concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Accordingly, 45 village level seed banks were established during 2013-14. 1356 qtls of seeds (paddy 1192 qtls, Ragi 50 qtls., Niger 76 qtls., Kodo 38 qtls.) were procured by women SHGs of village

level seed banks from the seed growers & sold to 6860 farmers after processing, bagging and stitching of the bags. New 20 kg capacity HDPE bags were





used for the purpose of packing of paddy seeds where as new 4 Kg capacity cloth bags were used for packing ragi & niger seeds.

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

214 Vermi compost units were established and 53400 kg vermi compost produced in different programme areas as stated below during 2013-14.



ITDA	Unit (no)	Quantity (kg)
Koraput	45	13600
Paralakhemundi	15	3800
Nawarangpur	154	36000
Total	214	53400

5.2.5 Promotion of farm mechanization:

Farm mechanization is the process of using Agricultural Machineries for increasing production & productivity of land, return & profitability to the farmer and comfort & safety by timeliness of operation, saving labour requirement, cropping intensity and reduction in human drudgery. In OTELP, Farm Mechanization is taken up by way of owning Agricultural Machineries (Tractor, Power tiller & other equipments) by SHGs. These machineries are being utilized for summer ploughing & other agricultural operations on custom hiring to fellow farmers. This has been introduced as an income generating activities of SHGs. Summer ploughing helps to kill weeds hibernating insects and disease causing organisms by exposing the soil to summer heat. Besides

summer ploughing improves soil structure due to alternate drying and cooling. Soil permeability is increased by breaking the compacted layers. For owning tractor, power tiller and other implements/ equipments, the source of funding is from contribution by the SHGs, assistance under SCA to TSP and subsidy from Agriculture Department.

So far 56 SHGs have owned 49 (Koraput 7+Paralakhemundi 6+Balligdua3+Th.Rampur 7+Nawrangpur 23 + Malkangiri 2 + Gunupur 1) power tillers and 7 (Balliguda 5 + Nawarangpur 2) tractors by end of 2013-14. These are used on custom hiring for fellow farmers.

On an average each SHG has earned a net profit of Rs.19258.00 during 2013-14.

5.2.6 Practice of low cost technology:

Ploughing across the slope ,Summer ploughing, seed treatment, timely sowing & planting, growing of short duration variety of crops in upland & medium lands, application of organic manure (vermin compost/green manuring), use of bio-fertilizers, pest surveillance & identification of beneficial's, preparation of neem seed extract solution & its application against pest, use of bio-pesticides & micro- nutrients are low cost technologies & had no environmental hazards, thus accepted by the farmers. The details of practice of low cost technology during 2013-14 are as follows.

5.2.5 Promotion of farm mechanization:

Farm mechanization is the process of using Agricultural Machineries for increasing production & productivity of land, return & profitability to the farmer and comfort & safety by timeliness of operation, saving labour requirement, cropping intensity and reduction in human drudgery. In OTELP, Farm Mechanization is taken up by way of owning Agricultural Machineries (Tractor, Power tiller & other equipments) by SHGs. These machineries are being utilized for summer ploughing & other agricultural operations on custom hiring to fellow farmers. This has been introduced as an income generating activity of



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SI No	Low cost technology	Area (ha)	Farmer (Nos)
1	Summer ploughing	12805	7774
2	Ploughing across slope	1289	3405
3	Seed treatment	2326	8821
4	Timely sowing / planting	6115	9825
5	Green manuring	183	793
6	Bio-fertilizer application	829	13714
7	Mulching	461	6560

5.2.7 Ragi Development

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

State Agriculture University, Bhubaneswar gives on an average 40 - 50% higher yield than the traditional varieties. Bhairabi variety of ragi has been taken up in an area of 796 ha (Koraput 526 + Paralakhemundi 155 + Th.Rampur 65 + Nawarangpur 12 +Malkangiri 34 + Gunupur 4) covering 3272 famers.



5.2.8 Cultivation of Hybrid Maize

Hybrid maize in an area of 4979 ha (Koraput 169+ Paralakhemundi 1430 +Balliguda 40 + Th.Rampur 135 + Nawarangpur 3000 + Gunupur 305) covering 8195 farmers has been taken up successfully during 2013-14.



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

SRI :

Innovation in the agricultural sector can come from a variety of sources. SRI is a fascinating case of rural innovation that has been developed outside the formal rice research establishment. This has been taken up in an area of 1445 ha covering 6311 farmers during 2013-14. The details are as follows:

ITDA	Area (Ha)	No of farmers
Koraput	185	495
Paralakhemundi	294	738
Balliguda	231	1120
Th.Rampur	8	40
Nawarangpur	62	175
Malkangiri	645	993
Gunupur	20	50
Total	1445	6311

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

Line transplanting of Paddy

This has been taken up in an area of 1949 ha covering 6532 farmers during 2013-14. The details are as follows.



ITDA	Area (Ha)	No of farmers
Koraput	252	684
Paralakhemundi	715	2621
Balliguda	27	57
Th.Rampur	120	600
Nawarangpur	263	940
Malkangiri	367	1350
Gunupur	205	280
Total	1949	6532

The productivity is also increased by 20-25 % like SRI compared to traditional practice. Mr. Bret Nigel, CPM, IFAD visited line transplanting of paddy fields in Rabi season 2013-14 taken up in Gumma block of Gajapati district during March, 2014 & highly appreciated the performance of the crop.

5.2.10 Growing of Orange flesh sweet potato

Sweet potato is an important crop taken up for food, feed and raw materials for industries. Vines can be used as fodder for cattle during off season. Malnutrition is a serious threat to health & productivity of people in most of the tribal areas. Vitamin A deficiency increases the risk of night blindness. One possible solution for addressing vitamin A deficiency is through a food based approach using orange-fleshed sweet potato as an inexpensive source of beta-carotene (the pre-cursor to vitamin A). Access to planting materials for



orange-fleshed sweet potato is a challenge for growers. There is a need for rapid multiplication method and the establishment of community nurseries to meet the demand of the community. An area of 21.5 ha was covered by 209 farmers during 2013-14 as detailed below.



ITDA	Area (Ha)	No of farmers
Koraput	15	80
Paralakhemundi	6.5	129
Total	21.5	209

5.2.11 Promotion of Pineapple:

Queen variety of pineapple was introduced in 5.74 ha covering 267 households in 28 villages of the programme areas of ITDAs (Th.Rampur in Kalahandi & Paralakhemundi in Gajapati districts) during 2011-12. Subsequently this queen variety of Pineapple was introduced in new areas under intercropping in WADI plantations, in an area of 79.2ha (Gajapati 53.07+ Kandhamal 16.40+Kalahandi 9.7) covering 710 households under NHM during 2012-13. Pineapple planted



during 2011-12 came to fruiting during May-June, 2013. But 60-65% of the plants gave fruiting. Each fruit size weighs about 800gm as compared to 500gm weight of the traditional variety. The cost of production of pineapple (var: queen) per 200 M2 area is Rs.3100. The value of produce is Rs.6000 (300kg X Rs.20.00/kg) from an area of 200 M2. Hence, the net profit received by each farmer from an area of 200 M2 each Rs.2900 (6000 - 3100). Farmer will also get additional income from the suckers & subsequent fruiting from next year onwards.

5.2.12 Backyard Kitchen Gardening for nutrition and supplementary income:

Back yard kitchen garden (Home garden) generally referred to the gardens occupying a small area located near the residence used mainly for vegetables required daily for the kitchen. Fresh fruits and vegetable from home garden provide carbo hydrate, proteins, vitamins, minerals & fats that are essential to our body. Hence home garden provides convenient and economic source of nutritious and balance diet for the rural and tribal family. Cultivation of improved vegetables are taken up in the backyards during 2013-14 covering 5110 households (Koraput 400 + Malkangiri 1300 + Balliguda 250 + Nawarangpur 1250 + Paralakhemundi 1575 + Th. Rampur 335) to meet the nutritional requirement of the tribal families.

5.2.13 Poly House :

Crops/Seedlings are grown in protected environment. Hence poly green house regulates temperature, ventilation, light intensity, humidity etc & facilitates for raising of quality seedlings. 39 poly nurseries (Nawarangpur 6 +Balliguda 15+ Koraput 10 + Gunupur 8) each 160 m2 area have been constructed by the women SHGs by end of 2013-14. Programme staff facilitates Women SHGs for procurement of quality seeds for raising seedlings in the poly houses and supply the same to the farmers. These poly nurseries have already been linked to 1430 (Balliguda 638 +Nawarangpur 178 +Koraput 378 + Gunupur 236) farmers each for 1000 m2 area for commercial vegetable



cultivation during rainy season, 2013. Around 5.16 lakh of seedlings have been raised in the above poly houses during 2013-14 through women SHGs. On an average ,each women SHG has got a net

profit of Rs.13654 by selling vegetable seedlings from one poly house.

5.3 Specialized Interventions under Agriculture & Horticulture Promotion

5.3.1 Impact of IFAD 954 ICRISAT Project and IFAD - EC- ICRISAT Project (CECG 44)

Both the above IFAD assisted project continued in the programme village of OTELP till end of 2012-13 resulting enhanced productivity and production of legume crops through scaling of better adapted cultivars and management technology in relevant cropping system. As per the learning experience the preferred varieties of legumes were taken up in different districts during 2013-14 is placed below :

ITDA	Ground nut (var:Devi)		Pigeon pea (var: Asha)		Chickpea (var: KAK 2, ICC 37, JG 14, JG 11)	
	Area (ha)	Farmer (nos)	Area (ha)	Farmer (nos)	Area (ha)	Farmer (nos)
Koraput	60.00	204	24.00	75	4.00	12
Paralakhemundi	116.00	378	424.00	936	53.00	223
Balliguda	4.00	35	250.00	812	5.00	21
Th. Rampur	0	0	210.00	640	48.00	210
Total	180.00	617	908.00	2463	110.00	466

5.3.2

Its specific objectives are (a) to map areas, where a high incidence of food insecurity and poverty overlap with RTCs production and consumption; (b) to understand and document current roles of RTCs in contributing to food & nutritional security, income generation, identify opportunities and challenges in enhancing this contribution; (c) to prioritize and introduce relevant R&D and capacity strengthening actions that promote RTCs; and (d) to support relevant local and national policy and programming processes in selected countries that promote research and development of RTCs and improve poor people's access to knowledge and support services.

Time Frame of the Project 'OTELP'

The project is designed to have two phases; assessment phase and implementation phase spread over a period of five years from 2011 - 2015. The

first two years of the project is assessment phase and the remaining three years implementation phase.

The focus sites in India are in the states of Odisha and Meghalaya. In the focus sites in India, assessment phase have been completed and is now moving to the implementation phase. In Odisha, the focused districts are Koraput (OTELP district) & Ganjam & Gajapati (Non-OTELP districts). For the implementation phase collection of detailed empirical data on the role of roots and tuber crops in food security and income generation among the communities have been collected through (1) Participatory Rural Appraisal (2) Household Surveys (3) Food Intake Assessment.

The 2nd Annual Review meeting of the FoodSTART project was conducted at Bhubaneswar from 06-07, November, 2013. A three day workshop of the stakeholder's was also conducted at Bhubaneswar. Experts from OTELP



participated in the workshop. It was decided that establishment of quality planting material production unit in collaboration with OTELP will be done under the project.

R & D Interventions

Farmer’s participatory sweetpotato variety evaluation demonstrations were conducted in Gajapati and Koraput districts.

Training on Entrepreneurship development conducted in Koraput. Wafer production from Cassava wet starch demonstrated and fully functional unit established.

Four community planting material production units in Koraput and two in Gajapati district of Odisha are being established

5.3.3 IMPACT OF IFAD ASSISTED SCAMPIS -Micro Irrigation Project

The project successfully demonstrated the improved water use efficiency in enhancing productivity of vegetable and other crops in 469 villages of programme areas of Gajapati and Koraput district by providing 15105 units of micro irrigation system covering 11500 households. The project already completed during 2012-13. The upscaling programme during 2013-14 is given below:

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

5.3.4 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 1487 (Balliguda 539 +Nawarangpur 178 +Koraput



432 + Gunupur 186 + Paralakhemundi 47 + Th.Rampur 105) farmers each with having 1000 M2 area have taken up commercial vegetable cultivation in the raised beds after laying pressure compensated drip kits by end of 2013-14. 1325 farmers from Balliguda, Koraput, Gunupur & Nawarangpur ITDAs areas have been linked to two vegetable cooperatives through facilitation of RNGO – Harsha Trust. Annual crop planning, arrangements of agro inputs, capacity building & market linkage to 60% (after meeting the requirement of the farmer) of the produce of each farmer were ensured through vegetable cooperatives with facilitation of Harsha Trust. Funds required for capacity building of the vegetables grower were arranged from convergence under SCA to TSP. Agro inputs as per requirement of the beneficiaries were supplied by the vegetable cooperatives before sowing of the crop on credit

for a period of four months. Funds required for the purpose was given from OTELP to vegetable cooperatives as interest free for four months only. During marketing of the produce the farmers repay back the outstanding amount towards supply of the agro inputs by the cooperatives. TDCCOL facilitated supply of different fertilizers (DAP 120 MT & Urea 70MT) for the vegetable growers at the govt. approved rate through vegetable cooperatives. Funds required for establishing market linkage given by the vegetable cooperatives of the 60% produce of the farmers was provided from OTELP on interest free loan for a period of 3 months only. Each farmer has got a net profit of Rs.8000 – 30400 with average of Rs.15000 from one crop from an area of 1000 M2. The achievements of the few farmers under the above programme are placed below:

Farmer's name	Village	Block/ ITDA	Crops grown	Net profit (Rs)
Pipa Hikaka	Begalguduni	Bissamkatak/ Gunupur	Tomato + Brinjal + Bitter gourd	30,400 from one season
Nikapoi Hikaka	Jambuguda	Bissamkatak/ Gunupur	Tomato + Bitter gourd	18,040 from one season
Rasa Pradhan	Gudrumala	Balliguda	Cabbage	24,000 from one season
Thabira Bhatra	Sirisi	Papadahandi/ Nawarangpur	Chilly	33,000 from two seasons

Vegetable cooperatives facilitated the vegetable growers for market linkage in Bissamkatak & Balliguda areas through RNGO - Harsha Trust. One sale centre was opened at Balliguda & sale of cabbage, tomato, cauliflower & beans was done directly by the farmers eliminating middleman. Similarly, vegetables like tomato, brinjal, bitter gourd were procured from Bissamkatak areas by the cooperative and were transported in hired vehicle and market linkage was done through the bigger traders.

5.3.5 RKVY

On the basis of the learning of 2011-12 & 2012-13, a project on Sustainable Livelihood for Tribal

of Odisha through production of Tuber Crops, Organic Spices and Vegetables including off season vegetables with a cost of Rs.339.27 lakh has been placed with OTELP for implementation of the programme under RKVY.

The programme envisages in enhancing the production and productivity of tuber crops, spices and vegetables by introduction of new varieties of these crops with better use of agro inputs and dissemination of technology with the tribal farmers. The crop, varieties, unit area & no. of house hold included in the above programme are indicated below:



Crop	Variety	Unit area	Household (nos)
Yam	Odisha Elite	250 M2	4910
Elephant foot yam	Gajendra	100 M2	4976
Tapioca	Vellayani Hrushwa	100 M2	1420
Turmeric	Lakadong	200 M2	7430
Monsoon Potato	Kufri Jyoti	400 M2	1000
Brinjal	Green Star/Blue star	400 M2	4811
Tomato	Utkal Kumari	400 M2	7250
Onion	Nasik red	400 M2	4000
Radish	Pusa Chetki	400 M2	3550
Total			39347

Capacity building

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

At village level 6930 farmers & farm women have been trained on improved technology of different crops taken up under RKVY through 231 training camps. The scientists from ICAR Institute & SAU, senior specialists from Agriculture Deptt. & retired scientist / specialist on the relevant subject imparted the training.

5.3.6 Promotion of WADI Model of Orchard

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

ITDA	Coverage during 2013-14 (ha)	2nd Year Maintenance 2013-14 (Plantations of 2012-13) (ha)	3rd Year Maintenance 2013-14 (Plantations of 2011-12) (ha)
Koraput	0	260.5	386.5
Paralakhemundi	42.9	62.0	101.2
Balliguda	100.5	18.4	0
Th. Rampur	40.0	0	0
Nawarangpur	343.6	97.2	0
Gunupur	205.0	137.0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	160.0
Total	732.0	575.1	647.7

5.3.7. Inter cropping in WADI

1151 WADI farmers have taken up intercropping with vegetables and spices in the programme areas or OTELP during 2013-14. On an average each WADI farmer has got a net profit of Rs.5250.

Looking into vast scope of Poultry farming both in terms of backyard poultry farming with low input

technology & dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming amongst the rural poor & tribal families in OTELP operational area, poultry was taken as focused livelihood intervention in OTELP operational area with the assistance under SCA to TSP & SCA to SCSP. The intervention were as follows:



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

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

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

As the day old chicks are vulnerable to predators in free range conditions, the day old chick rearing units were established so as to rear the day old chicks in a reasonably controlled conditions with proper brooding facility, balanced feeding, vaccination & medication up to 28-30 days and thereafter provided individual tribal households to be reared in open range conditions. The poultry birds Vanaraja, Colour plus, Rainbooster & Kuroiler etc are reared under backyard poultry programme . They are multi coloured birds with high egg laying capacity like exotic layers and high weight gain like those of broilers. The SHG managing the mother chick unit for a period of 28 days makes an additional income of Rs. 9000 to 10000 per cycle & there by a SHG receives an additional income of Rs.45000 to 50000 per annum in 5 cycles. As on 31st March,2014, 92 Nos of Mother Chick



Units are functional under OTELP operational area and around 61 nos of MCUs functional under Non-OTELP villages within the jurisdiction of 9 ITDAs of ST & SC Development Department totalling to 153 functional Mother Chick Units.

6.2.2 Improved Broiler Farming:

Under rural poultry farming , improved broiler farming has been introduced by individual tribal households in small units of 400 chicks capacity. The tribal family is provided assistance to build a shed of 400 sq.ft. for rearing 400 nos day old broiler chicks (Cobb 400) for a period of 35 to 40 days. Efforts are also made to build the capacity of the tribal famers in shed management, chick management, feeding, vaccination & water management etc. 380 nos. individual broiler units are already in place and functioning as on 31st March, 2014.Each tribal family earns an average additional income of Rs.4000/- per cycle and thus earns Rs.20,000/-per annum from this livelihood activity by devoting 1 to 2 hours per day. In





In addition to this the Poultry Co-operative also transfers a part of its profit as dividend at the end of the financial year as per quantity of chicken supplied to the Co-Operative. The poultry Co-Operative has passed on Rs.2/- per Kg as additional incentive to the members managing broiler units. The improved poultry farming (Broilers) is facilitated by SwornaJyoti Womens' Poultry Co-Operative Federation Ltd.(SWPCFL).The Federation provides the backward & forward linkages for broiler farming through its district level co-operatives in ITDAs Koraput , Nawarangapur & Gunupur. The following no of broiler units have been established as on 31st March,2014 in the ITDAs mentioned below:

Sl.No.	Name of the ITDA	No. of Broiler Units (400 chicks' capacity) established.
1	Koraput	150
2	Gunupur	50
3	Nawarangpur	180
	Total	380

6.2.3 Supply of Chickens to ITDA Schools:

The quality chickens are supplied by the poultry Co-operative & the SHGs to the residential school hostels of ITDAs & Ashram Schools of the ST & SC Development Deptt. on regular basis at weekly intervals. As per norm each schoolchildren staying in the residential hostel is provided 100gms chicken once in a week and eggs twice in a week. Out of this 158 nos of ITDA residential schools with

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

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

6.2.4 Establishment of Vanaraja Layers Parent Stock Farm:

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



6.2.5 Poultry Co-operatives:

The SwornaJyoti Women's Poultry Co-operative Federation Ltd.(SWPCFL), with its office at Jeypore, Koraput and HARSHA TRUST have made agreement with OTELP and the ITDAs to look after the poultry and Goatery activities being established in the tribal districts of Koraput, Nawarangapur & Rayagada and provide the backyard and forward linkages to the tribal families rearing broilers as well as Vanaraja /Kuroilers/ Rain booster variety poultry birds under backyard poultry farming. The Federation through its district level poultry co-operatives provides the day old chicks, feed, medicines, and vaccines at the doorstep apart from providing the marketing facility to the beneficiaries. There is a plan to promote



poultry cooperative in each OTELP functional district. The SWPCFL has also been entrusted to facilitate poultry & goatery projects in ITDA, Koraput, Nawarangapur sanctioned under SCA to TSP during 2014-15. Mean while a Poultry company has been established namely "Kandhamal Poultry Development Corporation Ltd.(KPDCL) registered under Company Act during May,2012 under ITDA, Balliguda in the district of Kandhamal..Similarly OPOLFED shall facilitate rural backyard & layer poultry farming projects in ITDA, Parlakhemundi in Gajapati District.

The SWPCFL has also started layer farming in the individual broiler units of 400 sqft. in 7 tribal households under ITDA, Koraput and in 3 MCU under ITDA, Nawarangpur by providing 200 nos.

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



6.2.6 Fund Flow under SCA to TSP:

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

6.2.7 Fund Flow under SCA to SCSP:

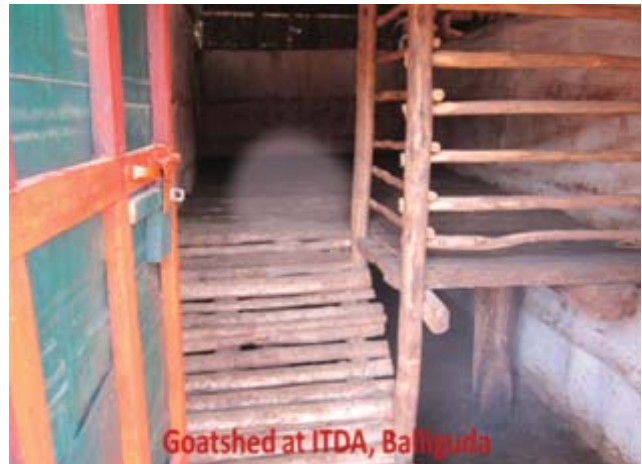
In order to enhance the livelihood of Scheduled Caste Community under SCA to SCSP through various Livestock related interventions i.e. poultry, goatery, dairy, duckery & fishery, an amount of RS.2198.09 Lakhs has been sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department to benefit 5203 SC & BPL beneficiaries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



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

6.2.8 OTELP Intervention under Improved Goatery Farming:

The present goat rearing practices amongst the tribal is very traditional and unscientific. Kid mortality and mother mortality are as high as 40 % and 30% respectively. Hardly any tribal family avails veterinary service available from the government's veterinary department. OTELP plan is to further strengthen the services like regular health check up at the doorstep and regular vaccination, medication provided by the trained Para-veterinarians along with improvement of the local breeds by supply of improved quality Bucks. Thus it will restrict the kid mortality and mother mortality to 15% and 10 % respectively. Improved shed construction, enhanced knowledge of tribal about improved rearing practice, with crèche for kid goats, and feed supplement for pregnant and lactating mother goats will help in mitigating the risks in production. Proper feeding practice (preparation of dry fodder and silage, azolla cultivation also helps in increasing the immunity in goats and in increasing their body weight within a short duration. With the existing skill a tribal can easily rear 6 to 8 mother goats to get additional annual income of Rs.15,000 from the 3rd year of involvement in this activity.



In view of this goatery projects were sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department for 900 ST families under ITDA, Balliguda and Gunupur for a projected cost of Rs.337.50 lakhs under SCA to TSP during 2012-13. Similarly, Rs.240.01 lakhs has also been sanctioned during 2012-13 under improved goatery programme for 1200 Nos. poorest of the poor tribal families under ITDA, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. Apart from this Rs.637.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to cover 1600 tribal families for OTELP Plus Blocks under ITDA, Paralakhemunid, Nawarangpur and Koraput under SCA to TSP by the ST & SC Development Department during 2013-14. Through this project each tribal family is provided 5 to 6 mother goats and one buck for every 4 to 5 families. Till date 946 nos. of goat sheds have been constructed and 2970 female goats & 108 nos. of improved bucks for breed up-gradation have been provided in OTELP project areas.

The existing goat cooperative will help 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 will be on women rearers involved in goat rearing and sustainably even after the end of the project.

6.2.9 OTELP Intervention Under Pisci Culture through DHAN Foundation:

Thus OTELP planned to promote inland fishery to maximize the utilization of existing water bodies



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



In order to implement improved fish farming an agreement was executed between the OTELP and DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation, a public charitable Trust, Madurai, Tamilnadu since

September 2012 for piloting inland fishery in 10 village ponds and 20 farm ponds as additional livelihood and added nutrition activities in Dasmantpur Block of Koraput district under ITDA, Koraput at a projected cost of Rs.11.58 lakhs. During 2012-13 inland fishery was piloted in 24 individual farm ponds & 10 community ponds under ITDA, Koraput with community approach covering about 140 households through two primary producers' group (PPG).

After seeing promising prospects it is decided to expand inland fishery in 50 community managed tanks & 70 individual ponds under ITDA Koraput & Nabarangpur under SCA to TSP during 2013-14 Total 61 farm ponds & 29 community/ SHG managed ponds in four blocks of Nabarangpur and 38 individual farm ponds & 21 community/ SHG managed ponds out of which 20 farm ponds & 20 community/ SHG managed selected ponds are supported by ITDA, Koraput were taken up for fish rearing activities in three blocks of Koraput. More than 600 ST households were covered in this project. In short about 750 poor tribal families have been covered through 176 water bodies during the season in 2013-14 in both projects under ITDAs Koraput & Nabarangpur.

Sl no	Activity	ITDA,Koraput	ITDA,Nabarangpur	Total
1	No of Blocks	4	4	8
2	No of villages	34	17	51
3	Farm ponds	56	61	117
4	Community ponds	30	29	59
	Total	86	90	176

Major Project Activities Undertaken

- ◆ Five primary producers' group (PPG) in Koraput Dist. formed and six primary producers' group (PPG) are in process in Nabarnapur Dist
- ◆ All the ponds pre stock liming is done @100 to 200 kg/acre as per the pond condition and Post stock liming ensured during winter
- ◆ 350 finger lings stocked in farm ponds and 1000 to 2000 finger lings stocked in community tanks as per the water area.

- ◆ Raw cow dung applied regularly pre stock as well as monthly once post stock.
- ◆ Pro biotics used for disease control and growth of plankton
- ◆ At least three partial harvests per season was ensured to train the farmers about multiple stocking and harvest for better yield.

Impact of Pisciculture in Tribal Area

Financial

- ◆ Income from individual farm pond ranges from Rs.5000 to Rs.10000



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

Social & Environmental

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

Way Forward

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

8. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUND

Under these sub-components, apart from the general watershed treatment and livelihood based approach, the programme provides additional funds

and facilitates additional activities to strengthen the interventions under livelihoods support activities.

8.1 Community Infrastructure fund:

This sub-component of programme primarily aims at financing community infrastructure needs identified by the communities. The objective would be to fill the critical gaps for small and remote communities which may not be covered in under other rural infrastructure development programmes. Programme adopted a strategy to access CIF through a demand driven approach with communities identifying critical infrastructure constraints. The priority area under this component are-(i) improving the linkages to market for those communities which are producing significant surplus, particularly during the monsoon season (ii) reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water close to the habitations, (iii) improving the access to food supply through PDS (iv) child care (v) health care, (vi) supplementing educational infrastructure etc. Besides, activities like creating work sheds for the communities for income generating activities like NTFP processing unit, storage centers, mills etc. may also be covered. These facilities will be used by the communities and may be managed by the VDCs through the common user groups. Emphasis is given on community responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructures so developed and women are encouraged to take up this responsibility. The activities undertaken so far under this sub-component are given in the table below:

Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
1	Multipurpose community center	nos.	16	162
2	Storage godown	nos.	23	449
3	Drying Yard	nos.	31	203
4	Threshing Platform	nos.	5	7
5	Work shed	nos.	12	36
6	Villages under piped water supply project for (gravity fed)	nos.	3	154
7	Villages under piped water supply projects (sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	1	40
8	Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	426	8093
9	Chuan / Open well	nos.	12	76
10	Agricultural Pump set	nos.	0	38



11	Village approach road/ causeway/ culvert	nos.	0	5
12	Oil extraction mill	nos.	5	6
13	Poultry Firm	nos.	4	11
14	Community animal Shed	nos.	1	7
15	Rice / flour / dal/ turmeric processing unit	nos.	1	7
16	Saloon	nos.	0	1
17	Solar Lantern	nos.	0	111
18	Water storage tank	nos.	6	12
19	Solar Street Lights	nos.	62	132
20	Bore well	nos.	0	1

Project MIS 2013



8.2 Development Initiative Fund:

There is a provision of an additional funding to provide the flexibility to address to areas of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory processes and also to supplement those components/interventions of the programme yielding very good results. It will also enable the communities to implement activities which are not accommodated in other available components within the programme. This fund will also ensure better targeting of the households which are traditionally left outs, including landless, destitute, disables and those who are unable to be part of the SHG or other income generating activities.

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

- ◆ Supplementary funding to other programme component

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

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





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

Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
A.	Supplemental funding to other programme components			
1	Multipurpose Community Center	nos.	1	77
2	Storage godown	nos.	-	47
3	Mother chick Unit	nos.	-	37
4	Backyard Poultry	HH	243	1,990
5	Diary unit	nos.	-	1
6	Goatery shed	nos.	93	319
7	Backyard kitchen garden	HH	5	6,575
8	Nutritional garden (schools)	nos.	-	351
9	Drying yard	nos.	32	191
10	Bathing ghat/ river steps	nos.	20	54
11	Village drain	nos.	21	23
12	Market yard	nos.	5	18
13	Introduction of Buck	nos.	-	18
14	Tube well Platform	nos.	171	223
15	Night shelter	nos.	382	764
16	Yam Seed Production	HH	-	931
17	Retaining Wall/ guard wall	nos.	-	8
18	Extension of Cement of Canal to the existing one	rmt.	210	1,718
19	Gully Control Structures	nos.	-	12
20	Repairing of well	nos.	-	2
21	Supply of Sunflower seeds to Households	HH	-	125
22	Earthen canal	rmt.	-	107
23	Earthen check dam	nos.	-	7
24	Renovation of D/W and canal		-	5
25	Earthen bund	nos.	-	1
26	Well/ Chuan	nos.	1	14
27	Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	1	2



28	Poly greenhouse nursery	nos.	8	17
29	Masonry Drop structure	nos.	-	2
30	Gravity Flow Irrigation Structure	no.	-	6
31	Gravity Fed Drinking Water Project	no.	6	77
32	Drip Irrigation Systems	nos.	7	29
33	Well	nos.	4	12
34	WADI model plantation	Ha	-	133
35	Vegetable Cultivation (By Group)	nos.	43	79
36	Bore well	nos.	-	1
B. Experimenting and/or up-scaling innovative activities for livelihoods				
37	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
38	Work shed	nos.	2	41
39	Animal shed	nos.	6	18
40	Cashew processing unit	nos.	-	6
41	Fruit processing unit	nos.	-	1
42	Rice / flour / dal processing unit	nos.	-	23
43	Tamarind processing unit	nos.	1	29
44	Medicinal plant unit	nos.	-	1
45	Bee keeping box	HH	-	19
46	Sanitary napkin unit	nos.	-	1
47	Tailoring unit	nos.	-	16
48	Leaf plate stitching	nos.	3	12
49	Drug bank	nos.	-	2
50	Turmeric boiling Drum	nos.	231	492
51	Power tiller with accessories	nos.	1	6
52	Farmers information center	nos.	-	1
53	Oil Extracting Unit	nos.	15	41
54	Brick Making Machine	nos.	-	5
55	Agricultural pump set	nos.	529	1,123
56	Television set with accessories	nos.	2	4
57	Refrigerator	nos.	1	11
58	Barbed wire fencing	ha.	2	4
59	Vermi compost	Nos.	14	558
60	Mobile Charging Station	nos.	-	3
61	Hydram	nos.	-	6
62	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
C. Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery				
63	Smokeless Chula	HH	259	2,859
64	Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	26	2,000
65	Water Filter	nos.	-	998
66	Farm equipments	HH.	34	4,113
67	Solar lantern	nos.	28	867
68	Water storage tank	nos.	5	31
D. Support to the Vulnerable and Destitute Households				
69	Support to vulnerable groups (goatery, poultry, roofing etc.)	HH	747	3,313
70	Saloon	nos.	-	4
71	Cycle Mart	nos.	-	5
72	Grocery shop	nos.	57	140
73	Sound box with generator set	nos.	2	9
74	Stretcher	nos.	-	1
75	Small Business (Vending)	nos.	99	340
76	Roofing for Landless HH	HH	87	324
77	Tribal music group	nos.	8	13
78	Off farm Equipments (carpentry, blacksmith, masons)	nos.	65	103



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

Outcomes	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
Villages served with piped drinking water	73	571
Villages covered with complete sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	-	210
Households covered with Total Sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	-	8564
Vulnerable/ Destitute Household supported with livelihood activities	1,429	5,059
Covered with storage facilities (Multipurpose centers and storage godowns)	108	654

9. SUPPORT FOR POLICY INITIATIVES

Land to landless and homestead land to homestead less households have been the major components of empowerment. With the active Support and assistance of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Orissa, ITDAs in the field along with FNGOs are facilitating for providing land to landless under various existing

schemes and Acts of the Govt. of Orissa such as OPLE Act, OGLS Rule, Vasundhara and Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme. Besides, the project facilitated the communities in getting land rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). The objective is to cover 14369 absolute landless households of the programme villages within the project period. The programme has facilitated to expedite the implementation of Forest Rights Act for settlement of forest lands by providing hand held GPS of the sub-collectors of the programme areas along with financial assistance to engage additional hands preferably retired RIs and Amins. During the period, 10122 families have

received 12312.15 acres land under FRA. The scheme wise details of the households provided with land are presented in the adjoining table.

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

Collaboration with Landesa for Land to Landless using Community Resource Persons (*Bhumisanjojaks*):

With an objective of providing land to the landless and ensuring livelihoods convergence, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) collaborated with Landesa to provide land to landless by using CRPs in 1042 project villages touching 58,276 households in seven districts of Odisha. Since early 2011, OTELP has undertaken the process of land allocation in active collaboration with respective district administrations.

A CRP/ *Bhumisanjojak* is a local literate youth who provides additional capacity to the field level revenue officials by undertaking a household survey as per prescribed formats to accurately enumerate the number of landless families in the village. The CRP/ *Bhumisanjojak* is selected in a joint meeting between the community and the concerned Revenue Inspector. CRPs/





Bhumisanjojaks being local youth with better understanding of the community dynamics, especially the poor and the landless, gather accurate information on household land holding status. The CRPs/*BhumiSanjojaks* assist the Revenue officials during field verification for ensuring the presence of community, measurement of plots, filling up of forms and formats, etc.

Till date, with 550 CRPs, identification of landlessness has been completed in 1003 out of the 1056 project villages (95%). The enumeration exercise identified two sets of landlessness: absolute landless households (zero homestead and zero farm land) that are about 12178 (21 %), while households with less than 2 decimals of homestead land and less than one standard acre of farm land are close to 12678 (22%). While state revenue laws are followed for enumeration of absolute landlessness, households with less than 2 decimals of land are also identified as homesteadless depending on the size of the family and availability of land. Field verification has been completed in 797 (75 %) villages, patta distribution over in 348 (33 %) villages where 10,339 families have received homestead plots (4 decimals on an average) and 1,027 households have received farm land, each about 50 decimals.

Comprehensive Programme on Land Rights to Tribals in the Tribal Sub-Plan Blocks

Based on the success of CRP model in 1042

OTELP villages, Government of Odisha has decided to use CRPs (*Bhumisanjojaks*) for accurate identification of landless households in 118 tribal sub-plan (TSP) blocks. The tribal sub-plan areas have more than 18000 villages and home to 1.2 million (mostly tribal) households.

The proposed programme will be implemented over a period of 5 years during the 12th Five Year Plan in three overlapping phases. Phase I (2012-2014) will saturate all the villages (about 6094) in the 30 OTELP blocks, phase II (2013-2015) will saturate the rest of the 31 blocks (close to 3970 villages) in all the 7 OTELP districts while 7910 villages in 57 blocks of five districts will be covered in phase III (2014-2016). Landesa would continue to facilitate and support the programme by designing training and capacity building and devise intervention strategies for the successful implementation of the programme in TSP blocks.

10. FOOD HANDLING

Food security is the major challenges in tribal areas particularly in programme operating areas. WFP extended its support for supplementing food grains to the beneficiaries as part of their wage payment with very nominal prices. Three Kgs of rice were given to the beneficiaries with Rs 10 only. The funds generated out of this grain deposited in VDF account, meant for post project management. The details are given below.

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

Source: Project MIS 2011-12



11. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

11.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

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

B. Voucher based Monitoring System

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

- ◆ On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.
 - ◆ The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.
 - ◆ Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.
 - ◆ All these expenditure reports are being accepted as utilization certificate of the funds spent.
- #### c. Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)
- ◆ The FNGOs and ITDAs prepare Half Yearly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year presenting the outputs achieved during the period and cumulative achievement.
 - ◆ Besides, the ITDAs based on these reports, prepares Half yearly and Annual Performance Report which is an output linked outcome report presenting the change in various physical indicators for both RIMS and log frame.
- #### d. Concurrent Evaluations
- ◆ Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase II conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010.
 - ◆ Joint Review Mission (JRM) for the year 2013 conducted by IFAD completed during August 2013.

Web Based M&E Software

The web based M&E Software designed and implemented in the programme have been further upgraded based on the use and information need at various level. Due to low infrastructure availability at the remote project locations, it has become difficult to update data in the software in a real time manner. Subsequently, the planning and



M&E module along with the SHG module has been delinked and made standalone desktop based software where the data entry can be done offline at the FNGO level and integrated with the web based software at the ITDA/ PSU level depending upon the availability of the internet.

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

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

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

Implementation of RIMS

The other method applied in the field is result impacted management systems (RIMS). Basically

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

Annual Outcome Survey

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

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Programme Component wise Expenditure for the Financial Year 2013-14

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

Sl. No	Programme Component	Amount in Rs.
1	Programme Management	608.61
2	Capacity Building For Empowerment	362.85
3	Livelihood Enhancement	1428.54
4	Participatory Forest Management	2.95
5	Support for Policy Initiatives	15.00
6	Community Infrastructure fund	142.56
7	Development Initiative Fund	288.17
8	WFP Food Consumption	-
9	Food Handling	-
	TOTAL Expenditure In Rs.	2848.68

Project MIS 2013-14

Summary of Key achievements:

Key outputs

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



- ◆ 81% increase in productivity of vegetables (52.0 q/ha. to 94 q /ha)

Outcomes:**Farm based Livelihoods**

- ◆ 17842 ha. of irrigation potential has been created.
- ◆ 90% of the households reported with increased irrigated area.
- ◆ 72% of households reported increase in crop production area.
- ◆ 70% of the households experiencing increase in agriculture productivity.
- ◆ 75% of the HH adopted key technologies promoted by the Programme (Seed Replacement, Composting, Crop Diversification, Vegetables, Kitchen/ Nutritional Garden etc.)

Off-Farm based Livelihoods

- ◆ 76% HHs have increased income from livestock activities (Goat rearing, Backyard Poultry and Duckery).

- ◆ 37% HH reported increase in fish pond productivity and as IGA it is gaining popularity.
- ◆ 54% HH have improved access to credit.

Programme Impact

- ◆ **Income:** 175% increase in income (from Rs. 15,926.00 in 2007 to Rs.43,790.00 in 2011)
- ◆ **Expenditure:** 89.6% increase in expenditure (from Rs. 16,536.00 in 2007 to Rs.31,344.00 in 2011)
- ◆ **Food Security:** As compared to 21% HH during 2005, 94% HH indicating enough food throughout the year during 2013
- ◆ **Migration:** Reduced from 17.8% (2005) to 4.3% (2009) in case of very poor households.
- ◆ **Poverty:** Of 56,180 households covered, 70% were BPL; show an increase in assets; a bout 15% of them are moved out of poverty (2009)
- ◆ **Quality of life:** 83% of the HH are now having access to safe drinking water within 100 mtr. of their houses and 22% villages are covered under complete sanitation with tap water connection.



Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited - 2013-14

Background of TDCCOL:

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

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

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



Objective of TDCCOL:

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

Mission Statement of TDCCOL:

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

Management:

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



Operational Network of TDCCOL:

- ◆ TDCCOL is operational through 13 branches in the State covering all TSP blocks of Odisha.
- ◆ TDCCOL has 96 Godowns in different locations in the State with the storage capacity of 38616 MT.
- ◆ Currently TDCCOL Apex Cooperative has 151 General Body Members

Staff Position of TDCCOL during 2013-14:

Corporation Staff - 126

- ◆ Supervisors-28/Shop Asst-32/WCW-24/

- ◆ Others-42 (PS, PA, Accounts Asst, Mkt Assts, Peons)

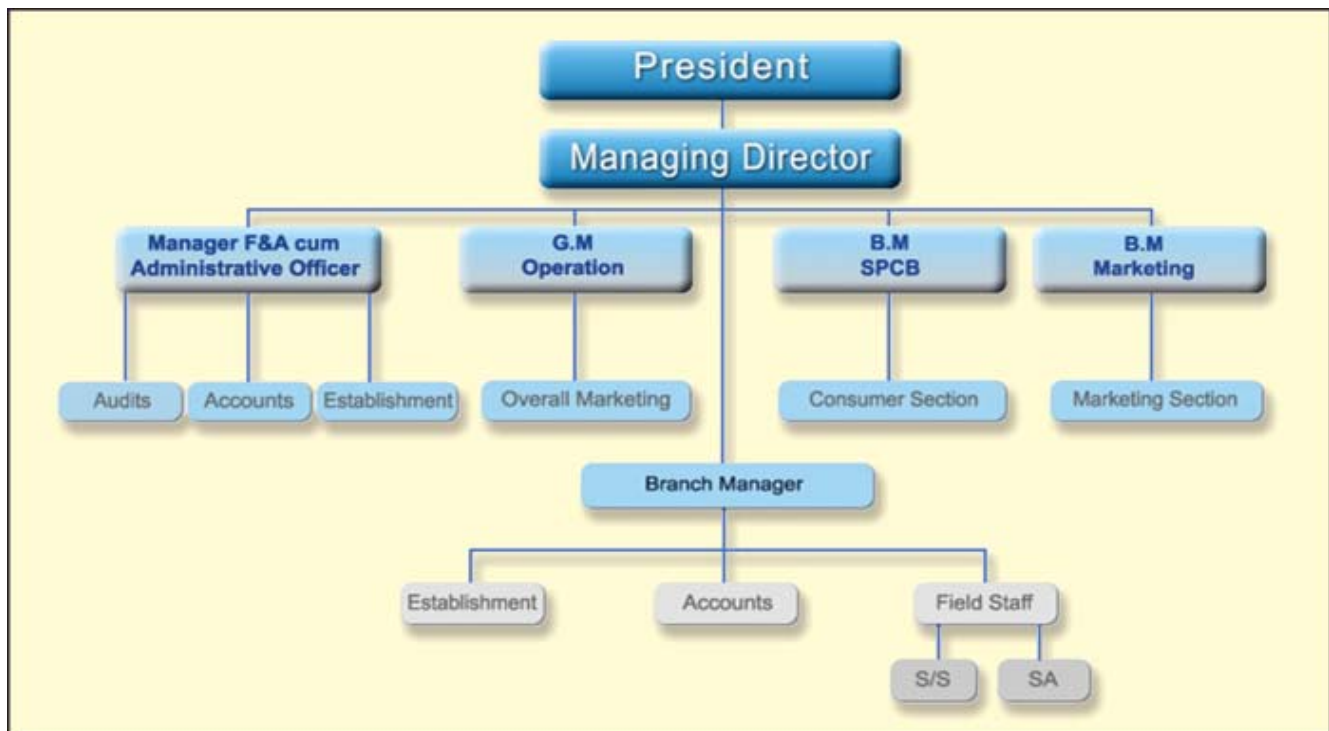
Professionals - 14

- ◆ General Manager-1
- ◆ Marketing Manager-1
- ◆ Retail Manager-1
- ◆ Manager Growth Centre-3
- ◆ Account Executives-9

Govt. Staff:

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

Organogram of TDCCOL:



Business Scenario of TDCCOL:

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

and also could not attain sizable business in the field. In this situation, TDCCOL strategically diversified its activities keeping the mission and





vision of the organization intact. The major interventions that are taken up during the reporting period are as below:

Major Interventions of TDCCOL:

- ◆ Marketing support for Minor Forest Produces.
- ◆ Marketing Support for Surplus Agricultural Produces.
- ◆ Establishment of Processing Units for MFP & SAP.
- ◆ Livelihoods Cluster Development.
- ◆ Promotion of Handicraft and Handloom Clusters.
- ◆ Strengthening of Vegetable Cooperatives
- ◆ Paddy Procurement- As State level Agency
- ◆ Operation of Petrol Pumps (Gajapati & Sundergarh)
- ◆ Fertiliser Transaction at the grass-root level
- ◆ Sale in Tribal World Outlets (Own & PPP mode).



Marketing Support for MFP & SAP:

TDCCOL plays facilitative role to establish market linkage of the products harvested by the tribal communities to ensure that the tribal people are not exploited by the middle man. Traders from State and National level are being invited through tendering processes and negotiated at Head Office and Branch Office as well for lifting of products available at the community level. Besides, TDCCOL has established partnership with different agencies like OMFED, OFSDP, Natural remedies, OZONE Pvt. Limited etc. for bulk sale of the forest and surplus agricultural produces from the field.



Interventions taken up by TDCCOL under MFP & SAP Interventions during 2013-14 are as below:

- ◆ Partnered with OMFED for bulk sale of Maize and Rice Polish from the tribal households of three districts namely Gajapati, Rayagada & Nawarngpur.
- ◆ About 9.2 MT of Kalmegh, worth Rs. 5.5 lakhs has been sold to Natural remedies from Sundergarh & Rayagada districts.
- ◆ About 20 MT of Nux Vomica has been sold to Kothari Phyto Chemicals, Tamilnadu from Udala Branch, Mayurbhanj.
- ◆ About 20 MT of Mustard seed of worth Rs. 8 lakhs was procured at Keonjhar branch and Baliguda branch for processing.
- ◆ About 5 qntls. of stick lac of worth Rs. 2 lakh was procured by Lahunipara branch, TDCCOL, Sundergarh.



- ◆ Char seed of 8 MT of worth Rs. 8 lakhs has been transacted in Sundergarh and Keonjhar branch.
- ◆ Mahua Seed of worth about Rs. 3 lakhs have been transacted locally in Udala branch.
- ◆ 6 ton hill broom of Kandi variety has been sold to M/s. Pioneer Plastic Industries, Mumbai, Maharastra. Besides more than 10 ton of Hill brooms from Koraput, Rayagada & Gajapati was sold in local markets.
- ◆ The other NTFP items transacted during the reporting year are Tamarind, Siali Leaf, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Honey, Kusum lac etc.
- ◆ Total annual transaction of TDCCOL on MFP & SAP Transaction reported during 2013-14 is about Rs. 293 lakhs.

Establishment of Processing Units:

To ensure incremental benefit on the produces harvested by the tribal hhs in the state, TDCCOL is playing strategic role to facilitate the tribal communities to add value to their product and sale at premium price. Accordingly, need based processing units have been established in different locations with the overall functional management control under the tribal communities. The processing units established are:

- ◆ Turmeric processing Unit at Baliguda
- ◆ Mustard Oil Processing Unit, Baliguda
- ◆ Grinding Unit, TDCCOL Branch, Sunabeda
- ◆ Grinding Unit, NJPCL, Nuagada, Rayagada



- ◆ Siali Leaf Processing Unit at Baliguda
 - ◆ Siali leaf processing unit at Kalahandi
 - ◆ Lac Processing Unit at Khuntugaon (Installation in Progress)
 - ◆ Grinding Processing Unit, PRAYAS, Th. Rampur, Kalahandi
1. **Turmeric & Mustard Processing Unit at Baliguda:** The Turmeric Processing Unit & Mustard Oil Processing unit established at Baliguda have started operating and TDCCOL has entered into agreement with different parties for bulk sale of Turmeric Powder across the country. Besides pure Mustard Oil manufactured in the processing unit at Baliguda is being sold at different Outlets of TDCCOL.
 2. **Processing Unit Support to SHGs:** The SHG members in Kalahandi & Gajapati have been provided with Silai Stitching Machines along with skill building training on Silai Sticth in collaboration with TRIFED.
 3. **Processing Unit Support tot Primary Cooperatives:** The Cooperatives like PRAYAS in Th. Rampur, Kalahandi & Nava Jyoti Producers Company Limited, Nuagada, Rayagada have been strengthened with various machineries for processing of agriucultural & forest produces. The machineries include grinding machine, packaging machine, flour milling machine etc., which contribute significantly to address the livelihoods need of the tribal communities.



Livelihoods Cluster Development Programme:

Various livelihood clusters have been taken up to ensure sustained livelihoods to the tribal families. These clusters are as below:

Cluster Promoted

- ◆ Promotion of Dokhra Clusters at Jhigidi, Rayagada & Suruni, Mayurbhanj
- ◆ Soura Art cluster at Putasingh
- ◆ Paper Mache Cluster in Anandapur, Keonjhar
- ◆ Bamboo Craft Cluster in Sundergarh
- ◆ Cluster on Lac items & jewelleryes in Sundergarh & Balasore.



Support augmented to the above cluster are as below:

- ◆ Common Facility Centre
- ◆ Machinery / Equipment Support
- ◆ Skill Up gradation (Training, Exposure etc.)
- ◆ Working Capital Support & Market Linkage



Activities Taken up:

Capacity Building: About 45 tribal youths both boys and girls associated in Dockra casting in Jhigidi village, Bisamcutack, Rayagada have been provided with skill building training programme for improvised product design. Similarly about 60 bamboo craft artisans of Khuntugaon, Sundergarh have been trained on Bamboo Craft making with advanced design. The Master Craft available near the locality having more than 20 years experience in respective craft with certification from different organisations were selected as Master Trainers. The training programme at other handicraft clusters have been finalised and will be initiated shortly.

Construction of Common Facility Centre:

Construction of Common Facility centre at each site has been proposed to create a common place for the artisans to work professionally. Funds of Rs.6 lakh has been earmarked for each centre with the financial Assistance from ST & SC Development Department. Sites at Singdev, Anandapur, Keonjhar for Paper Mache Cluster and at Khutugaon, Sundergarh for Bamboo Craft Cluster have been finalised. The existing dilapidated building of LSDA at Putasingh has been stated to be used as Common facility centre by the artisans associated in Idtal art after renovation. PA, ITDA, Gunupur has been entrusted the renovation work at Putasingh. Due to non availability of appropriate site at Jhigidi, the artisans are proposing to renovate an existing building constructed by District Administration for similar purpose. The site for Dokhra Cluster at Churuni, Udala is yet to be finalised.

Machinery & Other Supports:

Machineries and raw materials as required to maximise the efforts of tribal artisans to manufacture improved craft have been procured and supplied to the respective Groups.

Paddy Procurement: TDCCOL has been nominated as State level Procurement Agency along with OSCSC, NAFED and Marked for paddy procurement operation in Odisha. The performance



of TDCCOL in paddy procurement over the year has been quite consistent. During the reporting year, TDCCOL has procured 31561 MT CMR as against the target of 36200 CMR of transaction worth Rs. 7045.39 lakhs. The paddy procurement during 2012-13 generated profit of about Rs.284.59 lakhs.

Fertiliser transaction: To facilitate the farmers in their farming activities, TDCCOL positioned fertilisers at the community level, particularly UREA & DAP, through its partner agencies and approved Retailer as well. During the reporting year fertiliser of worth 50 lakhs was transacted in four branches namely Nawaragpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati.

Farmers Vegetable Cooperatives: Six vegetable cooperatives have been facilitated by TDCCOL with the technical assistance from OTELP in four districts namely Kandhamal, Rayagada, Koraput and Nawarangpur. The Project worth Rs. 1135.08 lakh has been sanctioned by ST & SC Development Department and is under implementation in collaboration with National Horticulture Mission,

Odisha. The objective of this project is to extend adequate support to about 3000 tribal farmers, who are associated in vegetable cultivation in term of basic value addition, storage, transportation and market linkage. Under this initiative, about 21 aggregation centres and 6 cool chambers will be constructed and provisions for vehicle for transportation of vegetable to terminal market has been made. Till date site for 16 aggregation centres and 6 cool chambers have been finalised. The construction work is about to start in Baliguda and others are yet to start.

Petrol Pump Operations: TDCCOL has partnered with HPCL and BPCL petroleum Companies and operates to petrol Pump in Paralakhemundi and Sundergarh. Both the Petrol Pump have been nominated as best Petrol Pump in the respective district in term of its sale volume in last two years. Average annual transaction in these outlets comes to about Rs. 4500 lakhs with a tentative net profit margin of Rs. 70 lakhs. The actual transaction during the reporting year.

Location	Turnover (In Lahs)	Margin Generated (In lakhs)	Net Profit (In lakhs)
Sundergarh	1940.00	48.96	33.01
Paralakhemundi	2556.00	61.43	42.59
Total	4496.00	110.39	75.60

Strengthening of Community level Institutions: Initiatives have been taken up to strengthen the community level institutions and to support them for effective operation and to support for marketing of their products at remunerative price. The grass-root level institutions being promoted by TDCCOL are...

- ◆ Kandhamal Women Leaf-plate making Cooperative
- ◆ 18 Co-op facilitated by RCDC in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri etc.
- ◆ 38 Cooperatives facilitated by Vasundhara in Kalahandi, Sambalpur
- ◆ Navajyoti Producers Group in Padmapur, Rayagada

- ◆ Jailaitum Mahila Mandal Cooperative in, M Rampur Kalahandi
- ◆ 6 Vegetable Cooperatives in tribal districts-partnering with OTELP
- ◆ RTMS Cooperative, Mohana, Gajapati (NTFP & SAP Transaction)
- ◆ 10 SHGs in Baliguda block, Kandhamal on Silai Leaf
- ◆ Many other SHGs, federations etc. promoted by OTELP

Innovative Marketing Strategy:

To facilitate the marketing of tribal products like minor forest produces, Surplus Agriculture Produces, handicraft, tribal handlooms, Tribal Art



and Paints etc., TDCCOL independently and in public partnership has opened about 7 exclusive Tribal World Outlets across the State. The list of outlets operational are as below:

- ◆ 4 Outlets in Bhubaneswar, 2 in Rourkela, 1 in Puri
- ◆ Marketing of MFP & SAP, and Other handicraft items in Adisha & Tribes Odisha Brand.
- ◆ 5 more outlets are in pipe line under PPP mode.

Implementation of Minimum Support Price on Minor Forest Produces:

The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produces through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain has been launched by central Govt. on 26th January, 2014 and the same will be implemented in Odisha shortly. The Scheme has been designed as one of the Social Safety measures for MFP Gatherers, who are primarily members of Schedule Tribe.

The main objectives of the Scheme envisaged are:

1. To establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns to the primary collectors for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. through MSP.
2. To enhance the infrastructure facilities at the local level to enable the tribals to sale their produces at remunerative price

As per decision of Govt. of India, the above scheme will be initially implemented in the States having Schedule Areas in accordance with Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India and will cover 12 Minor Forest Produces, which are abundantly found in the States and has direct linkage with the livelihoods of the Tribal Communities. The Products covered are Tamarind, Mahua Seed, Sal Seed, Sal Leave, Kendu Leave, Bamboo, Karanja Seed, Myrobalan (Harida, Bahada&Amla), Chironjee Seed, Lac, Honey, Gum Karaya etc. The scheme will be finaced jointly by Govt. of India

and State Govt at 75% & 25% ratio respectively. The Central Govt. will provide 75% of the working capital requirement in the form of Share Capital Grant and Share losses, if any in the same ratio.

TDCCOL is the State Procurement Agency for implementation of MSP scheme on MFP in Odisha, which include Tamarind, Gum Karaya, Honey, Harida, Sal Seed, Mahua Seed, Karanaja Seed, Chiranjee Seed, Lac and Sal Leaf under ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha as the State Nodal Agency.

Achievement of TDCCOL during 2013-14

1. Marketing of Minor Forest Products of worth Rs. 173 lakhs.
2. Marketing of Surplus Agricultural Products of worth Rs. 220 Lakhs
3. Paddy Procurement Transaction of Rs. 70 crore with an average estimated profit of Rs. 3 Crore.
4. Fertilizer Transaction for Rs. 50 lakhs (approx.)
5. Net Profit generated in the petrol pumps operated by TDCCOL for Rs. 75.60 lakhs (approx.)
6. Partnered with OMFED for transaction of Maize, and Rice Polish ensuring the MSP to the tribal farmers.
7. Establishment of Processing Units at different locations in the State.
8. Promotion of five livelihoods Clusters particularly on Handicraft and Handloom Sectors by creating sustainable model for assured livelihoods.
9. Partnered with Airport Authority of India and opened an Tribal World Outlet in the Termial -1 Complex at Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar.
10. Partnered with primary cooperatives to facilitate the marketing of agri. and forest produces and processing & value addition of the same for improved market facilities.
11. Partnering with fertilizer companies PPL and IFFCO and obtained dealership for fertilizer business in the operational areas of TDCC.



12. Opening of new sale outlets for sale of tribal products in different cities and towns of Odisha.
13. Introduced new value added items in partnering with the tribal communities like Pure Mustard Oil, Lemon Grass Oil, Neem Oil & Powder, Kum Oil, Karanja Oil, Aswagandha Powder, Ginger Honey, Lac Ornaments which are exclusive in nature.

Branding of product:

Handicraft and Handloom items manufactured by the tribal artisans are being marketed under brand name of “**Tribes Odisha**”. Due procedure has been adopted to register the brand name with the Trade Mark Registry and Patent Office, Kolakata. Similarly the processed items under minor forest produces and surplus agricultural produces are being sold in the tribal outlets as below in the brand name of “**Adisha**”.

Details about Tribal World Outlets of TDCCOL:

TDCCOL facilitates marketing of various NTFP / SAP products processed or the handicraft and handloom items manufactured by the tribal communities through exclusive tribal world outlets across the state. Currently, TDCCOL has proposed to expand its Retail outlet base under Public-Private-Partnership mode to reach out to the extent possible with the ethnic products of tribal communities of Odisha. List of these outlets operational are as below:

Exclusive “Tribal World”:

- ◆ Tribal World, Rupali Square, Bhubaneswar.
- ◆ Tribal World, B.P.Airport, Bhubaneswar.
- ◆ Tribal World, Bisra Munda Square, Rourkela.
- ◆ Tribal World, Chandan Pokhari, Koraput.

With the quest towards possibilities of increasing awareness and reach to the ethnic and traditional values of tribes of Odisha to the materialistic urban & semi-urban people through our retail distribution system i.e.



“Tribal World” is being practiced and performed by continuous sincere contribution from the team of TDCCOL. And the effort of the organisation is also been appreciated by the people of the state through a substantial yearly growth of 85% approx to the retail business. To grow further with the disappearing nature’s value, TDCCOL is opting for wide publicity of the produces and the opportunities to the public of the state to raise the awareness about the cause of tribal of Odisha.

Launching of New Products:

TDCCOL has recently launched series of few products for sale in the tribal world outlets that will seek to create a niche market. Some of the products recently launched by TDCCOL are pure Mustard Oil from Baliguda, Organic Rice from Rayagada, Badi from Keonjhar. TDCCOL in its endeavour to promote the products coming directly from the tribal communities of the state. TDCCOL is also making efforts for value addition of the same. Recently TDCCOL has launched its new attractive pack to sell all the MFP & SAP items in hygienic manner. TDCCOL is marketing its MFP & SAP under the banner of ‘Adisha’. The main objective of TDCCOL to promote the products which is procured directly from the tribal communities and TDCCOL will not leave any stone unturned to develop and launch new





products so as to reach the market with a remunerative price. TDCCOL in past has proved its ability to attract customers by launching products like, Tamarind Chutney, De-Seeded & De-Fibre Tamarind Cake, Shikakai Powder, Trifala Churna, Honey etc.

Recently TDCCOL has launched couple of products like Lemon Grass Oil, Kusum Oil, Neem Oil, Lemon Grass Oil Room Freshener, Mustard Oil etc. Also a cool range of Handloom

& Handicraft has also been flooded with in the stores.

Financial Status of the Corporation:

The Authorized Share capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crores. The Paid-up Share Capital of TDCCOL stands at Rs.32.84 crores. The loan liability as on 31.03.2014 stands at Rs.52.76 Crores, out of which the interest liability comes to Rs.37.98 crores as on 31.03.2014.

SI No.	Particulars.	Sanctioned amount	Received through Bank
1	Grant-in-Aid for MFP Operation under Central Plan	0.965 Crore	26.07.2013
2	Grant-in-Aid for MFP Procurement through MSP	40.00 Crore	06.03.2014
3	Grant-in-Aid for Working Capital support to SHGs. For MFP and development of collection centre	1.4141 Crore	08.10.2013 and 16.02.2014
4	GIA under Article-275(1)	1.1534 Crore	08.10.2013 & 16.02.2014
5	Grant-in-Aid for lighting a billion lives under Article-275(1)	10.095 Crores	25.03.2014

Activities in Pipeline:

1. Support to 1500 farmers from tribal communities from Karanjia on Lac Harvesting in association with PRADAN an NGO of National Repute in Karanjia belt, Mayurbhanj.
2. Implementation of a Solar Lighting Project to Providing solar lighting to 450 villages in the state of Odisha through lighting a “Billion Lives Campaign” in association with TERI. The project of worth Rs. 20.19 Crore has been sanctioned. The sanctioned project will be implemented in 450 number of villages and 450 number of education institutions in TSP areas of the state.
3. Repair of existing godowns of TDCCOL for optimal use to implement MSP Scheme of MFP, which is likely to be implemented by TDCCOL as State Nodal Agency.
4. Opening of Souvenir Shop in the campus of Training Research Institute, ST & SC



Lac work by Tribal Artist



Governing Body Meet 2013



Inauguration of Tribal World at Airport & Puri



Interaction with Lac Producers



Turmeric processing Machine at Baliguda

Development Department, CRPF Square, Bhubaneswar.

5. Implementation of Scheme of Minor Forest Produces (MFP) through Minimum Support Price in Odisha.
6. Facilitating the Primary Cooperatives / Producers Groups in Tribal Sub Plan areas in Odisha for MFP & SAP transaction.
7. Purchase of Sun Flower Seed and Gound nut pod at Minimum Support Price in association with NAFED in selected districts of Odisha.
8. Opening of New Tribal World Outlets in the existing premises of TDCCOL in selected strategic locations in Odisha.
9. Launching an “Innovative Marketing VAN” to facilitate the marketing of various exclusive products on wheel at strategic locations in and around Bhubaneswar.



ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

Brief History of The Organization

Academy of Tribal Languages & Cultures (ATLC), previously known as Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) functioning under the administration control of the ST & SC Development Department, was established by Government of Odisha having been registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, bearing Registration No. 22488/78 of 2007-08.

As per the provision of the Bye-Law, the overall management and control of the Academy is vested in the Governing Body which is constituted by the Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department.

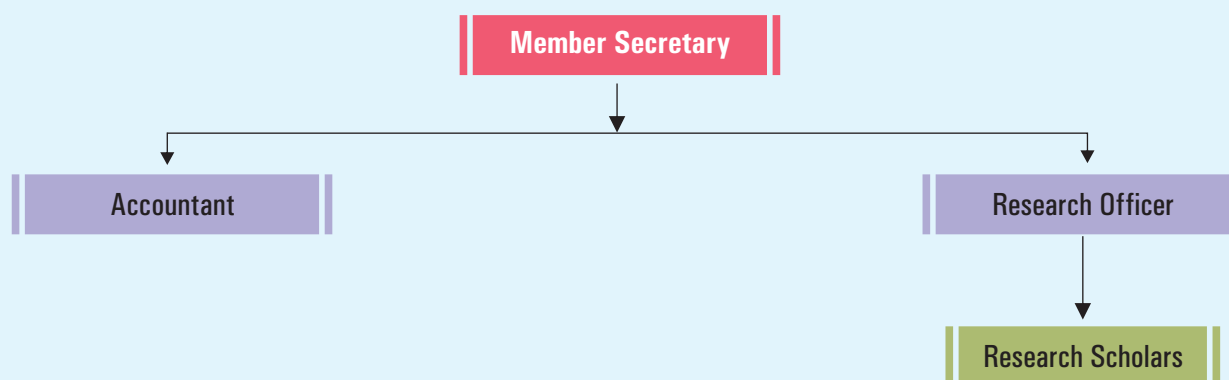




Organization Set-up

The Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture (ATLC) is housed in its own building called the "Adivasi Bhasa Prasikshyan Bhawan" situated within the Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar-751009.

As per the provision the Director-cum-Member Secretary of the Academy is the Administrative head of the Academy. Presently, Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota, IAS, Director (ST) of ST&SC Development Department and Director, SCSTRTI is the Member Secretary of ATLC.



Staff Position of the Organization

Sl. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned Post	In Position	Vacancy	Remarks
1	Member Secretary	1	1	-	In Charge
2	Research Officer	1	1	-	
3	Accountant	1	1	-	In Charge
4	Research Investigator	1	-	1	
5	Clerk cum Typist	1	-	1	
6	Jr. Steno	1	1	-	
7	Driver	1	1	-	
8	Peon	1	-	1	
9	Orderly Peon	2	2	-	
10	Watch Man	1	1	-	

Besides above two research scholars and two tribal artisans are temporarily working in the ATLC.



Name of the Member Secretary With Ph. No./ Mobile no./email address:

Name of The Officer	Designation	Phone No.		Mobile No.	Email Address
		Office	Residence		
Prof. A. B. Ota, IAS	Member Secretary	0674-2597821	0674-2532246	9437492008	abota_ota@sify.com

Year wise Allocation Plan, State Plan & Non-plan and Expenditure up to March 2014

Year	Scheme (State Plan)	Allocation (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	% of Achievement
2009-10	State Plan	1,00,00,000/-	87,16,734/-	87.16
2010-11	State Plan	1,00,00,000/-	98,88,091/-	98.88
2011-12	State Plan	50,00,000/-	50,00,000/-	100
2012-13	State Plan	50,00,000/-	47,02,736/-	94.05
2013-14	State Plan	80,00,000/-	61,17,249/-	76.46

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

Common Activities

Documentation of Tribal songs, Drama, dance, musical performance, festivals, etc. in video and audio cassettes, L. P. discs, photographs for preservation and propagation, bringing out books on Tribal Languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, tribal art music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc.

- Annually the Academy brings out its journal BANAJA and tribal student's journal

'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 and culture.

- Organize exhibitions, cultural programmes, seminars,

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

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

Activities of Academy During the year 2013-14 are as follows

Tribal Languages Training Programme to Primary School Teachers:

The Academy has successfully organized Three Tribal language training programmes as follows;

Languages	District	Centre	Trainees
1. Santali (2)	Mayurbhanj	Lalganj A/S	56 Trainees
2. Santali (1)	Mayurbhanj	Bahubandha A/S	33 Trainees



Steps are being taken for undertaking language training programmes in the district of Nawarangpur in Gond language and in Mayurbhanj in Ho Languages.

The main objectives of the language training is to train 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.



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 2013-14, academy sponsored 22 tribal dance troupes to the following Mahotsav inside the state.

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FRA, BBSR : 4 Dance Troupes from Maurbhanj, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Puri

NAVARATRI FESTIVAL, BBSR : 1 Dance Troupe from Mayurbhanj

TALASARI SAMUDRA Mohatsav : 3 Dance troupes from Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput

BHAKTA DASIA BAURI PITHA, Puri : 1 Dance Troupe from Bolangir

DHARMASALA Mohatsav : 4 Dance troupes from Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Koraput and Bolangir

RIACE FESTIVAL, Puri : 3 Dance Troupe from Balasore, Kandhamal, Kalahandi

BANAPUR Mahotsav, Khurdha : 2 Dance Troupes from Panposh & Bolangir

REMUNA Mahotsav, Balasore : 1 Dance Troupe from Bolangir

NATIONAL CONVENTION of State Secretaries at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar : 3 Tribal Dance Troupe



Publication of BANAJA & SARGIFUL

Academy used to publish its Annual Souvenir every year by inviting articles from eminent, academicians, intellectuals and promising scholars on tribal languages and culture. Accordingly academy has taken steps to publish "BANAJA" based on "Tribal Painting" which was released by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha during the inaugural function of Adivasi Mela -2014 on 26th January. Besides, BANAJA the Academy has also published its rainy and winter issues of multi-colour, student's journal "SARGIFUL".



Felicitations to Tribal Talents

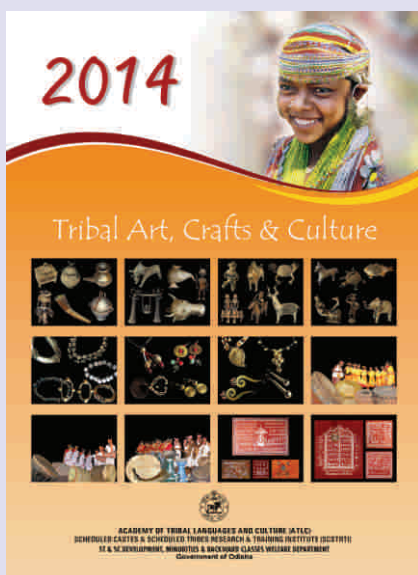
Every year the Academy felicitates ten tribal talents excelling in different fields such as dance, music, art, craft, literature, social services etc. The purpose of such important activity is to encourage tribal persons, who help in promoting the traditional culture and art of tribal communities. For 2013-14, Academy invites applications from talented tribals duly recommended by the Collectors. After receiving the applications, ATLC has selected best 20 talents and felicitated them on 26th January, 2014 on the inaugural day of Annual Adivasi Mela-2014. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, S. Naveen Pattnaik felicitated the following talents.





1.	Dr. Hadibandhu Mirdha	Mirdha	Santi Nagar, Sambalpur	Literature
2.	Droupadi Parekh	Gond	Sialrama, Jharsuguda	Pala
3.	Kesab Soren	Santal	Gadiapal, MBJ	Social Service
4.	Maheswar Soren	Santal	Jamdiha, MBJ	Writer
5.	Mangal Hansdah	Santal	Astia, MBJ	Music
6.	Gangadhar Handah	Santal	Madhuban, MBJ	Literature
7.	Kabita Naik	Bathudi	Bhugudakota, MBJ	Literature
8.	Gangadhar Hembram	Santal	Hatisahi, MBJ	Social Service
9.	Sanatan Hembram	Santal	Bharadadihi, MBJ	Sports
10.	Kumari Sasmita Majhi	Gond	Bagabeda, N'wgpur	Literature
11.	Belamati Kumura	Gond	Charpali, Bargarh	Social Service
12.	Nilamadhab Nayak	Saora	Makapada, Gajapati	Social Service
13.	Sukdev Badamundi	Savar	Mahendragada, Gajapati	Social Service
14.	Rabindra Nath Naik	Bathudi	Dubeipenth, Keonjhar	Literature
15.	Manasha Ranjan Nayak	Gond	Salbeda, Keonjhar	Painting
16.	Sunita Kumura	Gond	Bolangir	Music & Acting
17.	Banamali Bariha	Binjhal	Manaipada, Bolangir	Social Service
18.	Kabiraj Serendra Bhoi	Kandha	T Dhumapali, Bolangir	Ethno Medicine
19.	Narendra Kumar Bariha	Binjhal	Mahulpali, Bargarh	Painting
20.	Madhab Bariha	Binjhal	Lambarajuan, Bargarh	Artist

Publication of Calendar 2014



Academy published 13 paged Wall Calendar based on Tribal Arts & Crafts of Odisha to popularize the rich Art & Craft Traditions of Tribes Odisha among the Art lover. The Calendar represents 12 vibrant and colourful Art & Crafts of tribal communities of Odisha and released on the valedictory function of Sargiful-2013 on 29th December, 2013.

Organization of Tribal Painting workshops in Art Gallery

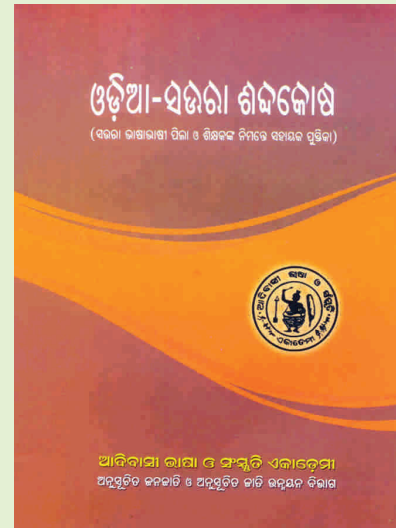
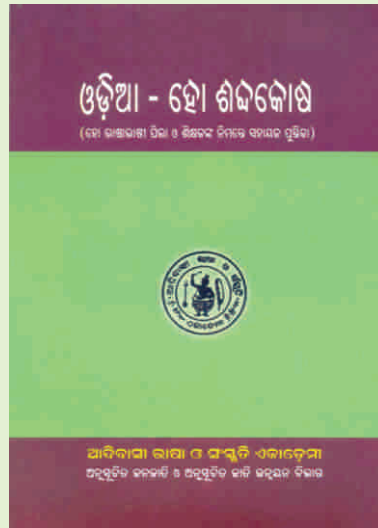
In order to attract Art lover, Academy used to organize live demonstration on art and paintings in its Art Gallery inviting traditional tribal painters. The Academy has made a tie up of the painters with their paintings with TDCC for marketing of their paintings. Besides, this year Academy collaborated with JD Centre of Arts Bhubaneswar for popularization and marketing of the tribal paintings and organized a National Level Art symposium by inviting Gond & Saora painters from different parts of Odisha.





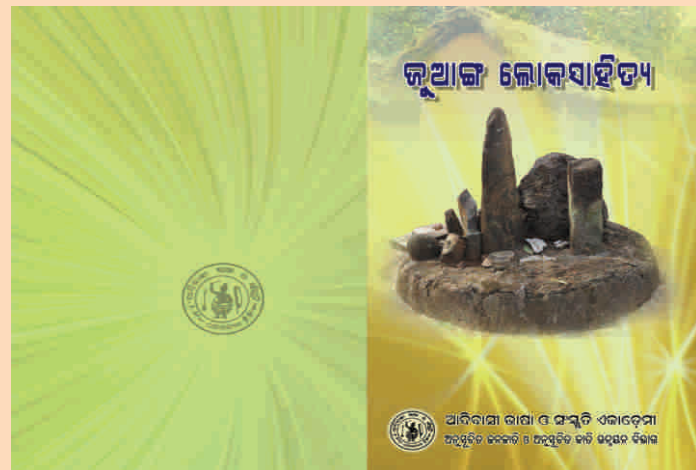
Publication of Bi-Lingual dictionary (HO & Saora)

To facilitate the tribal students in their mother tongue at the entry level, Academy had undertaken project work on collection and compilation of Ho and Saora Bilingual Dictionaries by engaging scholars.' The manuscript prepared during the workshops were duly edited by the Language experts, and printed, which were released on the Inaugural Ceremony of Adivasi Mela- 2014 on 26th Jan, 2014.



Compilation and Publication of Juang, Desia & Paudi Bhuiyan Folklore

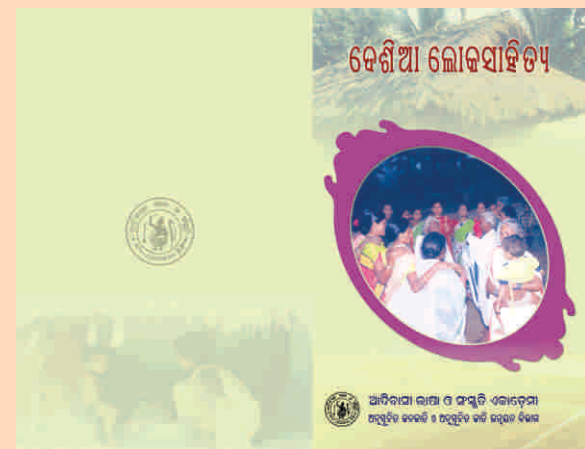
During field visit and language training, a good number of folk literatures on Juang, Desia and Paudi Bhuiyan languages have been collected by the Research Officer. All the three manuscripts were duly edited and released by Hon'ble Governor, Odisha on 9th Feb. 2014.



(Juang Lokasahitya)



(Paudi Bhuiyan Lokasahitya)



(Desia Lokasahitya)



'SARGIFULA'

State Level Students Festivals – 2013

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, ATLC as a nodal agency had organized State Level Children Festival SARGIFUL from 27th to 29th December 2013. The function was inaugurated by Sri. U. N. Behera, IAS, Addl. Chief Secretary

Finance, Odisha on 27th Dec. 2013 at 10 A.M. A total number of 850 students & 150 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha participated.



SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-VI to Class-X) reading in

Seva shram / Ashram / Residential Ashram / SSD High Schools / Higher Secondary Schools / EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt, workshops-cum-training on subjects like magic, creative dance, Odishi dance, creative writing, art & painting, mathematics, terracotta, paper craft, creative games, Science experiment-cum-games,

photography, child reporting etc. in the forenoon session followed by competitions in debate, elocution, quiz, painting, dance, song, archery along with Science Exhibition in the afternoon session and cultural shows comprising dance, song, music and drama in the evening session were successfully organized.



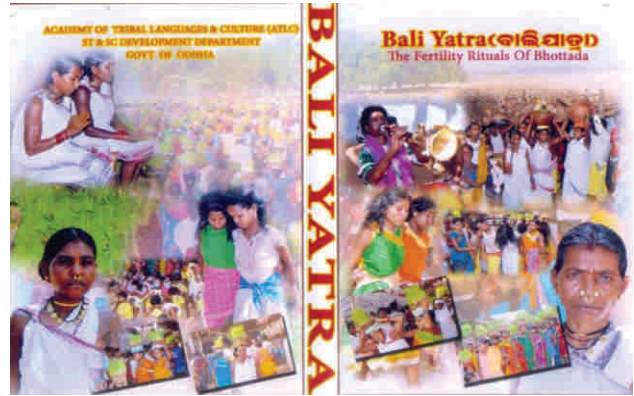
Similarly the teachers, who had participated, are also promoting these activities in their respective schools. Organizations like UNICEF, KIIT, BAKUL Foundation, SAI International, SCERT had actively coordinated the events in workshops and competitions to make the festivals a great success. The participants are acting as ambassadors and carry forward the messages to different schools in each district.





Video Documentation of Rituals and Dances of Tribal Odisha

Due to the influence of cross-cultural elements and due to industrialization the rich performing art traditions have undergone a sea change. The original forms of Tribal dances are losing their ground very fast. In order to make an attempt to preserve and document the changing form, ATLC has taken steps to document the dance and rituals forms of Odishan Tribal World in a phase manner. In the first phase- Dongaria Kondha and Koya tribes have already been completed. Lanjia Saora and Paroja tribes are under finalization and Ho & Mankadia rituals and festivals are in the process. Besides above, ATLC has also documented the Bali Jatra, rituals of Bhatra (Bhottada) Tribe based on Fertility rituals for research purpose.



Photographic Documentation of Tribes of Odisha

Traditional tribals culture are losing its glamour very fast due to the impact of modernization and globalization. Before the tradition completely vanishes, ATLC has initiated steps to document the rich tradition of tribals of Odisha in shape of still photography. Accordingly, already 60 tribes have been covered by engaging a professional photographer observing necessary formalities.





Publication of Tribal ATLAS of Odisha

Tribals are scattered around the State of Odisha and their culture are many fold, in order to get detail information on Tribals of Odisha, Academy has taken initiatives to make a complete cultural maps on them. For this, academy entrusted the

work to ORSAC. In return ORSAC have submitted the manuscript. After editing the same by the experts' steps has already been taken for Publication of the same.

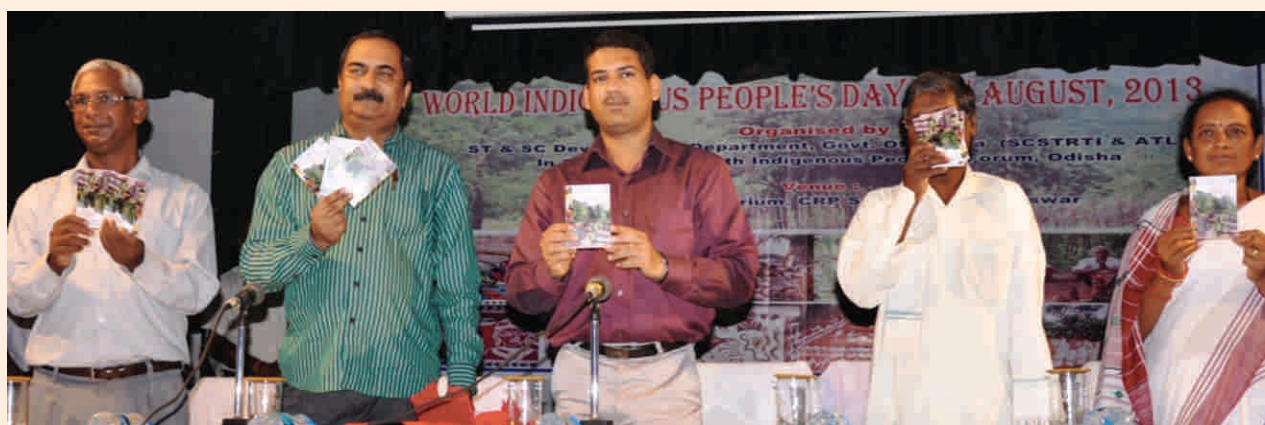
Publication of book on Tribal Arts & Crafts

Tribals are rich in their traditional arts and crafts. These traditional art and crafts are now on the verge of extinction. So academy has taken steps to showcase the rich art traditions of PVTGs of Odisha and try to explore the possibility of its

marketing for sustainable income generation, so that it could be preserved for generations. The manuscript is in editing stage and steps are being taken for publication of the same after it is edited by the expert.

Observation of World Indigenous People's Day

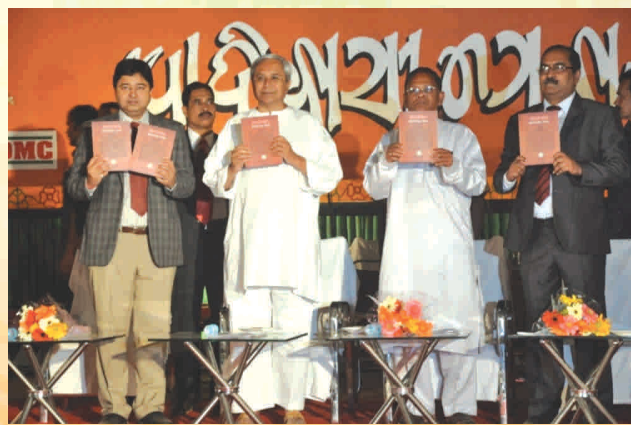
On 9th August 2013, Academy, in collaboration with Indigenous People's Forum, Odisha celebrated World Indigenous People's Day at SCSTRTI Auditorium, Bhubaneswar, where representatives of all the tribal communities of Odisha participated and discussed on different issues pertaining to Tribal Rules & Regulations and they placed a memorandum before the Govt. for consideration.



Organization of Annual Adivasi Mela- 2014

The State Level Annual Adivasi Exhibition (Adivasi Mela), the ethnically vibrant cultural festival was organized by the ST&SC Development Department. The function was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister,

Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik on 26th January 2014 at 6.00 P.M. Hon'ble Governor of Odisha attended the festival as Chief Guest on the Valedictory Ceremony on the 9th Feb. 2014 and awarded certificates to Best Stalls.

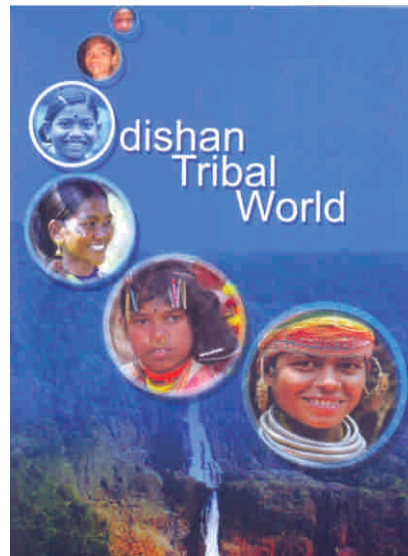


This Adivasi exhibition, showcase the rainbow world of tribal culture, in its varied and myriad form - which are reflected from their pitched stalls on the exhibition ground. The characteristic house pattern of different tribal people, with their material culture in their prototype model adorns the ground, making the visitors confused choosing the fact from fiction. This Mela, provides a platform to the Tribals to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skill activities.



Odisha Tribal Dance Festival

On behalf of ST&SC Development Department, during 8th - 9th of March 2014, Academy has organized Odisha Tribal Dance Festival at Dilli Haat (INA), New Delhi. This colorful function was inaugurated by the Commissioner-cum-Secretary ST&SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha S. Sanjiv Kumar Mishra, IAS on 8th March 2014 at 6.30 P.M. where Secretary APEDA Sri Santosh Kumar Sarangi, IAS, and Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, IAS, Jt. Secretary MORD, Govt. of India, grace the occasion as guest. Besides Sri B.L. Aggarwal Chief General Manager DTTDC and other senior officials and large number of tourists, domestic and foreigners had witnessed the Festival.





For the first time Academy has organized such type of Dance Festival, to give a national level platform to the tribal artist for popularizing their rich cultural heritage. It showcased 12 special dance forms of 6 different colorful tribes such as Durua, Gond, Desia Kondh, Kuttia Kondh, Paraja & Bhatra of Odisha. During the festival 4 stalls were erected by TDCC & ATLC which displayed the tribal Art & Crafts, textiles, paintings as well as food items of tribes of Odisha for popularization.



Technical Guidance

Technical guidance have been given to various organizations like:- OPEPA, SCERT, UNICEF, Sikhya Sandhan, KISS, IMAGE and ERLC on Tribal Life Style, Languages, Education and Culture.



ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

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** : 5100 (Boys:2550+Girls: 2550)
- ◆ **Total no of Teachers** : 242
- ◆ **Teacher-Student Ratio** : 1: 21

HSC Examination Result	:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No of Students appeared	:	566	594	613	662	665
No of Students passed	:	544	563	559	622	657
Percentage of pass	:	96.11%	94.78%	91.19%	93.67%	98.90%

CHSE Examination Result	:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No of Students appeared	:	567	573	615	666	661
No of Students passed	:	412	450	538	597	580
Percentage of pass	:	72.66%	87.72%	86.56%	89.00%	87.75%

- ◆ **Total number of Educational Complexes-19**
Total number of PVTG Girls enrolled - 4750



ORIGIN OF EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)

A new concept for educational development “Establishment of Model Residential Schools was launched during 1997-98 to provide quality education to the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated States of the Country. Out of the sanctioned 100 schools in favour of 22 States so far, 86 are in operation. These Schools are operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a uniform pattern of education in those schools and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education programmes (medical, engineering etc), these schools were affiliated to State Boards. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from class VI from the year 2011-12. The schools have been affiliated to CBSE Board w.e.f. 2012-13. The Model Residential Schools have been named as Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and have been planned on the lines of

Navodaya Vidyalayas but with State centered management.

Establishment of EMRS in Odisha

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

Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools have started functioning since 2000-2001. The Society intensified its activities for establishment of Model Tribal School following the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In its 14th years of functioning 13 EMRS have been established across the State covering 9 districts. Among them three EMRSs are in Sundargarh District and one each in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati, Kandhamal and Jajpur Districts. Out of the total 13 EMRS, 10 are located in the Sub-Plan area and only one is located outside the Sub-Plan area but within the MADA pocket.

GOVERNING BODY OF OMTES

1. Commissioner cum Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department	Chairman
2. The Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Finance Department.	Member
3. The Comm.-cum-Secretary to Govt. School & Mass Education Department.	Member
4. The Chairman , Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	Member
5. Regional Officer, CBSE, Bhubaneswar.	Member
6. The President, Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack.	Member



7.	Director, Teacher Education & State Council of Education Research & Training, Bhubaneswar.	Member
8.	Director, ATLC, Bhubaneswar.	Member
9.	Director, SC ST RTI, Bhubaneswar.	Member
10.	Secretary, OMTES & Director, (ST)-cum-Addl. Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department.	Member
11.	Prof. N.C Dash Prof. of Population Studies, F.M University, Balasore.	Member
12.	Prof. P.C. Mohapatra, N-1/55, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751013	Member
13.	Dr. Mohit ku. Mohanty Former Additional Director, OPEPA	Member
14.	Dr. B.L. Pattanaik Former Head of Department, Anthropology, BJB College, Bhubaneswar	Member

SOURCES OF FUNDING TO EMRS

The Ekalavya Model Tribal Residential Schools have been established in the State with grants under Article 275 (1) provision of the Constitution provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India since 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 13 EMRS (IN 5 PHASES) IN ODISHA

Year-wise opening and District & ITDA-wise location of 11 EMRS are as follows:

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



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



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

- (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 students 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 14 years, Odisha State has got allocation of Rs. 20088.44 lakhs for setting up of 16 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 16 EMRS in the State has been reflected as below.

Statement of Receipt & Expenditure incurred

ODISHA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY								
FINANCIAL POSITION								
Year	Opening Balance A	Amount Received B		A+B Total	Expenditure Incurred			Unspend Balance
		Recurring	Non- recurring		Recurring	Non- Recurring	Total	
2000-01		40,00,000	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	98,43,790	6,01,05,119	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	1,70,12,837	6,00,98,109	7,71,10,946	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	25,51,86,177	12,00,00,000	1,11,33,54,077	15,34,86,620	63,37,000	15,98,23,620	95,35,30,457



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 Districts 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 aims

- 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 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 13 EMRS, these 19 education complexes for ST Girls are being run by Orissa Model Tribal Education Society from the year 2007-08. The list of 19 Education complexes is indicated below.



Educational Complex at Primary Level for ST Girl's

Apart from the management of 13 EMRS, the OMTES has been entrusted the responsibility of 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 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level.

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

Sl No.	District	Sl	Name of the Education complex for ST Girls (PVTG Name)	Strength of ST Girls
1	Keonjhar	i.	J.D.A, Gonasik a, Keonjhar(Juanga)	250
		ii.	Upperkusumita Low-Literacy pocket	250
2	Rayagada	i.	D.K.D.A. Parsali	250
		ii.	D.K.D.A. Chatikona (Dongaria Kandha)	250
		iii.	L.S.D.A, Putasingh, (Lanja Saura)	250
3	Nuapara	i.	C.B.D.A. Sunabeda, (Chuktia Bhanjia)	250
4	Mayurbhanj	i.	H.K.M.D.A. Jashipur,	250
		ii.	L.D.A. Morada, (Ladha)	250
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	250
8	Ganjam	i.	T.D.A, Thumba, (Saora)	250
9	Gajapati	i.	L.S.D.A, Seranga,	250
		ii.	S.D.A. Chandragiri,	250
10	Malkangiri	i.	BDA, Mudulipada, (Bonda)	250
		ii.	D.D.A Kudumulguma, (Didayi)	250
		iii.	Badapada, Low- Literacy Pocket	250
11	Sundargarh	i.	PBDA, Khuntagaon(Paudi bhuyan)	250
12	Kandhamal	i.	K.K.D.A. Belgarh, (Kulia kandha)	250



INITIATIVES IN THE PIPELINE

Opening of three EMRSs

13 EMRSs are functioning under OMTES. Three new EMRS are coming up and process has been initiated to construct buildings at Lanjigarh, Dumerbahal, Rairangpur, in the district of Kalahandi, Bolangir & Mayurbhanj respectively to facilitate functioning of such approved EMRS.

Introduction of English as medium of instruction in EMRSs

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

Ekalavya Sishu Utsab

The second Ekalavya Sishu Utsab was organised at EMRS Bhawanipur, Sundargarh on 17th to 19th January, 2014. The Students of all the 13 EMRSs participated in the sporting and sporting activities.

On the opening day, Collector, Sundergarh, PD, DRDA, Sundergarh and Deputy Secretary, OMTES visited the spot and encouraged students in different activities by personal interaction and blessed the students by his inspiring talk to excel in life by hard work. Principal Lahunipara, Sundergarh, and Principal Laing, Sundergarh also graced the event as guests on closing ceremony and opening ceremony respectively. A game on table tennis was introduced for the first time including athletics.

Exposure visit of Principals to Centurian University

One exposure visit of all Principals of EMRSs was organised and there was academic and non-academic convergence with the Principal, teacher and students of Centurian University. During this

Visit the functioning of Language lab of the University was also observed.

Renovation of Dinning Halls

Steps have been taken to renovate the dinning halls of each EMRS by providing quality dinning table and dinning chairs. Movable dinning tables have been planned so that the dinning hall can also be utilised as a multipurpose hall for the activities. Single kitchen system has been introduced in all EMRS.

Model menu chart to all EMRSs

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

Academic supervision

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

Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops

OMTES during the year 2013-14 has conducted a number of training programmes, workshops and orientation programmes for Principals and teachers of EMRS. Smart class training for teachers was organised by ILFS core and ETS at EMRS Chandragiri and OMTES, Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar. Orientation training for PGT Botany, PGT Zoology, TGT Science, TGT Social studies, PGT Mathematics, PGT Physics were organised by National level, State level organisations like RIE, NCERT, SCERT, HOD/Dean of University/ Education colleges at OMTES Conference Hall. House master training and continuous and comprehensive training for teachers were organised at OMTES. School and hostel monitoring training was organised by



OMTES in collaboration with UNICEF and LUMINOUS Infoways Pvt. Ltd.

Opening of Library-cum-Reading room

All the Principal have been asked to open a library-cum-reading room in all EMRS. More stress has been given on the issue of books to students and examining the students reading status. Steps have been taken to supply library books.

Change in EMRS School Timing

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

During evening hours 'supervised study' have been planned in academic blocks of EMRSs under the guidance of teachers. Alternative arrangements of power supply in the form of invertors, generators and solar lanterns is ensured for evening study.

Renovation of Laboratories in EMRSs

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

Affiliation of EMRSs to CBSE

Steps have already been taken with CBSE for affiliation of 13 EMRS.

Introduction of centralised payment mechanism

A Customised banking application(CBA) has been developed by NIC in banking collaboration with Axis Bank to start a Centralised payment mechanism for all the EMRSs under OMTES. Under the newly introduced system one nodal bank account is operated centrally at Bhubaneswar. User IDs and password are assigned to respective EMRSs for initiating and authorising the financial transactions at School level. This system helps in tracking and monitoring all the fund flows in real

time. Online UC generation and online cashbook are some of the added features of this system.

House system in Schools

House system has been introduced in Schools and the boys and girls of the EMRSs have been subdivided into 8 houses each. Each house has been kept under the guidance of a teacher known as house-master. She/He will guide the students in both academic and co-curricular field to achieve better results in both the fronts. Master-on-duty has also been introduced and this has helped in daily monitoring of all activities of the School.

Language lab

The objective of establishing language lab is to help the students to over come the short falls of teaching learning methods of English language which are reflected in ineffective communication, incorrect pronunciations and inability to comprehend native accents and idioms, this Department has to provided English language lab in 13 EMRS.

Smart class room

Enabling the class rooms to become more student centric EMRSs are inducing students from standard VI to XII and the Department have taken lot many initiatives to provide better quality of education infrastructure in these Schools. With increasing trend of IT enabled class room learning and integration of ICT based education in the schools, the Department has initiated steps to set up smart class room in the existing Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Smart class in a solution designed to help teachers in meeting with new challenges and developing students abilities and performances. It helps the teachers to access multimedia content and information that can be used for teaching students more effectively. It helps the teachers in expressing their views and ensures teachers that every student is understanding and learning. Smart class helps the students in understanding the concepts. A well



designed module allows a student to visualise the concept much better than static images. Smart class uses various technology to teach students such as TV, LCD, Computers. It can be downloaded and installed from web to computer. Our class rooms have multimedia content for the in identified hard spots for standard VI to X in the students of science, Mathematics, Social Science and English and for XI-XII, the content should be for Science stream only covering mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The content has a vast bank of inter active work sheets, games and practice sheets in each learning unit that can help the teachers to assess their students understanding of a lesson unit and under take remedial action immediately.

Opening of Scout and Guide

It was proposed to open Scout and Guide in all 13 EMRS, for which it got affiliation from The Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Principal from all EMRS, then nominated one Scout master and one Guide Captain from TGTs to attend Basic training organized by Odisha State Bharat Scouts and Guides, in the State Head quarter's Bhubaneswar, from 29/07/13 to 05/08/13 for Scout master, 30/07/13 to 05/08/13 for Guide Captain. Prathom Sopan test for children was conducted. 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.



Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)						
SL. No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2007-08 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2008-09 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2009-10 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91	37.15
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21	29.19
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56	43.25
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33	46.12
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39	39.31
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91	38.53
7	Rangaparu	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00	36.99
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91	41.81
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	38.53
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77	45.95
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91	51.89
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52	38.23
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91	48.50
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	44.46
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	23.00	45.91	30.57
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10	48.92
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75	49.33
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91	44.26
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	23.00	40.70	42.87
		Total		437.00	815.52	795.86



Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. In Lakh)						
SL. No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	2010-11 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2011-12 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2012-13 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2013-14 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	38.94	31.50	3.5	25.96
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	38.94	31.50	3.5	33.68
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	38.94	31.50	3.5	17.53
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	38.94	31.50	3.5	25.91
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	38.94	31.50	3.5	15.89
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	38.94	31.50	3.5	11.14
7	Rangaparu	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	38.94	31.50	3.5	-
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	38.94	31.50	3.5	-
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	38.94	31.50	3.5	20.10
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	38.94	31.50	3.5	40.66
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	38.94	31.50	3.5	48.59
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	38.94	31.50	3.5	24.10
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	38.94	31.50	3.5	46.00
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	38.94	31.50	3.5	32.26
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	38.94	31.50	3.5	-
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	38.94	31.50	3.5	22.27
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	38.94	31.50	3.5	30.57
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	38.94	31.50	3.5	16.87
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keojhar	38.94	31.50	3.5	3.31
		Total	739.86	598.50	66.5	414.94



PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Odisha in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department have notified 209 Original Castes/ Communities alongwith synonyms in different notifications as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Similarly, Government of India in Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have notified 200 Original Castes/ Communities alongwith synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as OBC.

The following schemes are being implemented to address the Socio-economic backwardness of SEBCs.

STATE PLAN

Managerial Subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd. :

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	10.00	10.00
2003-04	15.00	3.00
2004-05	15.00	5.15
2005-06	8.00	8.00
2006-07	4.00	4.00
2007-08	14.95	7.55
2008-09	30.00	13.54
2009-10	12.00	12.00
2010-11	12.00	12.00
2011-12	12.00	12.00
2012-13	12.00	12.00
2013-14	12.00	12.00

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

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

Implementation of income generating scheme has virtually stopped due to very poor recovery against the loans granted in past for which the National Backward Classes Finance & Development

Corporation is unwilling to sanction further loan.

Odisha State Govt. have provided Rs.19.80 lakhs to OBCFDCC Ltd. during the year 2013-14 towards Skill Development Training of 90 OBC/ SEBC youths.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-matric Scholarship to OBC Students :

The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. An amount of Rs.441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post-matric Scholarship for distribution among the students during 2008-09. During 2009-10 no Central Assistance under Post-



matric Scholarship to OBC students has been received and as such budget provision of Rs.604.00 lakh could not be utilized. During 2010-11 Rs.135.39 lakh has been utilized for payment of Pos-matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs.1445.03 lakh have been sanctioned for 40949 students. For the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs.2701.06 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement to 65067 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs.3443.48 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 121781 nos. of OBC/SEBC students.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (STATE SHARE)

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students :

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50:50 Share. During 2009-10 Rs.138.38 lakh has been sanctioned for 28740

OBC/SEBC students. For the year 2010-11 Rs.333.62 lakh has been utilized for 74137 students which includes 50% State Share & 50% Central Share. During 2011-12 Rs.314.00 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 62800 students. For the year 2012-13 Rs.586.95 lakh has been sanction for disbursement to 85011 students. For the year 2013-14 Rs.1153.88 lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 161386 nos. of students.

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Provision		Expenditure
	Central Share	State Share	
2003-04	161.87	Nil	Nil
2004-05	161.87	Nil	Nil
2005-06	161.87	47.03	47.03
2006-07	114.84	57.42	57.42
2007-08	152.36	57.42	38.42
2008-09	498.51	498.51	Nil
2009-10	100.01	100.01	Nil
2010-11	72.79	72.79	145.58
2011-12	139.00	138.00	139.00
2012-13	119.50	134.00	119.00
2013-14	No Proposal sent to GoI	134.00	8.00

Status of OBC Hostels in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	Location	Year	Status
1	G.M. College, Sambalpur	2002-03	Completed
2	Govt. College, Angul	2002-03	Completed
3	MPC College, Baripada	2002-03	Completed
4	Utkal University Vanivihar	2003-04	Completed
5	College of Engineering & Technology (CET) (2 nos.)	2003-04	Completed
6	U.N. College of Science & Technology, Adaspur, Cuttack	2006-07	Completed
7	BJB Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar	2010-11	Completed
8	Pattamundai College, Kendrapara	2011-12	Under Construction
9	Panchayat College, Baragarh	2011-12	Under Construction
10	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	2012-13	Under Construction



STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

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

YEAR	BUDGET PROVISION	EXPENDITURE
2002-03	27.60	27.60
2003-04	14.70	14.70
2004-05	28.27	28.27
2005-06	20.00	20.00
2006-07	27.98	27.98
2007-08	32.17	32.17
2008-09	41.88	37.27
2009-10	51.50	50.17
2010-11	36.75	34.24
2011-12	35.49	35.49
2012-13	32.14	32.14
2013-14	32.42	30.16

The Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.2014 have laid down the criteria for identifying the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Commission has given considerable thought to the evolution of criteria for identifying backward classes in the backdrop of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India in respect of State of Odisha. While framing the criteria, the Commission has kept in view the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of "Indira Sawhney and Others Vrs. Union of India and Others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria has been evolved for identification of Socially and Economically Backward Classes.

Social Backwardness :

Caste/ Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward.

And / or

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

And /or

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

for supplementing the low income of their families.

And/ or

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

And / or

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

And / or

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

And /or

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

Educational Backwardness :

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

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

Or

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

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

Or

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

Economic Backwardness :

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

Or

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



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

MINORITY WELFARE

1. Post-matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a 100% C.P Scheme introduced by GoI w.e.f. 2007-08. 3378 students of Minority communities are being benefited with Post-matric Scholarship amounting to Rs.227.37 lakhs for 2013-14. However, limiting to the Budget Provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs for 2013-14, a sum of Rs.149.99 lakhs has been released in favour of 2373 beneficiaries. The left out 1005 students will be disbursed with scholarship out of B.E. for 2014-15.

2. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a 100% C.P Scheme introduced by GoI w.e.f. 2007-08. During the Financial year 2013-14, a sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs, limiting to the Budget Provision has been released in favour of 450 students out of the select list of 573 students for 2013-14. The left out 123 students will be provided with scholarship out of B.E.,2014-15.

3. Pre-matric Scholarship for Minority Students :

This is a C.S.P Scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and State introduced in the State w.e.f. 2008-09. Out of Budget Provision of Rs.597.80 lakhs a sum of Rs.436.37 lakhs has been released for 38611 nos. of beneficiaries under the scheme.

4. Multi Sectoral Development Plan (MsDP) :

MsDP is being implemented in Gajapati district since 2009-10 (11th 5yr Plan). Under MsDP 5102 IAY houses, 145 AWCs, 9 Primary Health Centres, 11 Addl. Class Rooms in High Schools, 51 units of Toilet & Drinking Water facility in Primary

School Hostels and 3 units of Library-cum-Reading Room in Schools have been completed involving Rs.41.08 crores. Besides 2 nos. of Govt. ITIs, 47 Library-cum-Reading Rooms and 2532 IAY houses are under construction.

Similarly, restructured MsDP is being implemented during 12th 5yr Plan (w.e.f.2013-14) in 18 Blocks and 1 Urban Local Body of 5 districts viz. Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Bhadrak for which an amount of Rs.1754.07 lakhs has been released for 1297 IAY Houses, 142 AWCs, 2550 units of Skill Development Training, 4 Girls Hostels, 15 Library-cum-Reading Rooms, 4 units of Market Yard & Sanitation, 21 Health Centres, 30 units of Addl. Class Rooms in Schools, 18 units of Computer Laboratories & 2 units of Drinking Water Supply.

5. Economic Developmet Scheme for Minorities :

This is a State Plan Scheme under which a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been released for imparting Skill Development Training to 150 nos. of unemployed youths of Minority Communities.

6. Prime Mnister's New 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minority Communities:

About 4.58% of Odisha's population comprises Minority communities. In order to share the benefits of various ongoing development programmes among Minority communities, all concerned Deptt. have been requested to ensure implementation of schemes in such a way that the minorities derive as much benefit as others. A committee has been set up at the State Level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary which monitors the implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme on quarterly basis. Similar Committees with identical mandate have been set up at the District Level.

LITERACY RATE

Religious communities	Total Population	Percentage to total population	Literacy Rate
All Religions	36804660		63.08
Muslims	761985	2.07	71.30
Christians	897861	2.44	54.91
Sikhs	17492	0.05	90.50
Buddhists	9863	0.03	70.98
Jains	9154	0.02	93.25



DISTRICTWISE MINORITY POPULATION (2001 CENSUS)

Sl	District	Total Population	Minority Population				Total Minority (Col.4 to 7)	Percentage of Minority Population				%age Total Minority (Col.8/3)
			Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists		Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Gajapati	518837	1623	173663	2	1972	177260	0.31	33.47	0.00	0.38	34.16
2	Sundargarh	1830673	61873	308476	5517	204	376070	3.38	16.85	0.30	0.01	20.54
3	Kandhamal	648201	2253	117950	23	14	120240	0.35	18.20	0.00	0.00	18.55
4	Rayagada	831109	4545	55220	144	26	59935	0.55	6.64	0.02	0.00	7.21
5	Sambalpur	935613	19438	38786	2062	208	60494	2.08	4.15	0.22	0.02	6.47
6	Bhadrak	1333749	83993	532	42	5	84572	6.30	0.04	0.00	0.00	6.34
7	Cuttack	2341094	121529	10657	840	5697	138723	5.19	0.46	0.04	0.24	5.93
8	Koraput	1180637	8401	51323	270	86	60080	0.71	4.35	0.02	0.01	5.09
9	Jajpur	1624341	77825	1280	333	25	79463	4.79	0.08	0.02	0.00	4.89
10	Deogarh	274108	1055	11216	69	0	12340	0.38	4.09	0.03	0.00	4.50
11	Khurda	1877395	67040	8821	1113	227	77201	3.57	0.47	0.06	0.01	4.11
12	Balasore	2024508	76270	5967	162	40	82439	3.77	0.29	0.01	0.00	4.07
13	Jagatsinghpur	1057629	40586	1119	193	218	42116	3.84	0.11	0.02	0.02	3.98
14	Jharsuguda	509716	9498	8485	1073	191	19247	1.86	1.66	0.21	0.04	3.78
15	Kendrapara	1302005	43394	966	24	3	44387	3.33	0.07	0.00	0.00	3.41
16	Nawarangpur	1025766	6867	26118	52	17	33054	0.67	2.55	0.01	0.00	3.22
17	Puri	1502682	38318	2764	27	200	41309	2.55	0.18	0.00	0.01	2.75
18	Keonjhar	1561990	20390	6144	1805	37	28376	1.31	0.39	0.12	0.00	1.82
19	Bolangir	1337194	6138	13801	359	56	20354	0.46	1.03	0.03	0.00	1.52
20	Malkangiri	504198	1807	6300	24	12	8143	0.36	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.62
21	Mayurbhanja	2223456	26437	9120	432	40	36029	1.19	0.41	0.02	0.00	1.62



Sl	District	Total Population	Minority Population				Total Minority (Col.4 to 7)	Percentage of Minority Population				%age Total Minority (Col.8/3)
			Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists		Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	Nawapara	530690	4045	1496	735	64	6340	0.76	0.28	0.14	0.01	1.19
23	Bargarh	1346336	6758	10121	384	59	17322	0.50	0.75	0.03	0.00	1.29
24	Angul	1140003	6610	3292	811	38	10751	0.58	0.29	0.07	0.00	0.94
25	Kalahandi	1335494	3592	6923	612	47	11174	0.27	0.52	0.05	0.00	0.84
26	Ganjam	3160635	10910	14818	325	39	26092	0.35	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.83
27	Sonepur	541835	1633	1396	22	9	3060	0.30	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.56
28	Nayagarh	864516	4233	400	2	3	4638	0.49	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.54
29	Dhenkanal	1066878	4177	468	33	322	5000	0.39	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.47
30	Boudh	373372	747	239	2	4	992	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.27
	Total	36804660	761985	897861	17492	9863	1687201	2.07	2.44	0.05	0.03	4.58



ACTIVITY OF OBCFDCC LTD

The Odisha Backward Classes Finance & Development Co-operative Corporation was established during the year 1994-95 on being registered under the Odisha Co-operatives Societies Act-1962 with the aim to provide economic assistance to the people belonging to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) under various income-generating schemes. OBCFDCC is a co-operative institution under the administrative control of M&BCW Deptt. Govt. of Odisha, which is engaged in promoting economic development of OBC & Minority people.

1. Funds received from NBCFDC/NMDFC, New Delhi:

During the year 2013-14 no funds have been received from NBCFDC & NMDFC, New Delhi towards implementation of income generating scheme for OBC/SEBC and Minority people of the state inspite of Notional Allocation allotted by the Corporation. Hence no finance has been made during the year 2013-14.

2. Recovery of outstanding loan dues:

During the year 2013-14, Rs.68.50 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1869.39 lakhs from OBC loanees. Similarly a sum of Rs. 21.34 lakhs has been recovered from the districts towards outstanding loan against the demand of Rs. 1731.94 lakhs from minority loanees. 98 Nos of OBC beneficiaries and 47 nos. of minority beneficiaries have closed their loan account during the financial year 2013-14.

3. Skill Development Training Programme for OBC & Minority youths:

OBCFDCC has been imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 150 Nos of minority youths (Non-Residential) out of state Govt. funds of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 5 districts i.e. (Khordha, Cuttack, Gajapati, Rayagada & Sundargarh. The training programme has been started from January-2014 and are under progress. The details are given below.

Training Programme conducted for Minority youths.

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Training	Training Centre	No. of Trainees	Duration	Training cost	Stipend	Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Khordha	Advance Diploma in Information Technology	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Jatani	30	6 months	3,60,000/	1,80,000/	06.01.14 to 05.07.14
2	Gajapati	Computer Fundamental & DEO	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Paralakhemundi.	30	6 months	3,60,000/	1,80,000/	06.01.14 to 05.07.14
3	Sundargarh	Diploma in Hardware & Networking	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Sundargarh	30	6 months	3,60,000/	1,80,000/	01.03.14 to 31.08.14
4	Cuttack	Computer Hardware	ET & T, Cuttack	30	6 months	3,60,000/	1,80,000/	06.01.14 to 05.07.14
5	Rayagada	Tailoring & Readymade Garment	Maa Majhighariani Industrial Training Centre, Rayagada	30	6 months	3,60,000/	1,80,000/	06.01.14 to 05.07.14
TOTAL				150		1800000/	9,00,000/	



OBCFDCC is also imparting Skill Development Training Programme to 90 Nos of OBC youths (Residential) out of state Govt. funds of Rs. 19.80

lakhs. The training programme has been started from March – 2014 and are under progress. Its details are as such.

Training Programme conducted for OBC youths

Sl. No	Name of the Institution	Name of the Training	Venue	No. of Training	Duration	Training cost	Stipend	Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology Campus - II, BBSR (CIPET)	Injection Moulding & Machine Operator	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology, Campus - II, BBSR	30	4 months	2,40,000/-	4,20,000/-	10.03.14 to 09.07.14
		Computer Hardware & Networking	-do-	20	4 months	1,60,000/-	2,80,000/-	10.03.14 to 09.07.14
		House Wiring & Home Appliances	-do-	20	4 months	1,60,000/-	2,80,000/-	10.03.14 to 09.07.14
		Welding & Fabrication Technology	-do-	20	4 months	1,60,000/-	2,80,000/-	10.03.14 to 09.07.14
TOTAL				90		720000/-	1260000/-	

4. Organisation of Awareness Camp:

NMDFC has sanctioned to organise 4 Nos of Awareness Camp in khordha, Sundargarh, Kandhamal, & Gajapati districts for minority people to make them aware about the schemes of NMDFC. Out of which the Awareness Camp has been held at Bolagarh of Khordha district on dt. 09.01.2014 and on dt. 30.03.2014 at Rajgangpur of Sundargarh district.

5. Marketing Assistance Scheme:

The marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual craft person, beneficiary of NMDFC & NBCFDC, New Delhi as well as SHGs and are being implemented through OBCFDCC with a view to support and promote marketing and sale of their product at remunerative prices. During the year 2013-14 OBCFDCC has participated the State Level Exhibition, Adivasi Mela – 2014 which



Visit of MD RMDFC, Rajasthan to OBCFDCC stall at Adivasi mela 2014



Skill Development Training at Rayagada for Minority Community



was held from 26.01.2014 to 09.02.2014. The Nuapatana No. II, Weavers Co-operative Society of OBC group producing Handloom products and another Madani Welfare

Association of minority group performing in Appliqué Patchwork Products participated in the exhibition at OBCFDCC stall for marketing of their products.



Skill Development Tranning at CIPET, Bhubaneswar for OBC category



Skill Development Tranning at Cuttack for Minority Community



ANNEXURE-I

FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SCA TO TSP DURING 2013-14 (UPTO THE END OF MARCH, 2014)

SCA to TSP

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total fund for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Mar-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement			Beneficiaries assisted upto end of Mar- 2014	
								No. of Projects Targeted		No. of Projects Completed upto end of Mar- 2014		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Spill over	Projects taken up during 2013-14		Total	12
1	Nilgiri	64.98	197.00	261.98	140.26	53.54	121.72	7	18	25	18	1350
2	Baripada	593.15	842.25	1435.40	1308.70	91.17	126.70	37	30	67	59	5684
3	Kaptipada	391.84	478.00	869.84	700.00	80.47	169.84	71	52	123	61	3026
4	Karanija	288.39	470.81	759.20	727.51	95.83	31.69	25	35	60	44	2500
5	Rairangpur	248.15	554.00	802.15	620.70	77.38	181.45	30	37	67	54	3145
6	Keonjhar	19.99	782.52	802.51	802.51	100.00	0.00	24	130	154	135	4150
7	Champua	20.74	350.40	371.14	201.80	54.37	169.34	7	55	62	45	2018
8	Kuchinda	169.32	450.00	619.32	381.64	61.62	237.68	44	22	66	31	2092
9	Bonai	236.94	296.00	532.94	489.65	91.88	43.29	13	20	33	30	3425
10	Panposh	304.73	614.19	918.92	918.91	100.00	0.01	16	2	18	11	15023
11	Sundergarh	285.14	614.47	899.61	1258.06	139.85	-358.45	30	88	118	83	2689
12	Parlakhemundi	1236.63	678.25	1914.88	940.99	49.14	973.89	36	54	90	76	1602
13	Th.Rampur	61.33	199.25	260.58	203.27	78.01	57.31	8	35	43	30	907
14	Koraput	449.26	820.00	1269.26	803.18	63.28	466.08	45	52	97	44	875
15	Jeypore	155.24	735.00	890.24	466.16	52.36	424.08	25	37	62	43	2425
16	Rayagada	88.75	619.05	707.80	506.75	71.60	201.05	30	49	79	73	2840
17	Gunpur	226.17	529.56	755.73	655.97	86.80	99.76	43	27	70	63	1811
18	Nawarangpur	391.68	865.67	1257.35	1048.49	83.39	208.86	57	76	133	121	4369
19	Malkangiri	1031.26	514.20	1545.46	560.69	36.28	984.77	30	26	56	25	1785
20	Balliguda	224.87	857.02	1081.89	554.37	51.24	527.52	29	66	95	46	1860
21	Phulbani	109.77	168.87	278.64	212.22	76.16	66.42	8	11	19	11	600
	TOTAL	6598.33	11636.51	18234.84	13501.83	74.04	4733.01	615	922	1537	1103	64176



ANNEXURE-II
FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (I) DURING 2013-14 (UP TO THE END OF MARCH, 2014)
(Rs. in Lakhs)
Article-275(I)

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Mar-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				
								No. of Projects Spill over	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects Target	Cumulative No. of Projects Completed upto end of Mar'2014	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nilgiri	76.73	111.35	188.08	99.47	52.89	88.61	12	5	17	12	5
2	Barpada	104.65	483.25	587.90	574.95	97.80	12.95	11	64	75	68	7
3	Kaptipada	102.78	187.50	290.28	225.00	77.51	65.28	36	39	75	38	37
4	Karanja	146.18	175.00	321.18	325.25	101.27	-4.07	25	48	73	64	9
5	Rairangpur	105.28	439.75	545.03	543.44	99.71	1.59	26	57	83	65	18
6	Keonjhar	0.00	600.17	600.17	600.17	100.00	0.00	29	113	142	128	14
7	Champua	0.00	285.56	285.56	152.48	53.40	133.08	15	39	54	39	15
8	Kuchinda	87.55	160.00	247.55	150.02	60.60	97.53	18	54	72	32	40
9	Bonai	46.65	292.00	338.65	338.65	100.00	0.00	6	36	42	42	0
10	Panposh	0.00	419.79	419.79	539.40	128.49	-119.61	12	0	12	7	5
11	Sundargarh	200.88	415.00	615.88	513.64	83.40	102.24	31	79	110	88	22
12	Parlakhemundi	503.64	263.15	766.79	686.02	89.47	80.77	8	29	37	29	8
13	Th.Rampur	80.03	171.46	251.49	250.50	99.61	0.99	14	26	40	29	11
14	Koraput	320.62	428.40	749.02	450.33	60.12	298.69	29	58	87	51	36
15	Jypore	69.14	205.44	274.58	233.06	84.88	41.52	14	18	32	17	15
16	Rayagada	182.50	231.46	413.96	382.50	92.40	31.46	29	10	39	30	9
17	Gunpur	156.90	222.37	379.27	304.73	80.35	74.54	16	61	77	65	12
18	Nawarangpur	295.47	630.34	925.81	682.13	73.68	243.68	45	74	119	112	7
19	Malkangiri	1141.61	250.96	1392.57	250.53	17.99	1142.04	38	47	85	32	53
20	Baliguda	44.17	442.56	486.73	342.06	70.28	144.67	8	40	48	29	19
21	Phulbani	76.96	78.00	154.96	144.25	93.09	10.71	11	28	39	38	1
	TOTAL	3741.74	6493.51	10235.25	7788.58	76.10	2446.67	433	925	1358	1015	343



ANNEXURE-III
FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL PROGRESS under SCA to TSP (DURING 2013-14) UPTO END OF MARCH- 2014 *(Rs. in Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04. 2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto end of Mar-2014)	%	Balance	No. of Projects				Physical Achievement		
								Target		Completed		Beneficiaries covered upto end of Mar-2014		
								Spill over	Now	Total	(upto end of Mar- 2014)		Balance Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	1.30	8.75	10.05	8.29	82.49	1.76	1	3	4	3	1	94	
2	LDA, Morada	0.00	9.64	9.64	7.64	79.25	2.00	0	18	18	15	3	103	
3	PBDA, Jamardih	31.53	19.03	50.56	11.15	22.05	39.41	4	3	7	0	7	76	
4	JDA, Gonasika	13.02	24.01	37.03	29.12	78.64	7.91	1	12	13	5	8	1723	
5	PBDA, Khuntaon	3.69	15.00	18.69	18.60	99.52	0.09	2	6	8	8	0	1521	
6	SDA, Chandragiri	0.00	17.50	17.50	16.00	91.43	1.50	0	7	7	6	1	272	
7	LSDA, Serango	12.22	20.30	32.52	27.95	85.95	4.57	3	6	9	8	1	326	
8	TDA, Tumba	3.97	14.65	18.62	14.35	77.07	4.27	4	8	12	8	4	293	
9	DKDA, chartikana	3.41	23.00	26.41	23.91	90.53	2.50	4	6	10	7	3	518	
10	DKDA, Parasali	0.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	100.00	0.00	0	8	8	8	0	100	
11	LSDA, Puttasingi	0.00	19.88	19.88	19.88	100.00	0.00	0	10	10	10	0	285	
12	BDA, Mudulipada	8.92	16.04	24.96	18.79	75.28	6.17	5	9	14	9	5	103	
13	DDA, Kudumuluguma	9.23	20.99	30.22	18.40	60.89	11.82	5	11	16	6	10	543	
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	3.80	11.55	15.35	12.51	81.50	2.84	3	4	7	6	1	278	
15	KKDA, Belgarh	12.51	16.85	29.36	14.72	50.14	14.64	3	3	6	5	1	421	
16	PBDA, Rugudakudar	2.18	11.47	13.65	9.75	71.43	3.90	1	4	5	3	2	260	
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	0.21	7.80	8.01	8.01	100.00	0.00	0	1	1	0	1	120	
	TOTAL	96.08	265.46	371.45	268.07	72.17	103.38	36	119	155	107	48	7036	


ANNEXURE-IV
(Rs. in Lakhs)
Financial & Physical Progress under Article-275(I) during 2013-14 (upto end of March- 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure (upto end of Mar-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement					
								No. of Projects Target			No. of Projects Completed		
									Spill over	Now	Total	(upto end of Mar-2014)	Balance Project for completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	24.00	25.00	49.00	49.00	100.00	0.00	1	10	11	11	0	
2	LDA, Morada	24.00	31.00	55.00	53.11	96.56	1.89	1	19	20	19	1	
3	PBDA, Jamardihi	46.93	26.00	72.93	32.41	44.44	40.52	0	7	7	5	2	
4	JDA, Gonasika	24.00	51.00	75.00	42.00	56.00	33.00	1	14	15	6	9	
5	PBDA, Khuntagaon	42.41	74.50	116.91	73.51	62.88	43.40	3	14	17	12	5	
6	SDA, Chandragiri	24.00	35.50	59.50	49.15	82.61	10.35	1	16	17	12	5	
7	LSDA, Serango	20.00	37.00	57.00	51.19	89.81	5.81	0	14	14	13	1	
8	TDA, Tumba	25.57	33.50	59.07	32.14	54.41	26.93	2	15	17	10	7	
9	DKDA, chartikana	25.83	50.50	76.33	64.50	84.50	11.83	2	12	14	11	3	
10	DKDA, Parasali	30.00	23.00	53.00	32.00	60.38	21.00	2	5	7	3	4	
11	LSDA, Puttasangi	24.00	80.00	104.00	84.61	81.36	19.39	1	17	18	16	2	
12	BDA, Mudulipada	31.18	15.00	46.18	31.16	67.48	15.02	8	6	14	10	4	
13	DDA, Kudumuluguma	5.13	15.50	20.63	18.12	87.83	2.51	2	5	7	6	1	



Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure (upto end of Mar-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				
								No. of Projects Target			No. of Projects Completed	
								Spill over	Now	Total	(upto end of Mar-2014)	Balance Project for completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	31.48	20.00	51.48	43.48	84.46	8.00	3	5	8	7	1
15	KKDA, Belgarh	31.33	21.50	52.83	32.08	60.72	20.75	6	2	8	8	0
16	PBDA, Rugudakudar	26.53	45.00	71.53	57.95	81.01	13.58	2	10	12	10	2
17	CBDA, Sunabeta	20.20	15.00	35.20	19.90	56.53	15.30	1	3	4	3	1
	TOTAL	456.59	599.00	1055.59	766.31	72.60	289.28	36	174	210	162	48



ANNEXURE-V
(Rs. in Lakhs)

CONSERVATION-cum-DEVELOPMENT (CCD) PLAN 2013-14 DURING 2013-14 (up to March'2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2012	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure (upto end of March-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				Beneficiaries covered up to end of March-2014	
								No. of Projects Target		No. of Projects Completed			
								Spill over	Now	Total	(upto end of March-2014)		Balance Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	HKMDA, Jashipur	148.81	66.50	215.31	81.14	37.69	134.17	102	30	132	49	83	262
2	LDA, Morada	139.69	84.50	224.19	112.97	50.39	111.22	7	48	55	28	27	559
3	PBDA, Jamardihni	234.87	129.00	363.87	96.56	26.54	267.31	5	12	17	7	10	622
4	JDA, Gonasika	243.85	193.00	436.85	139.76	31.99	297.09	175	43	218	111	107	1294
5	PBDA, Khuntagaon	120.11	101.00	221.11	193.50	87.51	27.61	16	166	182	141	41	1879
6	SDA, Chandragiri	129.53	128.00	257.53	129.00	50.09	128.53	27	37	64	25	39	1176
7	LSDA, Serango	89.00	128.50	217.50	121.72	55.96	95.78	3	11	14	9	5	2107
8	TDA, Tumba	170.02	104.50	274.52	76.52	27.87	198.00	16	12	28	25	3	586
9	DKDA, chartikana	149.44	131.00	280.44	153.86	54.86	126.58	24	31	55	46	9	3152
10	DKDA, Parsali	174.45	71.50	245.95	113.45	46.13	132.50	98	17	115	68	47	584
11	LSDA, Puttasingi	100.65	138.00	238.65	178.76	74.90	59.89	18	30	48	45	3	1182
12	BDA, Mudulipada	296.10	148.00	444.10	173.96	39.17	270.14	43	32	75	31	44	960
13	DDA, Kudumulguma	241.52	160.00	401.52	167.35	41.68	234.17	52	86	138	46	92	1856
14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	136.44	76.50	212.94	106.89	50.19	106.06	20	18	38	29	9	468



Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2012	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure (upto end of March-2014)	%	Balance	Physical Achievement					
								No. of Projects Target			No. of Projects Completed		Beneficiaries covered up to end of March-2014
								Spill over	Now	Total	(upto end of March-2014)	Balance Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	KKDA, Belgarh	146.55	133.00	279.55	141.00	50.44	138.55	7	35	42	23	19	1156
16	PBDA, Ruguakudar	91.32	97.50	188.82	126.56	67.03	62.26	22	26	48	32	16	1060
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	77.06	69.50	146.56	59.50	40.60	87.06	1	6	7	6	1	603
	TOTAL	2689.41	1960.00	4649.41	2172.50	46.73	2476.92	636	640	1276	721	555	19506



ANNEXURE-VI
Physical and Financial progress of SCA to TSP during 2013-14 (up to March - 2014) of MADA/Cluster Blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	% of Expenditure	Balance	Physical Achievement				Beneficiaries covered	
								No. of Projects Targeted		Project completed (upto end of Mar'14')	Balance Project		
								Spill over	Now				Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Jaipur												
1	MADA, Danagadi	1.91	10.61	12.52	7.40	59.11	5.12	6	1	7	5	2	74
2	MADA, Sukinda	26.67	22.23	48.90	48.90	100.00	0.00	5	4	9	5	4	2903
3	Cluster, Barchana	3.36	2.42	5.78	2.51	43.43	3.27	3	0	3	1	2	273
	Balasore												
4	MADA, Jaleswar	6.66	9.51	16.17	6.63	41.01	9.54	5	3	8	5	3	0
	Khurda												
5	MADA Banapur	14.93	4.07	19.00	8.54	44.95	10.46	7	1	8	3	5	160
	Nayagarh												
6	MADA, Ranapur	0.26	1.64	1.90	1.90	100.00	0.00	1	1	2	2	0	60
7	MADA, Daspalla	2.50	9.08	11.58	6.58	56.85	5.00	3	2	5	3	2	116
8	MADA, Gania	0.65	1.41	2.06	0.65	31.63	1.41	1	2	3	2	1	40
9	MADA, Nuagaon	4.415	5.40	9.82	5.40	55.02	4.42	3	3	6	3	3	75
	Bolangir												
10	MADA Deogaon	11.83	5.60	17.43	6.33	36.32	11.10	0	10	10	3	7	30
11	MADA, Patnagarh	4.90	1.17	6.07	3.25	53.54	2.82	0	5	5	1	4	15
	MADA, Khaprakhole												
12	MADA, Khaprakhole	0.00	6.73	6.73	3.97	58.99	2.76	1	7	8	2	6	230
13	MADA, Tureikella	7.00	3.33	10.33	3.66	35.43	6.67	0	8	8	2	6	79
14	MADA, Gudvella	4.42	5.36	9.78	4.42	45.19	5.36	0	8	8	2	6	29
15	MADA, Sainatala	4.29	1.76	6.05	1.39	22.98	4.66	0	5	5	3	2	45
16	MADA, Muribahal	8.03	4.62	12.65	1.50	11.86	11.15	1	6	7	1	6	30
17	Cluster Belpada	7.14	2.30	9.44	1.34	14.19	8.10	0	3	3	1	2	20
	Keonjhar												
18	MADA, Anandpur	38.025	24.27	62.30	18.475	29.66	43.82	9	0	9	7	2	267
19	MADA, Gashipura	9.33	8.49	17.82	13.72	77.01	4.10	9	0	9	7	2	165
20	MADA, Hatadihi	17.02	8.14	25.16	14.24	56.60	10.92	4	2	6	4	2	222
	Dhenkanal												
	MADA, Kankadahada												
21	MADA, Kankadahada	4.865	12.68	17.55	5.79	33.00	11.76	5	9	14	4	10	80



Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	% of Expenditure	Balance	Physical Achievement				(Rs. In lakh)		
								No. of Projects Spill over	No. of Projects Targeted		Project completed (upto end of Mar '14')		Balance Project	Beneficiaries covered
									Now	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
22	Cluster, Dhenkanal	0.68	4.34	5.02	3.00	59.76	2.02	1	1	2	1	1	0	
	Angul													
23	MADA, Palahara	0.00	15.93	15.93	11.00	69.05	4.93	0	3	3	2	1	0	
24	MADA, Attamallik	6.28	5.44	11.72	4.40	37.54	7.32	8	6	14	4	10	0	
25	Cluster Angul	4.915	3.72	8.64	5.87	67.98	2.77	3	4	7	4	3	0	
	Sambalpur													
26	MADA, Rengali	0.625	9.12	9.75	4.00	41.05	5.75	3	5	8	4	4	100	
27	MADA, Dhanakauda	11.13	7.75	18.88	6.475	34.30	12.41	4	3	7	3	4	38	
28	MADA, Jujumura	4.30	16.56	20.86	18.556	88.95	2.30	6	21	27	23	4	168	
29	Cluster, Nakatideul	10.045	3.83	13.88	10.134	73.04	3.74	5	0	5	4	1	120	
	Jharsuguda													
	MADA, Jharsuguda	0.09	4.62	4.71	3.00	63.69	1.71	0	2	2	1	1	35	
31	MADA, Kirmira	7.55	3.60	11.15	10.00	89.69	1.15	2	1	3	3	0	100	
32	MADA, Laikera	6.52	3.05	9.57	6.29	65.73	3.28	6	0	6	4	2	70	
33	MADA, Kolabira	0.00	4.34	4.34	4.34	100.00	0.00	0	5	5	5	0	30	
34	MADA, Lakhampur	11.985	7.91	19.90	5.30	26.64	14.60	2	10	12	4	8	380	
	Deogarh													
35	MADA, Barkote	5.18	5.56	10.74	0.00	0.00	10.74	0	6	6	0	6	0	
36	MADA, Tileibani	86.33	19.30	105.63	77.47	73.34	28.16	7	6	13	8	5	783	
	Bargarh													
37	MADA, Paikamal	22.685	14.95	37.64	33.28	88.43	4.36	4	4	8	4	4	333	
	MADA, Jharabandha	4.97	2.86	7.83	7.83	100.00	0.00	6	2	8	6	2	70	
39	Cluster Rajborasambar	2.18	3.28	5.46	3.00	54.95	2.46	0	1	1	1	0	30	
	Ganjam													
40	MADA, Patrapur	9.76	4.19	13.95	4.96	35.56	8.99	5	1	6	2	4	55	
41	Cluster, Sanakhemundi	1.89	4.72	6.61	0.00	0.00	6.61	3	4	7	2	5	40	



Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	% of Expenditure	Balance	Physical Achievement				(Rs. In lakh)	
								No. of Projects Targeted		Project completed (upto end of Mar '14')	Balance Project		Beneficiaries covered
								Spill over	Now				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42	Cluster, Suruda	3.31	4.06	7.37	2.06	27.95	5.31	2	4	6	0	6	0
	Gajapati												
	MADA, Kashinagar	11.45	7.79	19.24	19.00	98.75	0.24	1	4	5	4	1	600
	Kalahandi												
	MADA, Bhawanipatna	10.17	8.42	18.59	18.13	97.53	0.46	0	62	62	62	0	59
45	MADA, Kesinga	11.48	5.25	16.73	8.21	49.07	8.52	17	1	18	18	0	18
46	MADA, Junagarh	4.60	6.14	10.74	6.76	62.94	3.98	1	2	3	2	1	344
47	MADA M.Rampur	10.14	10.26	20.40	10.15	49.75	10.25	18	67	85	78	7	70
48	MADA Jaipatna	17.89	7.99	25.88	2.90	11.21	22.98	10	0	10	0	10	480
49	MADA Narla	10.87	3.48	14.35	2.00	13.94	12.35	13	1	14	14	0	150
	Cluster												
50	Bhawanipatna	7.83	4.27	12.10	7.29	60.25	4.81	1	33	34	30	4	0
51	Cluster Jaipatna	8.92	5.43	14.35	3.16	22.02	11.19	0	1	1	0	1	0
52	Cluster Koksara	0.00	9.33	9.33	0.00	0.00	9.33	7	0	7	0	7	0
	Nawapada												
53	MADA Komna	21.495	16.09	37.59	16.84	44.81	20.75	3	9	12	6	6	12
54	MADA Boden	0.005	13.54	13.55	13.50	99.67	0.05	0	11	11	5	6	0
55	MADA Nuapada	15.58	16.79	32.37	20.80	64.26	11.57	1	8	9	6	3	120
56	MADA Khariar	11.405	10.84	22.25	10.58	47.56	11.67	2	4	6	5	1	72
57	MADA Sinapalli	5.38	7.87	13.25	7.48	56.45	5.77	2	5	7	2	5	12
58	Cluster Nuapada	2.27	3.64	5.91	5.91	100.00	0.00	2	4	6	3	3	0
	Boudh												
59	MADA Boudh	0.31	5.68	5.99	2.00	33.39	3.99	0	4	4	1	3	0
60	Cluster Kantamal	0.87	3.47	4.34	0.00	0.00	4.34	1	2	3	2	1	0
	TOTAL	529.28	446.23	975.505	542.270	55.59	433.24	209	387	596	389	207	9202



ANNEXURE-VII
Physical and Financial progress of Article 275(1) during 2013-14 (up to March - 2014) of MADA/Cluster Blocks

SI.No.	Name of the Agency	O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	%	Balance	Physical Achievement				(Rs. In lakh)	
								No. of Projects Target			No. of Projects Completed		
								Spill over	Now	Total	Cumulative (upto end of Mar'14')	Balance Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Jajpur												
1	MADA, Danagadi	0.00	5.09	5.09	2.50	49.12	2.59	6	2	8	6	2	
2	MADA, Sukinda	5.57	10.68	16.25	10.87	66.89	5.38	16	1	17	4	13	
3	Cluster, Barchana	1.88	1.86	3.74	1.49	39.84	2.25	2	1	3	2	1	
	Balasore									0			
4	MADA, Jaleswar	4.01	4.57	8.58	5.02	58.51	3.56	3	4	7	4	3	
	Khurda												
5	MADA Banapur	6.54	1.96	8.50	2.40	28.24	6.10	2	1	3	1	2	
	Nayagarh												
6	MADA, Ranapur	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.79	100.00	0.00	1	1	2	2	0	
7	MADA, Daspalla	4.72	4.36	9.08	9.08	100.00	0.00	2	1	3	3	0	
8	MADA, Gania	0.89	0.68	1.57	0.89	56.69	0.68	1	1	2	1	1	
9	MADA, Nuagaon	1.41	2.59	4.00	1.41	35.25	2.59	2	1	3	1	2	
	Bolangir												
10	MADA, Deogaon	2.88	2.69	5.57	1.50	26.93	4.07	0	6	6	1	5	
11	MADA, Patnagarh	3.86	0.56	4.42	0.90	20.36	3.52	0	3	3	1	2	
12	MADA, Khaprakhole	6.82	3.23	10.05	10.05	100.00	0.00	1	5	6	6	0	
13	MADA, Tureikella	1.65	1.60	3.25	2.00	61.54	1.25	0	8	8	7	1	



SI.No.	Name of the Agency	(Rs. In lakh)										
		O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	%	Balance	Physical Achievement			No. of Projects Completed	
								Spill over	Now	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	MADA, Gudvella	12.97	2.58	15.55	10.38	66.75	5.17	0	7	7	3	4
15	MADA, Santala	0.27	0.85	1.12	1.12	100.00	0.00	0	6	6	4	2
16	MADA, Muribahal	1.43	2.22	3.65	0.00	0.00	3.65	0	5	5	0	5
17	Cluster Belpada	1.80	1.76	3.56	1.73	48.60	1.83	0	6	6	2	4
	Keonjhar											
18	MADA, Anandpur	21.10	11.66	32.76	7.07	21.58	25.69	4	0	4	3	1
19	MADA, Gashipura	15.17	4.08	19.25	12.50	64.94	6.75	2	2	4	3	1
20	MADA, Hatadihi	9.75	3.91	13.66	5.00	36.60	8.66	4	2	6	2	4
	Dhenkanal											
21	MADA, Kankadahada	4.00	6.09	10.09	2.46	24.38	7.63	1	4	5	1	4
22	Cluster, Dhenkanal	0.52	3.33	3.85	0.52	13.51	3.33	1	2	3	1	2
	Angul											
23	MADA, Pallahara	0.00	7.65	7.65	4.00	52.29	3.65	0	2	2	1	1
24	MADA, Attamalik	5.44	2.61	8.05	4.21	52.30	3.84	3	5	8	2	6
25	Cluster Angul	1.90	2.85	4.75	1.50	31.58	3.25	1	2	3	1	2
	Sambalpur											
26	MADA, Rengali	0.38	4.38	4.76	1.80	37.82	2.96	5	5	10	3	7
27	MADA, Dhanakauda	3.17	3.72	6.89	2.00	29.03	4.89	3	1	4	2	2
28	MADA, Jujumura	1.25	7.95	9.20	8.102	88.07	1.10	4	14	18	13	5
29	Cluster, Nakatdeul	4.97	2.93	7.90	4.380	55.44	3.52	4	0	4	3	1



SI.No.	Name of the Agency	(Rs. In lakh)										
		O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	%	Balance	Physical Achievement			No. of Projects Completed	
								Spill over	Now	Total	Cumulative (upto end of Mar '14')	Balance Project
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Jharsuguda											
30	MADA, Jharsuguda	0.00	2.22	2.22	2.22	100.00	0.00	0	1	1	1	0
31	MADA, Kirmira	5.47	1.73	7.20	7.17	99.58	0.03	3	1	4	4	0
32	MADA, Laikera	4.60	1.47	6.07	4.60	75.78	1.47	4	0	4	4	0
33	MADA, Kolabira	0.00	2.09	2.09	2.09	100.00	0.00	0	2	2	1	1
34	MADA, Lakhampur	4.02	3.80	7.82	4.02	51.41	3.80	2	2	4	2	2
	Deogarh											
35	MADA, Barkote	2.00	2.67	4.67	0.00	0.00	4.67	4	2	6	0	6
36	MADA, Tileibani	48.63	9.27	57.90	43.93	75.87	13.97	3	8	11	11	0
	Bargarh											
37	MADA, Paikamal	4.93	7.18	12.11	9.11	75.23	3.00	2	2	4	3	1
38	MADA, Jharabandha	1.66	1.37	3.03	1.66	54.79	1.37	2	1	3	2	1
39	Cluster Rajborasambar	0.52	2.51	3.03	3.03	100.00	0.00	0	1	1	1	0
	Ganjam											
40	MADA, Patrapur	4.17	2.01	6.18	4.87	78.80	1.31	4	2	6	4	2
41	Cluster, Sanakhemundi	1.84	3.62	5.46	0.00	0.00	5.46	1	3	4	0	4
42	Cluster, Suruda	3.16	3.11	6.27	2.75	43.86	3.52	3	3	6	1	5
	Gajapati											
43	MADA, Kashinagar	3.55	3.74	7.29	6.95	95.34	0.34	2	2	4	4	0
	Kalahandi											
44	MADA, Bhawanipatna	0.00	4.04	4.04	4.04	100.00	0.00	2	3	5	5	0
45	MADA, Kesinga	7.55	2.52	10.07	7.14	70.90	2.93	1	3	4	1	3



SI.No.	Name of the Agency	(Rs. In lakh)										
		O.B. as on 01.04.2013	Funds sanctioned during 2013-14	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure upto end of Mar '14'	%	Balance	Physical Achievement			Balance Project	
								No. of Projects Target		No. of Projects Completed		
3	4	5	6	7	8	Spill over	Now	Total	Cumulative (upto end of Mar'14')	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	MADA, Junagarh	0.00	2.95	2.95	1.12	37.97	1.83	0	2	2	1	1
47	MADA M.Rampur	9.88	4.93	14.81	1.00	6.75	13.81	1	5	6	0	6
48	MADA Jaipatna	12.46	3.83	16.29	3.40	20.87	12.89	0	4	4	0	4
49	MADA Narla	0.00	1.67	1.67	1.67	100.00	0.00	0	1	1	1	0
50	Cluster Bhawanipatna	0.00	3.27	3.27	3.27	100.00	0.00	0	2	2	2	0
51	Cluster Jaipatna	4.58	4.16	8.74	3.39	38.79	5.35	1	0	1	0	1
52	Cluster Koksara	0.00	7.15	7.15	7.14	99.86	0.01	4	3	7	7	0
	Nawapada											
53	MADA Komna	9.45	7.73	17.18	16.16	94.06	1.02	13	12	25	6	19
54	MADA Boden	0.00	6.50	6.50	5.80	89.23	0.70	0	7	7	3	4
55	MADA Nuapada	4.51	8.06	12.57	12.57	100.00	0.00	7	13	20	4	16
56	MADA Khariar	5.14	5.21	10.35	5.20	50.24	5.15	7	7	14	2	12
57	MADA Sinapalli	0.72	3.78	4.50	3.00	66.67	1.50	4	6	10	3	7
58	Cluster Nuapada	0.24	2.79	3.03	3.03	100.00	0.00	1	4	5	2	3
	Boudh											
59	MADA Boudh	1.96	2.73	4.69	0.80	17.06	3.89	0	3	3	1	2
60	Cluster Kantamal	0.75	2.66	3.41	0.00	0.00	3.41	0	2	2	0	2
	TOTAL	266.14	230.00	496.14	286.802	57.81	209.34	139	205	344	159	185



ANNEXURE-VIII

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER EMPLOYABILITY SKILL, SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME & PRE-RECRUITMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 2013-14 UPTO END OF MAR, 2014

Sl. No	District	ITDAs	No. of candidates Target				No. of candidates Sponsered				Amount Spent upto end of Mar-2014 (Rs. In Lakh)			
			PLET	Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT)	Pre-recruitm ent Trg. (PRT)	Total	PLET	Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT)	Pre-recruitme nt Trg. (PRT)	Total	PLET	Skill Dev. Trg. (SDT)	Pre-recruitm ent Trg. (PRT)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Balasore	Nilagiri	30	200	50	280	0	185	50	235	0.00	21.93	10.00	31.93
2	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	283	180	105	568	283	180	270	733	65.87	54.00	4.00	123.9
3		Kaptipada	78	190	400	668	78	60	105	243	16.63	7.00	3.22	26.85
4		Karanja	239	925	400	1564	239	889	118	1246	33.64	102.50	2.97	139.1
5	Keonjhar	Rairangpur	237	316	516	1069	237	273	489	999	45.00	32.10	2.50	79.6
6		Keonjhar	72	601	181	854	72	420	181	601	21.60	86.84	5.00	113.4
7		Champua	0	350	0	350	0	345	0	345	0.00	25.77	0.00	25.77
8	Sambalpur	Kuchinda	130	120	16	266	23	96	16	135	25.14	21.19	1.50	47.83
9		Bonai	250	140	0	390	180	140	0	0	20.00	10.00	0.00	30
10	Sundargarh	Panposh	99	747	0	846	99	747	0	846	19.19	169.70	0.00	188.9
11		Sundargarh	0	1066	0	1066	0	1066	0	1066	0.00	226.63	0.00	226.6
12	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	145	120	0	265	145	109	0	254	47.25	30.13	0.00	77.38
13		Kalahandi	80	85	32	197	43	85	32	160	7.50	5.85	2.34	15.69
14	Koraput	Koraput	43	385	200	628	28	208	37	273	7.84	20.00	18.66	46.5
15		Jeypore	100	250	0	350	105	190	0	295	19.30	32.67	0.00	51.97
16	Rayagada	Rayagada	78	203	0	281	78	203	0	281	8.25	18.41	0.00	26.66
17		Gunupur	0	100	0	100	0	45	0	45	0.00	8.90	0.00	8.9
18	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur	160	530	250	940	316	351	70	737	51.19	16.24	1.80	69.23
19	Kandhamal	Malkangiri	100	95	30	225	60	95	0	155	6.62	23.98	0.00	30.6
20		Phulbani	500	100	500	1100	500	100	500	1100	0.36	15.00	5.00	20.36
21	Kandhamal	Baliguda	200	73	200	473	347	74	200	621	39.01	0.00	0.00	39.01
		Total		2824	6776	2880	12480	2833	5861	2068	10370	434.39	928.84	56.99

Besides, OSFDC organised the skill development training during 2013-14 under DTDP and S.C.A. to SCSP - Mentioned at page 67-68

