

CHAPTER 20

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, SOCIALY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

20.01 Orissa has a sizable concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. ST & SC population together constitute 38.66% of the total state population (ST 22.13% and SC 16.53%) as per 2001 census. There are 62 categories of Scheduled Tribes including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and 93 categories of Scheduled Castes in the state. The State Government is giving top priority for all-round development of SCs, STs, Minorities and Backward classes by empowering the target groups through educational, economic and social development in order to build their self-reliance and self-esteem.

20.02 Majority of STs live in hilly and forest regions. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non-stratified and non-specialised. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are not many. Though the scheduled tribes in Orissa have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to geo-historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness and socio-cultural milieu. 62 scheduled tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their ethos, ideology, worldview, value orientation and cultural heritage are rich and varied. At one

end they are nomadic food gatherers and hunters and at the other end, highly enlightened settled agriculturist and horticulturist. The tribal areas, therefore, present an extremely diverse socio-economic panorama.

20.03 According to 2001 Census, the tribal population of the state is 81,45,081 constituting 22.13% of the State's population and 9.66% of the tribal population of the country. Orissa has the 3rd largest concentration of tribal population in the country. The STs are is greater concentration in the Scheduled Area covering 118, out of 314 blocks in 12 districts with ST population of 55,46,081 i.e. 68.09% of the total tribal population of the state. Besides, some tribal population inhabit in MADA/Cluster pockets and the remaining are dispersed in other areas.

20.04 The total SC population of the State is 60,82,063 as per 2001 Census, which accounts for 16.53% of total population of the State and 3.65% of total SC population of the country. The SC population is spread all over the State, although they are is greater concentration in the coastal districts being

about 46.68% of total SC population of the State.

20.05 Table - 20.1 shows the ST&SC population in Orissa in different census years from 1971 to 2001. The trend indicates that the percentage of ST population is decreasing while that of SC is increasing to the total population of the State.

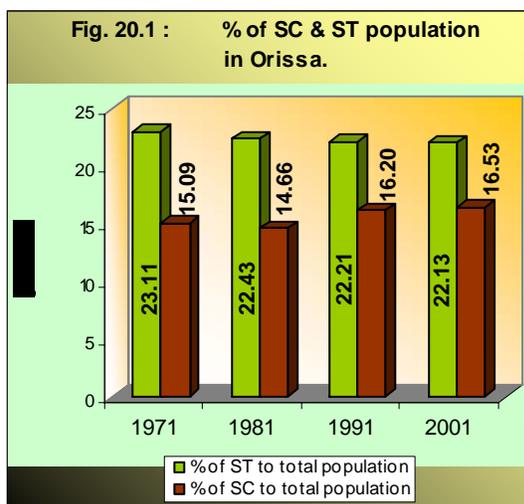
Table - 20.1

Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste population in Orissa.

(In lakh nos.)

Census Year	Total population	ST population	% of ST population to total population	SC population	% of SC population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971	219.45	50.72	23.11	33.11	15.09
1981	263.70	59.15	22.43	38.66	14.66
1991	316.60	70.32	22.21	51.29	16.20
2001	368.05	81.45	22.13	60.82	16.53

Source: Census of India.



20.06 Although Mayurbhanj district is having the highest ST population (12.58 lakh), the percentage of ST population to total

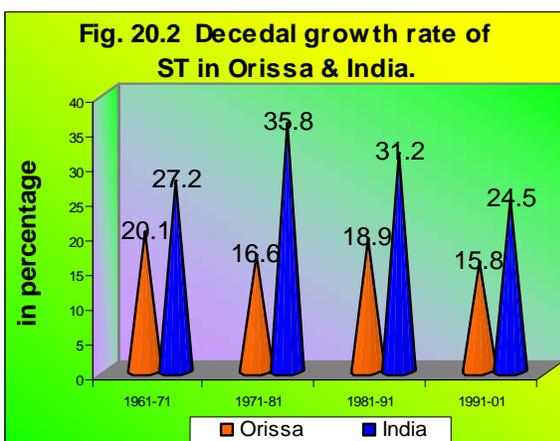
population in Malkangiri district (57.43%) is highest. Similarly, Ganjam district is having the highest SC population of 5.87 lakh while the percentage of SC population to total population in Sonepur district (23.62%) is highest.

20.07 As per the BPL survey 1997, Koraput district has highest proportion of families (83.61%) living below poverty line followed by Malkangiri (81.88%), Boudh (80.2%), Deogarh (78.79%), Kandhamal (78.42%), Nuapada (78%), Mayurbhanj (77.7%) and Keonjhar (76.96%). All these districts are having predominance of tribal population. The districts having relatively higher proportion of families living below poverty line are always handicapped and more dependent on external financial resources. All round development of the State can't be achieved by ignoring these classes of people. Therefore, the State Government is committed to ensure faster development of these communities through effective implementation of anti-exploitative, protective, economic, social, cultural and welfare measures in the State. The State Government has also taken a number of initiatives for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities.

DECADAL GROWTH RATE (DGR)

20.08 The ST and SC population together in the State in 1991 was 121.61 lakh, which increased to 142.27 lakh in 2001, showing a

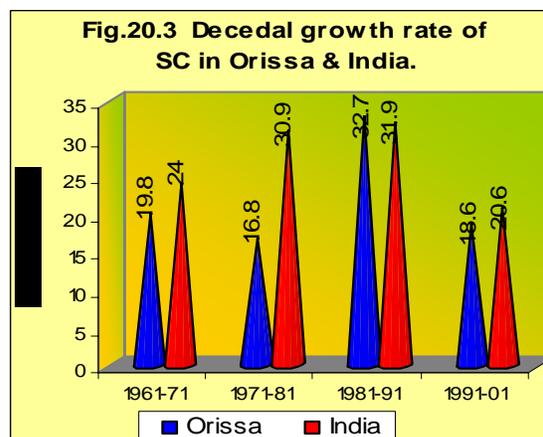
decadal growth rate of 16.99%. At all India level, the Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of ST is much higher than the DGR of SC and other category of population. But the situation of Orissa is different, where the Scheduled Tribes (ST) has lower growth rate than Scheduled Castes (SC). The growth rate of ST in Orissa (Fig. 20.2) is much lower than all India average. This may be due to the fact that the ST have greater acceptance of family planning inspite of their primitivism and socio-economic backwardness.



20.09 The DGR of ST population, during 1991-2001, depicts wide inter-district variation. The maximum DGR is in Jagatsinghpur (72.7%) and lowest in Bolangir (1.6%). Higher order of growth rate of ST is in Jagatsinghpur (72.7%) followed by Kendrapara (49.9%), Bhadrak (34.4%), Puri (28.8%), Balasore (27.4%), Khurda (25.8%) and Jajpur (22.9%) districts indicate inter-district migration of ST population to coastal areas in search of better livelihood opportunity. The decadal growth rate of ST

(rural) for the State is 30.3% and that of ST (urban) is 14.1%. Twenty-two (22) districts are having the DGR in urban areas higher than the State average of 15.8%. There are 4 districts having low growth rate ranging between 1.6% to 10.4%. Out of these, 3 districts namely Nuapada, Bolangir and Baragarh form a cluster in the western Orissa. Two adjacent districts namely Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara in the eastern Orissa have very high growth rate among STs.

20.10 The growth scenario in case of Scheduled Caste in Orissa is different. The decadal growth rate of SC in the State is lower than the all India level except during 1981-91 (Fig. 20.3). The SCs have poor acceptance towards family planning. The conversion to other religion may be one of the major factors for lower growth rate among SCs.



20.11 The district-wise growth rate of SC population, during 1991-2001, shows that there is wide inter-district variation. Boudh district has the highest growth rate (31%) and

Gajapati has negative growth rate (-2.4%) mainly due to out-migration. The districts, namely Boudh, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Khurda, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Sonapur, Angul, Ganjam, Balasore, Bhadrak and Bolangir register higher growth rate than the state average (18.6%). There are 21 districts having significantly higher growth rates in the urban areas than the state average of 18.6 %, which indicates the shift towards urban areas in search of employment. The decadal growth rate (DGR) of SC (rural) is 27.7% & SC (urban) is 17.5%.

SEX RATIO

20.12 The sex ratio among ST and SC community in the state is 1003 and 979 respectively, while it is 972 for all communities as per 2001 population census.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

20.13 As per 2001 Census, the total number of workers among the ST communities is 39, 90,007, out of which 22,88,475 (57.36%) are main workers and the remaining 17,01,532 (42.64%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 33.35% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 46.85% and workers engaged in household industries constitute 4.77% of the total workers. Thus, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

20.14 The total number of workers among the SC communities is 23,92,067, of which 15,49,377 (66.77%) are main workers and 8,42,690 (35.23%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 18.17% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers account for 45.66% and workers engaged in house-hold industries constitute 5.98% of the total workers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Castes are marginal farmers, share-croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG) among the Scheduled Castes.

SCHEDULED AREA & TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

20.15 About 44.70% of the State's geographical area has been notified as Scheduled Area or TSP area. It extends over 118 blocks in 12 districts covering Scheduled Tribe population of 55,46,081 i.e. 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State. The Scheduled Area in Orissa comprises of the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput(undivided), Sundergarh, Kandhamal, Balliguda and G. Udayagiri Tahasil of Phulbani district, R. Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tahasil excluding Gazabadi 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.

20.16 The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas; wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the State and for welfare and development of STs. The original strategy of TSP approach has been reoriented to cover the employment –cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereof.

20.17 There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in the State, which cover the entire scheduled area or the TSP area. Beyond the scheduled area, there are 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal populations of the state live outside the major pocket areas in a dispersed manner and are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for all-round development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups. Out of these 17 Micro projects, 13 Micro projects are within the scheduled area and 4 are located in non-TSP areas.

20.18 Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approaches that have been adopted in the state are as follows:

- *To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunity 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 'Primitive Tribal Groups' (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of 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 in the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribes.*
- *To provide basic health services and improve the health and nutritional standard of STs.*
- *To bridge the literacy gaps between the STs and general population.*
- *To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of STs and to enhance the status of the health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR / MMR and control of Malaria.*

20.19 The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, has launched special programmes, which include legal-aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies already adopted/ proposed by the State Government are given below:

- *Education, being the most effective and critical instrument for empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.*
- *Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the elementary education level.*
- *Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention.*
- *Special attention is being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.*
- *Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote tribal areas by development of rural roads, construction of minor bridges/ culverts to ensure accessibility of Tribes to service delivery and marketing their produce.*
- *Particular attention is being given for the development of primitive Tribal Groups, so that their mainstreaming is ensured.*

20.20 During the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07) a sum of Rs.346.05 crore was received as SCA to TSP. In total, 64,650 tribal families below the poverty line were assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA and 14 Cluster blocks. During 2007-08 special central assistance to the tune of Rs.85.43 crore was received and utilised covering 85,037 tribal beneficiaries. It has been proposed to assist 87,600 ST beneficiaries during 2008-09 with an outlay of Rs.97.91 crore.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)

20.21 Under the umbrella of TSP, ITDAs were set up in mid-seventies as nodal agencies for plan formulation, programme

implementation and operationalisation of the TSP concept. At present 21 ITDAs are functioning in 12 districts of the state covering 118 blocks having 50% or more tribal population. Prime concern of ITDAs are to minimise the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society, to improve socio-economic conditions of tribals and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal area through various schemes that aim at income generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

20.22 During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.67.99 crore as SCA was released to these ITDAs and utilised benefiting 62,789 ST families. An outlay of Rs.71.25 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2008-09 for implementation of different developmental programmes through the ITDAs with target to benefit 75,000 ST families. Table 20.2 shows the achievement under ITDAs for the last six years.

Table – 20.2
Achievement under ITDA

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount spent (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of ST families covered
2002-03	53.32	53.32	38497
2003-04	44.43	44.43	41850
2004-05	51.13	51.13	30246
2005-06	54.83	54.83	45934
2006-07	74.03	74.03	62884
2007-08	67.99	67.99	62789

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

20.23 The Primitive Tribal Communities 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, low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc. Govt. of India has recognised 13 Primitive Tribes in Orissa. Their population, based on survey conducted in 2007, is 78,519 as against 70,657 in 2001 survey. They reside in part of 20 Blocks of 12 districts. For development of these PTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the state, out of which 13 projects are located within the Scheduled Area and the rest 4 are located in non-scheduled areas.

20.24 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has given a re-look at the strategy of development of PTGs during the 11th plan period (2007-12) and formulated a Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan, which is a modest attempt for holistic development of the PTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs of the PTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase literacy level, ensure improvement in health status and quality of life and conserve their traditional culture.

20.25 The CCD plan for Orissa has been made for a total estimated cost of Rs.84.25 crore for 2007-12, out of which proposals have been sent to MOTA, Government of

India for financial assistance of Rs.64.45 crore over a period of five years. The remaining Rs.19.80 crore will be spent by various other line Departments. Government of India released Rs.10.00 crore for the 1st year during 2007-08.

20.26 During 2007-08 SCA amounting to Rs.200.00 lakh was released and also spent assisting 4,087 ST beneficiaries. SCA to the tune of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2008-09 for implementation of different schemes under Micro Projects for development of Primitive Tribal Groups.

Table – 20.3
Progress under MICRO project in Orissa

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)	No. of ST families
2002-03	200.00	200.00	11,281
2003-04	192.00	192.00	6680
2004-05	194.55	194.55	8003
2005-06	170.00	170.00	11773
2006-07	340.18	340.18	5222
2007-08	200.00	200.00	4087

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

JANASHREE BIMA YOJANA (JBY)

20.27 Janashree Bima Yojana (BMY) of L.I.C. of India Ltd. was introduced in the year 2004-05 under Central Sector Scheme for development of PTG with 100% grant-in-aid by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for insurance coverage of PTG families of the state. Total 18,722 PTG families have been insured under JBY by the end of 2007-08. Progress of JBY in state by the end of 2007-08 is given at Table- 20.4.

Table – 20.4**Progress of JBY in Orissa**

Year	Funds released by MOTA (Rs. in lakh)	PTG families covered under JBY	No. of death claims settled by LIC
2004-05	12.50	2500	10
2005-06	25.00	5000	20
2006-07	42.50	8500	NA
2007-08	13.61	2722	NA

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.28 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted during Sixth Plan. It is intended for development of the tribal population residing in contiguous areas outside the TSP areas having a population of 10,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts, having 5.68 lakh population (2001 Census) are functioning in the state. In these pockets, individual family oriented income generating schemes and also critical infrastructural development 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/s and MP/s as members. The committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation.

20.29 During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.5.85 crore was sanctioned out of SCA and utilised in full, benefiting 8347 ST beneficiaries. SCA amounting to Rs.7.00 crore has been

proposed for 2008-09 for undertaking various family oriented schemes and community benefit-oriented schemes in the MADA pockets. Year wise expenditure and coverage of beneficiaries from 2002-03 to 2007-08 under MADA programme in Orissa are presented in table 20.5.

Table – 20.5**Progress of MADA project in Orissa**

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditures made (Rs. in lakh)	No. of families covered
2002-03	310.16	310.16	1505
2003-04	583.22	583.22	3505
2004-05	534.08	534.08	3795
2005-06	565.78	565.78	9285
2006-07	610.00	610.00	10455
2007-08	585.00	585.00	8347

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

CLUSTERS

20.30 The cluster approach was introduced during the middle of Seventh Plan period to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts of the state covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 Census) have been functioning under cluster approach. The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of Tribals in these clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is being provided for implementation of

income generating schemes in group mode and community benefit – oriented programme.

20.31 During 2007-08, SCA amounting to Rs. 55 lakh was released for implementation of various schemes in these clusters and 581 ST families were benefited. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.70.00 lakh out of SCA is proposed for these clusters with a target to benefit 600 ST families. Year wise progress is given in the following table.

Table – 20.6
Progress of Cluster project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditures made (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries covered
2002-03	21.00	21.00	166
2003-04	50.00	50.00	514
2004-05	50.00	50.00	136
2005-06	50.00	50.00	384
2006-07	55.00	55.00	1128
2007-08	55.00	55.00	581

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.32 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) is being implemented in the state through Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited for the benefit of tribal families living outside the special project areas like ITDAs, MADA, Pockets, Clusters and Micro Projects. Currently 23 districts and 197 blocks are covered under this programme. The following activities are undertaken under DTDP, for which assistance is provided to the Tribal Population living below Poverty Line.

- Provision of economic assistance under various Bankable Income Generating Schemes under Margin Money Loan Programme.
- Community Minor Irrigation Projects such as LIPs, WHS etc..
- Training Programme for self- employment & wage- employment.
- Enrollment of STs as members of co-operatives.

20.33 During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.9.04 crore of SCA was released and 9233 families were covered under the programme with an expenditure of Rs.9.04 crore. An amount of Rs.16.60 crore is proposed out of SCA for the scheme for 2008-09 to assist 4000 ST beneficiaries.

Table – 20.7
Progress of DTDP in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Family coverage
2002-03	290.00	290.00	3137
2003-04	223.00	223.00	2548
2004-05	350.00	350.00	3664
2005-06	700.00	700.00	3500
2006-07	388.00	388.00	3500
2007-08	903.81	903.81	9233

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE - 275(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

20.34 Special Central Assistance in form of grant is provided by Govt. of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for up-gradation of economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. During 2007-08, Government of India released Rs.41.77 crore as SCA under Article 275 (1) and the amount has been utilised in full. With

the above funds, 1502 rural infrastructure programmes were taken up under ITDA, MADA, Cluster and other related sectors (excluding expenditure made for model schools), out of which 1313 works have been completed by the end of March, 2008. An amount of Rs.40.00 crore is proposed out of SCA under the scheme for 2008-09. Year wise progress of infrastructure development works taken under Art. 275 (1) is shown at Table 20.8.

Table No – 20.8
Progress of Infrastructure Development
Work taken under Article 275 (1)

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)	No. of works completed
2002-03	3441.60	3441.60	217
2003-04	2570.00	2570.00	338
2004-05	3516.77	3516.77	1015
2005-06	2772.69	2772.69	1247
2006-07	3729.11	3729.11	1312
2007-08	4176.84	4176.84	1313

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP)

20.35 After closure of IFAD assisted Orissa Tribal Development Programme (OTDP) in Kasipur block, Orissa Tribal Employment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) is functioning in the state since 2nd October, 2004 with financial assistance from DFID, IFAD and WFP. The programme aims at ensuring sustainable improvement in livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households through promoting a more efficient equitable self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal

through off-farm/ non-farm enterprise development.

20.36 The programme is scheduled to be implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks of 7 districts over a period of 10 years with an outlay of US\$91.15 million i.e. Rs.464.82 crore. In the first phase, the programme is being taken up in 10 blocks of 4 districts, viz– Daringbadi and Tumdibandha of Kandhamal district, T. Rampur and Lanjigarh of Kalahandi district, Rayagada, Gumma and Nuagarh blocks of Gajapati district and Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon and Laxmipur blocks of Koraput district covering 93815 population of 19195 households. Out of these households 94.57% are from ST and SC and 74.44% are living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Currently the implementation of Ph-II of the programme has been started, which will cover 9 additional blocks in the existing districts and 11 blocks in the districts of Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. The programme supports Land and Water Management, Forestry Management, Agriculture and Horticulture Development on Watershed basis with involvement and participation of Self Help Groups, User Groups and other stake holders. During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs.31.70 crore was spent under the programme and an outlay of Rs.44.23 crore has been proposed for the year 2008-09.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.37 The Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) is functioning since 1979 under SC & ST Development Department with the objective of preservation, promotion and promulgation of tribal languages and culture of Orissa. It organizes Annual Adivasi Exhibition and cultural programmes during the exhibition. The major activities of the academy during the year 2007-08 were as follows.

- *The Academy organised four language training programmes in Kui, Ho, Santal and Saora for grass route level field functionaries working in TSP areas and 113 primary teachers were trained in 8 tribal languages.*
- *ATDC prepared primers on 10 tribal languages as supplementary reader for Class-I students.*
- *Academy in collaboration with Orissa Information Commission organised a 10 days workshop for translating Right to Information Act, 2005 from Oriya to 8 other tribal languages. The manuscript was prepared and handed over to Information Commission for publication.*
- *Academy published the annual souvenir "BANAJA 2008" and released audio-visual CD on Kisan Folk Songs "Mahavir Parta".*
- *Academy felicitated 10 tribal luminaries (7 male and 3 female) on 26th January, 2008 for their excellent work in different fields of activities.*

SCHEDULED CASTE / SCHEDULED TRIBE RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)

20.38 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institution (SCSTRTI) is the premier and one of the oldest tribal research institutes (established in 1952) of the

country. The primary objectives of the Institute are:

- *To study the process of social, cultural and economic change and development among SC & ST communities of the state.*
- *To prepare action plan and suggest effective measures for development intervention.*
- *To conduct research studies for documentation of the distinguishing characteristics features of different ST & SC of the state.*
- *To serve as a centre for providing data and advisory services as and when required.*

20.39 During 2007-08, the Institute undertook eight research studies out of which five were complete in all respect. Although no fresh empirical study on Ethnic Status was taken up during the year, a number of Ethnic Status studies were done to sort out the queries made by State Government as well as Central Government.

20.40 The Institute, on the basis of empirical field study, formulated 5 years perspective plans for all the 17 Micro Projects covering 13 PTGs for the 11th Plan Period. This perspective plan is a specially designed document titled "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan, for which more than 17,000 PTG households spread over 547 villages in 12 districts and 35 blocks were surveyed.

20.41 The institute conducted 18 training programmes during 2007-08. Major focus was given on training and capacity building of

the teachers working in High Schools of ST and SC Development Department to improve the quality of education.

20.42 SCSTRTI published the special issue of the journal ADIVASI in January, 2008 under the theme "Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa and their Development". During 2007-08, the Institute published as many as 4 books viz. photo Hand Books on Lanjia Saora, Bonda, Dongaria Kandha and a booklet titled PTGs of Orissa. Besides, a data sheet on Tribes of Orissa highlighting selected Human Development and Socio-economic and demographic indicators were published.

20.43 The institute has a data bank containing computerized Universal Benchmark Survey data. The statistical cell compiles relevant data on ST&SC communities from census and other sources. The institute's library is one of the best library, rich with collection of books on Anthropology, Sociology etc. It has a collection of over 15,000 books, journals and reports and is fully computerized.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ORISSA LTD (TDCCOL)

20.44 Since 1967, TDCCOL is functioning in the state as apex organization for ensuring remunerative price for tribal produce, marketing and employment opportunities and preventing exploitation of STs by the middle men. The Corporation also sells essential

commodities in selected areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops and provides consumption-cum-production loans to tribals to protect them from moneylenders.

20.45 TDCCOL has its head office at Bhubaneswar. Its field outlets include 14 branch offices located at the Tribal areas of the state. It has also 96 storage godowns with capacity of 39,550 MTs located at different TSP areas of the state.

20.46 The Authorized Share Capital of the corporation is Rs.50.00 crore. The Paid Up Share Capital of the Corporation stands at Rs.32.44 crore. The loan liability of the Corporation as on March' 2007 stands at Rs.37.90 crore, of which Rs.14.77 crore is the principal dues and Rs.23.13 crore is interest accrued. The cumulative loss of the corporation as on March' 2007 comes to Rs.73.61 lakh. After introduction of Non-Timber Forest Produce Policy (NTFP policy) in March, 2000 the corporation lost its monopoly in collection of Minor Forest Produce as a result it is running with acute financial crises.

20.47 During 2007-08, Grant-in-Aid of Rs.5.0 crore was provided by the State Government for procurement of NTFP and a sum of Rs.2.15 crore was sanctioned as managerial subsidy.

LAND ALIENATION

20.48 The State Government has amended the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, in which transfer / alienation of land belonging to ST to non-ST person has been completely banned. Since inception till the end of October 2008, 1,07,884 number of land alienation cases were instituted, out of which 1,07,434 cases were disposed of. The extent of land ordered to be restored was Ac 57936, of which Ac 57013 of land has actually been restored. During 2007-08, 507 ST beneficiaries were benefited under this provision.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.49 Nearly 17,150 villages out of 19,204 villages in the TSP areas were identified as having inadequate drinking water facilities. After providing safe drinking water facilities to all of the above identified villages by the end of 1993-94, the focus of coverage of rural water supply was changed from "village" to "habitation" in order to cover hamlets which were left out. Considering the scarcity of water in KBK districts, Government of India have approved a relaxed norm of 1 spot source for every 150 population, where the existing norm of 1 spot source for 250 population has already been achieved. A total of 13,757 sites were identified in KBK districts for provision of spot sources and all the spot sources have been installed by the end of 2005-06.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

20.50 There are 93 Scheduled Caste communities in the State with 60.82 lakh population as per 2001 Census constituting 16.53% of the total population of the State. The rural and urban components of the SC population in the State are 88.44% and 11.56% respectively. These communities are scattered all over the State with relatively higher concentration in the coastal areas. The growth rate of population among the SCs in Orissa during 1991-2001 was 18.58% as against 20.56% at the all India level. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers/ scavengers and nomadic/ semi-nomadic and other de-notified communities identified as Specially Vulnerable Groups among SCs.

20.51 The Special Component Plan (SCP) for development of Scheduled Castes is being implemented in the State from the Sixth Plan period. Need-based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, Sericulturists and cultivators with emphasis on increased production, marketing of products, and development of human resources. Special attention has also been given for economic development of vulnerable groups among the SCs.

ORISSA SC & ST DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION (OSFDC)

20.52 Established in the year 1979-80, OSFDC aims at implementing various economic development programmes for the benefit of the Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, scavengers and minority people of the State. The following programmes are implemented by OSFDC.

- *Special Central Assistance under Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes.*
- *Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan for dispersed tribals outside ITDA, MADA, Micro projects and cluster areas.*

- *National scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers (NSLRS).*
- *Term loan scheme for SC, ST, scavengers and minorities with assistance from NSFDC, NSTFDC and NSKFDC.*

20.53 During the year 2007-08, OSFDC financed Rs.3394.64 lakh to 27,205 beneficiaries. OSFDC has prepared an Action Plan for 2008-09 to provide financial assistance amounting to Rs.5681.00 lakh to 46,968 beneficiaries. Scheme-wise physical and financial achievement of OSFDC for the years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and proposal for 2008-09 are presented in Table 20.10.

Table 20.10
Achievement of OSFDC

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09(proposal)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount to be financed
SCA to SCP(SC)	10521	1333.90	14201	1015.49	14528	1581.32	25000	2850.00
SCA to TSP (ST)	2062	187.75	7616	344.14	9233	1409.76	9000	1200.00
NSLRS	675	63.11	746	74.15	3444	403.56	12968	1631.00
T. L. to safai Karmachari	24	15.08	19	7.68	-	-	-	-
T.L. to Minorities (NMDFC) assistance	371	166.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.L. for SC	57	75.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.L. for ST	1	1.16	1	2.70	-	-	-	-
Total	13711	1842.41	22583	1444.16	27205	3394.64	46968	5681.00

Source: OSFDC, Orissa, BBSR

LIBERATION & REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS

20.54 As per the survey conducted in 2007-08, there are 16,386 scavengers and their dependants in the state for rehabilitation. Self Employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenger (SRMS) is being

implemented in the State since 2007-08 through OSFDC with an aim to rehabilitate these scavengers in a time-bound manner by March, 2009.

20.55 During 2007-08, OSFDC received an amount of Rs.14.90 crore under Bankable

Income Generating Scheme (IGS) and Rs.7.92 lakh under SRMS training programme. Out of these, Rs.4.00 crore were spent under Bankable IGS for rehabilitation of 3418 scavengers and their dependants and Rs.3.12 lakh for training of 26 scavengers.

LEGAL AID ASSISTANCE

20.56 During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.3.15 lakh was provided as Legal Aid Assistance to 11 SC and 14 ST beneficiaries for enforcing their rights and title/ possession of landed property in civil and revenue courts.

INTERCAST MARRIAGE:

20.57 Inter-caste marriage between SC persons and persons of other castes are being encouraged by providing financial incentive @ Rs. 10,000/- per couple w.e.f. 17.09.2005 instead of Rs. 3000/- per couple provided earlier. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.6.82 lakh was spent for 85 such couples performing inter-caste marriages. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2008-09 for the purpose.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.58 As per the estimate on incidence of poverty in rural and urban Orissa by social groups for the year 1993-94, the percentage of SC and ST population below poverty line in rural areas of the State stood at 40.5 and 63.6 and in urban areas at 41.7 and 58.6 respectively. A number of self-employment

and wage-employment programmes like SGSY, SGRY, IAY and NREGS etc. that are designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor are in operation in the State. Table 20.11 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 2007-08.

Table 20.11

Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2007-08

Name of the programme	Number of beneficiaries				Percentage of SC & ST to total beneficiaries
	All Category	SC	ST	Total (SC&ST only)	
SGSY(No. of swarojgaris)	87171	22082	24838	46920	53.83
SGRY (Lakh mandays)	74.17	26.47	5.18	31.65	42.67
IAY (no. of houses completed)	90627	33266	24257	57523	63.47
NREGS (lakh mandays)	400.64	82.13	166.17	248.30	61.98

Source: Panchayati Raj Department

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND / CEILING SURPLUS LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.59 State Government is providing land to SC, ST and other poor families for agricultural purpose as well as for construction of dwelling houses. Earlier Government land up to 0.04 acre was provided to the homestead-less persons for house site purpose. This has been enhanced up to 0.10 acre during the current year, 2008-09. As per an enumeration, there are as many as 2,49,334 homestead-less families in the State. During 2005-06, project “Vasundhara” was launched on a mission mode, under which all the

homesteadless families are provided with house sites with a span of three years. During the period from 2005-06 to 2007-08, 2,29,885 homesteadless families consisting of 1,03,734 ST, 59,015 SC and 67,136 other category families were provided with house sites under this programme.

20.60 In order to bring about economic development of the weaker sections of society and to boost agricultural production, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless families for agricultural purpose. By the end of September, 2008, Ac 1,59,656.537 of ceiling surplus land has been distributed among 1,43,100 landless families including Ac 51,275.467 to 48,490 SC and Ac 66,310.07 to 53,077 ST families.

20.61 In addition to the above, State Government is also allotting Government waste land up to one standard acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purpose. Since 1974-75 till the end of December, 2007, 7,38,022.449 acres of Government waste land have been distributed among 4,80,274 landless families including Ac 3,85,066.607 to 2,32,442 ST, AC 1,75,851.514 to 1,04,568 SC and Ac 1,77,104.328 to 1,43,264 landless families belonging to other categories.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.62 Emphasis has been given for providing health care services in remote tribal areas.

Accordingly, a three-tier health services system comprising of one Sub-Centre for every 3,000 population, one PHC/AHC for every 20,000 population, and one Community Health Centre for every 80,000 to 1,20,000 population is being established. At present there are 52 hospitals (36 in rural areas), 60 Community Health Centres, 445 Primary Health Centres [including 379 PHC (new)] and 10 Mobile Health Units functioning in the tribal areas of the State with 3,152 hospital beds. Besides, 166 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 139 Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 148 Allopathic Dispensaries have been established to provide health facilities in tribal areas.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SCs & STs

20.63 As per 1961 population Census, the overall literacy rate in Orissa was 21.7% with 11.6% for SC and 7.4% for ST, which was increased to 49.1%, 36.8% and 22.3% respectively in 1991. As per 2001 Census, the overall literacy rate has increased to 63.08% with 55.5% for SC and 37.4% for ST. While the literacy rate among SC & ST in rural areas stood at 54.2% and 36.1%, the corresponding literacy rate in urban areas stood at 65.3% and 58.1% respectively. Though the overall female literacy rate has increased remarkably, it is very poor i.e. only 40.3% incase of SC and 23.4% for ST.

20.64 Education is the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SC & ST. In order to make education popular among ST & SC children in general and girls students in particular, the state government have taken a number of measures viz. free education, scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of text books etc. in the state.

SEVASHRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL SEVASHRAMS, PRIMARY SCHOOL HOSTELS AND GIRL'S HOSTELS:

20.65 Sevashram and Residential Sevashrams are co-educational primary schools imparting education up to class-V. During 2007-08, 1026 nos. of sevashrams and 142 nos. of residential sevashrams were functioning in the state with 1.68 lakh enrollment including 0.23 lakh SC and 1.20 lakh ST students as against 1.44 lakh students enrolled during 2006-07. In addition, 109 Ashram schools were also functioning in the state under ST & SC Development Department with 29,751 enrollment. All the 37 Kanyashrams have been upgraded to Government Girls High Schools from the year 2006-07.

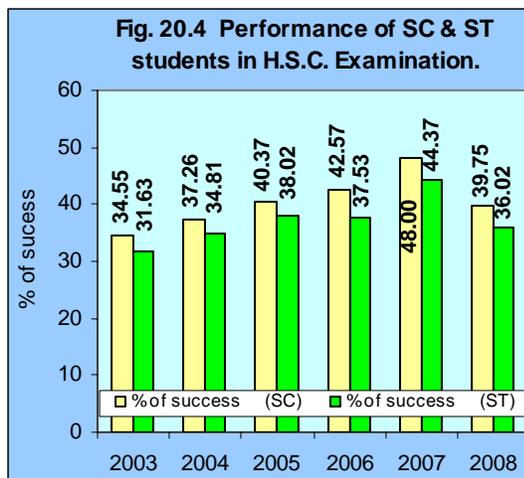
20.66 During 2007-08, 1548 nos. of primary school hostels in TSP areas and 400 ST girls hostels (forty seated) in KBK districts were functioning under the ST & SC Development Department. In order to check high drop out rate and to promote ST girls education, State Government have opened 1003 girl's hostel

spread over all the 30 districts of the State during 2007-08, utilizing funds available under RLTA, DPEP, BRGF, Article 275 (I) of constitution of India, Centrally Sponsored Schemes of ST hostel, Periphery Development grant etc. During 2007-08, 1,00,231 girls students have been provided residential accommodation through these hostels.

High Schools (Residential)

20.67 During 2007-08, total 246 high schools including 91 girls' high schools were functioning under ST & SC Development Department. About 77,616 students including 10,735 SC and 57,894 ST students were enrolled in these schools. While the percentage of enrollment among ST students increased by 34.7% in 2007-08, the percentage increase for SC students stood at 6.4 over the previous year.

20.68 During 2008, 57,652 SC and 55,469 ST students in the State appeared in the Annual HSC examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, out of which 22,919 SC and 19,978 ST students have passed, showing the percentage of success as 37.9% together. Out of these, 5,477 students including 1,834 girls appeared from the ST & SC Development Department high schools and 3,766 students including 1,238 girls have passed, showing the percentage of success as 68.76%.



Source: Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack.

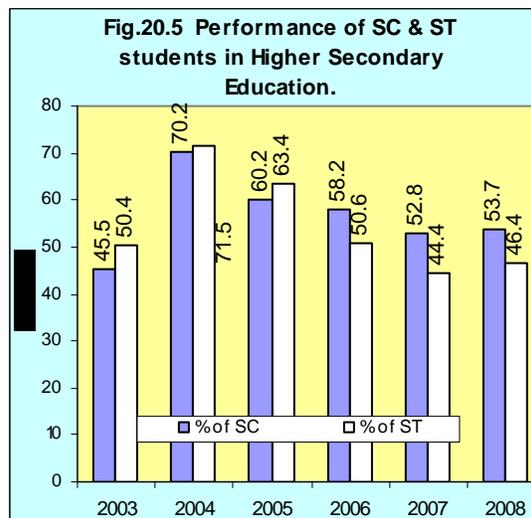
Nationalised Text Books

20.69 Under DPEP, Nationalised Text Books are being supplied to all ST & SC students up to class-VIII in all schools under the control of School and Mass Education Department as well as ST & SC Development Department. The ST and SC students residing in the hostels under ST & SC Development Department and reading in class-IX to X are supplied with writing materials, geometry boxes etc.

Higher Secondary Education

20.70 Out of 254 high schools functioning under ST&SC Development Department, 8 high schools with student strength of 2791 have been upgraded to higher secondary schools (+2 science and commerce) from the academic year 2006-07. 18860 SC and 20285 ST students appeared in the Higher Secondary Education Examination, 2008 conducted by Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa. Out of this, 10137 SC and

9417 ST students have passed, showing the percentage of success as 53.74% and 46.42% respectively.



Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa, BBSR.

20.71 In order to encourage ST girls to continue their higher studies and to check the dropouts among them State Government have introduced a new scheme from 2006-07 to supply bicycles as an incentive to ST girl students of the scheduled area, who have passed HSC examination and pursuing their +2 studies. During the year 2007-08, about 4500 numbers of bicycles were distributed among the ST girls with an investment of Rs.81.00 lakh as against 3678 bicycles distributed during 2006-07 with an investment of Rs.66.21 lakh.

EKALABYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

20.72 Ten Ekalabya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been setup in the state under ST & SC Development Department for providing quality education to the tribal

students with assistance received from Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under Article 275 (i) of the constitution of India. As per the guide-lines, these schools are being operated through a society. Class XI in science has been opened in three schools from the Academic session 2006-07. During 2007-08, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India have sanctioned one more EMRS to be established at Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur.

SPECIAL COACHING/ SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

20.73 Special Coaching is being provided to SC/ ST students studying in class IX to XII in different schools/ colleges, so as to facilitate them to compete with the other students to make them prepare for JEE (Engineering/ Medical).

20.74 The scheme "Computer Training to School Children" with financial assistance of 11th Finance Commission Grant is being implemented in 212 high schools/ girl's high schools of the ST & SC Development Department through OCAC. Four computers with accessories, 1 dot matrix printer, 4 tables and 20 chairs have been supplied to each high school / girl's high school. Computer training to the teachers are also being provided.

20.75 In order to create awareness among the unemployed ST youth regarding

employment opportunity in Armed Forces/ Para Military Forces and to help them qualify in the recruitment tests, pre-recruitment training is being provided in the districts with high concentration of tribal population under the guidance of Zilla Sainik Board.

20.76 Seventeen Vocational Training Centres have been established in tribal areas for imparting training to ST students in various vocational trades. Besides, skill development training are also being provided for skill up-gradation among SC/ ST students.

20.77 During 2007-08, OSFDC has started skill development training programme in different ITIs with a target to train 780 SC candidates in various trades viz. Data Entry Operator, electronic appliances, house wiring, plumber etc.

20.78 During 2007-08, OSFDC has also conducted one year residential basic mechanizing course at Central Tools and Training Centre for 60 ST candidates. In the mean time, all these 60 ST candidates have got placement in various companies located both inside and outside the state.

20.79 Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has offered one year basic machining training course to 60 ST candidates sponsored by ST & SC Development Department during 2007-08. Out of these 60 candidates, 54 have already joined in different companies.

20.80 During 2007-08, 100 ST students selected by ITDAs were provided six month vocational training by Jagannath Institute of Technology and Management, Paralakhemundi and 40 SC/ST women candidates were provided Data Entry Operators (DEO) training by NIIT.

20.81 National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has sanctioned two training programmes on Mobile repairing and Automobile repairing and services for 60 candidates. The duration of these two training programmes is three months each. Similarly, National Scavenger Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has also communicated approval for conducting training programmes for Safai Karmacharies and Scavengers.

SCHOLARSHIPS

20.82 Pre-metric scholarship is being paid @ Rs.400/- and Rs.425/- per month for 10 months in a year for boys and girls boarders respectively for pursuing their studies from class-I to X in the schools/ hostels managed by ST & SC Development Department. The boarders of the Schools and Mass Education Department schools reading in Class- VI to X are also getting the scholarship at the above rates. Besides, the day-scholars are paid scholarship in the following manner.

- a) ME school level (class VI and VII)
- b) High school level (class VIII to X)

Boys @ Rs.100/- p.m. girls @ Rs.150/- p.m.

Year-wise achievement made under pre-matric scholarship from 2002-03 to 2007-08 is given below.

Table No – 20.12

Achievement under Pre-Matric scholarship

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2002-03	N.A.	N.A.	62.43	3.42	3.67	7.09
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32
2004-05	13.30	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93
2005-06	12.36	54.80	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52
2006-07	20.08	74.07	94.15	3.76	4.50	8.26
2007-08	14.11	115.82	129.93	3.81	5.47	9.28

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

20.83 It is proposed to provide pre-matric scholarship to ST students amounting to Rs.86.00 crore and to SC students' amounting to Rs.8.34 crore during 2008-09.

20.84 To encourage the SC/ ST students to take up higher education in colleges and universities, Government provides post-matric scholarship at different rates for different courses. Post-matric scholarship to a student is admissible, if the parents' annual income is equal to or less than Rs.1,00,000/-. Year wise achievement under post matric scholarship from 2002-03 to 2007-08 is given below.

Table No – 20.13
Achievement under Post-Matric
Scholarship

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)			Students benefited (In 000' No.)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2002-03	N.A.	N.A.	8.45	45.49	34.79	80.28
2003-04	6.22	5.26	11.48	45.72	39.11	84.83
2004-05	6.57	5.77	4.34	42.02	33.62	75.64
2005-06	12.11	6.00	18.11	49.62	30.25	79.87
2006-07	13.01	11.20	24.21	53.70	43.31	97.01
2007-08	15.86	12.24	28.10	57.01	44.69	101.70

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa.

20.85 Post-matric scholarship amounting to Rs.3.00 crore for ST students and Rs.1.10 crore for SC students have been proposed during 2008-09 under plan scheme.

CASH AWARD SCHEME

20.86 A cash award scheme has been introduced by the ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, as an incentive for improvement and creation of competitive spirit among the ST & SC students as well as educational institutions of the Department. In 2007-08, 17 ST & SC students (9 boys and 8 girls) and 10 educational institutions (High Schools, Girls High Schools and EMRS) have been given cash award of Rs.2000 each basing on the marks secured by the students and performance of the institution in the Annual HSC examination.

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.87 Census has not enumerated SEBC population as a separate category for which

disaggregated data is not available. But there is a sizable chunk of SEBC population in the State. There are 209 communities who have been enlisted as SEBC in the State list of Orissa as on 31.03.2006, where as 194 communities have been specified in the list prepared by Government of India for Orissa. The OBCFDCC is providing loans to OBC beneficiaries for taking up income generating activities. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.14.95 lakh was provided as managerial subsidy to OBCFDCC, out of which expenditure amounting to Rs.7.55 lakh was incurred.

20.88 Income Generating Scheme for OBCs has been introduced in the state since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per the guidelines issued by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi. Under this scheme, the State Government provides 10% matching share against the funds released by NBCFDC. Budget provision amounting to Rs.70.00 lakh as matching State share was made during the last three years i.e. 2005-06 to 2007-08, and an expenditure of Rs.50.00 lakh was incurred.

SCHOLARSHIP:

20.89 Post-matric scholarship sponsored by Government of India is being implemented in the state to encourage OBC/ SEBC students to pursue their higher studies. During 2007-

08, an amount of Rs.53.79 lakh was spent for the purpose.

20.90 The scheme “Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarship” is being implemented in the state for SEBC students reading in the class IX & X at all Government and Government recognised High Schools in the State. The scholarship is awarded on the merit basis only to one student in each class. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.19.05 lakh was spent for merit-cum-poverty scholarship in the state. Year wise expenditure position during the last five years is as follows:

Table No -20.14
Achievement under Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarship

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2003-04	20.49
2004-05	19.16
2005-06	18.63
2006-07	20.02
2007-08(P)	19.05

P: Provisional
Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa

Construction of Hostel for OBC boys and Girls

20.91 The scheme is being implemented in the state since 2005-06. Under the scheme, hostel facilities are provided for OBC students pursuing higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between centre and state is in the ratio of 50:50. An amount of Rs.57.42 lakh was provided as state share during 2007-08, out of which Rs.38.42 lakh was spent for the purpose. The year-wise budget provision and expenditure position is as follows:

Table No – 20.15
Expenditure on Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget provision		Expenditure made
	Central share	State share	
2005-06	161.87	47.03	47.03
2006-07	114.84	57.42	57.42
2007-08 (P)	152.36	57.42	38.42

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Orissa

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

20.92 As per 2001 census, minorities accounts for 5.64% of the population of Orissa 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.

Table No – 20.16
Percentage of literacy in Minorities

Religion	Literacy (%)
Muslims	71.30%
Sikhs	90.50%
Budhists	70.98%
Christians	54.91%
Jains	93.25%
Others	42.36%

Source: Census of India, 2001

Income Generating Scheme (Loan Scheme) for minorities:

20.93 The scheme is being implemented in the state since 1998-99 with a view to provide loans at a concessional rate of interest to the minorities within the age group 18-50 and having income below double the poverty line i.e. Rs.40,000/- per annum and Rs.50,000/- per annum in rural and urban areas respectively.

Merit -cum- means Scholarship:

20.94 This is a centrally sponsored scheme, being implemented in the state since 2007-08. An amount of Rs.23.00 lakh was received from the Central Government and will be disbursed shortly.

Scholarship:

20.95 Government of India has approved the pre-matric scholarship scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 ratios between centre and state. Similarly, post-matric scholarship programme has also been introduced in the state. Proposal for sanction of funds amounting to Rs.9.44 lakh has been submitted to Government of India. Both the scholarship programme will be implemented

soon after the funds are received from Government of India.

ii) Prime Minister's 15 point programme for welfare of Minority Communities

20.96 Minority communities comprise of about 5.60% of the population of the state. In order to share the benefits of various ongoing development programmes with the minority communities, all the development departments have been requested to ensure due representation of minority communities. A committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner and Addl. Chief Secretary has been setup to monitor the programme at state level.

