

ANNUAL REPORT

2012-13



Government of Odisha

**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 38.66% of the total population of the State (ST-22.13% and SC-16.53% as per 2001 census).

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

1.2 MISSION AND VISION

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

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

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

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY AND ACKGROUND

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.

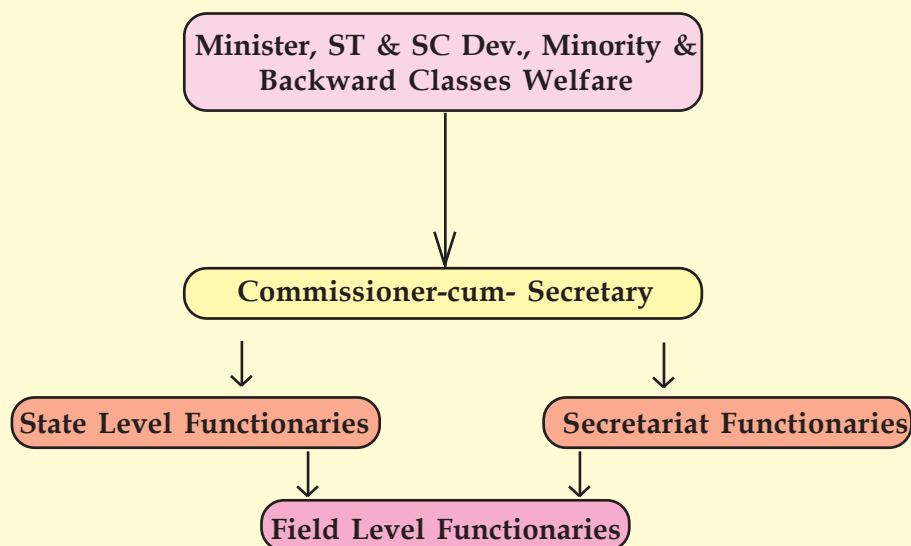
During 1965-66, the combined field organization of both Tribal & Rural Welfare and Gram Panchayat Departments was bifurcated. Thereafter the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department had its own field organization at the district level, which worked under the direct supervision of Collectors.

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:

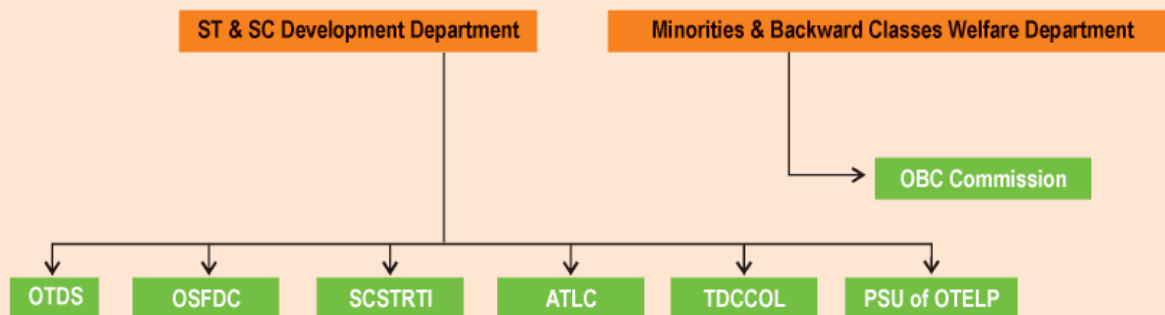
- ❖ Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department.
- ❖ Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

STATE HEADQUARTERS



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). From 2012-13, Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS) has been created to look into the livelihood enhancement programme of tribals.

1.6. FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF DIFFERENT WINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT

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

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

1.6.1. SCHEDULED TRIBES & SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Branch	Subjects
1. Scheduled Tribes Welfare	Union Subjects
	1. Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes
	2. Inclusion and Exclusion in the Scheduled list for the Tribes
	3. Prevention of Atrocities so far as they relate to the Scheduled Tribes
	State Subjects
	1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes- Execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction.
	2. Submission of Annual Reports to the President regarding Administration of Scheduled Areas.
	3. All matters relating to Tribes Advisory Council.
	4. Application of Laws to the Scheduled Areas.
	5. Regulations for peace and good Governance in Scheduled Areas.
	6. Problem of Shifting Cultivation
	7. Organization and control of SCs and STs Research and Training Institute.
	8. Central Grants under Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
	9. Sub-Plan for tribal regions and matters related there to.
	10. Matter relating to the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 and rules framed there under.
11. Matters relating to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited.	
12. Education of Scheduled Tribes.	
13. Matters relating to Academy of Tribal Language and Culture.	
14. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals.	
15. All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning tribals.	

2. Scheduled Castes Welfare

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

Union Subjects

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

State Subjects

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

3. Minorities Communities Welfare

Union Subjects

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

State Subjects

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

4. Backward Classes Welfare

Union Subjects

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

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

State Subjects

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

1.7 FLOW OF FUNDS

The Department of ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare receive funds from various sources, which include the State Plan and Non Plan; Central Plan & Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes of Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Externally Assisted Projects etc. A total plan outlay of Rs.1244.03 Crore in addition to non-plan funds of Rs. 665.78 crore has been provided in the budget of 2012-13. 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 2012-13 in respect of ST & SC Dev. Deptt has been indicated below.

(Rs. in Lakh)

1	Budget estimate for 2012-13 2	Supplementary 2012-13 3	Total provision 2012-13 4
State Plan	78477.00	3827.08	82304.08
Central Plan	14875.76	24658.12	39533.88
Centrally Sponsored Plan	1910.29	654.82	2565.11
Total Plan	95263.05	29140.02	124403.07
Non Plan	65307.92	1270.15	66578.07
Grand Total	160570.97	30410.17	190981.14

II. DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO/COMPOSITION OF ORISSA

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 2001 Census, the tribal population of the State is 81,45,081 constituting 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of our country. There are 62 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 Soroda Tahsil of Ganjam District and covers Scheduled Tribe population of 55,46,081 (as per 2001 census figure). This accounts for about 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population inhabits in MADA / Cluster pockets and is dispersed in other areas

that are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP).

The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% of the State as per 2001 census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Over the last decade, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among the STs in the State, which recorded an increase from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001. The list of 62 ST Communities enlisted by Government of India are given below:

1. Bagata, Bhakta
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi, Bathuri
5. Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, 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 constitutes a sizeable chunk of the state population and according to 2001 census, the SC population of the State is 60,82,063 which accounts for 16.53% of the total population. There are 93 SC communities distributed in the State spread over 30 districts. Some of the districts have larger concentration of SC population, though unlike STs, presence of SCs is almost everywhere. The "Panas" are the most predominant among all the SCs with population of 10.79 lakhs (17.73%) according to 2001 census. However, as per 2001 census, the most populous districts in terms of SC population are Ganjam (5.87 lakh), Cuttack (4.47 lakh), Balasore (3.81 lakh) and Jajpur (3.74 lakh) while Gajapati (0.39 lakh) is with the lowest SC population. The rate of literacy among the SCs is 55.53% against the over all literacy rate of 63.08% of the State as per 2001 census. The male

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

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

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

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

2.3 S.E.B.C PROFILE

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

2.4 MINORITY POPULATION

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

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

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

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 Orissa comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and Kandhamals district, R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks, of Gajapati Soroda Tahasil, excluding 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.

3.3 Special Projects for Tribal Development

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

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 existed between them and the rest of the society.

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

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

community to protect the individual tribal from exploitation by moneylenders.

- ❖ In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
- ❖ In all income-generating activities, community/cluster approach is adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.
- ❖ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the tribals to ensure them social justice.
- ❖ Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
- ❖ Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries has been provided through SGRY, I.T.D.A.

programmes etc.

- ❖ Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges. Culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of Tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.
- ❖ 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

(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 upto Dec' 2012	1826299.11	270015.25	423294.00	933297.44	150726.05	260197.50	16.15	27.88

MAJOR ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

ONGOING PROGRAMME

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

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

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

PROGRAMS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ EMPOWERMENT/ EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

- I. Of the 1328 nos. of hostels and 1000 nos. of ST Girls & Boys hostels which were taken up during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively, 959 have hostels have so far been completed and made functional. Remaining are likely to be completed soon.
- II. One B.Ed College in Kandhamal along with 2 secondary Training Schools, 19 Higher Secondary along with 14 more approved.
- III. Implementation of Scout & Red Cross in High Schools of SSD.
- IV. Archery training for ST/SC students in KBK.
- V. Exemption of tuition fees for SC/ST students in Sainik School.
- VI. Teaching in 10 tribal languages in Primary Schools.
- VII. Supply of L.P.G & equipments to Hostels.

- VIII. Provision of solar lamp to hostels.
- IX. Implementation of computer education & Computer lab in 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. Upgradation of 14 nos of High School to +2 Science Colleges.
- XIV. Decision has been made for recruitment of 336 nos of ANM to look after the Health, sanitation and hygiene of the students of ST/SC Dev. Deptt Schools/ hostels.
- XV. Promotion of selected Sports and Games at Block Level & extracurricular activities in HS/GHS.
- XVI. Organization of Science exhibition and cultural festival for Boys & Girls of SSD schools in Block and State level (Sargifula-2012)
- XVII. 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
- XVIII. Two more EMRS opened at Malkangiri & Nuapada and three more will be opened in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj.
- XIX. Distribution of free bicycle to SC/ST students (for class-X)
- XX. Free uniform to all.
- XXI. 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.

- XXII. Facilitate education for ST students in English Medium schools at Malkangiri Myurbhanj and Sundergarh.
- XXIII. Percentage of pass in H.S.C Examination 2012 for SSD Deptt. Shools in 80.80% against the State average of 70.80%.
- XXIV. 8,30,470 & 72,669 ST students are in receipt of Pre-Matric & Post Matric scholarship respectively whereas the corresponding number for SC is 5,96,563 & 84,674 respectively.
- XXV. Online Scholarship management system PRERANA launched and scholarship amount credited directly to the bank account of the student.
- XXVI. Opening of Nursing and ANM Training Centre in ITDA district during 12th Plan Period.
- XXVII. 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 teachers of the school.
- XXVIII. Capacity building of Head Masters.
- XXIX. Development of school and hostel management guidelines and monitoring frame work for the school.
- XXX. Strengthening physical education, school cabinet, language dictionaries & career counseling desk.
- XXXI. Smokeless Chulla have been installed in some hostels of SSD schools for helath & hygiene students and to check pollution.

PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(I) SCA to TSP

- I. Rs. 69.52 crore utilized for 42611 beneficiaries including 13342 women beneficiaries under employment-cum-income generating schemes like Agriculture, horticulture, minor Irrigation, Land Development, Rural Transport Services, small scale village and cottage industries, petty business, processing of SAP & MFP etc. Rs. 29.79 crore has been utilized by creating 926 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 14 ITDAs), Rubber Plantention (2 ITDAs), Coffe Cultivation (2 ITDAs), Lac cultivation (2 ITDAs), gravity flow irrigation system (in 6 ITDAs), turmeric cultivation (2 ITDAs), maize cultivation (3 ITDAs), and Non-Land based programmes like poultry (in 5 ITDAs), goatery (in 5 ITDAs), collection processing and marketing of MFP (in 3 ITDAs) and Integrated Livestock Development programme in 770 centres have been taken up.
- III. Out of 5611.73 acres of target under Wadi cultivation during 2012-13 as many as 5109.35 acres have been achieved so far.



Smokeless Chullah being installed at Ashram School, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar

- IV. The target under establishment of mother Chick units, Broiler units and Backyard Poultry units for 2012-13 was 132, 280 and 7425 units respectively against which the corresponding achievements are 16, 0 and 249 units.
- V. 728 Acres of coffee plantation has been made in the ITDA areas of Koraput & Rayagada.
- VI. 838 beneficiaries of Nabarangpur and Nilagiri ITDAs have adopted Lac cultivation in an areas of 127 acres with plantation of 500 Kusum trees.
- VII. Under gravity flow irrigation system for vegetables cultivation, 163 drip kits with water resources development and 25 nos. of Poly houses have been provided to 163 and 25 beneficiaries respectively.
- VIII. As many as 10944 S.T. candidates have been sponsored under skill development training programmes out of which 9366 candidates have completed their courses. This is likely to boost their employment potential.

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. 52.39 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 112.84 crore received from GOI by December 2012.

As many as 626 projects out of 1353 have so far been completed under infrastructure development projects like.

- School and hostel buildings.
- Multipurpose service centres/ market sheds.
- Connecting village link 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 dev. Programme of Primitive Tribal Groups in 17 Micro Project area.

Out of a target of Rs. 50.57 crore under RLTA, a sum of Rs. 34.52 crore have so far 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.

100 seated S.C hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 crore each are under construction in four district head quarters of KBK districts.

O TELP is in operation in 30 backyard tribal blocks of 7 districts with an outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP.

Livelihood programmes to foster economic development activities in Koraput, Malkangiri,

Gajapati, Nabarangpur, Kandhmal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Keonjhar through establishment of Micro watersheds, the OTELP + has been lunched and work program has been started implemented other programmes 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 and distributing as many as 311,686 individual and 972 community records of rights involving an area of 498473 acres and 57794 acres of forest land respectively. This includes distribution of 17290 individual titles with an area of 26900 acres of forest land to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)

Besides 99312 beneficiaries under I.A.Y, 3426 under MO Kudia, 4802 in Mo Pokhari, 39610 in land, under MGNREGA, 5707 under National Horticulture Mission, 143 under National bamboo mission and 22516 under other developmental programmes have been facilitated with convergence of different schemes.

II Out of 2124 complaint cases regarding issue of fake caste certificates received, so far 449 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. 15.00 crore has been provided under the following needs during 2012-13:

(Rs. in Crore)

a)	Legal Aid	4.90
b)	Inter Caste Marriage	2.50
c)	Public awareness create on programme	0.50
d)	Relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities	4.00
e)	Grants-in-Aid to NGOs	0.00
f)	Establishment of Special courts	3.00
g)	TA/ DA to the witnesses for investigation & trail of cases	0.1048
	Total	15.0048

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

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

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

IV. PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 SCA to TSP

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

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

Year	Allocations (Rs. In Lakh)
2002-03	6495.30
2003-04	6184.94
2004-05	7578.63
2005-06	6673.96
2006-07	7829.33
Total During the Xth 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



Sunflower Cultivation by Maa Gajalaxmi SHG of Ramnaguda, Gunpur



CC Road & Drain at Bamiring

A total number of 101038 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 2011-12. Besides, 1038 numbers of infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA.

Govt. of India have made a commiteement to provide Rs. 13321.00 lakh against the budget

provision during 2012-13 including supplementary. Funds to the tune of Rs. 13321.00 lakh have so far been received from Govt. of India and funds of an amount of Rs. 12829.00 lakh have been released to the Executing Agencies i.e. ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA, Cluster OSFDC and TDCC etc as Stated below under each head till December 2012.

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Funds received from GOI so far	Amount sanctioned to Agencies During 2012-13
1	ITDAs	13321.00	11294.64
2	Micro Project		248.34
3	MADA Pockets		446.91
4	Cluster Pockets		44.69
5	DTDP		725.52
6	Monitoring & Evaluation		10.00
7	Co-Operation (TDCC)		59.26
	Total	13321.00	12829.36

4.2 Article- 275(1) :

Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the scheme is

promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. The assistance covers the entire Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. Under this Scheme, 100 percent grants are being provided by the Ministry

of Tribal Affairs to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas. The grants are provided on the basis of ST population percentage in the State. A part of the allocation is utilized towards capital and recurring cost of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Orissa has been receiving about Rs.90-120 crores annually as assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Projects that are usually implemented under the programme are as under:

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



Constn. of 1st. floor hostel building for Boys hostel at Bhalulata H/S under Bisra block

Orissa has also received allocations under Article 275 (1) for 13 **Ekalavya Model Residential Schools** from Class VI to XII. The details of year wise release of funds by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2002-03 to 2011-12 are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakh)

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

During the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs. 11284.00 lakh has been provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, out of which Rs. 7238.68 lakh has been allotted under Grants-in-Aid General and remaining Rs. 4045.32 lakh towards creation of Capital Assets. The Grants-in-Aid General includes Rs 2245.32

Lakh under recurring expenditure of E.M.R.S. The allocation of Rs. 7238.68 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development includes expenditure of Rs. 700.00 for construction of B.Ed College at Malakangiri and Rs. 90.00 Lakh for implementation of Forest Rights Act. Details are mentioned below:

Statement showing provision of Article 275 (I) fund during 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Amount received from GOI (2011-12)	Amount release made During 2012-13
1	ITDAs	11283.99	5384.04
2	Micro Project		563.07
3	Cluster Pockets		42.61
4	MADA Pockets		255.63
5	Monitoring & Evaluation		112.84
6	B.Ed College		700.00
7	OMTES		4045.3
8	Implementation of Forest Right Act.		90.00
	Total	11283.99	1119320

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 2012-13 up to December, 2012 is indicated at **Annexure-I & Annexure-II.**



Constn. Of CD work on singer to Jhandi Road in Lathikata block

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 during the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012) has been furnished at **Annexure- III & Annexure-IV** respectively.



Construction of field channel at Darangia nala at Rudhei



Checkdam at Jangtar



Development of Kitchen Garden



Arrowroot Cultivation at Khejuri, Kiajhari, Ramjodi

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan:

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

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

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



Backyard poultry (Vanaraj)



Organisation of Health Camp in the Lodha PTG villages



Mini Cold Storage at Nuagaon Block Head Quarter in district Sundargarh



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

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

Since the Socio-Economic indicators of PVTGs still remain below the State average of other 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 2012-13 (up to December, 2012) under CCD Plan is indicated at **Annexure-V**

4.1.3. M.A.D.A

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts having 5.68 lakh tribal population (2001 census), are functioning in the State. The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs. In these pockets, IGS in group mode and community oriented programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials including the local MLA and MP as members. The Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. The physical and financial achievement of MADA pockets under SCA and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 2012-13 is indicated at **Annexure-VI & Annexure-VII**

4.1.4 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



Plastics Processing Operator training (PPO) at CIPET under "Placement Linked Employability Training Programme"



Plastics Processing Operator training (PPO) at CIPET

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 2012-13 is furnished at **Annexure-VIII & IX** respectively.

4.1.5. D.T.D.P:

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

Tribal Development involves upliftment of a number of Tribal Groups, which are at different stages of socio-economic development. Dispersed tribals comprise a substantial part of the total tribal population in the State. The proportion of dispersed tribals, however, varies considerably

from one region to another and also between different areas in the same region. Dispersed Tribal population constitutes about 27% of the total tribal population in the State.

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

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

Utilization of Special Central Assistance and coverage of ST families during Annual Plans 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12, utilization flow of SCA funds and coverage of beneficiary families during 2012-13 (up to Dec'2012) is given below:



Supply of Pumpset to ST beneficiary

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 (up to December, 2012)	156.04	1347
Total	7389.26	63,304

4.3 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 in 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 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 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 sum of Rs. 4303.00 Lakh & Rs. 2800.00 Lakh respectively have also been utilized.

A sum of Rs. 5057.00 lakh during 2012-13 have been released to the KBK districts for implementation of the following programmes. Details are as follows:

Upto 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	Amount sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh) (from 4/12 to 12/12)	Amount spent (Rs. In Lakh) ((from 4/12 to 12/12))	No. of project sanctioned December 2012	No. of projects completed upto Dec' 2012	Remarks
1	Water Supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel under 1000 ST Girls Hostel scheme	600.00	342.53	100	37	In progress
2	Sports activities in ST girls Schools	100.00	52.52	0	59	
3	Construction of hostels for ST Boys / Girls	3025.10	1327.08	40	0	In Progress
4	Constructsof hostels for SCBoys Girls	500.00	231.82	4	0	In Progress
5	Infrastructure for Up-grade High Schools (+2 Colleges)	215.00	103.21	15 Higher Secondary Schools		All In progress
6	Providing amenities to ST & SC Hostels	558.46	342.40	1592 Hostels	647	
7	Differential amount of Post-Matric Scholarship in favour of ST & SC	68.44	51.94			
	Total	5057.00	3451.50			-

Focused Area Development Programme:

The Govt. during the FY 2012-13 has introduced a long term programme named "Focused Area Development Programme (FADP)", for socio economic enhancement of the ST families residing in the state of Odisha. The approach of programme planning and

implementation is improvised. In the FADP, geographical area/ region specific potential areas of livelihood intervention are identified in a participatory method and ITDA wise action plan is prepared. The following are the sectoral interventions identified and planned for implementation.

Sector	No. of ITDAs	Sector	No. of ITDAs
1. Wadi/ Horticulture	16	2. Rubber Cultivation & Processing	5
3. Coffee	2	4. Lac Cultivation & Processing	3
5. Agriculture	6	6. Vegetable Cultivation	9
7. Farm Mechanization	7	8. NTFP Collection & Marketing	9
9. Poultry	12	10. Goat Rearing	8
11. Fishery	11	12. Handloom & Handicrafts	21 (Selected clusters)
13. Micro Enterprises	21 (Selected clusters)	14. Placement linked & Skill Development training	21

The programme aims to cover 5.2 lakh ST families in the programme period of 10 years and is budgeted to INR 1620.15 Crores. Out of the total programme cost, an amount of Rs. 138.67 lakh is to be sourced from State Plan. In the programme, the focus will be on inter-departmental co-ordination and convergence of resources to maximize livelihood interventions in the 118 TSP Blocks of Odisha. The proposed convergence model includes financial support from various schemes/ programmes of Govt. viz. MGNREGS, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Also it has planned to dovetail funds from other PSUs like National Bamboo Mission, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Dev. Commissioner for Handlooms/Handicrafts, Ministry of Food Processing Industries etc.

It is expected that the programme will enhance the socio economic status of the targeted families and strengthen the local community institution after the programme implementation and make the families self-sustainable.

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, Nawarangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme is continuing its Phase I & II 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



Watersheds Development under OTELP+



Drinking Water supply through Gravity Flow

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. Approval has been accorded for expanding it to cover new areas in 7 on-going districts and also keonjhar.

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) had 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 Sanjokak. 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 Sanjokaks. The villages shall be covered under three overlapping phases and shall be covered within next 5 years. The 1st phase from during 2012-13 (to be completed by 31.03.2013), shall cover 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 Sanjokaks 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.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of Hostels for Boys and Girls in the State:

The state Government has given continuous thrust towards reducing drop out particularly in the primary and secondary level and improving the quality of education. In order to reduce drop out and providing residential facility to the students belonging to ST families, the state Govt. has 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 as well as in the schools run by SSD Dept.

The Department has sanctioned a total of 5375 hostels for the ST students and there by providing residential facility to approx. 4.05 lakh students, out of which Approx. 3.13 lakh are girl students. In the last three years, the department has started for establishment of 2393 number of 100 seated girls hostels in addition to the existing 2982 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 and properly fenced boundary walls etc. In addition, the hostels 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.

Although the above mentioned hostels are made functional in the District locations, there were felt needs to establish **urban hostel complex** in



100 seated Boys Hostel at Dutipada, Kandhamal

urban areas, so as to provide residential facility to ST students studying in the urban areas. For this, the Department is constructing 5 number of urban hostel complexes, 3 in Bhubaneswar (200 Capacity), 1 in Rourkela and 1 in Berhampur city, each of 300 capacity. Govt. is also planning to expand the urban hostel complexes to other city areas of the state in subsequent years.

Ensuring Quality Education for ST students:

At present the Department is running 1633 educational institutions, which includes Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Education complex for PVTG girls, Higher secondary schools, High schools, Girls High Schools, Ashram schools, Sevashram and Residential Sevashrams, Secondary teachers training schools and B Ed. Training colleges. In all these institutions, ensuring quality education is the prime thrust of the department. Following are the major initiatives taken to ensure quality of teaching in these institutions:

- 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, computer based learning, internet usage etc.

- b) The Eklavya Model residential schools are one of the best quality schools run by the Department, where in the school environment are equipped with all learned centric infrastructure and the focus is on improving the overall quality of student. The Govt. has framed guidelines for initiating co-curricular and extracurricular activities in the schools along with the academic programme. The students now have actively participated in various State and District level programmes, competitions. In addition to the EMRS, the Govt. has provided financial support to other schools run by the Department to strictly follow the guidelines for the co-curricular and extracurricular programme.

Under this, it is encouraged to the ST&SC students to actively participate in Sports, Games, music, dance, creative dance, handicraft and decorative item preparation, paintings, photography and learning the musical instruments etc.



Ekalavya Model Residential School at Pungar

- c) **English Language Lab:** The Govt. has initiated to set up English Language Lab in 13 EMRS running in the state, where the basic focus is to improve the English language skill of the students. The programme aims to improve English language skills on four of its major aspects viz. Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing (LRSW). In addition to this, special focus shall be given to improve the student's achievement on grammar and communication skills. Through this, the students will be able to gain command over the English language. It is planned to expand the programme to other schools of the department.
- d) **Smart Class Rooms:** The Govt. has initiated to establish Smart class rooms in each of these EMRS and 8 higher secondary schools, where the class rooms will be equipped with modern teaching learning aids and the lectures will be delivered 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 each of the subjects. It is also planned to expand the programme to other High Schools and Higher Secondary schools in subsequent years.
- e) **Online Engineering Coaching to students:** A programme named Aashanka is being implemented in 21 schools of the Department. The programme supports individual students relating in Std XIIth and XIth to take classes through online mode and clarify their doubts by referring to the multimedia content. The student learning

assessment is done online and incentive mechanism is developed for the best performing schools and teachers. This helped the students to prepare themselves for IIT and Engineering entrance exam.

- f) **Integrated 10+2 Science and Medical Coaching:** Top 100 best performing students from the ST&SC families are enrolled in this programme, where in the students are placed in Bhubaneswar and are provided with residential; college facility. Along with the 10+2 science classes, the students are prepared for the Medical Entrance exam. It is expected that during the upcoming years, students belonging to ST&SC will be able to take admission in the Medical Colleges through merit.
- g) **Online mode of Monitoring the performance of schools:** In collaboration 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 the frequency of visiting schools is made on monthly basis, so that every school is in a continuous effort to maintain its service standards and academic delivery.
- h) Provision of Additional Class rooms and other amenities for Schools.

The Govt. has 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

Literacy and Education are the pre-requisites for the quality of resources of any society. Improvement in the level of this indicator reflects development in the society. The rate of literacy

among the STs is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% in the State as per 2001 Census. The Tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Over the last decade there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among the STs in Orissa, which recorded a jump from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001 Census.

The ST & SC Development Department is the nodal Department of the State Government for the welfare of the ST & SC Communities. Since education is an important aspect for the

socio- economic development of STs & SCs, Government in ST & SC Development Department stress due importance to improve the educational status of these communities. In order to provide quality education to the students belonging to ST & SC, this Department runs a number of educational institutions. Most of the Schools run by this Department are residential in nature and residential facilities in these schools have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to eradicate the illiteracy among the STs. The details of the Educational Institutions are given below.

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

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

Hostels under ST & SC Development Department

Sl. No	Category of Hostels	Number of Hostels
1	Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks)	1548
2	Primary School Hostels in (ST Boys & Girls) KBK District	400
3	ST Girl's and Boys Hostels (2007-2012)	2007-08 (1004 nos completed) 2009-10 (959 completed out of 1328 sanctioned) 2010-11(25 completed out of 65 sanctioned) 2011-12 (211 completed out of 1000 sanctioned)
4	Hostel for SC Girls & Boys	468 (Existing) & 25 under construction
5	Residential Ashram Schools in TSP	52
6	New Ashram Schools under construction	30

4.3.3. Annual High School Certificate Examination Result, 2012

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

Schools of SC & ST Dev. Deptt have secured **80.80%** results compared to State average result of **70.80%** which is 10.00% higher. Some of the highlights of Annual HSC Examination 2012 result have been indicated below:-

- The performance of High Schools under ST & SC Dev. Deptt is better compared to other High Schools - **80.80%** compared to State average of **70.80%**
- Out of **16724** students appeared, **1819** have

passed in 1st division, **4796** in 2nd division and **6898** in 3rd Division thus totaling **13513** pass out students

- **38** High Schools have secured 100% Result in 2012 compared to **56** High Schools in 2011
- High Schools having results **between 90% and 100%** is **137 (63.13%)** out of 317 High Schools
- **240** Schools (75.71%) have secured results higher than the State Average of 70.80%
- **7** EMRSs have secured result within the range of 90% to 98.31% and **4** EMRSs has achieved in the range of 72.50% to 87.72%. Average pass percentage of 11 EMRS Schools is **90.58%**

Category	ST			SC			Others			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
On Rolls	5191	8112	13303	1049	1297	2346	817	864	1681	7057	10273	17330
Total appeared	4954	7895	12849	1006	1244	2250	785	840	1625	6745	9979	16724
Total Passed	4122	6258	10380	841	953	1794	650	689	1339	5613	7900	13513
% of Pass	83.21	79.27	80.78	83.60	76.61	79.73	82.80	82.02	82.40	83.22	79.17	80.80

Comparative Statement of no. of students securing 1st Division, 2nd Division & 3rd Division in HSC Results during the year 2010, 2011 & 2012 in SSD Deptt Schools

Pass Division	2011		2010		2012	
	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Division	1283	11.32	1275	14.60	1819	13.46
2nd Division	3902	34.42	3295	37.73	4796	35.49
3rd Division	6153	54.26	4163	47.67	6898	51.05
Total	11338		8733		13513	

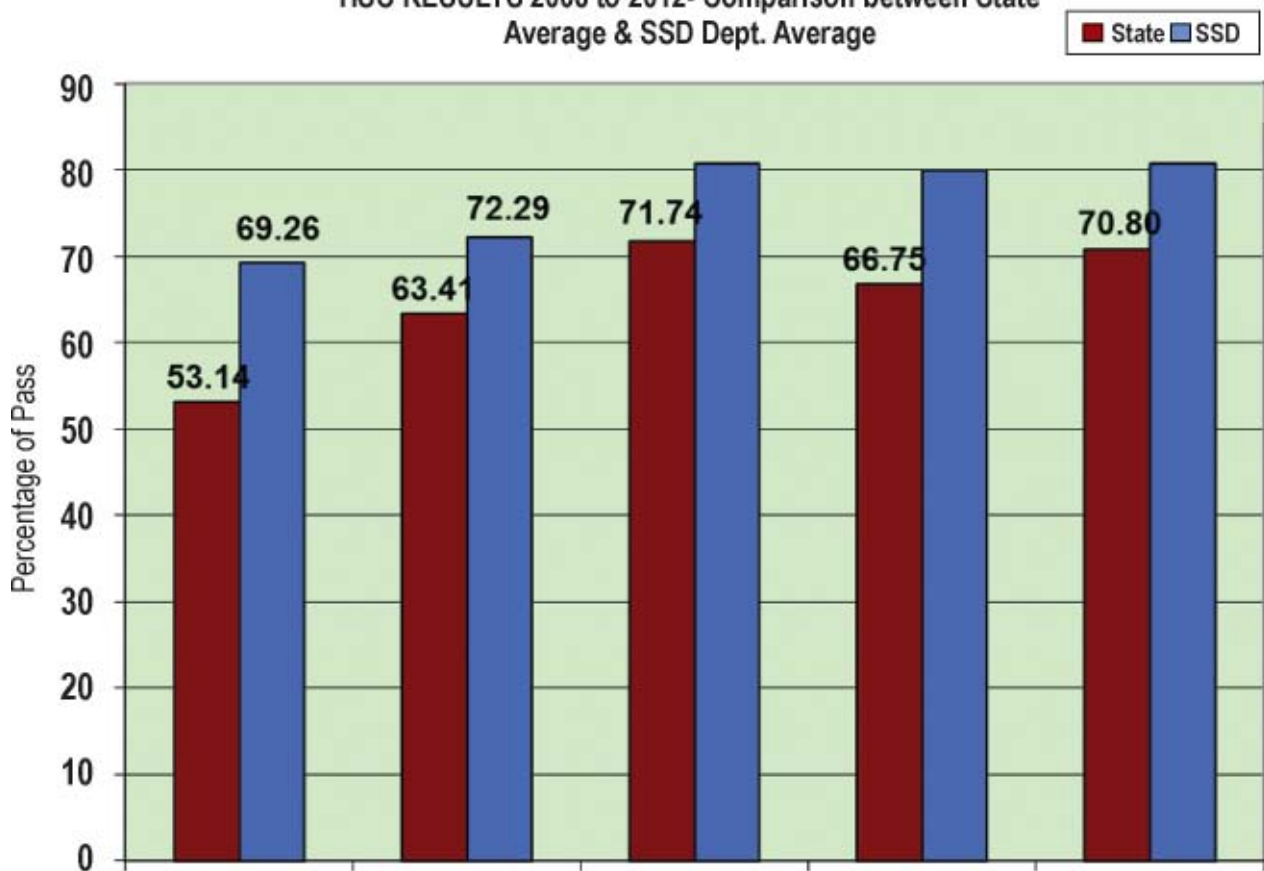
Results of EMRS in Annual HSC Examination during 2010, 2011 & 2012

Comparison between State Average & ST & SC Dev. Deptt Average in Annual HSC Results for the last 5 years is stated below: (2008-2012)

Comparison between State Average and SSD Deptt Average in HSC Results

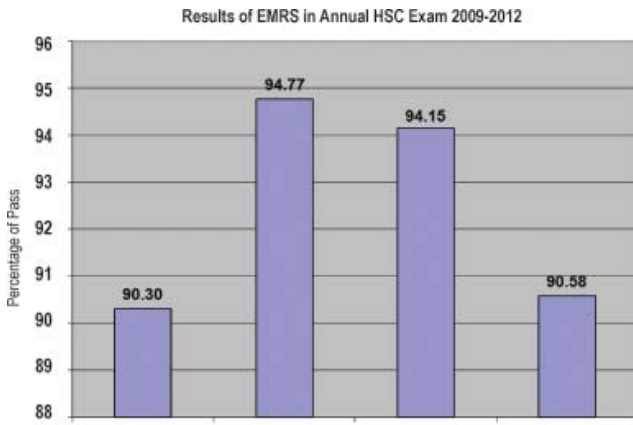
Year of Passing 1	STATE Average 2	ST & SC Deptt Average 3
2008	53.14	69.26
2009	63.41	72.29
2010	71.74	80.79
2011	66.75	79.99
2012	70.80	80.80

HSC RESULTS 2008 to 2012- Comparison between State Average & SSD Dept. Average



EMRS - HSC

Year of Passing 1	Pass Percentage 2
2008	84.67
2009	90.30
2010	94.77
2011	94.15
2012	90.58



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 2009 to 2012 is given in the graph.

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 2009 to 2012 is given in the graph.

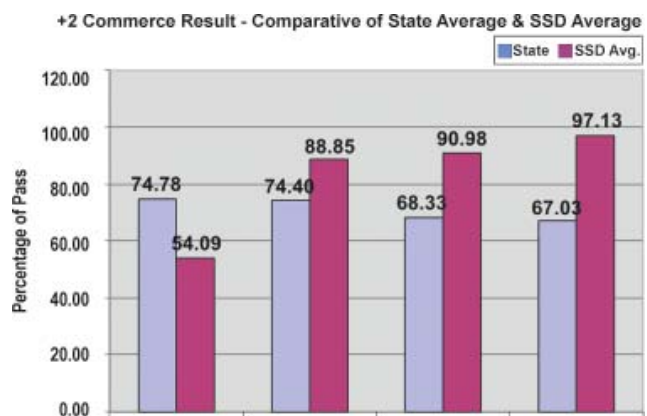
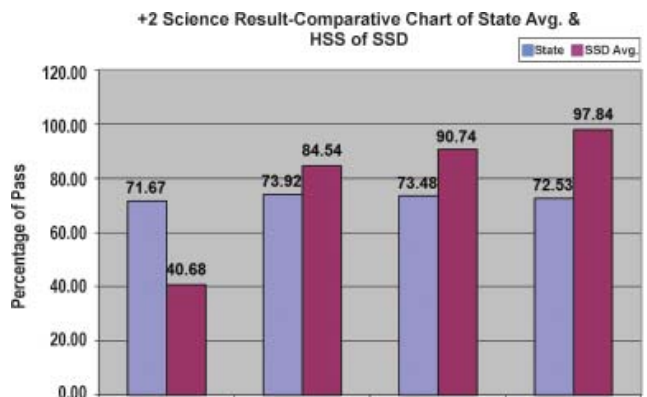
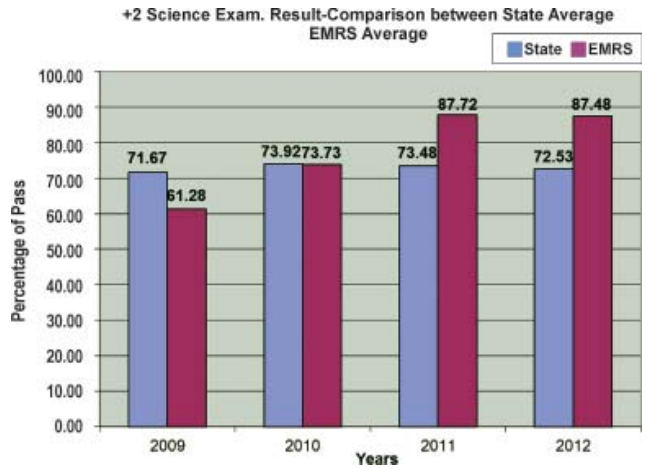
Results in Higher Secondary Examination

Year of Passing	Pass Percentage			
	Science		Commerce	
	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg	State Avg.	SSD Deptt Avg
2008	55.45	41.34	71.00	45.21
2009	71.67	40.68	74.78	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

EMRS + 2 (Science only)

Year of Passing	Pass Percentage	
	1	3
	State Avg	EMRS Avg
2008	70.00	50.67
2009	71.67	61.28
2010	73.92	73.73
2011	73.48	87.72
2012	72.53	87.48

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 2009 to 2012 is given in the graph.



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 511 Sevashrams, 766 Ashram Schools, 164 Boys High Schools, out of which 8 have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in Science & Commerce Stream, 143 Girls High Schools (including 36 upgraded Girls High Schools and 52 Newly opened Residential Girls High Schools in TSP Areas), 02 nos. Secondary Training Schools, 01 no. B.Ed. Training School at Kalinga, Kandhamal & 11 nos. EMRS and 02 nos. EMRSs at Nuapada and Malkangiri under construction. Residential facilities are provided in these Schools which have helped a lot to check the dropouts and to improve the standard of education. A new High School has opened at Badapada, cut off area of Malkangiri in 2010-11.

Major Achievements:

Creation of Special Urban Hostel Complexes:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide education to the best SC/ST students in best Residential Schools of the State. It has been decided to establish 05 Special Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar to accommodate 1000 students. At present one Special Urban

Hostel Complex at Rourkela and one at Berhampur are functioning. A total of 1600 students will be admitted in the said 7 Special Urban Hostel Complexes in next 5 to 6 years' time. Rs. 30 Crore have been provided for construction of 03 Urban Hostel Complexes at Bhubaneswar in Kalinganagar, Pokhariput and Lumbini Bihar.

Extra-Curricular Activities:

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 like hockey, football, cricket, badminton, basketball and 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, an amount of Rs.248.70 lakh has been allotted during 2011-12 and Rs.232.25 lakh have been released in favour of HM/HM of 307 nos. of High Schools/Girls High Schools in the year 2012-13. However a separate chapter highlighting details of extra



Hostel Complex at BJB College, Bhubaneswar



Terracota by ST & SC students

caricular activities taken up by this department has been enclosed.

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 from the year 2009-10. For the above purpose, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been kept in the Budget for the current financial year 2012-13, out of which Rs.8.50 lakh has already been released in favour of concerned DWOs for payment to the genuine claimant.

Implementation of Computer Education in High Schools and Girls High Schools

For providing computer education to ST/SC students in this Department High Schools & Girls High Schools, Computer Laboratories have been established in 86 nos. of HS/GHS during this year. A sum of Rs.36.49 lakh has been released in favour of 08 HSSs during the year 2011-12 for procurement of computer and its accessories in order to provide computer education to the ST/SC students. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget during 2012-13 for implementation of computer education in High Schools and Girls High Schools of SSD Deptt.



ST & SC students at Computer Lab

Another project, e-Educational Management System (i.e. e-EMS) is under implementation at all Educational Institutions.

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

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

Provision of Solar lamps to 150 Hostels:

Solar Lamps are being supplied @ 10 nos. of Solar Lamps to each Hostel of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools located in TSP Areas / PTG Areas / other interior Tribal Areas, which have not yet been electrified or not likely to be electrified in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Bidyut Karan Yojana.

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

Special Merit Scholarship is being provided to SC/ST students studying in Sainik Schools who are found socially and economically weaker. The scheme has been started from the year 2011-12.

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 current year an amount of **Rs.33.41** lakh has been released for conducting the programme in **307 High Schools**.

Implementation of Scouts and Red Cross in High School:

Junior Red Cross units have already been opened in **150 High Schools** and Girls High Schools and Scouts and Guides units have been opened in **166 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.

Engineering Coaching:

Engineering Coaching is being imparted to the ST/SC students of 08 nos. of Higher Secondary Schools and 05 nos. of EMRSs by Asanka Learning Solution Ltd. in order to prepare them to appear for Entrance Exam. in Engineering.

Opening of 30 nos. of new Ashram Schools:

From the Academic Year 2013-14, 30 nos. of new Ashram High Schools will be opened in TSP area. The teaching and non-teaching posts have already been created for the above Schools. Construction work of School buildings is in progress. Steps are being taken for opening of the above Schools in time. The Collectors are being instructed for filling up of the teaching posts of the said new Schools.

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 and construction 4 buildings work is in progress. The PGT Cadre Rules is in the process of finalization.

Action is being taken for posting of PGTs through OPSC in the above upgraded Higher Secondary Schools.

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 in ANM Training Centres which are to be opened in ITDA Districts during 12th Plan period.

Medical Coaching:

Medical Coaching is being imparted to 100 nos. of selected 10th pass out ST/SC students from different High Schools of this Deptt. through Vigyan Bharati Charitable Trust in Hi-Teach Science College during this year. Steps are being taken to impart Medical Coaching to another 100 nos. of such ST/SC students in the coming year.

Engineering Coaching:

Engineering Coaching is being imparted to the ST/SC students of 08 nos. of Higher Secondary Schools and 05 nos. of EMRSs by Asanka Learning Solution Ltd. in order to prepare them to appear for Entrance Exam. in Engineering.

Pre Recruitment Training:

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

Placement Linked Employability Skill Development Training Programme:

Un-Employed Tribal Youths of the State have been imparted Placement Linked Employability Skill Development Training in the ITI/ ITC recognized by NCVT/ Govt. of Odisha in the trades like Computer Hardware & Software, Mobile Phone Repairing, Apparel Designing, Motor Mechanic with Driving, Welding & Fabrication, Fitter, Repairing of Electrical &

Electronics Appliances, Plumbing, Nursing & Midwife, Mason and various other trades. On successful completion of the course they have been employed with the help of their placement cell.

Special Coaching.

For this current year, steps have been taken to impart Special Coaching i.e. Engineering Coaching to ST/SC students by Asanka Learning Solution Ltd., 08 nos. of Higher Secondary Schools and 5 nos. of EMRSs in order to prepare them to appear Entrance Exam. In Engineering for the year 2011-12. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 16.49 lakh has been placed to OMTES for implementation of the scheme as a Nodal Agency. Decision has also been taken to sponsor 100 most meritorious students from tribal pockets for 2 year Integrated +2 Science and Medical coaching at Bhuabneswar. This will facilitate identification of bright boys and girls from the ST community to get access to good quality medical coaching and open up greater opportunities for succeeding in Medical Entrance Examination.

Upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (HSS).

This year 14 nos. of HS/GHS have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools in TSP areas. For this purpose required numbers of posts have been created and construction work is in progress. A majority of these are likely to be functional in 2013-14.

New Initiatives undertaken in Education Sector during 2012

During the year 2012 the Department of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development has undertaken various initiatives to strengthen the quality of elementary education across the SSD run schools. The focus of these initiatives is:

- To build capacities of head teachers/

teachers and school administrators to make the schools inclusive and responsive to the needs of the learners

- To facilitate strengthening of Child friendly school components including strengthening of school cabinets, physical education programme, reading promotion programme and other extra and co-curricular activities
- To establish a comprehensive monitoring framework and system for SSD run schools to identify the critical gaps and issues and initiate actions for addressing those
- Following are the initiatives/ programmes undertaken during 2012:

Formation of State Resource Group

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

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

Scheduled Caste communities. The members of SRGs are instrumental in carrying forward the various capacity building initiatives of the department in the field of education.

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

Headmasters play a very critical role in improving the overall management of the institution and quality of education in their schools. Being the Head of the institution, 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 teachers have been trained on areas like Right to Education, aspects of School and Hostel Management, issues of Child Protection & Participation, Academic monitoring, School Development Plan to enable Head teachers to function more effectively and sensitively to the needs and requirements of the students.

Development of School and Hostel Management Guidelines

The Schools run under SSD Department are diverse in nature therefore developing extensive and uniform guidelines for these schools have been a challenging but unremitting thrust of the Department. The Department has developed a **School and Hostel Management Guidelines Document** for all the schools and hostels run under the Department. This document is

intended to provide precious guides to the School head and other stake holders on the following to run the school efficiently, effectively and meaningfully: Minimum Common Standards of Management Practices; School and Hostel Management Bodies and Infrastructure; Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders of School and Hostel; Communication Methodologies and Practices; Physical Environment and Classroom Setting, Pedagogy, Teaching and Learning Methods; Safety and Security of the Children in the School and Hostel; and Management of Finances and Records. The document is going through the final revision and small changes and will be ready to print very soon. A comprehensive instruction on school and hostel management has been issued to all districts.

Establishing a monitoring framework for the schools

Putting monitoring system in place for SSD schools, to ensure the effectiveness, improve service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results has been an unremitting thrust of the SSD, Department. The Department has issued instructions and guidelines through several Office Orders and Circulars to ensure the efficient management and smooth functioning of the schools and hostels; school infrastructure; protection of the children and especially girls; quality of teaching and learning; quality of food and water; cleanliness and sanitation facilities; health facilities; and proper disbursement of the pocket money to the boarders.

In its recent effort, SSD Department has launched a new and comprehensive monitoring system for tracking the progress of the School and Hostels run under the Department. In view of the shortages of monitoring officials with the Department the Head Masters / Principals have

been entrusted the additional responsibilities of monitoring at least two Ashram and Sevashram Schools. Monitoring has already been started in these schools and simultaneously training is planned / provided to the monitoring officials including Head Masters / Principals of the Department. The Department is in receipt of the first round of the data and analysis will be started in order to identify the gap areas and subsequent remedial measures.

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 **316 Ashram and High Schools** on pilot basis.

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

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

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

Strengthening of School Cabinets in the SSD run schools

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

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

A comprehensive 280 pages **Resource Booklet for School Cabinet - a set of 6 booklets**, was also developed for each of the Ministries of the School Cabinet which contain different fun and learning activities for the Ministries of the Cabinet for ensuring meaningful and joyful participation of students. The Resource Booklet has been provided to each of the schools run by the department.

Development of Language Dictionaries in 4 tribal languages

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

Taking note of this issue, the department has focussed on building the capacity of the teachers for addressing the language problem existing in many of the Schools run by SSD department. In

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

Career Counselling Desks:

The department has initiated the Career Counseling Desk in each of the 318 High Schools with the objective of equipping the children of class 9th and above with the information on vast and ever growing career opportunities and to develop the ambition to look beyond the immediate observable career options in their surrounding environment.

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

A **Compendium of Career opportunities** in different sectors was also published by the department to be used as a reference material by the Teacher-Counsellor for conducting the career counselling sessions in the schools. The compendium contains aspects like importance of career planning and key steps therein; the various career opportunities available in different sectors,



Career counselling organised at SSD High School, Jamdihi

job prospects, preparedness and pre-requisites, information on academic opportunities and courses, various incentives for the ST & SC students for higher and technical education etc.

Coaching classes for preparing ST and SC Children for Engineering Entrance Examination

The SSD Department in the year launched a program to provide coaching classes for class XI and XII students in thirteen schools of +2 level of this department for selection in AIEEE / OJEE and IIT-JEE. Under this program Aasanka Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has been awarded the contract for providing above coaching. Under this initiative students are being provided with online lectures, comprehensive feedback on all the weak areas of the students and mentoring support from experts. The students are provided with login ID for accessing lectures, study material feedback etc. The Work Desk of the Aasanka provides robust feedback mechanism to the student. Aasanka has also provided login ID to the Departmental Officials for the monitoring purposes. This program is already running in 08 EMRs and 05 HSSs of the department and soon this or similar coaching program will be launched in all the Higher Secondary Schools of the department

Strengthening Extra-Curricular Programme in High Schools under the SSD department

To promote and enhance the overall personality of the students and ensuring their exposure to both academic as well as co-curricular activities, the ST&SC Development Department in all its 307 High Schools has given boost to the **Extra-curricular Programme**.

Objective:

- Promoting and enhancing the overall personality of the students by giving them exposure to both academic and co-curricular activities

- Facilitating identification of latent talent among the students and help nurturing the same with regular guidance and support from the experts/ coach
- Contributing towards greater retention by engaging the children in interesting activities.

Major Highlights:

- Each High School have been provided with the resource support of Rs. 1,00,000/- each for engaging the coach/ resource person, Purchase of instrument/ equipment/ materials for the proposed activities, Organizing of intra school competitions/ exhibits etc.
- Each school under this initiative chose at-least 2 activities – one in the sporting category while other in the non-sporting category. Some of the activities undertaken by different schools are:



Sporting Activities	Non-Sporting Activities
Archery	Odishi dance/ Folk Dance/ Tribal dance
Football	Creative dance
Hockey	Teracotta Decorative items
Cricket	Photography & Editing
Badminton	Videography & editing
Volleyball	Handicrafts
Basketball	Painting
Table tennis	Musical Instruments – Tabla, Guitar, Veena, Drums, Casio etc

- At-least 20 students selected under junior (4th – 7th Std.) and senior (8th to 10th Std.) categories respectively for each of the identified activities maintaining the gender balance based on the interest. More than 12,000 students covered under the programme.
- Dedicated Resource Persons hired to provide inputs/ coaching and facilitate practice sessions. The Resource Persons provide 6-8 hours of training per week at the school level.
- Paved the way to conduct intra-school competition/ exhibits of the activity/ performances by the students at the block and district level.
- Identification of best performers for further grooming and participation in professional training is under process.

For the proposed activities, Organizing of intra school competitions/ exhibits etc.



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



Career Counselling Desk organized at SSD High School, Mantri

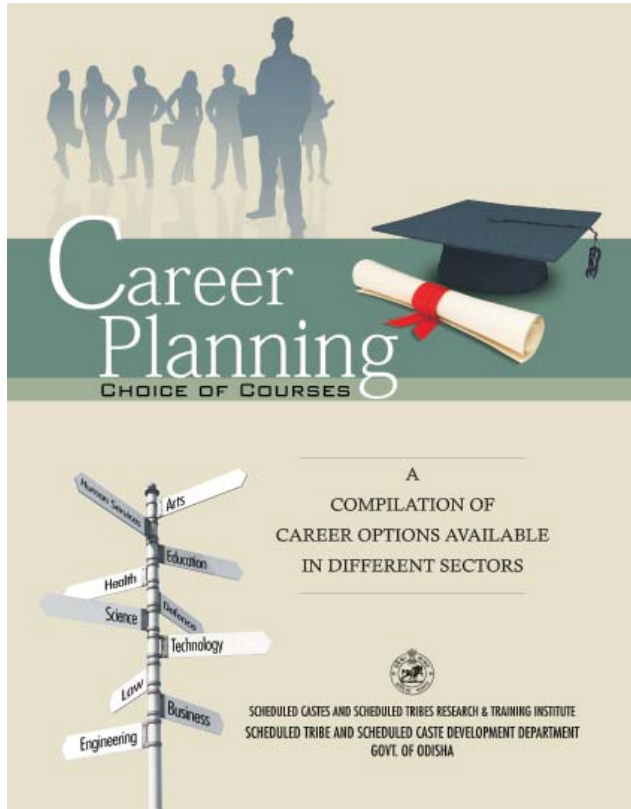


Career Counselling Desk organized at SSD High School, Basipitha

Major Highlights:

- **2 nodal teachers** from the respective High Schools have been **assigned** the responsibility to conduct and coordinate the key activities of Career Counseling Desk. *Database of these nodal teachers developed.*
- These **nodal teachers have been trained** in the different aspects of the Career Counseling and on the operational modalities of the Career Counseling Desks enhanced understanding career assessment tools, etc in collaboration with UNFPA, KISS & Career Counselling Department of RGNIYD (Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development) Chennai.
- At-least **2 classroom based 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.

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.



The School Cabinet

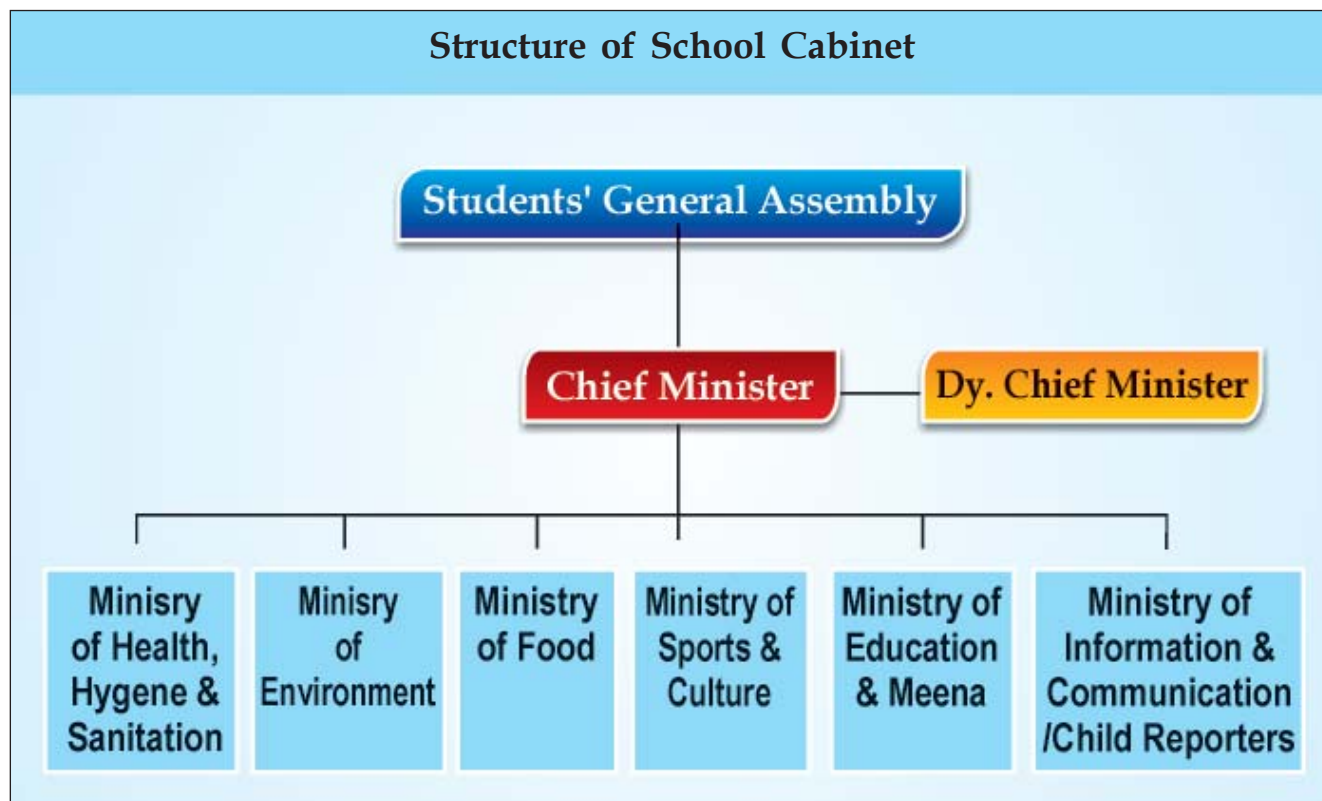
To promote the involvement of students, creating platform for their participation and enabling them to develop leadership skills, SSD department in partnership with UNICEF has introduced **School Cabinet** in all school run by the department.

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.



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 of the different ministries, during last two periods with the facilitation of Nodal teachers. These sessions comprises of members of the concerned ministries, class representatives and Cabinet and Deputy Ministers. In case of large variation in the age group; the



groups are divided into Junior and Senior groups.

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.

School & Hostel Buildings :-

- Government has targeted for construction of 1000 Nos. of 100 seated Hostel/ Hostel Complexes for ST Girls/ Boys during the current financial year 2012-13. Out of which 300 Nos. of hostels would be meant for Boys and 700 Nos. of hostels would be meant for Girls. This is in addition to Rs. 2550 Lakh sanctioned in 2010-11.
- Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) have sanctioned funds to the tune of 2550.00 lakh for construction of 30 New Ashram Schools in TSP Areas @ 170.00 lakh per Ashram School under Central Plans Scheme during the year 2012-13.
- For ST & SC Dev. Department Schools and Hostels Funds have been sanctioned under Non-Plan Scheme has also been sanctioned towards repair maintenance, addition, alternation, electrification, water supply, boundary wall etc. during the current financial year 2012-13.

4.7 PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

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

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

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

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per inter-castes married couple was provided for inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu Communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. The said incentive has been revised w;e;f 17.9.2005 to Rs.10,000/- & from 3.12.2007 to Rs.50,000/-per inter-castes married couple respectively. During the year 2012-13 funds of Rs.2,28,78,000/- has been released for payment of cash incentive to the 348 inter-caste married couples. District wise break up is indicated as follows:

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

Sl. No.	NAME OF DIST.	Amount Released	No. of couples
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	4,00,000	8
2	Bolangir	11,50,000	23
3	Balasore	39,70,000	82
4	Baragada	100,000	2
5	Bhadrak	10,16,000	24
6	Boudh	50,000	1
7	Cuttack	35,83,000	75
8	Deogarh	2,60,000	6
9	Dhenkanal	7,10,000	15
10	Gajapati	0	0
11	Ganjam	5,00,000	10
12	Jagatsinghpur	36,60,000	74
13	Jajpur	11,90,000	27
14	Jharsuguda	3000	1
15	Kalahandi	200,000	4
16	Kandhamal	50000	1
17	Kendrapara	30,83,000	65
18	Keonjhar	7,50,000	15
19	Khurda	300,000	6
20	Koraput	50,000	1
21	Malkanagir	200,000	4
22	Mayurbhanja	8,03,000	17
23	Nawarangpur	0	0
24	Nayagarh	300,000	6
25	Nuapada	50,000	1
26	Puri	8,00,000	16
27	Rayagada	100,000	2
28	Sambalpur	4,60,000	10
29	Sonepur	2,50,000	5
30	Sundargarh	200,000	4
	Total	228,78,000	478

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid provided to the SC persons under the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1981 is administered by the Law Department. Besides, the SC/ST litigants are also provided with legal aid under Legal Aid Scheme operated by the ST & SC Development Department to fight cases for establishing their right, title, interest and possession over the disputed land and also for cases under PCR Act,1955 & POA Act,1989. During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 8,82,000/- has been released for payment of legal aid services to SC/ ST litigants.

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, 596 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.

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 REHABILITATION/ MONETARY RELIEF

State Government has 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.

State Govt. in ST & SC Development Department vide its Resolution No.408/SSD Dt.07.01.2004 has formulated a model contingency plan to follow in case of any incident involving atrocities on persons belonging to the SCs and STs for providing immediate relief. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1,21,62,925/- has been released for payment of monetary relief to 1169- SC & ST victims of atrocities.

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER MONETARY RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

(Upto 31.12.2012)

Sl. No	District	Funds in Rs	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1	ANGUL	985000	43
2	BALANGIR	1870480	25
3	BALASORE	931250	77
4	BARGARH	4030000	99
5	BHADRAK	2739250	83
6	BOUDH	255000	6
7	CUTTACK	462500	28
8	DEOGARH	0	0
9	DHENKANAL	2129650	110
10	GAJAPATI	150000	4
11	GANJAM	0	0
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	356250	17
13	JAJPUR	792000	61
14	JHARSUGUDA	75000	2

15	KALAHANDI	535750	46
16	KANDHAMAL	235000	15
17	KENDRAPARA	1657500	74
18	KEONJHAR	1208000	87
19	KHURDA	3980500	227
20	KORAPUT	286950	7
21	MALKANGIRI	210000	5
22	MAYURBHANJ	4030000	90
23	NAWARANGPUR	290000	6
24	NAYAGARH	376250	27
25	NUAPADA	85000	1
26	PURI	637500	35
27	RAYAGADA	0	0
28	SAMBALPUR	0	0
29	SUBERNAPUR	533750	2
30	SUNDARGARH	605000	19
TOTAL		29447580	1196

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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

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

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

Exclusive Special Courts have not been established in Orissa for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act,1989 . But the Courts of all District & Sessions Judges and Additional Session Judges have been notified as Special Courts for trial of offences under the SCs & STs (PoA) Act, 1989 vide Government of Orissa in Home Deptt Notification No.40448 Dt.

26.2.2000.In the meeting taken by Hon'ble Union Minister ,Social Justice & Empowerment on 24.05.2010 at Bhubaneswar and in the State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee held on 25.08.2012 , it has been decided to set up 3 Special Courts in the districts where cases under POA Acts are pending more than 500 cases. Necessary steps are being taken to 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 believe that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act. Recently a consolidated list of atrocity prone areas of all 30 Police Districts have been identified vide Home Deptt, letter No. 46608/HRPC Dt. 30.10.2002. Government in ST & SC Development Department vide their Notification No. 1802 Dt. 12.01. 2003 have appointed Additional District Magistrates as Special Officers in respective Districts to perform the duties and discharge the functions of Special Officer under Rule-10 of the SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 in the identified atrocity prone areas.

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

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

FUNCTIONING OF DIFFERENT COMMITTEES

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

(A) STATE LEVEL HIGH POWER VIGILANCE & MONITORING COMMITTEE

In pursuance to Rule- 16 of the SCs. & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, the State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted and the meeting has been held on 25.08.2012. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(B) ODISHA SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

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

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

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

As per Rule-7(a) of the Orissa Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rules.1957, the Board shall ordinarily meet at least once in every six

months provided that the Chairman, on his own motion or on the requisition of at least two thirds of the members, may convene a meeting at any time even at short intervals. The last meeting of the Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been held on 25.08.2012. Necessary steps are being taken for holding of next meeting of the aforesaid committee very soon.

(C) District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

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

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

(D) SPECIAL CELL FOR SC/ ST

Special Cell has been created in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. vide Notification No.PCR(A)-6/2007-13250/SSD Dt.5.4.2007 for ensuring effective implementation of welfare programmes and protective legal provision in relation to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Communities. The State Level Special Cell designated as "SC & ST Protection Cell" headed by an I.G has been created for effective implementation of protective legal provisions for the SC & ST category of people.

SETTING UP OF SANJOG HELP LINE

This Deptt. has joined with R.D. Deptt., P.R.

Deptt. & I.T. Deptt Sanjog Help Line which Help Line No. is 155335 and maintained by OCAC under public awareness generation programme for redresal of grievances relating to various schemes of Government Departments for implementation of PCR & POA Act. On receipt of complaint it will be immediately intimated to SP & Collector with intimation to I.G. of Police, HR&SJ. A weekly report will also be generated and sent to this Deptt. as well as Home Deptt. for taking immediate necessary action. Now the Help Line is available 24 hours for receiving complains from SC & ST victims. Besides this, BSNL Mobile Phones with chronological mobile number have been supplied to all 30 District Welfare Officers for implementation of Sanjog Helpline.

PUBLICITY MEASURES

Copies of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 have been translated into Oriya and circulated amongst various Departments and field functionaries. Wide publicity is given by the Information and Public Relation Department through various mass media about evil practice of untouchability and provisions of PCR Act. The field Officers of ST & SC Development Department usually contact the villagers in course of their field tour for creating awareness among all concerned. Creating awareness against this evil practice, orientation for social integration and legal step in cases are necessary together for complete eradication of untouchability. The State Govt. are making continuous efforts to protect the Civil Rights of down-trodden and complete removal untouchability. Non-Official Organizations (NGOs) working in the field of untouchability are encouraged by providing with grants-in aid to intensify their efforts to create awareness among general public and bringing social integration. Awareness strategy programme has been chalked out for Rs231.00 lakh which is to be implemented by March 2013.

WORKSHOP, SEMINAR & TRAINING CAMPS

It is necessary to sensitize the police personnel and elected representatives about the provisions of the POA Act, 1989. Accordingly all Collectors / SPs have been requested to conduct workshops / Training camps at district levels. During the month of September, 2010 three days workshop has been organized for imparting training to the DWOs and NGOs working for the welfare of the SC/ST in the State. Similarly, two days training programme has been organized during the month of January, 2011 at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the DWOs and DSPs alongwith their Data Entry Operators regarding implementation of Sanjog Help line for ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Besides this, State Level Workshop has been organized at Biju Patt nail State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the Public Prosecutors of the State for speed disposal of cases under PCR & POA Act pending at the different courts.

PERIODICAL SURVEY

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

ACHIEVEMENTS RELATING TO PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

1. Decision has been taken for establishment of 3 Special Courts in the districts where cases under POA Acts are pending more than 500 cases.
2. Constitution of 3 State Level Scrutiny Committee for finalization of fake caste certificates.

3. Opening of Legal Aid Cells in Districts, Sub-Divisions and Block level in the State for free legal services to the SC/ST Communities.
 4. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have been requested to Amend Rule-17(2) designating the District Welfare Officer in charge of ST & SC Development as the Member Convener of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee for convening the meeting regularly
- 7. Abstract of financial and physical achievement during the year 2012-13**

Name of Schemes	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocity.	121.63	1169
Cash incentive for inter-castes marriage.	160.98	348
Total	282.61	1517-SC & ST

STATE LEVEL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR VERIFICATION OF FAKE CERTIFICATE

State Level Scrutiny Committee and District Level Vigilance Cell have been constituted for verification of fake caste certificates. State Government had constituted a State Level Scrutiny Committee vide Resolution No-PCR-(C)-9/2005-18175/SSD Dt.2.5.2006. In order to ensure expeditious disposal of all compliant petitions relating to fake caste certificate cases in the State

in time bound manner, Govt. have constituted 3 State Level Scrutiny Committees one for each RDC in place of present single State Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned Revenue Divisional Commissioner vide this Deptt. Resolution No.53 Dated 01.01.2010. To further expedite the process, decision has been taken to initiate the following steps:

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

RDC-Wise information on Fake Caste Certificate cases for the month ending December, 2012

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
	1	Kandhamal	1053	1053	670	318
	2	Kalahandi	103	103	18	1

RDC (SD), Berhampur	3	Ganjam	13	13	3	1
	4	Gajapati	7	7	0	0
	5	Nabarangpur	309	309	10	0
	6	Rayagada	7	7	0	0
	7	Koraput	28	28	8	0
	8	Malkangiri	9	9	2	0
	9	Boudh	1	1	0	0
	10	Nuapada	2	2	0	0
Total			1532	1532	711	320
RDC (ND), Sambalpur	11	Bolangir	293	293	190	66
	12	Subarnapur	108	108	90	32
	13	Angul	2	2	2	1
	14	Bargarh	111	111	70	3
	15	Deogarh	1	0	0	0
	16	Dhenkanal	1	1	1	0
	17	Jharsuguda	1	1	0	0
	18	Keonjhar	1	1	0	0
	19	Sambalpur	6	6	4	2
	20	Sundargarh	10	10	0	0
Total			534	533	362	104
RDC(CD), Cuttack	21	Balasore	31	31	9	6
	22	Bhadrak	2	2	0	0
	23	Cuttack	3	3	3	0
	24	Jagatsinghpur	2	2	2	1
	25	Jajpur	14	14	9	0
	26	Kendrapara	1	1	1	10
	27	Khurda	12	12	7	4
	28	Mayurbhanj	19	19	14	13
	29	Nayagarh	5	5	5	0
	30	Puri	9	9	0	0
Total			98	98	50	25
G.TOTAL			2164	2163	1123	449

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

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force in January, 2008 and is the result of protracted struggle by the

forest communities and civil society groups for tenurial and access rights of tribals over forest. The Act provides, a comprehensive and empowering frame work for recognition of both individual and community forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who primarily depend on forest for their livelihood and food security.

After the stay order of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha was vacated on 12th Aug. 2009, the State Govt. has been implementing the Act expeditiously in a Mission Mode. Till 31.12.2012, 325245 claims under individual Rights and 2906 claims under community rights have been approved by District Level Committees, out of which 311686 individual claims and 972 community claims have been distributed with titles covering an area of 498307.66 acres & 57794.47 acres of Forest Land. This includes distribution of, 17290 individual certificates of titles to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) families involving an area of 26900.48 acres.

Besides, the right holders are being facilitated with various other benefits by convergence of different Govt. Schemes. So far 99312 beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana, 3426 in Mo Kudia, 4802 in Mo Pokhari, 39610 in land development under MGNREGS, 5707 under National Horticulture Mission 143 under National bamboo mission and 22516 under other developmental programmes aggregating to 175516 households have been assisted for their livelihood support. This is being monitored in all the districts as well as State Headquarters regularly to ensure creation of sustainable livelihood to the beneficiaries.

4.9. TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

The Fifth Schedule of our Constitution enshrines provisions for the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly the Tribes Advisory Council (T.A.C.) functions in Orissa State. It is the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. The TAC is constituted of 21 Members out of which

18 members are selected from MPs and MLAs belonging to ST categories. Honourable Chief Minister is the Chairperson, Honourable Minister, ST & SC Development is the Deputy Chairman and Principal Secretary, ST & SC Development Department acts as the Member Secretary of this TAC and this sits twice a year. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) meetings was held on 28.09.2012 & 13.05.2011 where it deliberated upon many important issues.

Pre-Matric Scholarship

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

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 receives a sum of Rs. 1000/- Per Annum as Adhoc Grant from G.o.I. over and above the Scholarship amount mentioned above.

Rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship of Boarders

The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the boarders has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 620/- per month per boy boarder and from Rs. 630/- to Rs. 650/- per month per girl boarder. This provision is extended to boarders for 10

months excluding the 2 months vacation period in a year.

Enrolment of students, budget provision and release of Pre-Matric scholarship funds during 2012-13 so far is given below:-

Beneficiary		Budget Provision (Rs. In Crore)		Release by 31.12.2012 (Rs. In Crore)	
SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
596563	830470	34.16	260.54	26.56	192.68

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

Post Matric Scholarship scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. With the 100% central Assistance of Govt. of India i.e., MOTA/MOSJ&E over & above the committed liabilities under Non Plan of State Govt. Accordingly Govt. of India i.e Ministry of MOTA/MOSJ&E have prescribed guideline for implementation of the Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide Financial Assistance to the ST& SC students studying at Post Matriculation/Post Secondary Stage to enable them to complete their Education.

As per the existing practice PMS to S.T/S.C students are disbursed through Bank Draft in iOTMS. In order to avoid delay in payment of PMS claims of ST/SC students studying in inside/ outside the state, it has been decided henceforth the PMS claims of ST/SC students will be disbursed through the electronics mode by N.I.C BBSR w.e.f the financial year 2011-12. Accordingly all PMS claims of ST/SC students under PMS scheme for the year 2011-12 & onwards will be paid by electronic mode. Under this system funds are directly credited to the Account of the concerned S.T/S.C Students.

B. Post-Matric Scholarship rates:

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

Group-wise course particulars	Rate		
	Group	Hostellers	Day-Scholar
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance / Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.		1200	550
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.			
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.			
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.			
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses			
(vi) L.L.M.			

(i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).	II	820	530
(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.			
All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.	III	570	300
All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High- School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.	IV	380	230

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

Year	Beneficiaries		Released (Rs.in lakh)	
	ST	SC	ST	SC
2011-12	690.22	81205	2842.29	3396.17
2012-13 (as on 31.1.12)	72669	84674	6306.42	4147.18

4.10 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

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

State Govt. have sanctioned Government Guarantee for Rs.4.00 crores vide S.O. No.12644 dt.15.04.1992 and for Rs.6.00 crores vide S.O. No. 21889 dt.08.04.2003 in favour of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for availing finance by OSFDC from the above National Corporation for

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

Similarly, Govt. have sanctioned Government Guarantee of Rs.1.00 crore vide S.O. No. 20208 dt.28.03.2003 in favour of National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for extending loansng operation to OSFDC for ST. During 2009-10 Govt. of sanctioned letter of Assurance for Rs.9.00 crores vide S.O. No.12734 dt.29.03.2010 in favour of NSTFDC for continuing financing operation with OSFDC for the year 2009-10. Against the

above guarantee, OSFDC have received Rs.245.85 lakhs loans from NSTFDC on 31.03.2010. During 2009-10, OSFDC have sanctioned Rs.1,00,000/- loan to 6 ST beneficiaries.

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

Rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavengers:

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

During last survey conducted in June, 2008,

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

CONSTRUCTION OF SC HOSTEL:

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

During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, funds for construction of 44 SC girls hostels and 11 SC boys hostels have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India under 'Babu Jagjivanram Chhatrawas Yojana', out of which 30 have been completed and rest are under construction. The district wise details of hostels estimated cost, amount sanctioned for the hostels are given below:-

(upto 31.12.2012)

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 list of SC Hostels

Sl. No	Name of the district	Existing Girls Hostel	List of 189 no of Girls Hostel	Existing Boys Hostel	Girls Hostels under construction	Boys Hostels under construction	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	1	11	2	0	0	14
2	Balasore	11	8	3	0	0	22
3	Bargarh	0	5	1	0	0	6
4	Bhadrak	2	1	4	0	0	7
5	Bolangir	13		1	19	0	33
6	Boudh	0	2	0	0	0	2
7	Cuttack	24	4	6	0	0	34
8	Deogarh	0	4	1	0	0	5
9	Dhenkanal	12	5	7	0	0	24
10	Gajapati	1	9	1	0	0	11
11	Ganjam	10	2	6	0	0	18
12	Jagatsingpur	6	1	2	0	0	9
13	Jajpur	5	14	3	0	0	22
14	Jharsuguda	4	5	0	0	0	9
15	Kalahandi	17	16	7	0	0	40
16	Kandhamal	8	16	0	13	11	48
17	Kendrapara	5		4	4	0	13
18	Keonjhar	7		5		0	12
19	Khurda	3	17	2	6	0	28
20	Koraput	5	8	1	0	0	14
21	Malkangiri	0	8	0	0	0	8
22	Mayurbhanj	8	14	0	1	01	24
23	Nuapara	1	8	0	0	0	9
24	Nabarangpur	5	7	4	0	0	16
25	Nayagarh	2	1	2	0	0	5
26	Puri	12		3	0	0	15
27	Rayagada	4		0	0	0	4
28	Sambalpur	12		2	0	0	14
29	Subarnapur	0	4	0	1	0	5
30	Sundargarh	4	19	0	0	0	23
	Grand Total	182	189	67	44	12	494

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

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

The important programmes implemented by OSFDC are:

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

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

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

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

- (i) Credit Linked Family Income Generating Schemes for SCs.

Subsidy is provided under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Village & Small Scale Industries, Vocational Trade and Small Business Sectors. Where 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 guidelines 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 2012 - 13 (till 31st January, 2013) under SCA to SCSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to District.	Achievement made (till Jan. 2013) (Rs. In Lakh)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub. disbursed	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	SCA to SCSP				
1	Bankable I.G.S.	1125.01	1069	97.71	126.66
	Pisciculture Programme (Director of Fisheries)	67.31	4015	67.31	
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	117.53	71	117.53	
3	Skill development Training	248.99	2590	248.99	
4	Subsidy for High Cost	1.10	22	1.10	17.85
5	Monitoring, Evaluation & Supervision.	45.53		45.53	
TOTAL :		1605.47	7767	578.17	144.51



(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 2012 - 13 under SCA to TSP are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Funds released to District.	Achievement made (till Jan. 2013) (Rs. In Lakh)		
			No. of Benef. Assisted	Amt. of sub. disbursed	Bank Loan disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) SCA to SCSP					
1	Bankable I.G.S.	360.70	547	53.25	81.20
	Pisciculture Programme (Director of Fisheries)	2.93	248	2.93	
2	Infrastructure Dev. (Minor Irrigation, Hostel Building & CC Road)	34.67	30	34.67	
3	Skill development Training	62.99	499	62.99	
4	Subsidy for Term Loan	2.20	23	2.20	9.65
TOTAL :		463.49	1347	156.04	90.85

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

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

High Value Term Loan schemes are being implemented by OSFDC. The schemes implemented by OSFDC with financial assistance

from NSFDC under the following 3 sector: -

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

The achievement made by OSFDC under NSFDC Term Loan scheme during 2012 - 13 (till January, 2013) is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of benef. Assisted	Achievement made (Till Jan.2013 (Rs. In Lakh)		
			Subsidy	Term Loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Term Loan	22	1.10	17.85	18.95

(i) 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 2012 - 13 (till January, 2013) is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of benef. Assisted	Achievement made (Till Jan.2013 (Rs. In Lakh)		
			Subsidy	Term Loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Term Loan & WADI	23	2.20	9.65	11.85

(i) NSKFDC (National Safai Karmchari Finance & Development Corporation)**Term Loan Scheme**

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

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

(C) SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

During 2012-13, OSFDC has implemented

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

Training Programmes provided by OSFDC during 2012-13 (till January, 2013) is given below:

STATUS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (During 2012-13) Upto 31.01.2013

Name of the Training Institution	Trade	PRT / SDT / PLET	Location / Place of Training	Students Enrolled			
				SC	ST	OBC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Pvt, Ramchandrapur, Jatni (2nd Batch)	Electrician	PLET	Ramchandrapur, Jatni	1	1		2
	Industrial Fitter/Helper			4			4
	Welding				1		1
	Data Entry Operator			4	3		7
	Data Entry Operator	PLET	Durgapalli, CITC, Bolangir	18	17		35
Total :				27	22	0	49
ATDC, Baripada	GCT	PLET	Baripada	5			5
ATDC, BBSR	GCT	PLET	Berhampur	2			2
ATDC, BBSR	Garment Construct Technique	PLET	Bhubaneswar	17	2		19
Total :				24	2	0	26
CIPET, BBSR	PPO	PLET	Balasore	37	14		51
Total :				37	14	0	51
India Skill	House Keeping Operation	PLET	Nayagarh	25			25
	House Keeping Operation		Jajpur	27			27
	Certificate in Retail Skill		Cuttack	30			30
	House Keeping		Cuttack	24			24
	Retail Skill		Jagatsinghpur	25			25
	Food & Beverage		Cuttack	30			30
	Food & Beverage		Nayagarh	30			30
	Food & Beverage		Bhadrak	23			23
	Retail Skill		Bhadrak	30			30
Total :				244	0	0	244
ET & T , Baxibazar, Cuttack	Mobile Repairing	PLET	Bhubaneswar	9			9
	Mobile Repairing		Burla, Sambalpur	19	11		30
	Computer Hardware			9			9
Total :				37	11	0	48
Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	Welding	PLET	Cuttack	32			32
	Automobile Mechanic		Bhubaneswar	20			20
Total :				52	0	0	52
NIIT, BBSR	Diploma in Banking Business	PLET	Bhubaneswar	8	3		11
	Certificate Programme in Misc. & Accounting package	PLET	Bhubaneswar	11	10		21
	Diploma in Banking Business			8	2		10
	Certificate Programme in Misc. & Accounting package			20	3		23
	Certificate Programme in Misc. & Accounting package			9	19		28
Total :				56	37	0	93
Hari Telematic Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Desk Top & Lap Top maintenance	PLET	Bhubaneswar	12			12
	Mobile Repairing			3	2		5
Total :				15	2	0	17

Security Skills Council of India, Choudwar, Cuttack	Security Guard (Mayurbhanj)	PLET	Choudwar	16			16
Security Skills Council of India, Choudwar, Cuttack	Security Guard	PLET	Choudwar (Nuapara)	6	18		24
	Security Guard	PLET	Choudwar (Kalahandi)	68	48		116
	Security Guard	PLET	Choudwar (Balasore)	10	3		13
	Security Guard	PLET	Choudwar, Gajapati	3	16		19
	Security Guard	PLET	Kandhamal	16			16
	Security Guard	PLET	Bhadrak	11			11
Total :				130	85	0	215
ASSOCHAM Skill Dev. Centre, BBSR	Telecom Equipment Operation & Maintenance	PLET	Bhubaneswar	67	9		76
Total :				67	9	0	76
DATAPRO, Koraput	Hardware & Networking	PLET	Joypure	57			57
Total :				57	0	0	57
Mukti, Dhenkanal	Rentail Skill	PLET	Dhenkanal	41			41
Total :				41	0	0	41
I.E.D, BBSR	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Jharsuguda, Brajarajnagar	60	30		90
I.E.D, BBSR	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Angul	73	47		120
	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Mayurbhanj, Baripada	48			48
I.E.D, BBSR	Candle/Phenyl/ Detergent Making	SDT	Mayurbhanj, Baripada	25			25
Total :				206	77	0	283
Mission, Dhenkanal	Computer Application	SDT	Dhenkanal	30			30
Total :				30	0	0	30
Kalinga Carrier Academy, BBSR, (Koraput)	Security Guard	SDT	Bhubaneswar	7			7
Total :				7	0	0	7
Narla ITC, Kalahandi	Data Entry Operator	SDT	Narla	20	10		30
Total :				20	10	0	30
Sikshya Bharati trust, Banki, Cuttack	Repairing of Electrical Appliance	SDT	Banki	20			20
	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Banki	20			20
	House Wiring		Banki	20			20
Total :				60	0	0	60
Academy of Computer Education, Kuchinda	DCA	SDT	Kuchinda	27			27
Total :				27	0	0	27
Maa Manikeswari Smt.Susila Devi Institute of Nursing Education	Nursing Asst.	SDT	Raygada	60			60
	Medical Laboratory Technician	SDT	Raygada	60			60
	X-Ray Technician	SDT	Raygada	60			60
Total :				180	0	0	180
Priyanka Institute of Vocational Education, Boinda, Angul	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Angul	51	24		75
	Tally	SDT	Angul	74	26		100
	Repairing of Home Appliance	SDT	Angul	55	20		75
	DTP	SDT	Angul	77	23		100
Total :				257	93	0	350

Mousumi Social and Charitable Organisation, BBSR	Driving	SDT	Nayadarh	1			1
Total :				1	0	0	1
Koshal InfoTech Private Ltd. Bargarh	IT, DCA	SDT	Bargarh	20	4		24
				26	10		36
Total :				46	14	0	60
DATAPRO, Bolangir	Customor Relation Manager	PLET	Bolangir	12	3		15
	Diploma in Finance & Accounting			12	2		14
	Hardware & Networking			16	1		17
	Multi Media			13			13
Total :				53	6	0	59
AISECT, Balasore	IT & IT Enabled Skill Dev. Courses	PLET	Balasore	51	8		59
Total :				51	8	0	59
SISI, Cuttack	Security guird (Bhadrak)	PLET	Choudwar	22			22
				1			1
	Dhenkanal			107	20		127
				9	1		10
	Boudh			22	4		26
	Ganjam			26	2		28
Total :				187	27	0	214
SITD, Jajpur	MS Office	SDT	Jajpur	39	1		40
Total :				39	1	0	40
ASSOCHAM Skill Dev. Centre, BBSR	Telecom Equipment Operation & Maintenance	PLET	BBSR	39	22		61
Total :				39	22	0	61
IIS, BBSR	Acct. Tally-9	SDT	BBSR	22	3		25
	Hardware & Networking			23	2		25
	DTP			24	1		25
Total :				69	6	0	75
Maa Mahuri Kalua ITC, Berhampur	Hous Wiring	SDT	Berhampur	19	1		20
	Welding & Fabrication			20			20
Total :				39	1	0	40
I.E.D, BBSR	Mobile Repairing	SDT	Bolangir	26	4		30
India Skill	Food & Beverage	PLET	Jajpur	27			27
SISI, Cuttack	Security Guard	PLET	Ganjam	19	3		22
KITC, Kasipur	Electrician	SDT	Raygada	30			30
	Fitter	SDT	Raygada	30			30
DATAPRO, Ganjam	Hardware & Networking	PLET	Berhampur	24			24
Total :				156	7	0	163
Grand Total :				2254	454	0	2708

Koshal InfoTech Private Ltd. Bargarh	IT DCA	SDT	Bargarh	47	20		67
NIIT, BBSR	DBB	PLET	BBSR	8			8
ATDC, BBSR	Paridhan	SDT	Kuchinda	15			15
			Sambalpur	22	17		39
			Nawarangpur	16			16
			Cuttack	28	8		36
Total :				81	25	0	106
Academy of Computer Education, Kuchinda	DCA	SDT	Sambalpur	20			20
Total :				156	45	0	201
Grand Total :				2410	499	0	2909
OTELP Spensored				180			
				2590			

(PRT : Pre Recruitment Training, PLET : Placement Linked Employability Training, SDT : Skill Development Training)

SKILL UPGRADATION UNDER PLET/PRT UNDER OSFDC SCHEMES

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.

- Pre-recruitment Training
- Skill Development Training
- 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. In case of non-residential candidates OSFDC provides stipend @R.700/- per candidate per month out of SCA grant. The maximum training cost per candidate is kept at to be Rs.30,000/- including stipend 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	SC	ST
2011 - 12	1451	477	234	101
2012 - 13	2590	499	305	126

LIVELIHOOD 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 focussed 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 the OSFDC Livelihood Project is to enhance the socio-economic status of the poor SC & STs, especially women and disadvantaged groups, in selected districts of Orissa. 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 Groups (SHGs) 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**. Livelihoods 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 costs, 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); and (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 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 clusters catering to the livelihood needs of the SC & ST families in a particular habitat. OSFDC plans to impact the varied facets of their lives by bringing overall changes in their skill, day-to-day living and creating awareness among the socially neglected about their rights and duties.

SOME CASE STUDIES

Chabbina & Lokanath are school dropout boys & belong to Scheduled caste families of Jajpur & Nayagarh district respectively. They also fall under BPL category having their income Rs. 18000 & Rs. 19000 p.a

They have undergone the 3 months Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) programme in "Housekeeping Operations" delivered by India Skills (Manipal City & Guilds) and sponsored by OSFDC at their respective districts during the year of 2012 and with placement assistance, they are working as Housekeepers at Bhusan Steel, Angul Campus with a monthly salary of 3800/- along with Food & Accommodation.

Both of them are happy for the endeavour of OSFDC & the training partner India Skills which have given them a financial ability & opportunity to grow.



India Skills Jajpur & Nayagarh House Keeping Students working at Bhusan Steel Pvt. Ltd. Angul (Sponsored by OSFDC)

Sushanta belongs to a Tribal Family of Nayagarh district and had to quit his studies before 10th as his father's income was insufficient at a time to run his BPL family with an annual income of Rs. 15000/-. After completion of his 3 months Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) programme in "Food & Beverage Service" sponsored by OSFDC, He had been placed with

Hotel Utkal Continental, Jharsuguda and now working as a steward with a monthly salary of Rs 4000/- along with Food & Accommodation.

Sushant Speaks:" I am grateful & highly obliged to both OSFDC & its training partner India Skills for showing me a career path & by giving a different shape to my confidence which will bring up few smiles to my parents.



India Skills Nayagarh Food & Beverage Service Student working at Hotel Utkal Continental, Jharsuguda (Sponsored by : OSFDC)

Jayprakash, Niranjana, Deepak & Prasanta belong to Schedule Caste (BPL Families) of Cuttack district. They have been counseled & offered 3 months Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) Programme in "Retail Skills" delivered by India Skills (Manipal-City & Guilds) and sponsored by OSFDC.



India Skills Cuttack retail Skills students working at Khadims Footwear Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar

A group of 26 Schedule Caste boys of Jajpur district are undergoing training on "Food & Beverage Service".



India Skills Jajpur Food & Beverage Service Students during a Hotel visit at Hotel Suryansh, Jajpur

165 nos. of Sch. Caste candidates and 28 nos. of Sch. Tribe candidates of Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Boudh and Ganjam Districts have taken training under the trade "Security Guard" during 2012-13 for the period from 25-07-2012 to 24-08-2012 & 10-08-2012 to 09-09-2012, through Security Skills Council India Ltd, Choudwar, Cuttack sponsored by OSFDC and they have got placement in different Companies on a monthly salary basis.



Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe Candidates taking Security Guard Training at Security Skills Council of India Ltd. Choudwar, Cuttack sponsored by OSFDC during the year 2012-13

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha is the premier and oldest tribal research institute of the country established in 1952. Considering the Institute's impressive activities and splendid performance in all the areas, like, Research, Training, Museum and Publication, etc. the MOTA, in GOI, New Delhi has been pleased to elevate its status as a Nodal Tribal Institute of the country in 2008-09 to play a leading role in undertaking research, evaluation, training, publication, and interactive Museum by sharing similar activities with its link TRIs, in 4 states and one UT, such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT). 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 4000 rare tribal art and artifacts in 5 Halls (Fully Air Conditioned)
- 5 Tribal Huts of Santal, Juang, Gadaba, Saora and Kandha

6. LIBRARY

- Best anthropological library in the state (Automation)
- More than 16000 books
- 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 53 books
- Publishes Research Journals "Adibasi" (Biannually)
- Annual Reports (Adm. Dept./ITDA/Micro Projects)

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
- 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 Constructed which will be shortly open for the Public.

Annual Activities, 2012-13:

The Institute has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2012-13 (up to end of January, 2013).

I. Research Studies:

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

- i) Implementation status of Forest Rights Act in neighboring states of Odisha.
- ii) Assessment of Health status of PTGs in Odisha.
- iii) Traditional medicine and healing practices among selected ST communities.

Besides, a Socio-Economic sample study on "Income Basket and Expenditure Pattern of PTGs in Odisha", has been taken up during April 2012 covering 42 sample villages of 17 Micro Projects.

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 routinely held in the Offices of Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDCs) at Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack.

During 2012-13 Empirical Ethnic Status Studies have been taken up on three SC communities, i.e. Keuta / Kaibarta / Dhibar, Radhi. / Niari and Ghani.

III. Planning and Evaluation Studies:

The Institute has prepared the following evaluation work during this period

1. Compilation of Governors Report on the Annual Administration of Scheduled Areas of Orissa 2011-12.

Preparation of Consolidated Report on Conservation- cum-development Plan for PTGs of Odisha for 12th Plan period.(2012-17)



IV. Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:

SCSTRTI during the year 2012-13 has conducted a number of training programmes , workshop and seminars for different categories of stakeholders, like Government Officials, Teachers, Students, NGO functionaries, PRI members, SHG members, Block Chairpersons belonging to ST communities and others working in the field of Tribal Development. The Institute has also conducted training programmes for the newly Recruited OWS Officers and WEOs. Besides, Career Counseling Programme for the Guide Teachers of EMRS and Higher Secondary Schools and capacity building programmes for the High School Teachers under ST and SC Development Department in Mathematics and Science have also been organized for Ashram School headmasters/headmistress. Those programmes aimed to generate awareness, enhance knowledge, up grade skill, motivation and attitude change and exchange of ideas/ information of the participants for better implementation of tribal development programmes and schemes. The workshops and seminars revealed many amiable suggestions and recommendations on various issues through group interaction and brainstorming exercises. Following are the details of the programme organized.



Trainings conducted:

- 1) Three (three days) training programme between May 3-5, 17-19 and 24-26' 2012 on PESA for 19, 15 and 34 newly elected PRI members was imparted and no of participants was 19, 15 and 34 respectively
- 2) Three (two days) orientation training programme during June-19-20, 26-27 and 28-29 '2012 was organised for PAs of ITDAs, SOs of Micro Projects and PRI Members on POA Acts & Rules and no of participants was 29, 19 and 19 respectively
- 3) A two days (July' 3-4, 2012) orientation training on "Implementation of FRA Act and Rules" for PRI members was conducted with 30 participants.
- 4) A three day awareness training programme on "PCR & POA Act and Rules" for PRI members was conducted during July' 5-7, 18-19 & 20-21, 2012 with 28, 22 and 22 participants respectively.



- 5) A two day (July' 24-25, 2012) orientation training on "RTI" for DWOs, PIOs and APIOs was conducted with 30 participants.
- 6) A three day TOT training programme on ongoing development schemes in ITDAs and Micro Projects for educated tribal youths was conducted during July' 26-28

& August 2-4, 2012 with 21 and 32 participants respectively.

- 7) A three day training programme was arranged (August 16-18' 2012) on "Constitutional Safeguards and Protective Legislation for SCs & STs" for newly appointed WEOs with 36 participants.



- 8) A three day (August 5-7, 2012) orientation training on "Mathematics" for Teachers in SSD deptt. High Schools was conducted with 40 participants.



- 9) A three day (September 11-13, 2012) orientation training for Science Teachers in SSD deptt. High Schools was conducted with 38 participants.
- 10) A three day (November 1-3, 2012) orientation training on "Physics and Chemistry" for Junior Lectures for EMRs and PG Teachers of High Schools was conducted with 15 and 18 participants respectively.



- 11) A three days (November 6-8, 2012) orientation training on “Botany & Zoology”



for Junior Lectures for EMRs and PG Teachers of High Schools was conducted with 18 and 16 participants respectively.

- 12) A three days (November 15-17, 2012) orientation training on “Mathematics & IT” for Junior Lectures for EMRs and PG Teachers of High Schools was conducted with 16 and 11 participants respectively.
- 13) A three days (November 22-24’2012) orientation training programmed w as arranged for Special Officers of ITDAs & Micro Projects (PIME) with 42 participants.
- 14) A three days (December’ 4-6, 2012) orientation training on “English” for Junior Lectures for EMRs and PG Teachers of High Schools was conducted with 20 participants.

Workshop/Seminar Conducted:

A regional workshop on “Implementation of Forest Rights Act (Amendment in the rules and the way forward)” was held at Hotel May Fair, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with UNDP during 21-22 September’ 2012.



IV. Tribal Museum:

The institute has a Tribal Museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This



unique and specialized ethnographic Museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts large number of visitors including foreign tourists. Out of 5850 total nos. of artifacts and art objects as many as 3500 rare tribal artifacts have been displayed in 5 Display Halls of the Museum. In addition, there are five Tribal Huts of five important tribal communities constructed in the campus exhibiting the household articles of these communities. The open air display of shrine crafts of different tribes, installed in the courtyard of the Museum, has attracted the tourists most. Some of the important activities undertaken and spectacular achievements made in respect of the Tribal Museum during the period under report are as follows.

During the year 2012-13, the Tribal Museum had attracted 12806 visitors of high repute from all across the country and abroad. The display mode and the wide range of collection including many rare artifacts and art objects were vastly appreciated.

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 1762 Museum



Visit of Shri Lalbihari Himirika, Hon'ble Minister ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare (17th July' 2012).



Visit of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sj. Naveen Pattanaik to the Tribal Museum on 29th July' 2012.



Visit of Verulal Meena, Schedule Caste Commission, New Delhi on 7th August, 2012

objects. Steps are taken for installation of electronic gadgets to save the museum objects from any permanent financial loss.

Best of artisans and craft persons from various tribes were invited to put up workshops for Live Demonstration of the craft production systems of the respective tribes to provide exposure to the



Lanjia Saora Painting



Santal Painting



Embroidery work by Dongria Kondh



Paddy Craft by Bhattada

artisans, on new demands, choices and requirements of customers.

A National Level Tribal Dance Festival was organized during 10-12 December, 2012 inviting the best performing troupes from different tribes of Odisha and from North Eastern States of India. Proper advertisement and detailed arrangements

allowed for a huge gathering of audience, both inland and foreign, from different walks of life with interest in tribal world and culture. Three-Day National Tribal Dance Festival-2012 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeeta Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar participated by 17 performing troupes was highly admirable by the spectators.



Tribal Dance Festival - 2012 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeeta Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar



Tribal Dance Festival - 2012 at Utkal Mandap, Sangeeta Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar

Exclusive training and interactive sessions for the technical staff for preservation and maintenance of the ethnographic museum objects have been conducted inviting experts from different states who imparted training on the evolving technologies, modes of displays, proper store and preservation of items. Moreover innovative knowledge in maintenance and regular checks and up keep of the ethnographic museum was of immense value.

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 kiosks have been placed in all the display galleries to provide information on all the items displayed in that particular gallery. The one at the reception would guide the visitors with

information on the site map of the museum, each of its halls and the location of various items.

This year a National Level Craft Mela has been organized in joint collaboration with Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, Bhopal where craftsmen and artisans of various tribes from different states 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 and exchange their ideas with Tribal Artisans of other states for value addition.

National Level Craft Mela

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



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

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

The Touch Screen Kiosks work which was initiated in the last part of the preceding year is going on this year to extend such facilities in each display gallery and at the reception of the Museum has been decided. The kiosks have been placed in all the display galleries which would provide information on all the items displayed in that particular gallery. The one at the reception would guide the visitors with information on the site map of the museum, each of its halls and the location of various items. The 2nd phase of the work has been completed.

This year the Craft Mela has been decided to be organized in joint collaboration of ATLC at the Annual Adivasi Exhibition to be held at Bhubaneswar on the eve of Republic Day, 2012 where craftsmen and artisans of various tribes would be invited to display their crafts in stalls

for the purpose of sale. The main objectives behind this event are to provide scope to the Tribal Artisans for marketing their respective Handicraft products in fair price and to make them acquainted with outside customers and Traders.

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

V. Data Bank and Statistical Cell

The Data Bank and Statistical Cell has become fully functional and has started creating database on various aspects of STs and SCs of Odisha. It has also conducted a sample study on the subject "Income Basket and Expenditure Pattern of PTGs in Odisha". Steps has been taken to collect different data to prepare a database of 118 TSP Blocks. It prepared a detailed report on product diversification of different commodities of different Micro Projects. Besides, the following activities have been completed during 2011-12.

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. Preparation of Draft Conservation-cum-Development Plan for 17 Micro Projects for the period from 2012-2017 (12th Five Year Plan)

Release of Quarterly News Letter for the quarter ending December' 2012

VI. Publication:

The SCSTRTI published a research journal titled the ADIVASI biannually. On 26th January 2013 Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha released the special issues of the journal (Vol-52, No-1&2) on the subject, "Tribal Language & Culture". Besides, book on "Revised Compendium of Circulars and Guidelines on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers", "Micro Project Profile", "Tribal Peasantry in Bonai Hills", "Career Planning", photo handbooks on "Gond, Bondo, Oraon, Omatya, Paroja, Jatapu" and next issue of News Letter have been published during the year 2012-13.

VII. LIBRARY

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

out side the state and the country. The Library is fully computerized and connected to all the research personnel of the institute through LAN. As a part of preservation of old / rare documents bearing on ST and SC communities, digitizations of those documents are under progress. Steps are also being taken for accessing those digitization documents through LAN. Out of more than 20,000 documents in the library, 15,800 numbers are books and reports. During the year 1416 number 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 at *to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal household are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development.*

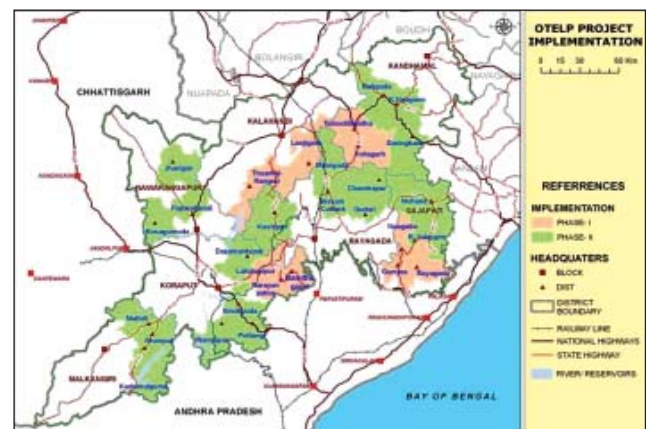
To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

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

that legislation governing control of and access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and recommending other policy improvements; and

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

The programme started during 2003-04 with support from IFAD, DFID & WFP. This External Aided programme covered 358 MWS in the 30 blocks of 7 south western districts of Odisha namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Gajapati & Nawarangpur. From the leanings and success of the programme, the Govt. of Odisha have



upscaled the same to nearly 500 plus MWS in 8 districts as OTELP Plus. This new programme will be covering nearly 2000 villages and is to be funded out of state plan and other convergence programme.

2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

The implementation programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts

have been taken up in Phase I covering 19481 households in 390 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations have started in the new blocks in the Phase-I districts. The total coverage in Phase-II areas of Phase-I districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district also started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. Currently the programme is in Phase III of implementation. The details of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and coverage for different phases are presented in the table below.

The targeted beneficiaries of the programme villages constitute about 80% of the Schedule Tribe and 15% of Schedule Caste households.

About 75% of the targeted households live under Below Poverty Line (BPL). 12395 Households, which is about 24% of the total households are absolute landless household who doesn't have any land for agriculture or homestead. The programme covers 127979 male and 127682 female beneficiaries. The programme conducts well being ranking (WBR) to access the number and position of vulnerable and destitute households during the planning Phase of the programme. Looking into the WBR results, about 12% of the total households are either vulnerable or destitute households. Most of these households are women headed, widows, and persons with old age or disability. As the programme adopts the complete inclusion

Particulars	Phase I (2004-2007)	Phase II (2008- 2013)		Total
		Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	
Districts covered	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	7
Blocks covered	10	9	11	30
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34
No of Micro-watershed	135	113	110	358
No of Villages	390	328	316	1034
Treatable area (in ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28
Total households	19481	15129	21570	56180
ST Households	16301	10438	15462	42201
SC Households	2360	2276	3433	8069
BPL Households	16277	10314	12883	39474
Landless Households	4990	2935	4470	12395
Vulnerable/ destitute Households	3101	1546	1474	6121

strategy the total population of the villages has been included for the proposed interventions.

The new OTELP Plus programme will cover 525 MWS in 29 blocks of 8 districts as per details below :

Nos. of Micro watersheds taken up under OTELP Plus in different districts

Sl No	Name of the District	Nos. of Block	Nos. of MWS
1	Koraput	6	102
2	Malkanagiri	6	101
3	Gajapati	5	80
4	Nawrangapur	2	50
5	Kandhamal	3	51
6	Kalahandi	2	38
7	Rayagada	3	50
8	Keonjhar	2	53
Grand Total		29	525

The main advantage of the OTELP model of governance as learnt are as bellows for which OTELP Plus has been started:

- It is government funded and facilitated Programme, and implemented through the NGOs and the Community- Based Organisation (CBOs)
- It adopts a Micro-Watershed approach with the objective of holistic tribal development
- The entire structure from State Level to the Watershed is well planned and trained with dedicated staff.
- 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.
- It addresses the basic issues pertaining to the tribal population, especially related to livelihood and forest management.
- Young dedicated team of professionals with relevant subject expertise and the

flexibility to disengage in case of non-performance.

- Comprehensive planning and detailed execution by the team over a period of 7 years.

It is observed that the acceptance level of this model of governance is very high among the tribal population.

3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

The programme adopts a public private - community partnership approach in its implementation. 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 diagram depicts the key roles of each category of stakeholders involved in the process of project implementation.



Micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood has been adopted as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, GoI, to ensure proper alignment of the

programme with mainstream development programme. Thus at the micro watershed level (cluster of two to three villages) Village Development Associations (VDA) are constituted. All the adult members of the villages (more particularly the voters) living in the villages located within the micro watershed are the members of the VDA. This VDC is registered under the societies act 1860. The VDA has further constituted a committee called Village Development Committees (VDC), which is the executive body of the VDA. This committee holds 15 to 20 members comprising of the representatives from all the villages within the micro watershed.

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

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

(Source: Project MIS, 2012)

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 a demand for services. And the second is to improve their capability in implementing the programme as well as other developmental programmes. Thus, to create awareness, series of community mobilization activities have been taken up on various



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

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

Activities	Cumulative training/ events organized	
	2011-12	Cumulative Total
Community Mobilization Camps (Health Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/ wall writing etc.	430	4517
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational Management etc	531	4315
Training Programme VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	770	5041

4.2 Skill Development of Beneficiaries

Livelihood of the poor is primarily dependent on their skill base. They work as labour particularly in primary sector like agriculture for food production and employment. Besides, they work as unskilled labour in other construction works. The programme has adopted the strategy for adding new skill and upgrading the existing skill of primary stake holders so as to meet demand

employment demand in the local areas. Capacity building inputs under this sub-component include trainings, exposures, demonstration etc. to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the production enhancement components (L&W, Agri, Horti, Pisci-culture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Skill based trainings, exposures, demonstrations etc. are being designed based on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. Capacity Building inputs under this component are 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



Activities	Cumulative training & Exposures	
	2011-12	Cumulative Total
Training and exposure on low cost measures under Land & Water Management	370	1291
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti / PFM	593	1971
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	185	976
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities Development	315	1393
Skill Development to Youth	41	174

augmented regularly. The various training programme conducted during 2010-11 are presented in the above table.

4.3 Skill Development Training for Rural and Landless Youth

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 skilled human resource for the future. Advance agricultural as well as vocational trainings are provided in order to attract the youth be self employed. This was adopted to reduce the incidence of migration during lean seasons.

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 under 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 providing 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 & ST 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.

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 these lands to increase productivity.

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

Sl. No.	INTERVENTIONS	UNIT	2011-12	Cumulative up to 2010-11
1	Earthen Bund/ Field Bund/ Contour Bond	Ha.	3498	7522
2	30 x 40 Model	Ha	245	457
3	5% Model	Ha	3912	5557
4	Terracing	Ha	0	18
5	Land Levelling	Ha	303	783



5.1.2 Water Resources Development

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

of water bodies are created along with irrigation structures. Water bodies are to provide protective irrigation during kharif. The irrigations



structures such as diversion wires, check dam, canal etc. are constructed/ renovated to ensure protective irrigation during kharif and also support post rain crops cultivated by farmers. These interventions are resulted

in increase in cropping intensity and volume of production. There are evidences of crop diversification and improved cropping practices due to additional irrigation facility.

The various interventions under Water Resources Development are presented in the table below :

Sl. No.	Activity	UNIT	2011-12	Cumulative up to 2011-12
1	Checkdam (New)	nos.	52	320
2	Checkdam (Renovation)	nos.	1	7
3	Diversion Weir (New)	nos.	27	113
4	Diversion Weir (Renovation)	nos.	2	22
5	Diversion based irrigation structure (piped)	nos.	3	21
6	Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ borewell/ dugwell)	nos.	43	45
7	Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed)	nos.	72	157
8	Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (sanitary well/ borewell)	nos.	2	3
9	Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	rmt.	64992	119442
10	Field Canal / Earthen Canal (Renovation)	rmt.	14052	36348
11	Masonry canal (new)	rmt.	4081	34075
12	Masonry canal (renovation)	rmt.	10	466
13	Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (New)	nos.	231	438
14	Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation tank (Renovation)	nos.	13	52
15	Farm Pond	nos.	760	992
16	Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	99	103
17	Irrigation well/ chuan (open)	nos.	151	373
18	Hydram project for upland irrigation & domestic use	nos.	5	5
19	Renovation of Open well dug well	nos.	124	181

5.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Development

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

management to enhance their food production. Dry land crop production technology, organic farming, sustainable agriculture practices are the thrust areas for agriculture and horticulture production. Due to adoption of better technology, yield improvement in most of the crops was 20 to 30 per cent.

5.2.1 System of Rice Intensification:

Many farmers in programme areas have felt that SRI method of rice cultivation is superior to conventional method of rice cultivation. SRI is

one of the methods of sustainable agriculture that reduces agro-inputs, conserves water, improves soil structure and crop yield. The progress under SRI demonstration programme during Kharif and Rabi, 2012 is as follows:

ITDA	Area (Ha)	Beneficiary (no)	Remark
Gunupur	184	459	Under convergence
Paralakhemundi	36	70	-
Th. Rampur	39	78	Under convergence
Nawarangpur	45	153	Under convergence
Malkangiri	10	35	Under convergence
Koraput	85	110	-
Balliguda	28	107	-
Total	427	1012	

5.2.2. Vermi compost unit:



182 units (Koraput-55 +Malkangiri 80 + Paralekhemundi 26+ Balliguda 20 +Th.Rampur- 1) have already been established.

182 units (Koraput-55 + Malkangiri 80 + Paralekhemundi 26 + Balliguda 20 + Th.Rampur- 1) have already been established.

years of DCP, so far 1090 ha upland paddy has been diverted to non paddy crops by 3880 farmers during rainy season, 2012.

5.2.3. Diversification of Cropping Pattern (DCP)

About 70 % of the cultivable areas of OTELP are high lands. Substitution of paddy with non paddy crops like Ragi, Arhar, Black gram, Maize, Ground nut, Vegetables, Ginger, Turmeric, Tuber crops etc have been promoted in these areas under non irrigated condition as these crops require less water and performs better in drought situation as compared to paddy. Based on the demonstration programme of previous

5.2.4 Inter Cropping system

Upland paddy is subjected to partial or complete failure in rain fed areas during drought years. Pigeon pea + Rice (2:5) intercropping system has been promoted in the non irrigated highlands for partial substitution of paddy wherever farmers insists for rice. 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 intercropping system has been upscaled in 487 ha upland covering 1219 farmers during rainy season, 2012.

5.2.5 Sequential cropping under rain-fed eco system -

Field pea /black gram / mustard / Chickpea is promoted after paddy in medium and lowlands



5.2.6. Sequential cropping under irrigated eco system.

Irrigation facilities have been developed in most of the villages through interventions under land and water management component. The popular 2 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 demonstration programme of previous years, 2541 farmers have taken up 2 crop / 3 crop pattern in an area of 832 ha (Koraput 220 + Balliguda 64 + Nawarangpur 20 + Paralakhemundi 128 + Th. Rampur 400) in the irrigated eco system during post rainy season 2011-12.

instead of keeping fallow of the lands after harvest of Kharif paddy for increase of income at household level. Besides mustard/ black gram/ kulthi is also grown after harvest of Kharif maize. The 2nd crop is 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 demonstration programme of previous years, 2507 farmers have taken up 2nd crop in an area of 1089 ha in the rain-fed eco system during post rainy season 2011-12.

5.2.7. 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 in the previous years, a systematic programme has been drawn up for informal seed production during Kharif, 2011 and linking the same to village seed bank. The idea of operationalisation of the concept of 'village seed bank', (VSB) is to make village self-sufficiency in production and distribution of quality seeds. Accordingly, 83 village level seed banks were established during 2011-12. 1433 qtls of paddy seeds was procured by women SHGs of village level seed banks from the seed growers & sold to 4723 farmers after processing, bagging and stitching of the bags. New 30 kg bags were used for the purpose. Besides 6 qtls of Ragi, 1 qtl of Pigeon pea, 2.8 qtls of chick pea, 3.5 qtls of Black gram, 1 qtl of Green gram, 6 qtls of groundnut



& 80 kg of Niger were also produced through Informal seed production programme at the village level seed banks during 2011-12. Informal seed production programme has also been taken up during rainy season 2012 for production of 3000 qtls of paddy, 98 qtls of Ragi, 90 qtls of Koda, 12 qtls of Suan, 8 qtls of Niger, 416 qtls of pigeon pea, 30 qtls of black gram, 165 qtls of ground nut & 78 qtls of Dhanicha through 120 village level seed banks.

5.2.8 Growing of Orange flesh sweet potato

Sweet potato is an important crop 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. 2,23,600 cuttings of improved varieties of Orange flesh seeds were procured through the support of Regional Center, CT CRI, Bhubaneswar (ICAR) and multiplied in an area of 2.7 hector covering 91 farmers in Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput & Kalahandi districts during 2011-12. The programme will be upscaled to 5 hectares during September, 2012.

5.2.9 Promotion of nutritional gardens in the back yards

Improved vegetables are cultivated in 5406 households (Koraput 400 + Malkangiri 900 + Balliguda 2300 + Nawarangpur 650 + Paralakhemundi 400 + Th. Rampur 756) during rainy season, 2012. Besides, Mango, Banana, Lime, Drumstick & Papaya seedlings have been supplied to 4076 households in ITDA Gunupur areas for backyard plantation under convergence programme during rainy season, 2012.

5.2.10. Special programme for Bonda hills in Malkangiri

Improved variety of sweet potato in an area of 2 ha covering 10 farmers, Monsoon potato in 12 ha covering 25 farmers & Pineapple in an area of 2 ha covering 10 farmers are being covered under convergence after discussion with the community during Rainy season, 2012.

5.2.11. Farmers Field School (FFS)

720 farmers are being trained on improved crop management practices in SRI paddy, Ragi, groundnut, potato in the field at regular intervals in 36 farmers field schools in Gajapati & Koraput districts during rainy season, 2012. Each farmers field school caters the needs of the farmer in a particular crop.

5.2.12. Raising of quality vegetable seedlings in the poly nurseries and cultivation of vegetables in the raised beds

15 poly nurseries (Paralakhemundi 4+Balliguda 4+ Koraput 4+ Th Rampur 3) each 96 square meters area have been constructed by the women SHGs during 2011-12 under convergence. Programme staff facilitates SHGs for procurement of quality seeds for raising seedlings in the poly houses and supply to the farmers. Each time one poly house can cater the need of seedlings for 4 acres. These poly nurseries have already been linked initially for vegetable cultivation by 145 farmers (Th Rampur 79+Koraput 32+Paralakhemundi 25+Balliguda 9) who have installed drip kits in their fields through convergence.

Focused Livelihood Interventions

A. WADI model of Orchard:

Agriculture is one of the major source of livelihood of the tribals of OTELP area. The hill agro climatic reason of the programme areas of OTELP has undulating topography, highly degraded land, hilly terrain with low water holding capacity. The soil depth is also low. 70-80 % of the cultivable areas of the programme villages are uplands and medium uplands. Average Annual rainfall of the areas are above 1450 mm. Owing to the topography most of the rain water lost through surface run-off. Growing of paddy crop specially autumn paddy (those harvested during September/October) in the uplands is not profitable. The climatic condition and land is suitable for fruit crops, thus OTELP taken up WADI model of orchard in its programme areas. The fruit crops such as Mango, Cashew, Litchi and Orange are providing higher economic return even under stress growing conditions as compared to annual crops. The fruit orchards can also provide year round employment to the beneficiary besides checking soil erosion and run off of rain water. Farmers can get easily an average annual income of Rs.50,000/- per hectare (or Rs 2000/- per acre) from fruit crops once the orchard starts bearing fruits. OTELP facilitating the beneficiaries to take

up intercropping with agricultural crops in the space of above orchard to provide income from 1st year itself to sustain livelihood of participating farm families. Some farmers have got an average net income of Rs 4000/- through inter cropping per acre with vegetable crops in WADI plantations during 2012-13 rainy season.

This programme has been implemented in 994 hectares (or 2485 acres) private degraded,



15days old WADI Orchard

unfertile uplands covering 1852 total farmers (including 1344 tribal farmers) with financial assistance from SCA to TSP, OTELP, NHM and MNRGEA. during 2011-12 and 2012-13 for generation of employment for small and marginal farmers through enhancing Agriculture production. The farmers have grown Mango, Cashew, Litchi, Orange fruit crops in the above programme. The details are as follows.

District	WADI Coverage					
	2011-12			2012-13		
	No of Blocks	No of farmers	Area in Ha	No of Blocks	No of farmers	Area in Ha
Koraput	4	323	256.8	4	190	100.4
Gajapati	2	165	101.2	2	136	62.0
Rayagada	5	137	54.8	5	160	64.0
Kalahandi	2	42	14.0	2	272	120.0
Nawarangpur	-	-	-	3	120	95.6
Kandhamal	-	-	-	4	37	120.0
Total	13	667	426.8	20	915	562.0

B. Sustainable livelihoods for Tribals of OTELP areas through production of tuber crops, organic spices and pine apple under RKVY programme:

This project was implemented in OTELP areas of Koraput, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Rayagada districts with the financial assistance of **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. 191.54 hectares of different crops (Ginger 45 + Turmeric 24 + Yam 95 + Elephant foot yam 10+Cassava 2 +pine apple 15.54) were grown by 11,477 farmers. Each farmer was supplied with 50 kg yam (var Odisha Elite), 50 kg elephant foot yam (var Gajendra) to cover 100 square meter area, 125 sets of cassava to cover 100 meter square area, 18 kg Ginger (var Suprava) to cover 100 meter square area, 35 kg Turmeric (var Lakadong) to cover 200 meter square area and 1000 pine apple suckers (var Queen) to cover 200 meter square area. The outcome of the programme is quite encouraging. Production and productivity of tuber crops, spices and pineapples was enhanced by introduction of new varieties, better use of agro inputs and dissemination of technology. The programme also provided food and nutritional security to the household cover under the programme. The tribal farmers also get more income by taking this more remunerative crops.

Yam growing farmers have got an average yield

of 326 kg Yam by planting 50 kg. 2685 farmers have up scaled the area of 48 hectares during Kharif, 2012 by planting 439 MT yam out of their own produce of 2011-12 harvest.

Elephant foot yam growing farmers have got an average yield of 295 kg Yam by planting 50 kg. 310 farmers have up scaled the area of 7 hectares during Kharif, 2012 by planting 35 MT elephant foot yam out of their own produce of 2011-12 harvest.

Ginger growing farmers have got an average yield of 97 kg ginger by planting 18 kg . 2992 farmers have up scaled the area of 30 hectares during Kharif, 2012 by planting 54 MT ginger out of their own produce of 2011-12 harvest.

Turmeric growing farmers have got an average yield of 400 kg Raw turmeric by planting 35 kg. 1200farmers have up scaled the area of 30 hectares during Kharif, 2012 by planting 53 MT turmeric out of their own produce of 2011-12 harvest.

Fruiting in pine apple crops (planted during Kharif, 2011) will come during May and June, 2013.

Yam cropping taken up during Kharif 2012 in an area of 70 hac covering 2800 farmers in 8 blocks of Koraput, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Nawarangpur districts will be harvested by end of February,2013



Farmer with Yam (Orrisa Elite) Tubers in Kandhamal



Harvested Ginger (Var Suprava) in Koraput

Similarly Ginger cropping taken up during Kharif 2012 in an area of 30 hac covering 3000 farmers in 9 blocks of Koraput , Kandhamal, Rayagada , Gajapati and Kalahandi districts will be harvested by end of February,2013. Farmers will be more benefited from Ginger as the market rate during 2012-13 is much higher than 2011-12.

C. Livelihood improvement of tribal through commercial vegetable cultivation on raised beds after laying drip irrigation and linking to vegetable co-operatives :

The climate of the programme areas of OTELP is very much favorable for vegetable cultivation including Off-season vegetables. vegetables are low in fat but contains good amount of vitamins and minerals. Besides vegetables are home for many anti oxidants which helps body to protect

from stress and diseases and develop immunity. The tribal farmers in the programme areas mostly take low quantities of vegetables in their daily diet. Many tribal farmers consume only carbohydrate for which there is malnutrition. OTELP has emphasize on production of vegetables. Production and profitability from vegetable cultivation increase by use of low pressure drip irrigation. System as compared to traditional flood irrigation .poly house is very suitable to provide suitable climate for germination of seeds and protection of seedlings from adverse weather condition and quality seedlings are raised. Considering above facts 1626 farmers in the programme villages of OTELP covering Kandhamal , Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur Kalahandi and Gajapati districts are being covered during 2012-13. Out of 1626 farmers, 1500 from Koraput, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Nawarangpur districts have been linked to vegetable co-operatives.



Raising of quality seedlings in poly house in Kandhamal district



Vegetable cultivation with drip irrigation in Kandhamal district

Under the programme each farmer will grow vegetables in an area of 1000 square meter area round the year (3 crops in a year) with assured irrigation on installation of low pressure drip irrigation system. Poly houses are being erected for raising of quality seedlings.65 poly nurseries each size of 160 square meter area are being constructed to give support to the commercial

vegetable cultivation. Each poly nursery can cater the need of seedlings for 25 farmers. The vegetable co-operatives will supply agro-inputs to the farmers at the door step, facilitate capacity building of the farmers on scientific cultivation of vegetables and marketing of produce collectively after sorting and grading. The overall objective of the project is to increase farm

productivity of the participating farmers and earn an incremental income of Rs 15,000/- to Rs 18,000/- in an year from an area of 1000 square meter. The programme is implemented through

the assistance of SCA to TSP, NHM, RKVY and OTELP.

The details of the programme district wise during 2012-13 are given below

District	Name of the blocks	Coverage under commercial vegetable cultivation after installing drip irrigation		
		No of farmers	No of poly green houses	Linkage to vegetable cooperative
Koraput	Nandapur, Semiliguda & Pottangi	500	20	Linked to vegetable cooperative
Kandhamal	Balliguda, K.Nuagaon	500	20	Linked to vegetable cooperative
Nawarangpur	Kosagumuda, Papadahandi	300	12	Linked to vegetable cooperative
Rayagada	Bisamcuttack	200	8	Linked to vegetable cooperative
Gajapati	R.Udayagiri, Mohana	47	2	OTELP professionals will give support
Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	79	3	OTELP professionals will give support
Total	11 blocks	1326	35	

D. OTELP Intervention under Improved Poultry & Goatery Farming under SCA to TSP during 2011-12 & 2012-13

Backyard poultry Farming has been found to be one of the important income generating activity in the most backward remote blocks of OTELP. Almost 100% of tribal ST & SC households are rearing desi birds under scavenging conditions



in OTELP operational area. The traditional backyard poultry is less remunerative than modern backyard poultry which practices by rearing low input technology dual purpose birds mostly Vanaraja & Kuroiler varieties under scavenging conditions. This is a low-cost investment to enhance sustainable income generation to a tribal family which requires very little hand feeding but provides very handsome returns with minimum investment within a short period. Thus rural poultry farming constitutes a source of subsidiary occupation; generating subsistence income to boost the nutritional standards and health of rural masses. It also provides employment opportunities to rural tribal women and helps to bring about the desired socio-economic changes in the rural areas. Some of the interventions taken up by OTELP under rural poultry farming are enumerated below.



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

Till now 52 nos. of day old chick rearing units (mother units) have already been established which has catered 28 days old chicks to the 2903 nos. of Tribal families for rearing under backyard poultry farming. The SHGs managing the mother unit have generated an average net profit of Rs.10,000 per cycle of 28 days and the tribal families rearing the birds under backyard poultry farming has generated income ranging from Rs.2500/- to Rs.4000/- within period of 60 to 70 days. Thus an SHG can generate an additional income of Rs.50,000/- per year by making 5 to 6 rotations in a year and the tribal family can generate an additional income Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/- by rearing 30 nos. of chicks in 5 cycles in a year. Efforts have also been made to build the capacity of the tribal farmers in improved

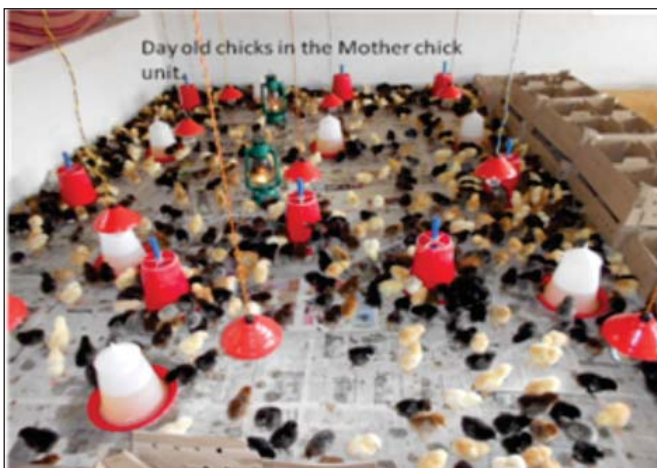
broiler poultry farming by establishing 400 units of individual broiler units each of 400 chicks capacity with formation of poultry cooperatives in each of these tribal districts of ITDA, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Gunupur through Swornajyoti Women Poultry Cooperative Federation Ltd. (SWPCFL). By promotion of rural poultry activities as an important livelihood intervention in OTELP operational area not only increased the per capita income of the tribal families but also provided nutritional supplement to the poor tribal households.

Apart from this scientific goat rearing has high acceptance in tribal areas. With the unmet demand for goat meat in rural and urban centre, there is a potential for covering poorest of poor families under improved goat rearing at household level so as to take these tribal family out of poverty line. Two nos. of goatery projects were sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department under SCA to TSP during 2011-12 and 2012-13 to enhance the livelihoods of 2100 nos. of poorest of poor families under ITDA, Balliguda, Gunupur, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri.

CASE STUDIES OF BACKYARD POULTRY FARMING BY SHG AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

After intervention of backyard poultry farming in OTELP blocks during 2011-12 under SCA to TSP, the Telugunimata SHG members of village Sikadaguda of Kosagumuda block under ITDA, Nabarangpur after due training managed to rear 1000 nos. day old chicks in mother chick unit (MCU) for 28 days and thereafter sold these chicks to the other tribal families for rearing the chicks under scavenging condition. The SHG by now has completed two cycles successfully by rearing newly developed low input technology birds namely Vanaraja day old chicks and earned a net profit of Rs. 11,200.00 in the first cycle & Rs.9,400.00 in the second cycle. So much profit generated within a very short span of time overwhelmed the members of Telugunimata SHG who have never earned more than Rs.5,000/- in the past few years. The group which was mainly of daily wage labourers & organized for social development has now taken up this commercial poultry business for their economic development. Group president Smt. Hira Majhi and Secretary Smt. Sobha Majhi were quite excited and they said that, this entrepreneurship with low risk with minimum investment earned a regular source of income for their group in a very short period.

Smt. Metili Gageranga an widow belonging to ST & BPL family is a member of VDC Kedargouri in the remote village named Gumkudi in Chandrapur block in the district of Gajapati under the support of OTELP/ITDA, Gunupur facilitated by Universal Service Organisation(USO) an NGO working for the poor & the destitute in the said block took up backyard poultry farming during 2011-12. All the women in the group were working as daily wage labourers to meet their daily needs. Apart from this they make some meager income from selling of non timber forest products like mohua flowers, Kandul & salseeds etc. She was provided with a night shelter by the ITDA and also the working capital towards the purchase of chicks and feed. She was given 30 nos. of 28 days old Vanaraja chicks for rearing under scavenging condition by the Kedargouri SHG located in their village. After rearing the chicks upto 60 days she sold the birds in the local market @ Rs.200/- to Rs.250/- per bird weighing on an average 2 to 2.5 Kg. per bird. She got Rs.5,600/- as 4 nos. of birds were eaten away by the wild cats. Even then she made a net profit of Rs.2,300/- in 60 days and aspire to get atleast Rs.12,000/- in five cycles and aspire to improve her living conditions



PROGRESS OF RURAL POULTRY FARMING

Sl. No.	ITDA	Activity	No. of Units	No. of ST HH being concerned
1.	Vanraja / Kuroiler farming by SHG's and individual backyard poultry in Koraput, Paralakhemundi, Gunupur, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Balliguda, Th. Rampur	Mother chick units & Backyard Poultry Farming	84 (Mother Units of 1000 capacity with 5544 backyard poultry units)	6384
2.	Individual Broiler Farming Units	Improved Poultry Farming	400	400
3.	Vanaraja/Kuroiler Farming by Individual Family	do	30 (Mother chick unit of 600 capacity with 600 backyard poultry units)	630
Total			514	7414

The details of physical progress of rural poultry and improved goatery farming is elaborated below:

PROGRESS OF IMPROVED GOATERY FARMING AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL DURING 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No	ITDA	Activity	No. of ST HH being covered (Target)
1	Gunupur & Balliguda	Goatery Farming	900
2	Koraput, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri	Goatery Farming	1200
Grand Total		Goatery Farming	2100

5.2.14. Scaling up Micro Irrigation System through IFAD-SCAMPIS Programme

SCAMPIS India project started since 1st April, 2009 in two pilot districts namely Koraput and Gajapati under Orissa Tribal Empowerment Programme (OTELP) areas and continued till 30th June, 2012. International Development Enterprise, India (IDEI) having field experience

of 20 years with farmers of Odisha on MIS is the project executing agency. and OTELP provided co-operation for implementation by IDEI. The project focuses to improve water availability with Micro Irrigation System (MIS) and application of liquid organic fertilizer (LOF) for increase of productivity of agricultural crops in 265 villages covering 10,000 households of two pilot districts during three years of project period. Agriculture

is one of the major sources of livelihood in these areas as they get more than half of their income from settled and shifting (podu) cultivation. Climatic condition of the hilly region put high demands on farm water management. Water is the most limiting factor for agriculture production and erratic distribution of rainfall is often stated as one of the major reasons for food insecurity. Most of the tribal farmers do not apply chemical fertilisers and pesticides and rely on organic farming. Under such situation, use of low cost water lifting equipments/ machineries along with liquid organic fertilisers are very effective for small land holding farmers .

6.3. Pisciculture:

As a livelihood option for tribal people, developing in land pisci-culture in commons with the tribal community participation is the measure focus. The fishery activities depend upon water

available duration, depth of water body, waterspread area, water quality & fish seeds availability etc. In view of this a feasibility study to cover all these criteria under ITDA, Koraput has been entrusted by OTELP to DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation, Madurai. Pending receipt of the feasibility study, the tank renovation and pisciculture activities have been going on under ITDA, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Gunupur & Malkangiri. The table below gives the details of pisci-culture activities under OTELP.



Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Water bodies used for Pisci-culture	113	151	162	337
Groups involved in Pisci-culture	113	111	123	252
Average income per Group	Rs.4955/-	Rs.5000/-	Rs.5500/-	Rs.13886

7. Rural Financial Services

Promotion of Self Help Groups (SHG) as a micro level village institution is has been a priority of the programme. This not only organizes these tribal women, but also provides them a plat form to share and experience improved practices and take up alternative options for income generation. Besides, the programme emphases to scale up the livelihoods interventions through these women SHGs as the women are the major economic strength in the tribal community.

Rural Financial Service (RFS) primarily aim to ensure timely availability of micro credit at the village level. Communities in these remote villages have very low/ no access to banking services due to lack of banking infrastructure. Thus, the local money lenders become the first choice of the people to access credit. At times the credits are tied with the production of the family particularly from agriculture which further marginalizes the family. Thus, not just income generation, rather this sub component tries to reduce vulnerability of the communities in order to access loan with a higher interest and informal arrangement.

To operationalise the process, the financing under this subcomponent was segregated into two categories. First is the provide seed capital support to the newly organised groups to make them stable and to start the internal lending from the beginning. Second is the revolving fund support which is provided based on specific income generating activities planned by the SHGs. Currently, the programme is supporting 4056 SHGs, covering more than 90% of the total targeted households from the programme villages. The programme promotes the SHGs through regular handholding support from facilitators and the volunteers strengthened at the community level. Regular training on Book keeping and maintenance of accounts are conducted in routine manner to ensure proper management of the records and funds by the SHGs. SHGs have started practicing rotational leadership during their monthly meetings. Currently 1303 SHGs have adopted rotational leadership. Gradation of the SHGs are made in six month intervals to ensure proper assessment of the SHG gradation system is established to assess the strength and weakness of the SHGs and to provide need based capacity building inputs to bridge the gaps.



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

Overall status of SHGs in programme area is mentioned in the following table :

Particulars	Coverage
No of Groups conducting meeting regularly	4372
No of group following rotational leadership	1634
No of Groups undertaking savings regularly	4056
Cumulative Savings	Rs. 1007.024 lakhs
Average Savings per SHG	Rs. 23033
No. of SHGs taking Loan from RFS	2541
% of Members of SHGs taking loan from these groups	58%
Amount of Loan Taken by these groups from RFS Fund	Rs. 327.39 lac
Per capita loan by SHGs	Rs.12884.3
Amount Repaid by these groups	Rs.133.59lakh

7.1 Gradation details

Bimonthly, each of these SHGs are evaluated to access their performance and effectiveness in various indicators. These indicators are mostly

assess the management practice, financial management, capability of the group to access credit and adopting income generating activities. The gradation of the SHGs provides an insight

Grade	No of SHG		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Grade A	1206	1988	2365
Grade B	968	1214	1238
Grade C	336	651	526
Not graded	1311	203	243
Total	3821	4056	4372

to the project in designing need based capacity building inputs for their improvement. The revolving fund support are also linked with the gradation results. The details of different grades of SHGs in the programme villages are given in the table.

7.2. Federation

After 3 years completion of the programme in a particular cluster, federation of the SHGs are promoted at the micro watershed level. These federations of SHGs works as secondary institutions at the VDC level to manage the Rural Financial Funds (RFS) at the VDC level. Besides, these institutions are works as pressure group at the village level for taking up various social causes

like education, health and sanitation etc. The details of the federations promoted are as below:

Currently 135 federations are operating in 12 clusters of Phase I programme areas. These cluster level federations are promoted to operate efficiently; therefore, after the NRLM these federations can directly be acknowledged as cluster federation to implement NRLM activities.

7.3. Linkage with financial institutions

Mainstreaming these SHGs to a formal financing institution like bank is the primary objective of the programme. RFS triggers these groups in supporting micro credit to demonstrate access and management of micro finance operations. Subsequently these groups are linked with banks for higher credit linkage for taking of income generating activities. The details of the SHG bank linkage made with facilitation of the programme are given in the table below:

Linkage with banks	Rs. In lakh.
No. of SHG	1572
Cumulative fund mobilization	738.26
Fund mobilization during last year	222.59



7.4. Credit utilization pattern

Credit is highly essential to adopt livelihoods activities promoted by the programme in the programme villages. Besides, the poor communities have many necessities which are also very important in promotion of livelihoods such as health, education etc. The programme promotes both consumption and production loans through its SHGs to the women members of the family to increase financial inclusion at the family level. Besides, production loans for agriculture, livestock and other primary sectors are also promoted to ensure increase of income. The credit utilization for 2011-12 is depicted in following chart which indicates various types of consumption and production loans taken by the members of the SHGs.

7.5 Micro enterprise Activities

Promotion of micro enterprise particularly through value addition of the surplus agriculture produces and NTFPs are another focus of the programme's intervention. Small but feasible enterprises which can be managed by the women SHGs are promoted by the programme. Small units for processing of food like Rice mills, Dal mills, oil expeller, turmeric grinding etc. are established by the programme to promote value addition of these products. The SHGs are also



exposed to various markets to have an idea of marketing outside the village in a collective manner. Secondary institutions like cooperatives and federation of SHGs are also established higher order enterprises at clusters taking the women SHGs of their locality.

TDCC has supported this initiative by financing Rs.58.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13 to 10 SHGs.

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. No.	Activity Details	Unit	2011-12	Total as on 31st March 2012
1	Drying Yard	Nos.	103	153
2	Spring based Gravity Flow Water Supply	Nos.	105	148
3	Solar Electronic Workshop	Nos.	1	1
4	Village Road Up gradation	Mtr	6	6
5	ARC cum SHG Training Hall/ Knowledge Centre	Nos.	34	34
6	Grain Bank	Nos.	2	2
7	SHG Shop	Nos.	3	3
8	Market Yard	Nos.	1	1
9	Poultry Farm	Nos.	5	5
10	Solar Drier	Nos.	1	1
11	Solar Light (including workshop)	Nos.	141	141
12	Solar Street Light	Nos.	2	60
13	Toilet & Bathroom	HH	4970	6707
14	Cowshed	Nos.	2	2
15	Tamarind Deseeding/ Packaging Block	Nos.	1	7
16	Bathing Complex	Nos.	1	1
17	Storage Water Tank/ Open Well	Nos.	55	67
18	Oil Extraction Mill/ Rice Mill/ Flour/ Dal Mill	Nos.	3	3
19	Work Shade	Nos.	18	20
20	Storage Godwon	Nos.	219	424
21	Threshing Platform	Nos.	2	2
22	Village Drain	Nos.	2	2
23	River Step	Nos.	16	16
24	Retaining Wall	Nos.	16	35
25	Salon	Nos.	1	1

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 out, 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:

Activities under DIF				
Sl. No.	Activity	Unit	2011-12	Total as on 31st March 2012
Supplementary funding to other programme components				
1	Drying Yard	Nos.	54	107
2	Spring based Gravity Flow Water Supply	Nos.	14	42
3	Poultry/ Goatary Farm	Nos.	193	262
4	Storage Water Tank/ Open Well	Nos.	2	2

5	Storage Godwon	Nos.	46	46
6	Kitchen Garden	HH	3908	4983
7	Kitchen Garden (School)	Nos.	331	334
8	Yam Cultivation (Seeds)	HH	951	951
9	Backyard Plantation		1537	1537
Experimenting and/or up-scaling innovative activities for livelihoods				
1	ARC cum SHG Training Hall/ Knowledge Centre	Nos.	50	53
2	Grain Bank	Nos.	30	30
3	SHG Shop	Nos.	3	3
4	Cowshed	Nos.	2	2
5	Tamarind Deseeding/ Packaging Block	Nos.	13	15
6	Oil Extraction Mill	Nos.	5	13
7	Work Shed	Nos.	13	22
8	Saloon/ Tailor Shop/ Small Business	Nos.	154	154
9	Food Processing Unit (Rice/ Floor/ Pulses)	Nos.	22	22
10	Bee Keeping	Nos.	19	19
11	Cashew Processing Unit	Nos.	6	6
12	Seed Bank	Nos.	8	11
13	Drug Bank	Nos.	2	2
14	Sanitary Napkin Unit	Nos.	1	1
15	Silo Model Storage Bin	Nos.	150	2717
16	Medicinal Plant Unit	Nos.	228	228
Promotion of low cost, time and labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery				
1	Toilet & Bathroom	HH	2075	2245
2	Leaf plate stitching	Nos.	173	173
3	Solar Electrification (HH)	HH	275	275
4	Smokeless Chulha	HH	442	1143
5	Water Filter	HH	347	347
6	Stretcher	Nos.	1	1
Support to the Vulnerable and Destitute Households living inside the village				
1	Roofing of Landless HH	HH	444	444
2	Support to the Poorest of Poor	HH	620	1313
3	Grocery Shop	Nos.	275	275
4	Tribal Music Group	Nos.	4	4
5	Sound Box and Generator Set	Nos.	3	3

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

Outcomes	Cumulative up to 2011-12
Served with gravity flow piped drinking water	109
Villages covered with complete sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	131
Households covered with Total Sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	8952
Vulnerable/ Destitute Household supported with livelihood activities	2681
Covered under solar electrification (solar torch)	146
Covered with storage facilities (community storage with drying facility)	373

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	2536
2	OPLE	1636
3	Vasundhara	3620
4	Mo Jami Mo Dhia	688
5	FRA	10122
6	Regulation 2/ 56	596

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 12,200 (21 %), while households with less than 2 decimals of homestead land and less than one standard acre of farm land are close to 18,015 (31%). 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

11. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

11.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

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

Simplified Record Keeping at the grass root level organizations such as SHG, VLSC & VDC:



Standardized set of documents/ registers has been designed and provided to the village institutions for recording of the events related to the programme implementation, its processes, outputs and expenditures thereof.

These documents primarily record the accounting of funds received and spent, inventory, minutes of the meeting, activities undertaken, benefits realized etc.

Standardized case records are being maintained by the VLSCs to record the interim progress and decisions made by the community during the implementation of the activity. This simplifies the ease of use of documentation processes for the communities and contributes to an effective governance system.

a. Voucher Based Monitoring System

This is a simple tool innovated under the programme and adopted since 2007 (post Phase I MTR), to record and report the expenditures incurred in each month at each expenditure unit i.e. VLSC, VDC etc.



Expenditures at village level are mostly in regards to purchase of material for any activity or payment of wages.

Each payment made for purchase of material generates a voucher indicating the material purchased, from whom, amount and for which activity (related to a standardized case record maintained for each activity).

Each payment made to labourers generates a muster roll indicating the number of labourers worked, period, no of days, work done and amount.

The tool enables the community to make entry of all the paid vouchers and muster rolls into a simple format indicating the voucher/ muster roll no., the case record no. to which the payment belong, name of the activity, component, amount paid, date of payment, weather payment made in shape of check/ cash and whom to paid.

All the entries are summed up in the report and the final figure along with the related documents (case record) are presented before the Village Social & Financial Audit Committee which is the Palli Sabha of the Village for approval of the expenditures made in each month from 22nd to 25th of each month.

On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.

The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.

Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA only consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.

All these expenditure reports are being accepted as utilization certificate of the funds spent.

Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)

The FNGOs and ITDAs prepare Half Yearly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year presenting the outputs achieved during the period and cumulative achievement.

Besides, the ITDAs based on these reports, prepares Half yearly and Annual Performance Report which is an output linked outcome report presenting the change in various physical indicators for both RIMS and logframe.

b. Concurrent Evaluations

Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase III conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010 and JRM for 2011 was also conducted during August, 2011.

11.2 Web Based M&E Software

The web based M&E Software designed and implemented in the programme have been further upgraded based on the use and information need at various level. Due to low infrastructure availability at the remote project locations, it has become difficult to update data in the software in a real time manner. Subsequently, the planning and M&E module along with the SHG module has been delinked and made standalone desktop based software where the data entry can be done offline at the FNGO level and integrated with the web based software at the ITDA/ PSU level depending upon the availability fo the internet.

Besides, a field monitoring system tool has been development and piloted to track the field movement of the staff at ITDA and FNGO level. This is SMS enabled software which can send or receive message to and from the field with a mobile handset.



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

11.5 Financial Progress by Components during 2011-12:

Sl. No	Programme Component	Expenditure upto 31/03/2012 (Amt. in Rs. Lakh)
1	Programme Management	5,21,73,144.50
2	Capacity Building For Empowerment	5,75,21,061.00
3	Livelihood Enhancement	27,92,80,204.62
4	Participatory Forest Management	1,25,710.00
5	Support for Policy Initiatives	29,65,553.00
6	Community Infrastructure fund	5,17,78,040.00
7	Development Initiative Fund	1,99,65,270.50
8	WFP Food Consumption	4,69,16,902.00
9	Food Handling	25,02,247.00
	TOTAL Expenditure In Rs.	51,29,76,712.62

11.3 Implementation of RIMS

Baseline RIMS Impact and anthropometric survey was conducted during 2008 covering 30 clusters in 20 blocks of 4 districts. The baseline survey of RIMS was conducted internally using the PO (PM&E), PO (CB) of ITDAs and WDT (Social Science) II FNGOs. Initially they were oriented on the survey methodology and questionnaire along with how to undertake anthropometric survey using the RIMS equipments received from IFAD on 9th September 2008. On completion orientation programme the respective WDT (Social Science) member of FNGO conducted the survey along with the Community Mobilizer in the sample villages. The impact survey questionnaire and anthropometric survey was administered to 1150 sample households in 23 clusters by the surveyors.

Similarly during 2011, the RIMS midterm survey was conducted by the PSU by hiring services of enumerators. This survey was conducted in 30 clusters covering 30 blocks of 7 districts. The data for both baseline and midterm was entered into the RIMS software and the report generated and submitted to IFAD.

11.4 Annual Outcome Survey

The project has conducted its annual outcome survey for the year 2011-12 during April, 2012. 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 been published and circulated.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD.

About TDCCOL

Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Orissa Ltd. is in existence since 1964 for preventing Exploitation of Schedule Tribes from the Money Lenders and Merchants in the tribal areas. As a apex Co-operative under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha, it is actively pursuing the goals by providing remunerative price for the products collected, harvested or produced by tribals. The objectives of TDCCOL are as below...

Objectives:

- 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;
- To arrange for processing of procured commodities; and
- To advance consumption cum production loans to the tribals in order to protect them from money lenders

Mission

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.

ORGANISATION INFRASTRUCTURE

TDCCOL is operational in the tribal sub plan areas of the state through its 15 branch offices in 12 districts. TDCCOL is focusing on marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produces (SAP) by strengthening the grass-root level institutions.

TDCCOL is also forming different handicraft and handloom clusters in the tribal areas of the state for enhanced production of the typical handicraft items such as Dokhra, Terracotta, Tribal Paint, Horn work, lacquer work etc. Vegetable growers in different parts are also being encouraged for production enhancement with assured linkage for marketing.

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 31.03.2012 stands at Rs.48.69 Crore, out of which the interest liability comes to Rs.33.76 crores as per provisional accounts.

As of 1st January, 2013, total staff strength of the Corporation is 134 and annual establishment cost comes to Rs. 212.31 lakh. Besides, TDCCOL has 96 godowns in different branches having a storage capacity of 39500 MT. Though most of the godowns are given on rent, now TDCCOL has initiated steps to start processing centers for value addition of MFP and SAP products across the branches.

Aftermath of Govt. decision to stop monopoly lease for procurement of MFP to TDCCOL during 2000, various innovative strategies have been adopted to reorient the functioning of TDCCOL, without changing the prime objective of TDCCOL to address for the cause of tribals. The major initiatives taken under the functional restructuring of TDCCOL are as below:

1. Involvement of Woman SHG Clusters in the procurement and marketing of MFP & SAP items.
2. Product based Cluster Development programme through forming the primary groups into cooperatives and producer groups.

3. Promotion of Tribal Handicraft, Handloom and Tribal Art through various innovative approaches.
4. Strengthening the abilities of tribal communities for manufacturing and marketing of tribal jewelry, ensuring optimum forward linkages across the State and Country.
5. Partnering with the local primary cooperatives for processing & value addition for improved market facilities.
6. Associated as state level agency for paddy procurement and delivering CMR to FCI & Civil Supply Department, Govt. of Odisha.
7. Establishing Petroleum retail out-lets, partnering with BPCL and HPCL at different branches of TDCCOL.
8. Partnering with fertilizer companies PPL and IFFCO and obtained dealership for fertilizer business in the operational areas of TDCC.
9. Restructuring of the Organisation through a modified business plan and activities which is under active consideration by the State Govt.
10. Partnering with various State level agencies like OMFED, OSCSD for marketing of various products of tribals at remunerative prices.
11. Partnering with corporate bodies like BPCL, HPCL and other private owners to promote the sale of tribal commodities in different outlets across the State.
12. Opening of new sale outlets for sale of tribal products in different cities and towns of Odisha.

FUND STATUS

During the year, the following funds were released in favour of the Corporation:

1. Grant-in-Aid for MFP Operation 2009-10 -Rs. 1.59 Crore.
2. Grant-in-Aid for MFP procurement 2010-11 -Rs. 0.25 Crore
3. Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets. -Rs. 0.53 Crore.
4. Managerial Subsidy for 2010-11 Rs. 0.80 Crore.
5. Grant-in-Aid for MFP procurement Rs. 1.58 Crore.

Activities taken up during 2012-13

1. To provide fair and remunerative price to the tribal communities, TDCCOL made arrangements for forward sale of MFP and SAP items through open competitive bidding. It helped in establishing bench mark minimum price of Sal seeds, Tamarind, Niger etc helping thousands of tribal HHs.
2. Handicrafts, handloom and tribal painting related products from the tribal areas are now being sold under the trademark of TRIBES ODISHA and the MFP & SAP products are sold under the brand name of ADISHA. The exclusive outlets of TDCCOL have been named as "TRIBAL WORLD". Various MFP & SAP processed products such as Tamarind Chatni, Sikaki Hair cleaning powder, Trifala Churna, Maize Powder, Turmeric Powder, Honey, Bhuineem, hand pound boiled rice, Ragi Powder etc. has earned a special reputation among the urban consumers.

3. The tribal women members of Self Help Groups in Baliguda, Kandhamal have been oriented on Siali Leaf Plate making and are now facilitated to take up the pressed leaf plate making activities in large scale by providing machinery and financial support to all women Siali leaf cooperative (KWLC)

at Baliguda. The godown of TDCCOL available at Baliguda has also been repaired and the same is under use by the KWCLC, for Siali leaf business. It has helped nearly 2000 tribal families to enhance their income.



4. Training for Primary Honey Hunters have been organized in the districts of Kandhamal, Kalhandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. Approximately 1000 tribal beneficiaries have been trained. The

training programmes are augmented in association with TRIFED. Besides the tribal SHG members from different branches of TDCCOL also have been trained on Amla de-seeding, tamarind de-seeding, collection of Sal Seed, hill broom processing etc.



5. By entering into strategic partnership with BPCL and other private shop owners at different locations in Odisha steps have been initiated for opening of tribal world outlets and sale of tribal products through private public partnership mode.
6. TDCCOL has entered into agreement with OMFED for supply of various cattle feed items such as Maize, Rice Polish, De-Oiled Rice Bran etc. More than six

hundred metric tons of maize has been supplied to OMFED. The entire stock was procured from hundreds of tribal families, SHGs etc. from Gajapati & Nabarangpur districts. Such intervention of TDCCOL helped the tribal families to sell their stock at a remunerative price and earned handsome profit out of the maize transaction.



7. Different Tribal Cooperatives, SHGs across the TDCCOL operational areas have been augmented with various machinery supports for value addition and processing of MFP products, which enabled them to

increase their income and had significant impact in their livelihood system.

Eight such processing units have been established in the south western districts of Odisha.



8. TDCCOL facilitated the training of tribal youths of Lanjia - Soura community of Gunupur, Rayagada district of Odisha on Idtl art in the past years. Now many of these tribal youths have been visited different countries to participate in art melas and festivals. Often they go to different State head quarters including

New Delhi to show case their art and duly appreciated. Now, TDCCOL is adopting various innovative means preserve and to promote the tribal painting through painting on Glass materials, Cloths (Bed-sheet, Pillow Cover, T-Shirt etc.), Gift Materials (Wall Clock, Wall Hanging etc.).



9. Tribals groups from Rayagada, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar etc. have been facilitated up by TDCCOL to build their existing skills and abilities for production of improved varieties of handicraft and handloom items and helps in providing marketing linkages to them. Similarly the tribal weavers from Bhotoda & Dhura community from Kotapad, Koraput & Dangaria Kond communities from Rayagada districts have been supported by TDCCOL for marketing of their tribal sarees and shawls. Various clusters for value addition of these tribal products, which will ensure better remuneration to them are under implementation.



10. **Projects under Pipeline:** Various initiatives have been taken up in the recent past to promote the marketing of different MFP & SAP products available in the tribal belt, strengthening the existing cooperatives, SHGs, Federations etc as mentioned below:

- Vegetable Cooperative at Daringbadi & K. Nuagaon, Kandhamal.
- Tribal Jewellery unit at Bisamcutrtcak, Rayagada
- Mustard Oil Unit at Suakati, Keonjhar and at Baliguda, Kandhamal.
- Coconut Oil Unit at Ghatgaon, Keonjhar.
- Lemon Grass Oil unit at Naraynpatna, Korpaut.



11. Renovation of TDCCOL outlets:

Retail outlets of TDCCOL under the brand name of "Tribal World" in different locations have been renovated to be consumer friendly and increase the sale turnover. Similarly the

godowns of the TDCCOL have been repaired / renovated and many of these buildings would be used for establishment of processing centres, to be operated by the tribal groups / cooperatives.



ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE (ATLC)

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

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

Common activities:

Documentation of Tribal songs, Drama, dance, musical performance, festivals, etc. in video and audio cassettes, L. P. discs, photographs for preservation and propagation, Bringing out books on Tribal Languages, folk literature, biographies of tribal personalities, tribal art music, musical instruments, housing pattern etc. Annually the Academy brings out its journal BANAJA and tribal student's journal 'SARGIPHOOL'. 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 incentive cash awards at the annual Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.

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

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

1. Tribal Languages Training Programme to Primary School Teachers:

The Academy has successfully organized four Tribal language training programmes as follows

	Languages	District	Centre	Trainees
1.	Desia	Koraput	Umuri A/S	24 nos.
2.	Koya	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	25 nos.
3.	Kui	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	25 nos.
4.	Kuvi	Koraput	Umuri A/S	24 nos.



The Aim & objectives of the language training is to trained primary teachers of SSD Department runs schools to acquired communicative skills on the target languages for better interaction with the primary students (Class-I and Class-II).

2. Sponsoring Cultural Troupes

Promotion and propagation of tribal cultural activities are another main activity of ATLC. The academy organizes cultural programme of tribal dance by sponsoring cultural troupes in order to make tribal cultural programme more popular among the general mass. Accordingly, during 2012-13 financial year till date academy sponsored 10 tribal troupes to following mohatsav inside the state.

BALASORE Mohatsav - 3 dance troupes from Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, and Bolangir

TALASARI SAMUDRA Mohatsav - 3 dance troupes from Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput

DHARMASALA Mohatsav - 4 dance troupes from Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Koraput and Bolangir

PURI Mohatsav- 2 dance troupes from Mayurbhanj & Koraput

RANCHI Dance Festival - 1 Dance troupe from Bolangir

3. Publication of BANAJA & SARGIFUL

Academy used to published its Annual Souvenir every year by inviting articles from eminent, academicians, intellectuals and promising

scholars on tribal languages and culture. Accordingly academy has published "BANAJA" based on Tribal Tattooing which was released by Hon'ble Chief Minister during inaugural function of Adivasi Mela -2013 on 26th January. Besides, BANAJA the Academy has also published its rainy season, special issue, and winter issues of multi-colour, student's journal "SARGIFUL".



4. Felicitation to Tribal Talents

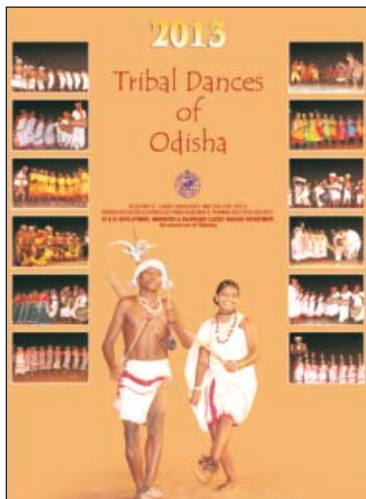
Every year the Academy felicitates ten tribal talents excelling in different fields such as dance, music, art, craft, literature, social services etc. The purpose of such important activities is to encourage tribal persons, who help in promoting the traditional culture and art of tribal communities. The Academy felicitated 11 talents on 26th January, 2013 on the inaugural day of Annual Adivasi Mela - 2013. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, S.J. Naveen Pattnaik felicitated the talents. The talents are as follows;

1. Kangress Nayak (Kangress Bhai) Social worker	Bathudi	Shirakuti, MBJ
2. Rajkishore Nayak Literature	Bathudi	Baripada, MBJ
3. Miss. Jobamani Soren Sports	Santali	Nusadihi, Rairangpur

4. Shri Charan Hembram Dance & Music	Santal	Nuagaon, MBJ
5. Shri Arjun Murmu Writer	Santal	Kulgi, MBJ
6. Shri Rajsingh Majhi Social Service	Chuktia Bhunjia	Sunabeda
7. Smt. Purnima rani Tudu Singer	Santal	Khetrapatra, Baripada
8. Shri Shrabana Ku. Nayak Acting	Bhuiyan	Deogarh
9. Shri Manoranjan Tiria Writer	Kolha	Tilkuti, MBJ
10. Smt. Hemalata Majhi Writer	Gond	Bagabeda, N'wgpur
11. Shri Srinivas Gamango	Saora	Baliapadar, Gajapati

5. Publication of Calendar 2013

Academy has published 13 pages Wall Calendar based on Tribal Dances of Odisha to popularised the colourful Dance Tradition of Odisan Tribes among the general mass. The Calendar represent 12 more vibrant and colourful dance styles of 12 tribal communities.



6. Oragnisation of Tribal Painting workshops in Art Gallery

In order to attract art lover for tribal art and crafts, Academy regularly organized live demonstration of art and paintings in its art gallery in inviting tribal painters. The Academy

ties of the painters with their paintings with TDCC for marketing. Besides, this year Academy participated in the National Tribal Festival held at Ranchi, in collaboration with EZCC, Kolkatta for wide marketing of the tribal paintings.

7. Publication of Bi-Lingual dictionary (HO & Saora)

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, to facilitate the tribal students at the entry level in their mother tongue, Academy has undertaken project work on collection and compilation of Ho and Saora Bilingual Dictionaries by engaging scholars.' Collection and arrangement of words on both the languages has already been completed. The compilation work will be completed by the end of March, 2013.

8. Compilation and Publication of Koya and Desia Folklore

During field visit and language training a good number of folk materials was Koya and Desia languages have collected by the Research Officer. Both the materials are under editing stage.

9. 'SARGIFULA' State Level Students Festivals - 2012

On behalf of ST & SC Development Department, ATLC as a nodal agency for SARGIFUL had organized State Level Children Festival SARGIFULA from 27th to 29th December 2012. The function was inaugurated by Hon'ble Ms.



SARGIFUL, the festival provides a platform for students reading in SSD schools to showcase their skills, talents & help in upgrading their life skills activities through interaction with other students and learning through workshops. In order to give exposure and encouragement to talented students (from Class-VI to Class-X) reading in Sevashram/ Ashram/ Residential Ashram/ SSD High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools/ EMRS run by ST & SC Dev. Deptt, workshops-cum-training on subjects like magic, creative dance, odishi dance, creative writing, art & painting, mathematics, terracotta, paper craft, creative games, Science experiment-cum-games, photography, child reporting etc. in the forenoon

Yumi, Chief, Unicef, Odisha Chapter on 27th Dec. 2012 at 10 P.M. . Hon'ble Minister, ST & SC Development Department and Hon'ble Minister State for Handloom and Textile was attended the meeting as guest of honours. A total number of 850 students & 150 teachers from different schools under ST & SC Development Department of Odisha were participated.



session followed with competitions in debate, elocution, quiz, painting, dance, song, archery along with Science Exhibition in the afternoon session and cultural shows comprising dance, song, music and drama in the evening session were successfully organized. Similarly the teachers, who were participated, also promote these activities in their respective schools. Organisations like UNICEF, KIIT, BAKUL Foundation, SAI International, SIET& SCERT were actively coordinated the events in workshops and competitions to make the festivals a great success. The participants were act as ambassadors and carry forward the messages to different schools in each district.





On 27th December S. U. N. Behera, Principal Secretary, Home Department visited the event and interacted with participant student.

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

10. Video Documentation of Rituals and Dances of Ho and Mankridia

Due to influence of cross-cultural elements and due to industrialization the rich performing art tradition has 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 their changing form ATLC take steps to document the dance and rituals forms of Koya, Saora, Dongria and Paroja in 1st phase which are in full swing. In second phase, Academy further added more two tribes namely Ho and Mankridia. The selections of agencies are in processes.

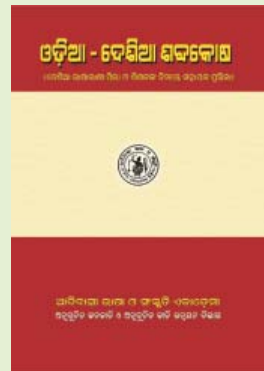
11. Publication of Books

Under ST & SC Development Department and Unicef partnership for improvement mother tongue multilingual education Academy complied and published the following dictionaries which are released during the

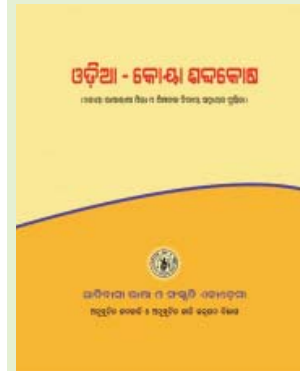


inaugural function of Adivasi Mela 2013. They are

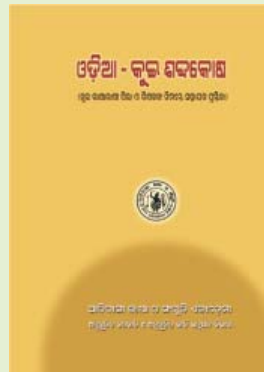
Odia-Kui-Odia Dictionary



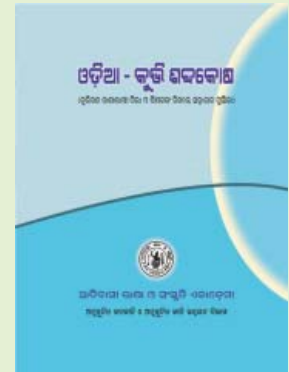
Odia-Kuvi-Odia Dictionary



Odia-Desia-Odia Dictionary



Odia-Koya-Odia Dictionary



Besides above, Academy had organized a workshop on extra-curricular activities to ensure the creativity and achievement rate of students reading in SSD Department schools. The outcome of the workshop was published in shape of “MAHAKA” which was released on the valedictory function of SARGIFUL-2012.



12. Organisation of Annual Adivasi Mela -2013



On behalf of SSD Department as a nodal office ATLC organized smoothly the Annual Adivasi Mela and Cultural function from on 26th January to 9th February 2013.

ORISSA MODEL TRIBAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (OMTES)

Opining of three EMRSs

13 EMRSs are functioning under OMTES. 3 new EMRSs are coming up and process has been initiated to construct buildings at Madhupur, Kalahandi, Dumerbahal, Balangir and Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj to facilitate functioning of such approved EMRSs.

Introduction of English as medium of Instructions in EMRSs

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

Ekalavya Sishu Utsab

The second Ekalavya Sishu Utsab was organised at EMRS, Dhanghera, Mayurbhanj on 9th & 10th January, 2013. The students of all the 13 EMRSs participated in the sporting and sporting activities.

On the opening day Prof.(Dr.) A. B. Ota, IAS, Director(ST)-cum-Addl. Secretary to Govt. visited the spot and encouraged students in different activities by personal interaction.

Sri Santosh Sarangi, IAS Commissioner-cum-Secretary graced the closing ceremony as Chief Guest on 01.01.2013 and blessed the students by his inspiring talk to excel in life by hard work. The Collector, Mayurbhanj and S.P, Mayurbhanj 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 Navodaya Vidyalaya, Munduli

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

Renovation of Dining Halls

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

Model Menu chart to all EMRSs

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

Academic Supervision

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

A proper monitoring plan has been evolved wherein departmental officers have adopted certain EMRSs. They will be instrumental in

bringing about a change in the institution by continuous and constant monitoring.

Opening of Library –cum-Reading room

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

Ama Vidyalaya in all Schools

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

Change in EMRS School-Timing

In the Navodaya Vidyalaya pattern, the school timing of all EMRSs have been changed and school now run between 8 AM to 1:40 P.M. 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 arrangement of Power-supply in the form of Inverters, Generators and Solar lanterns is ensured for evening study.

Participation of Students in Indian Science Congress

The Indian Science Congress was held from 3rd January to 7th January 2012 at KIITS, Bhubaneswar. It was wonderful opportunity for

students to witness it among eminent scientists. 600 selected students from all the circles of the State and all EMRSs participated and interacted with Project-Engineers.

Renovation of Laboratories in EMRSs

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

Affiliation of EMRSs to CBSE

12 EMRSs have been accorded with recognition by CBSE except EMRS, Malkangiri. Steps have already been taken with CBSE for affiliation of EMRS, Malkangiri by CBSE.

Introduction of Tally Accounting System in 13 EMRSs

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

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

Initiatives in the pipeline:

Integrated coaching to class Xth pass-out children

The SSD Department is committed to provide the opportunities to the marginalized students studying in the SSD run schools to enhance their competence in order to secure admission in professional courses like Medical and Engineering. As is evident from above, the Department has already started providing

coaching to the students of class XI and XII willing to appear in AIEEE, OJEE and IIT-JEE etc., in its 08 Eklavya Model Residential schools and 08 Higher Secondary Schools. The responsibility has been handed over to Asanka learning solutions Pvt. Ltd, Bombay.

Medical Coaching

In consistence with the objectives of providing best educational opportunities to the students coming from the lower economic rung of ST and SC communities, the SSD Deptt. has launched an Integrated Medical Coaching for Class-Xth pass outs. The students of EMRSs finding place among the 100 best students of SSD High Schools on the basis of performance in Annual HSC Examination are being facilitated to read in integrated medical coaching scheme in the Hi-Tech Science College running under Vigyan Bharati Charitable Trust.

This will enhance the scope for such students to get admission in Medical Colleges as such they are the prospective future doctors of the community, who would serve the ST community in particular and also would be the source of motivation for other students in coming years.

Providing Basic Computer Education

The SSD Department is planning to launch a scheme for providing computer literacy to the students of class VIIIth to Xth in the schools run under the aegis of SSD Department, Government of Odisha. Under this scheme the students from above said classes and schools will be provided the basic computer literacy and skills on MS - DOS, Windows, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Internet browsing etc. The EOI for above scheme has been launched and department is in receipt of the proposal from different competitive agencies and the scheme is planned to be launched in the year 2012.

Strengthening of Libraries/ Reading corners

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

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

House system in schools

House system has been introduced in schools and the boys and girls of the EMRSs have been subdivided into 7 houses each. Each house has been kept under the guidance of a teacher known as house-master. He/she will guide the students in both academic and co-curricular field to achieve better results in both the fronts.

Master-on-duty system has also been introduced and this has helped in daily monitoring of all activities of the school.

Language Lab

The language laboratory is an audio or audio-visual installation used as an aid in modern language teaching. They can be found, amongst other places, in Schools, universities & academies. Perhaps the first lab was at the University of Grenoble in 1908. In the 1950s up till the 1990s, they were tape-based systems using reel to reel of (latterly) cassette. Current installations are generally multimedia PCs. The original language labs are now very outdated. They allowed a teacher to listen to and manage student audio via a hard-wired analogue tape deck based systems with 'sound booths' in fixed locations. The 'traditional' system generally comprise a master console (teacher position) which is electricity connected to a number of rows of students booths (US: carrels), typically containing a student tape recorder and headset with a boom arm microphone. The teacher console is usually fitted with master play back source equipment (tape recorder), some means of monitoring of each booth in the class via the teacher headset and an intercom facility offering 2 way communication between teacher and student. All but the most simple or first generation laboratories allow the teacher to remotely control the tape transport controls of the students booths(record, stop, rewind, etc.) from the master desk. This allows for easy distribution of the master programme materials, which is often copied at high speed onto the student positions for later use by the students at their own pace. Better tape laboratories housed the tape machine behind a protective plate(leaving only a control panel accessible to the students) or locked the cassette door. This kept the expensive and sensitive decks free from student misuse and dust etc. The objective of establishing language lab is to help the students to overcome the shortfalls of teaching learning methods of English Language

which are reflected in ineffective communication, incorrect pronunciations and inability to comprehend native accents and idioms, this Deptt. has planned to provide English Language Lab. in some of its Schools.

SMART CLASSROOM

Enabling the classrooms to become more student centric EMRSs are inducing students from Std. 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 is a solution designed to help teachers in meeting with new challenges and developing students abilities and performance. 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 teacher 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 identified hard spots for Std. VI- X in the students of Science, Mathematics, Social Science & English and for XI- XII, the content should be for Science stream only covering Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry & Biology. The content has a vast bank of interactive worksheets, games and practice sheets in each learning unit that can help the teachers to assess their students understanding of a lesson unit and undertake remedial action immediately.

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. in Lakh)

S.L No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2007-08 Fund Allotted (Rs in lakhs)	2008-09 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	23.00	45.91
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	23.00	40.21
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	23.00	39.56
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	23.00	41.33
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	23.00	39.39
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	23.00	45.91
7	Rangaparuru	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	23.00	42.00
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	23.00	45.91
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	23.00	33.77
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	23.00	45.91
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	23.00	41.52
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	23.00	45.91
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	23.00	45.91
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	23.00	45.91
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	23.00	38.10
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	23.00	45.75
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	23.00	45.91
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	23.00	40.70
		Total		437.00	815.52

Allocation of Funds of 19 Educational Complex (Rs. in Lakh)

S.L No.	Name of the Educational Complex	Name of the Micro Project	District	2009-10 Fund Allotted (Rs in lakhs)	2010-11 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	2011-12 Funds Allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Sibida	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Jamardihi	Anugul	37.15	38.94	31.50
2	Jharbahal	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency Rugudakudar	Deogarh	29.19	38.94	31.50
3	Tipisingh	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency , Serango	Gajapati	43.25	38.94	31.50
4	Baghamari	Soura Dev, Agency, Chandragiri	Gajapati	46.12	38.94	31.50
5	Lokasahi	Thumba Ev. Agency, Thumba	Ganjam	39.31	38.94	31.50
6	Banipanga	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	38.53	38.94	31.50
7	Rangaparuru	Kutia Kandh Dev. Agency, Belghar	Kandhamal	36.99	38.94	31.50
8	Gonasika	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Keonjhar	41.81	38.94	31.50
9	Badel	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	38.53	38.94	31.50
10	Nandiniguda	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	45.95	38.94	31.50
11	Chiktamatia	Lodha Dev. Agency, Morada	Mayurbhanj	51.89	38.94	31.50
12	Angarpada	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	38.23	38.94	31.50
13	Salepada	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Nuapada	48.50	38.94	31.50
14	Arishakai	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Rayagada	44.46	38.94	31.50
15	Parsali	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	Rayagada	30.57	38.94	31.50
16	Keraba	Lanjia soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Rayagada	48.92	38.94	31.50
17	Khuntagaon	Puudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Sundargarh	49.33	38.94	31.50
18	Badapada	PA, ITDA, Malkangiri	Malkangiri	44.26	38.94	31.50
19	Upper Kusumita	PA, ITDA, Keonjhar	Keonjhar	42.87	38.94	31.50
		Total		795.86	739.86	598.50

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

Government of Orissa in Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department have notified 209 Original Castes / Communities along with synonyms in different notifications as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Similarly, Government of India in Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have notified 194 Original Castes / Communities along with synonyms on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes as O.B.C. Minorities account for about 5.64% of Orissa's population.

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

STATE PLAN

Managerial Subsidy to OBCFDCC Ltd :

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

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2002-03	10.00	10.00
2003-04	15.00	3.00
2004-05	15.00	5.15
2005-06	8.00	8.00
2006-07	4.00	4.00
2007-08	14.95	7.55
2008-09	30.00	13.54
2009-10	12.00	12.00
2010-11	12.00	12.00
2011-12	12.00	12.00
2012-13	12.00	---

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

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

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

CENTRAL PLAN

Post Matric Scholarship to OBC Students:

The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship sponsored by Govt. of India has been implemented in the State with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBC/ SEBC to prosecute their higher studies. An amount of Rs.441.00 lakh has been sanctioned towards Post Matric Scholarship for distribution among the students during 2008-09. During 2009-10 no Central Assistance under Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students has been received and as such budget provision of Rs.604.00 lakh could not be utilized. During 2010-11 Rs.135.39 lakh has been utilised for payment of Post-matric Scholarship to 10531 OBC/ SEBC students. For the year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 1445.03 lakh have been sanctioned for 40949 students. For the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs. 2701.06 Lakh shall be sanctioned for disbursement to 65067 students.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (STATE SHARE)

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/ SEBC students:

Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC/ SEBC students has been introduced from 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 50:50 Share. During 2009-10 Rs.1,38,38,000/- has been sanctioned for 28740 OBC/ SEBC students. For the year 2010-11 Rs.3,33,61,650/- has been utilized for 74,137 students which includes 50% in the State share & 50% iyt if Central Share. During 2011-12 Rs. 314.00 Lakh has been sanctioned for disbursement of scholarship to 62800 students for the year 2012-13 Rs. 586.95

Lakh shall be sanctioned from disbursement to 84966 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 Lakh)

Year	Budget Provision		Expenditure
	Central Share	State Share	
2003-04	161.87	Nil	Nil
2004-05	161.87	Nil	Nil
2005-06	161.87	47.03	47.03
2006-07	114.84	57.42	57.42
2007-08	152.36	57.42	38.42
2008-09	498.51	498.51	Nil
2009-10	100.01	100.01	Nil
2010-11	72.79	72.79	145.58
2011-12	139.00	138.00	139.00
2012-13	Not received	134.00	

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

Status of OBC Hostels in the State of Odisha

Sl.No.	Location	Year	Status
1	G.M. College, Sambalpur	2002-03	Completed
2	Govt. College, Angul	2002-03	Completed
3	MPC College, Baripada	2002-03	Completed
4	Utkal University Vanivihar	2003-04	Completed
5	College of Engineering & Technology (CET)	2003-04	Completed
6	U.N. College of Science & Technology, Adaspur, Cuttack	2006-07	Completed
7	BJB Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar	2010-11	Completed
8	Pattamundai College, Kendrapara	2011-12	Under Construction
9	Panchayat College, Baragarh	2011-12	Do
10	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	2012-13	Proposal sent to G.o.I

ORISSA STATE COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

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

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

The Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes, Bhubaneswar in their meeting held on 02.09.1994 have laid down the criteria for identifying the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. The Commission has given considerable thought to the evolution of criteria for identifying backward classes in the backdrop of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India in respect of State of Orissa. While framing the criteria, the Commission has kept in view the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of- "Indira Sawhney and others Vrs. Union of India and others", decided on 16.11.1992. The following criteria has been evolved for identification of Socially and Economically Backward classes:

Social Backwardness

Castes/Classes which are generally regarded as socially backward.

And / or

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

And / or

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

And / or

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

And / or

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

And / or

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

And / or

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

Educational Backwardness :

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

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

Or

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

Or

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

Or

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

Economic Backwardness:

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

Or

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

Or

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

Minority Scholarship :

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

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES

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

Earlier the Schemes funded by NMDFC were implemented in the State by OSFDC as State Channelising Agency. Subsequently, this has been clubbed up with OBCFDCC vide ST & SC Development Minorities & BCW Department Office Order No.36/ MBCW, dated 16.1.2007 and OBCFDCC has been declared as New Channelising agency for Minority loan scheme.

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

OTS (One Time Settlement) policy, 2012 has been introduced to expedited recovery system of loan form defaulting beneficiaries and being looked after by OBCFDCC Ltd.

Implementation of Income generating schemes has been stopped due to large scale default against

loans granted earlier. Without satisfactory recovery of previous loans, the State Channelising Agency is being denied further loans by the National Minorities Development Corporation. During 2010-11, NMDFC provided financial assistance of Rs. 3.51 lakhs under G.I.A scheme for infrastructure development of OBCFDCC Ltd.

State Govt. had also released Rs.0.39 lakhs OBCFDCC Ltd. during 2010-11 towards 10% State Govt. share. During 2012-13 State Govt. has released G.I.A of Rs. 10.00 Lakh in favour of OBCFDCC for implementation of economic development schemes for Minorities.

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

This is a 100% Central Plan Scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2007-08. During 2009-10, a sum of Rs.62.75 lakhs has been disbursed in favour of 238 minority students of the State. During 2010-11 Rs.53,42,507/- has been sanctioned in favour of 191 students. During 2011-12 Rs. 68.00 Lakh has been disbursed in favour of 201 students. For 2012-13 421 students will be disbursed with Rs. 123.86 Lakh.

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

This Scheme is funded (100% funds) by Government of India and this scheme has been introduced during 2007-08. During 2011-12,

Post-Matric Scholarship of Rs.65.52 lakhs has been released in favour of 1113 minority students of the State against Central Assistance. During 2012-13 2124 students will be disburshed with scholarship of Rs.131.49 Lakhs.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS BELONGING TO MINORITY COMMUNITIES.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with a funding pattern of 75:25 ratio between Centre and State introduced in the State during 2008-09. During 2010-11, Rs.195.97 lakh has been utilised for disbursement in favour of 17909 no of minority students of the State. For 2011-12, Rs. 264.17 Lakh has been utilized for disburshedment of scholarship in favour of 24553 students. For 2012-13 Rs.378.60 Lakh has been utilized for utilization of scholarship in favour of 34673 students.

MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MSDP).

MSDP Programmes invoving the following 9 projects under CP /CSP scheme is being implemented in Gajapati Distirct of Odisha seens 2009-10.

1. Construction of Anganwadi Centres.
2. Construction of Mini Anganwadi Centres.
3. Construction of Building for PHSCs.
4. Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High Schools.
5. Indira Awas Yojana.
6. Improvement of Toilets & Drinking Water facilities in Primary School Hostels.
7. Opening of two ITI in Gajapati Distirct.
8. Setting up of IT enable dedicated cell.

9. Establishment of Library-cum-reading room in schools.

A sum of Rs. 2562.214 Lakh has been received from MOMA, G.o.I during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 for different scheme under MSDP and released to Gajapati district alongwith State share. As regards physical progress, 4960 IAY houses have been completed and work is in progress in 780 units, 11 Additional class room have been completed, 4 buildings for primary health sub centres complited and work in progress in 11 units, 144 AWCs complited and work in progress in 7 units, toilet & water facility provided to 42 primary school hostel and work in progress in 22 unit, during 2012-13 a sum of Rs.160.00 Lakh toilet & drinking water facility, Rs. 675.00 Lakh for IAY houses Rs. 50.245 Lakh for primary health sub centres and Rs. 30.00 Lakh for library and reading room has been released to Gajapati district. Construction of ITI at Mohana Block is under progressed whereas fresh tender has been floated for construction work of ITI at Gumma Block which has been entrusted to IDCO.

PRIME MINISTERS NEW 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR WELFARE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES.

About 5.64 percent of Orissa's population comprises minority communities. In order to share the benefits of various on going development programmes with the minority communities, all concerned departments have been requested to ensure implementation of schemes in such a way that the minorities derive as much benefits as others. A committee has been set up at the state level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, which monitors the implementation of Prime Ministers New 15 Point Programme on quarterly basis. Similar committees with identical mandate have been set up at the district and block levels.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING BUDGET ESTIMATES DURING LAST 3 YEARS

The budget analysis of 2012-13 and details of Central Assistance received under different schemes are indicated as under :

Statement of Budget Estimate and release of funds for the year 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Source	Budget Estimate 2011-12)	Budget Estimate 2012-13	Budget Estimate 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Non-Plan	47102.21	66578.07	
	Total Non-Plan	47102.21	66578.07	
2	State Plan			
	i) Gants under Art.-275(1)	12256.00	15042.00	15500.00
	ii) SCA for TSP	14632.00	16095.00	18000.00
	iii) EAP	6000.00	3771.28	1050.00
	iv) SS for CSP			
	v) Special Programme for KBK district	2800.00	5067.00	5957.47
	vi) Others (United schemes)	43549.77	40530.27	40433.63
	Total - State Plan	80694.58	82304.08	83000.00
3	Central Plan			
	i) SCA for SCP	2836.78	4714.00	4707.00
	ii) Others	10931.68	34819.88	37037.14
	Total- Central Plan	13768.46	39533.88	41744.14
4	C.S.P.	1496.86	2565.11	2806.61
	Total C.S.P.	1496.86	2565.11	2806.61
	Grand Total (N.P., S.P., C.P. & C.S.P)	100062.11	190981.14	127550.75 (Plan only)

Financial Physical Achievement under SCA to TSP by ITDAs during 2012-13 (upto December-2012)

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure (upto December 2012)	%	Balance	No. of Projects Targeted	No. of Projects Completed	Beneficiaries Assisted
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nilgiri	216.51	83.61	38.62	132.90	26	12	537
2	Baripada	1531.92	686.05	44.78	845.87	137	62	2605
3	Kaptipada	655.79	169.30	25.82	486.49	31	18	818
4	Karanjia	748.71	327.00	43.68	421.71	40	30	1289
5	Rairangpur	810.11	319.25	39.41	490.86	94	32	718
6	Keonjhar	916.79	605.00	65.99	311.79	102	68	2507
7	Champua	456.87	272.76	59.70	184.11	67	50	1303
8	Kuchinda	490.60	155.12	31.62	335.48	47	22	301
9	Bonai	622.43	179.50	28.84	442.93	33	9	1300
10	Panposh	1046.45	297.62	28.44	748.83	37	3	1318
11	Sundargarh	1267.34	543.92	42.92	723.42	62	24	1635
12	Parlakhemundi	886.09	470.76	53.13	415.33	25	9	700
13	Th.Rampur	239.06	127.78	53.45	111.28	23	14	1400
14	Koraput	1284.00	574.63	44.75	709.37	76	18	1156
15	Jeypore	775.88	343.45	44.27	432.43	101	53	1835
16	Rayagada	790.17	382.53	48.41	407.64	146	101	2660
17	Gunpur	769.50	399.25	51.88	370.25	89	29	7315
18	Nawarangpur	1557.42	691.50	44.40	865.92	83	24	669
19	Malkangiri	1335.76	348.08	26.06	987.68	49	16	468
20	Balliguda	1071.95	690.41	64.41	381.54	107	63	775
21	Phulbani	239.44	44.10	18.42	195.34	16	4	360
TOTAL		17712.79	7711.62	43.54	10001.17	1391	661	31669

Annexure-II

**Financial and Physical Achievement Under ARTICLE 275 (I) by ITDAs
during 2012-13 (Upto December- 2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during December - 2012.	Cumulative Expenditure (upto December 2012)	%	Balance	No. of Projects	
							Targeted	Completed (upto Dec-2012)
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nilgiri	147.80	7.45	31.44	21.27	116.36	25	5
2	Baripada	480.49	22.50	237.81	49.49	242.68	104	69
3	Kaptipada	290.49	8.37	121.56	41.85	168.93	46	23
4	Karanjia	350.18	6.00	122.44	34.96	227.74	18	4
5	Rairangpur	328.29	12.18	107.98	32.89	220.31	39	12
6	Keonjhar	537.53	15.00	211.27	39.30	326.26	61	50
7	Champua	207.82	23.73	64.39	30.98	143.43	31	13
8	Kuchinda	244.39	15.43	68.52	28.04	175.87	49	26
9	Bonai	318.03	28.00	107.61	33.84	210.42	43	30
10	Panposh	398.69	52.40	229.25	57.50	169.44	14	3
11	Sundargarh	427.86	25.08	185.58	43.37	242.28	105	28
12	Parlakhemundi	341.60	18.00	157.42	46.08	184.18	23	14
13	Th.Rampur	209.33	30.00	51.07	24.40	158.26	18	4
14	Koraput	497.44	10.82	122.32	24.59	375.12	51	19
15	Jeypore	294.51	39.60	166.14	56.41	128.37	51	32
16	Rayagada	343.11	31.20	101.89	29.70	241.22	34	21
17	Gunpur	307.58	38.09	119.80	38.95	187.78	33	7
18	Nawarangpur	650.57	46.55	308.55	47.43	342.02	69	27
19	Malkangiri	471.41	110.67	200.86	42.61	270.55	51	14
20	Balliguda	351.08	47.43	107.90	30.73	243.18	46	21
21	Phulbani	190.94	15.00	37.91	19.85	153.03	18	3
TOTAL		7389.14	603.50	2861.71	38.73	4527.43	929	425

Annexure-III

**Financial and Physical Achievement Under SCA to TSP by Micro Projects during 2012-13
(Upto December- 2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	Micro Projects	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto end of Dec 2012)	% Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects		Beneficiaries Assisted
						Targeted	Completed (upto Dec-2012)	
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	HKMDA,Jashipur	6.37	4.48	70.33	1.89	2	2	478
2	LDA,Moroda	8.68	6.78	78.11	1.90	12	11	263
3	P.B.D.A.Jamardihi	38.74	10.83	27.96	27.91	6	5	605
4	JDA,Gonasika	31.42	15.40	49.01	16.02	7	5	1028
5	P.B.D.A.Khuntagaon	15.25	9.69	63.54	5.56	5	4	364
6	S.D.A.Chandragiri	16.52	10.39	62.89	6.13	12	8	507
7	L.S.D.A.Serango	21.83	11.69	53.55	10.14	6	4	347
8	T.D.A.Tumba	15.08	8.71	57.76	6.37	8	6	211
9	D.K.D.A.Chatikana	22.84	17.08	74.78	5.76	10	8	1538
10	D.K.D.A,Parsali	10.83	8.29	76.55	2.54	10	6	97
11	L.S.D.A.Puttasingi	15.97	12.51	78.33	3.46	8	7	202
12	B.D.A.Mudulipada	22.87	9.40	41.10	13.47	11	3	0
13	D.D.A.K.Guma	23.59	10.11	42.86	13.48	10	3	0
14	K.K.D.A.Lanjigarh	12.33	4.63	37.55	7.70	8	5	207
15	K.K.D.A,Belghar	21.55	18.24	84.64	3.31	4	1	22
16	P.B.D.A.Rugudakudar	17.99	8.34	46.36	9.65	4	3	148
17	C.B.D.A.Sunabeda	7.86	6.44	81.93	1.42	1	0	105
TOTAL		309.72	173.01	55.86	136.71	124	81	6122

Annexure-IV

**Financial Physical Achievement under ARTICLE 275 (I) by Micro Project during 2012-13
(upto December-2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	Micro Projects	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto Dec2012)	% Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects	
						Targeted	Completed (upto Dec-2012)
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	HKMDA,Jashipur	29.31	3.33	11.36	25.98	4	1
2	LDA,Moroda	28.65	3.76	13.12	24.89	8	4
3	P.B.D.A.Jamardihi	53.83	18.93	35.17	34.90	14	13
4	JDA,Gonasika	40.91	15.40	37.64	25.51	7	5
5	P.B.D.A.Khuntaogaon	67.07	12.81	19.10	54.26	3	4
6	S.D.A.Chandragiri	30.18	5.98	19.81	24.20	5	4
7	L.S.D.A.Serango	36.16	22.62	62.56	13.54	12	8
8	T.D.A.Tumba	30.62	4.55	14.86	26.07	3	2
9	D.K.D.A.Chatikana	43.89	16.75	38.16	27.14	8	5
10	D.K.D.A,Parsali	43.45	13.45	30.96	30.00	6	4
11	L.S.D.A.Puttasingi	33.46	11.06	33.05	22.40	6	5
12	B.D.A.Mudulipada	44.81	6.12	13.66	38.69	14	1
13	D.D.A.K.Guma	17.54	11.59	66.08	5.95	5	1
14	K.K.D.A.Lanjigarh	42.71	6.40	14.98	36.31	5	1
15	K.K.D.A,Belghar	37.92	6.59	17.38	31.33	9	3
16	P.B.D.A.Rugudakudar	30.04	5.51	18.34	24.53	3	1
17	C.B.D.A.Sunabeda	27.72	7.02	25.32	20.70	3	3
TOTAL		638.27	171.87	26.93	466.40	115	65

Annexure-V

**Financial and Physical Achievement Under CCD Plan by Micro Projects during 2012-13
(Upto December- 2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	Micro Projects	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto Dec 2012)	% of Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects		
						Targeted	Completed (upto Dec-2012)	Beneficiaries Assisted
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	HKMDA,Jashipur	132.03	28.18	21.34	103.85	218	45	298
2	LDA,Moroda	145.75	51.00	34.99	94.75	51	21	256
3	P.B.D.A.Jamardihi	190.30	69.09	36.31	121.21	24	9	507
4	JDA,Gonasika	315.07	78.40	24.88	236.67	261	76	93
5	P.B.D.A.Khuntaon	167.12	64.79	38.77	102.33	19	11	254
6	S.D.A.Chandragiri	139.77	44.30	31.69	95.47	39	17	144
7	L.S.D.A.Serango	142.42	57.20	40.16	85.22	14	12	1127
8	T.D.A.Tumba	154.01	43.98	28.56	110.03	19	14	98
9	D.K.D.A.Chatikana	196.14	67.58	34.45	128.56	39	18	1257
10	D.K.D.A,Parsali	167.77	28.24	16.83	139.53	117	15	173
11	L.S.D.A.Puttasingi	145.55	85.61	58.82	59.94	17	11	535
12	B.D.A.Mudulipada	264.73	20.53	7.76	244.20	36	4	0
13	D.D.A.K.Guma	212.55	27.18	12.79	185.37	46	13	90
14	K.K.D.A.Lanjigarh	103.64	27.25	26.29	76.39	28	16	361
15	K.K.D.A,Belghar	132.99	47.77	35.92	85.22	21	15	992
16	P.B.D.A.Rugudakudar	172.52	74.42	43.14	98.10	20	8	62
17	C.B.D.A.Sunabeda	125.79	65.59	52.14	60.20	11	10	622
TOTAL		2908.15	881.11	30.30	2027.04	980	315	6869

Annexure-VI

**Financial and Physical Achievement Under SCA to TSP by MADA Pockets during 2012-13
(Upto December- 2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	MADA Pockets	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto end of Dec '12')	% Expenditure	Balance	No of Projects		Beneficiaries Assisted
						Target	Completed (upto end of Dec '12')	
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIST- KALAHANDI								
1	MADA-Bhawanipatna	19.41	2.50	12.88	16.91	3	1	15
2	MADA- Kesinga	17.23	5.36	31.11	11.87	21	2	10
3	MADA- Junagarh	11.34	3.00	26.46	8.34	1	1	
4	MADA-M.Rampur	21.385	5.00	23.38	16.39	20	10	10
5	MADA- Jaipatna	26.65	14.89	55.87	11.76	11	11	130
6	MADA- Narla	14.675	1.30	8.86	13.38	14	3	63
DIST-BALANGIR								
7	MADA-Deogaon	16.19	1.50	9.26	14.69	8	0	49
8	MADA-Patnagarh	10.925	1.30	11.90	9.63	6	1	32
9	MADA-Khaprakhole	22.605	1.00	4.42	21.61	18	1	9
10	MADA-Muribahal	12.03	4.00	33.25	8.03	11	2	30
11	MADA-Saintala	9.045	2.36	26.09	6.69	9	3	72
12	MADA-Gudvella	10.39	2.50	24.06	7.89	35	3	0
13	MADA-Tureikella	13.85	1.80	13.00	12.05	15	7	84
DIST-NUAPADA								
14	MADA-Boden	19.245	11.00	57.16	8.25	7	6	75
15	MADA-Khariar I&II	17.005	5.60	32.93	11.41	6	4	65
16	MADA-Nuapada I&II	27.28	4.25	15.58	23.03	14	4	40
17	MADA-Komna	28.095	6.00	21.36	22.10	9	6	75
18	MADA-Sinapalli	11.78	6.40	54.33	5.38	5	3	25
DIST-BARGARH								
19	MADA-Jharabandha	7.905	4.75	60.09	3.16	5	3	48
20	MADA-Paikamal	32.435	24.59	75.81	7.85	5	3	248
DIST-BOUDH								
21	MADA-Boudh	18.105	14.924	82.43	3.18	10	10	50
DIST-BALASORE								
22	MADA, Jaleswar	18.355	8.70	47.40	9.66	9	5	86
DIST-JAJPUR								
23	MADA-Dangadi	16.96	5.00	29.48	11.96	8	1	70
24	MADA-Sunkinda	81.49	52.82	64.82	28.67	8	3	301

DIST-JHARSUGDA								
25	MADA-Jharsuguda	5.59	0.00	0.00	5.59	0	0	0
26	MADA-Lakhanpur	19.865	2.70	13.59	17.17	2	2	62
27	MADA-Kirmira	15.62	3.03	19.40	12.59	2	1	71
28	MADA-Likera	9.61	2.35	24.45	7.26	2	1	38
29	MADA-Kolabira	4.89	1.25	25.56	3.64	3	1	53
DIST- Dhenkanal								
30	MADA, Kankadahad	26.395	15.09	57.17	11.31	21	11	0
DIST-Angul								
31	MADA, Athamallik	16.78	9.30	55.42	7.48	14	4	0
32	MADA, Pallahara	32.76	9.50	29.00	23.26	4	3	30
DIST-Sambalpur								
33	MADA, Rengali	17.025	8.40	49.34	8.63	10	2	205
34	MADA, Dhanakauda	25.63	4.50	17.56	21.13	8	3	225
35	MADA, Jujumuda	24.305	5.70	23.45	18.61	3	3	220
DIST-Deogarh								
36	MADA, Barkote	13.18	4.00	30.35	9.18	3	2	81
37	MADA, Tileibani	117.98	15.00	12.71	102.98	2	2	318
DIST-Keonjhar								
38	MADA, Anandapur	53.705	5.96	11.10	47.75	7	0	0
39	MADA, Ghasipura	26.28	0.00	0.00	26.28	5	1	0
40	MADA, Hatadihi	33.77	8.00	23.69	25.77	5	3	93
DIST- Ganjam								
41	MADA, Patrapur	19.88	6.82	34.31	13.06	10	6	75
DIST-Gajapati								
42	MADA, Kashinagar	27.895	12.50	44.81	15.40	4	4	56
DIST-Nayagarh								
43	MADA, Ranapur	2.51	1.75	69.72	0.76	3	3	32
44	MADA, Daspalla	18.07	11.60	64.21	6.47	4	4	41
45	MADA, Gania	2.27	1.12	49.45	1.15	1	1	14
46	MADA, Nuagaon	9.49	4.07	42.91	5.42	3	3	33
DIST-Khurda								
47	MADA, Banapur	25.095	5.95	23.71	19.15	8	5	350
Total MADA		1032.96	329.13	31.86	703.93	382	158	3584

Annexure-VII

Financial and Physical Achievement under Article 275 (1) by MADA during 2012-13
(upto December-2012)

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	MADA Pockets	Total funds available for expenditure	Expenditure during Dec '12'	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto end of Dec '12')	%	Balance	No. of Projects	
							Target	Completed (upto end of Dec '12')
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIST- KALAHANDI								
1	MADA-Bhawanipatna	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.30	2	0
2	MADA-Kesinga	11.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.39	1	0
3	MADA-Junagarh	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.88	0	0
4	MADA-M.Rampur	16.34	2.00	5.00	30.60	11.34	4	1
5	MADA-Jaipatna	17.49	1.00	13.46	76.96	4.03	5	5
6	MADA- Narla	2.20	2.00	2.00	90.91	0.20	2	0
DIST-BALANGIR								
7	MADA-Deogaon	4.16	0.00	1.00	24.04	3.16	3	1
8	MADA-Patnagarh	10.36	0.00	1.30	12.55	9.06	6	1
9	MADA-Khaprakhole	10.24	0.00	2.42	23.63	7.82	16	5
10	MADA-Muribahal	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	2	0
11	MADA-Saintala	3.25	0.00	1.98	60.92	1.27	5	3
12	MADA-Gudvella	15.80	0.00	2.83	17.91	12.97	3	0
13	MADA-Tureikella	8.25	1.00	6.60	80.00	1.65	7	3
DIST-NUAPADA								
14	MADA-Boden	10.01	3.50	5.00	49.95	5.01	8	3
15	MADA-Khariar I&II	15.97	2.50	4.60	28.80	11.37	13	3
16	MADA-Komna	18.87	2.60	5.60	29.68	13.27	15	4
17	MADA-Nuapada I&II	14.96	3.50	6.25	41.78	8.71	15	8
18	MADA-Sinapalli	5.69	2.30	3.35	58.88	2.34	8	5
DIST-BARGARH								
19	MADA-Jharabandha	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	1	0
20	MADA-Paikamal	10.48	0.00	5.00	47.71	5.48	3	1
DIST-BOUDH								
21	MADA-Boudh	10.79	0.63	8.80	81.56	1.99	14	14
DIST-BALASORE								
22	MADA, Jaleswar	10.15	1.00	5.14	50.64	5.01	7	5
DIST-JAJPUR								
23	MADA-Dangadi	6.70	3.50	6.00	89.55	0.70	9	3
24	MADA-	44.92	8.00	20.45	45.53	24.47	19	3

24	MADA-Sunkinda	44.92	8.00	20.45	45.53	24.47	19	3
DIST-JHARSUGDA								
25	MADA-Jharsuguda	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	0	0
26	MADA-Lakhanpur	5.22	0.00	0.20	3.83	5.02	3	2
27	MADA-Kirmira	12.59	0.00	4.12	32.72	8.47	3	1
28	MADA-Likera	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	0	0
29	MADA-Kolabira	4.10	0.00	1.00	24.39	3.10	2	1
DIST- Dhenkanal								
30	MADA, Kankadahad	8.56	1.00	3.00	35.05	5.56	5	2
DIST-Angul								
31	MADA, Athamallik	11.30	0.60	4.20	37.17	7.10	11	7
32	MADA, Pallahara	10.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.15	4	0
DIST-Sambalpur								
33	MADA, Rengalai	8.15	3.50	6.77	83.07	1.38	10	3
34	MADA, Dhanakauda	6.81	0.00	1.93	28.34	4.88	3	3
35	MADA, Jujumura	12.55	0.00	1.20	9.56	11.35	2	2
DIST-Deogarh								
36	MADA, Barkote	9.91	0.00	1.50	15.14	8.41	1	1
37	MADA, Tileibani	20.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.24	17	5
DIST-Keonjhar								
38	MADA, Anandapur	54.50	10.79	14.84	27.23	39.66	13	4
39	MADA, Ghasipura	21.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.37	5	0
40	MADA, Hatadihi	26.25	3.00	13.64	51.96	12.61	6	3
DIST- Ganjam								
41	MADA, Patrapur	10.53	0.55	4.55	43.21	5.98	4	2
DIST-Gajapati								
42	MADA, Kashinagar	10.07	2.00	2.00	19.86	8.07	2	1
DIST-Nayagarh								
43	MADA, Ranapur	1.92	1.03	1.92	100.00	0.00	2	2
44	MADA, Daspalla	7.22	0.50	2.00	27.70	5.22	5	4
45	MADA, Gania	1.50	0.00	0.61	40.67	0.89	1	1
46	MADA, Nuagaon	6.62	0.00	3.21	48.49	3.41	2	2
DIST-Khurda								
47	MADA, Banapur	12.74	1.29	2.24	17.58	10.50	5	1
Total MADA		531.77	57.79	175.71	33.04	356.06	274	115

Annexure-VIII

**Financial and Physical Achievement Under SCA to TSP by Cluster Pockets during 2012-13
(Upto December- 2012)**

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No	District	Cluster Pockets	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto end of Dec '12')	% Expenditure	Balance	No. of Projects		Beneficiaries assisted
							Target	Completed (upto end of Dec '12')	
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kalahandi	Cluster Bhawanipatna	11.31	1.10	9.73	10.21	3	1	0
2		Cluster Jaipatna	13.335	10.92	81.89	2.42	5	5	702
3		Cluster Koksara-I & II	7.57	0.00	0.00	7.57	9	0	0
4	Bolangir	Cluster Belpada	8.67	1.32	15.22	7.35	8	2	0
5	Nawapada	Cluster Nawapada	5.27	3.00	56.93	2.27	4	2	35
6	Bargarh	Cluster-Rajabora Sambar	8.685	7.685	88.49	1.00	2	2	78
7	Boudh	Cluster Kantamal	3.70	1.76	47.57	1.94	3	2	0
8	Jajpur	Cluster Barchana	5.06	1.20	23.72	3.86	3	3	17
9	Dhenkanal	Cluster, Dhenkanal	6.68	3.00	44.91	3.68	2	1	0
10	Angul	Cluster, Angul	9.965	2.02	20.27	7.95	5	3	0
11	Sambalpur	Cluster Nakatideul	14.765	6.66	45.11	8.11	7	3	324
12	Ganjam	Cluster, Sanakhemundi	8.07	2.00	24.78	6.07	5	1	50
13		Cluster, Suruda	5.25	1.48	28.19	3.77	2	1	30
Total Cluster			108.33	42.15	38.90	66.20	58	26	1236

Financial and Physical Achievement Under Article 275 (1) by Cluster Pockets during 2012-13 (Upto December- 2012)

Sl. No	District	Cluster Pockets	Total funds available for expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure during 2012-13 (upto end of Dec '12')	%	Balance	No. of Projects	
							Target	Completed (upto end of Dec '12')
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kalahandi	Cluster Bhawanipatna	3.33	1.50	45.05	1.83	2	1
2		Cluster Jaipatna	8.80	5.58	63.41	3.22	2	2
3		Cluster Koksara-I & II	7.25	7.00	96.55	0.25	8	4
4	Bolangir	Cluster Belpada	3.37	1.57	46.59	1.80	2	1
5	Nawapada	Cluster Nawapada	3.07	2.50	81.43	0.57	3	2
6	Bargarh	Cluster-Rajabora Sambar	2.55	1.00	39.22	1.55	2	0
7	Boudh	Cluster Kantamal	2.69	0.76	28.25	1.93	1	0
8	Jajpur	Cluster Barchana	4.06	2.18	53.69	1.88	3	2
9	Dhenkanal	Cluster, Dhenkanal	4.22	0.70	16.59	3.52	1	1
10	Angul	Cluster, Angul	6.46	0.66	10.22	5.80	2	1
11	Sambalpur	Cluster Nakatideul	6.07	3.46	57.00	2.61	6	5
12	Ganjam	Cluster, Sanakhemundi.	5.17	1.51	29.21	3.66	1	1
13		Cluster, Suruda	4.88	1.51	30.94	3.37	2	1
Total Cluster			61.92	29.93	48.34	31.99	35	21

