

CHAPTER 20

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

20.01 As per the 2001 Census, the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population accounts for 22.13% and 16.53% respectively, of the total population of the State. Development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and exploitation are matters of special concern for the State Government. The State Government is committed to ensuring speedy 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 steps for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities.

20.02 As per population census 2001, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the State is 142.27 lakh which is 38.66% of the total State population. Out of 142.27 lakh, 60.82 lakh belong to Scheduled Caste and 81.45 lakh belong to Scheduled Tribe. The percentage of SC population to total population of the State has increased marginally by 0.33% over the previous Census i.e. 1991, while ST population has decreased by 0.08%. Mayurbhanja district is having the highest Scheduled Tribe population in the State, the number being 12.58 lakh followed by Sundergarh district (9.18 lakh) and Keonjhar (6.95 lakh). On the other hand, Ganjam district is having the highest Scheduled Caste population (5.87 lakh) followed by Cuttack (4.47 lakh) and Balasore (3.81 lakh). The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in the State with their percentage to total population during different Census years from 1971 are reflected in Table-20.1.

Table 20.1

Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in Orissa.

(Population in lakh nos.)

Census year	Total population	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage to total population	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage 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.

20.03 For better administration and effective implementation of developmental programmes for the benefit of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Areas have been identified taking into consideration the concentration of tribals in different parts of the State. The details of the Scheduled Areas of the State as per 1991 Census are given in Table 20.2.

Table 20.2

Scheduled Areas of Orissa (1991 Census)

Sl. No.	District	Tracts included in Scheduled Area	Area of the tracts (sq km)	Population within the Sch. Area		
				Total	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mayurbhanj	Whole district	10416.60	1884580	1090626	131765
2	Balasore	Nilagiri block	223.60	106468	53080	10780
3	Keonjhar	Keonjhar tahasil	5350.20	646857	354605	52498
		Champua tahasil	1585.40	328437	152986	32487
4	Sambalpur	Kuchinda tahasil	2367.30	225086	125741	27263
5	Sundargarh	Whole district	9921.40	1573617	798481	138157
6	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	2498.80	287612	195310	12525
7	Ganjam	Sorada tahasil	912.00	142649	12852	29076
8	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur block	323.80	55777	31042	14170
		Lanjigarh block	999.70	60947	29832	14189
9	Koraput	Whole district	8534.00	1026458	519006	138107
10	Rayagada	Whole district	7584.70	713984	400097	101956
11	Nabarangpur	Whole district	5135.30	846659	467919	127800
12	Malkangiri	Whole district	6115.30	425445	249057	84270
13	Phulbani	Kandhamal tahsil	2017.60	160205	76587	36180
		Baliguda tahasil	5628.10	386076	204799	63319
Total			69613.80	8870884	4762020	1014542
(% to State total)			(44.70)	(28.02)	(67.72)	(19.78)
State Total			155707.00	31659736	7032214	5129314

Source : Census of India

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

20.04 The Scheduled Areas of the State extend to 69,613.80 Sq. Km., which accounts for 44.70% of the total area of the State. The tribal population of the State constitutes 9.66% of total tribal population of the country. There are 62 tribal communities including 12 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach, introduced at the beginning of the 5th Plan, envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government 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 to improve the quality of life of tribals. Presently, 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects for Primitive Tribal Groups, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 Cluster pockets are functioning in the State with financial support mainly from State Plan (SP) and also from Special Central Assistance (SCA), made available by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

20.05 The tentative flow of funds to TSP during 2003-04 was of the order of Rs.910.17 crore, of which Rs.665.03 crore was from the State Plan and the balance amount of Rs.245.14 crore was central share under Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The likely flow of funds to TSP during 2004-05 is of the order of Rs.984.20 crore, of which the flow from State Plan is Rs.729.20 crore and that from the Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan as central share, is Rs.255.00 crore. About 66,501 families were covered under TSP during 2003-04. It is targetted to cover 72,374 beneficiaries during 2004-05.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)

20.06 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies were established in the Scheduled Areas of the State in the mid-seventies and function as nodal agencies for plan formulation, programme implementation and operationalisation of the TSP concept. There are 21 ITDAs functioning in the State covering 118 blocks with more than 50% tribal population in 12 districts. Prime concern of ITDAs is 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 areas through various schemes that aim at income generating, asset creation, administrative and legal protection of tribals from exploitation.

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During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.57.24 crore was spent for 41,850 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries through ITDAs. An allocation of Rs.47.26 crore has been made for the year 2004-05 with a target to cover about 49,448 beneficiaries.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR PRIMITIVE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

20.07 There are 17 micro projects in the State covering parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts for the development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). PTGs covered under these projects, are given full subsidy for individual and family oriented income generating schemes. Particular attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, drinking water facilities, communication and education. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.1.92 crore, received as SCA, was fully utilized covering 6,680 ST beneficiaries as against Rs. 2.00 crore spent on 11,281 beneficiaries during 2002-03 under these micro-projects. A sum of Rs. 2.00 crore has been allocated for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.08 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) aims at developing tribals staying outside the ITDA areas. 46 MADA pockets with population of 10,000 or more, where more than 50% inhabitants are tribals, spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts, are functioning in the State. Both individual beneficiary oriented schemes and community-oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio of 70 : 30 of the outlay under SCA. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.2.32 crore has been spent out of SCA of Rs.5.78 crore received during the year and 3,505 tribal beneficiaries covered, while Rs. 3.04 crore was spent on 1,505 beneficiaries during 2002-03. A sum of Rs.5.50 crore has been proposed for this scheme for 2004-05 with a target to cover 3100 beneficiaries.

CLUSTERS

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20.09 During the Seventh Plan period, the Cluster approach was adopted for the development of contiguous areas outside the TSP areas having population of 5,000 or more, of which more than 50% are tribals. By the end of 2003-04, 14 cluster pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts, have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme, various community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary oriented schemes on the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of SCA. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.5.79 lakh has been spent out of SCA in assisting 514 S.T. beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been allocated under cluster approach in the annual Plan 2004-05.

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.10 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) is being implemented by the 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 ITDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.2.23 crore was received under SCA, out of which Rs.82.40 lakh was spent on different anti-poverty programmes under DTDP and 824 ST beneficiaries were covered. An outlay of Rs.3.50 crore has been proposed as SCA under the programme for 2004-05 to assist 2100 ST beneficiaries.

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

20.11 Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is providing grants-in-aid of a substantial order since 2000-01 under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution for filling up critical gaps in economic and social infrastructure, which can not be funded under any other scheme. Grants amounting to Rs. 122.34 crore have been received so far since 2000-01 including Rs.25.70 crore during 2003-04, out of which Rs.98.91 crore have been allotted to the ITDAs / Micro Projects / MADA-Cluster Blocks for various infrastructure development works. During 2003-04, with the sanctioned funds, 125 roads and bridges, 40 educational institutions and hostel buildings, 6 village electrification projects, 64 irrigation projects, 2 medical buildings and 11 drinking water supply projects have been taken up. Out of these, 15 projects have been completed by the end of 2003-04 and other projects are at different stage of completion. An outlay of Rs.28.27 crore has been proposed under the scheme for 2004-05.

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP)

20.12 After the closer of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) assisted Orissa Tribal Development Project (OTDP) in Kasipur Block in 1997, the State Government have proposed to take up Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) to be jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa. The programme is proposed to be implemented in 30 backward Tribal Development Blocks in 7 districts of the State namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, and Nawarangpur over a period of 10 years in three phases. The programme would support land and water management, forestry management and agriculture and horticulture development on water-shed basis with active involvement and participation of the Self-Help Groups, User Groups and others. The total estimated cost of the programme is about Rs. 430.00 crore which includes IFAD loan of about Rs.95.00 crore and DFID grant of Rs.190.00 crore. A provision of Rs.34.00 crore has been made for the programme during 2004-05.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.13 An Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) has been functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1979 with the broad objectives of preserving and promoting tribal art, dialects and culture, preparing grammar books and primers, publication of books on tribal languages and dialects, organizing tribal exhibitions and seminars. During 2003-04, ATDC has organised four tribal language-training programme for the tribal school teachers working in remote tribal pockets and published books on folklore titled (i) Bonda Parampara 'O Gyankoushala, (ii) Ho parampara 'O Gyankoushala. Ten adivasi community workers and achievers were felicitated by ATDC on the occasion of the Annual Adivasi Exhibition in January,2004.

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

20.14 The Institute is functioning since 1952 at Bhubaneswar with the broad objectives of research activities, identification of Primitive Tribes, preparation of Action Plan for the Socio Economic development of STs and SCs, Organisation of various training programmes, preparation and publication of various Evaluation Reports and the Journal 'Adivasi'. During 2003-04, the institute has completed the caste status study of 19 castes and evaluation study of 85 grain banks operating in TSP areas. It has prepared synoptic reports and revised action plan on 17 Micro Projects and Micro level planning for 896 ST villages of Kalahandi district. The institute has published revised edition of " Tribes of Orissa" and conducted a training programme titled " Primitive tribal groups and their developments".

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

20.15 TDCCOL has been functioning since 1967 as the Apex organisation for purchase and sale of minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce of tribals to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen. 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. The Corporation has its head office at Bhubaneswar. It has 3 divisional offices, 15 branch offices, 474 procurement-cum-collection centres and 28 fair price shops in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State. A complete restructuring and resizing of the corporation on the basis of functional review is on the anvil. A sum of Rs.4.00 crore has been proposed under Central Plan for share capital investment and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been provided under State Plan towards managerial subsidy to TDCC during 2004-05.

LAND ALIENATION

20.16 The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable property (by Scheduled Tribes) regulation, 1956 has been amended with effect from 04.09.2002. The amendment mandates that no permission will be allowed for transfer of land belonging to ST person to non-ST person in Tribal areas. Since inception till the end of March 2004, 1,01,433

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number of land alienation cases were instituted out of which 1,00,414 cases were disposed of benefiting 61,321 ST beneficiaries. The extent of land ordered to be restored was Ac 53,390, of which Ac 51,698 of land has actually been restored. During 2003-04, 3,540 cases were instituted, of which 2,521 cases were disposed of benefiting 2,569 beneficiaries. Ac 3,092 of land were actually restored during 2003-04.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.17 Nearly 17,150 villages out of 19,204 villages in the T S P 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 has 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 to be provided with spot resources have been identified in KBK districts against which 10,210 spot sources were provided up to the end of March 2003. During 2003-04, 2,885 spot sources have been installed in KBK districts against the target of 3,000 spot sources.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

20.18 There are 93 Scheduled Caste communities in the State with 60.82 lakh population as per 2001 Census constituting 16.52% 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 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.

20.19 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

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attention has also been given for economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the SCs.

20.20 Tentative flow of funds to SCP during 2003-04 was of the order of Rs.383.24 crore of which Rs.371.08 crore was from the State Plan and Rs.12.16 crore from CP and CSP as Central share. The likely flow of funds to SCP during 2004-05 is of the order of Rs.402.77 crore, of which Rs.386.90 crore from State Plan, Rs.12.41 crore from CP & CSP as Central share and Rs.3.46 crore as Special Central Assistance.

ORISSA SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION (OSFDC)

20.21 Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (OSFDC) was established in 1979-80 for providing economic assistance to the poor SC and ST families below poverty line and residing outside TSP, MADA, cluster and Micro project areas. The following programmes are implemented by OSFDC.

- i. Special Central Assistance under Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes.
- ii. Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan for dispersed tribals outside ITDA , MADA , Micro projects and cluster areas.
- iii. National scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers (NSLRS).
- iv. Term loan scheme for SC, ST and scavengers with assistance from NSFDC, NSTFDC and NSKFDC.
- v. Term loan scheme for minorities with assistance from NMDFC.

20.22 During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.20.67 crore was spent for 22,459 beneficiaries out of SCA under SCP programme (SC sector), Rs.0.95 crore for 1,008 beneficiaries out of SCA under TSP programme (ST sector), Rs. 0.81 crore for 932 scavengers and dependants and Rs. 0.68 crore for 282 beneficiaries under Term Loan Scheme. It has been programmed to assist about 44,157 beneficiaries under different schemes with an investment of Rs.65.52 crore during 2004-05.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORISSA RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS & SERVICES (FOR SC AND ST) ACT (ORV Act) AND LEGAL AID

20.23 Under ORV Act, 1975, there is a provision for reservation of 16.25% and 22.50% of posts for SC and ST communities respectively in initial appointment and promotions in public services. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.0.88 lakh has been provided as Legal Aid Assistance to 7 SC and ST beneficiaries for enforcing their rights and title / possession of landed property in civil and revenue courts. Inter-caste marriages between SC persons and persons of other castes are being encouraged by providing financial incentive @ Rs. 3,000 to each couple. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.0.12 lakh has been spent for 4 such couples performing inter-caste marriages.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.24 As per an 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, IREP and DPAP that are designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the poor are in operation in the State. The number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 2003-04 is given in Table 20.3.

Table 20.3

Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Number of beneficiaries				Percentage of SC & ST to total beneficiaries
		Total (including SC & ST)	SC	ST	Total (SC & ST only)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	SGSY (no. of swarojgaries)	59289	13527	17777	31304	52.80
2	EAS (SGRY-I) (Lakh mandays)	316.34	81.87	121.88	203.75	64.40
3	JGSY (SGRY-II) (lakh mandays)	302.23	82.39	116.16	198.55	65.70
4.	IAY (no. of houses completed)	62192	22069	19969	42038	67.59
5	Additional IAY (no. of houses completed)	87453	36827	11295	48122	55.03
6	PMGY - Gramin Awas	3735	1258	1908	3166	84.77

Source : Panchayati Raj Department

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND / CEILING SURPLUS LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.25 Efforts have been made by the State Government to provide land to SC, ST and other poor families for agricultural purpose as well as for construction of dwelling houses. Government land up to 0.04 acre is being provided to the homestead-less persons for house site purpose. During 2003-04, 21,183 homestead-less families have been provided with house sites including 10,678 ST and 5,048 SC families . It has been targeted to provide house sites to 25,000 homestead-less families during 2004-05.

20.26 With a view to improving the economy of the weaker section of the society and to boost agricultural production in the State, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless for agricultural purpose. During 2003-04, Ac 89.77 land has been allotted to 176 S.C., Ac 315.01 to 544 ST and Ac 86.78 to 187 other poor families for agricultural purpose. Since 1974-75 till the end of March, 2004, Ac 1,63,658.35 ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 1,46,450 land less families including Ac 52,482.47 to 50,880 SC and Ac 67793.56 to 53,503 ST land less families.

20.27 Besides, Government is also allotting Government waste land up to one acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purpose since 1974-75. During 2003-04, Government land to the extent of Ac 4171.13 have been distributed to 4728 land less families including Ac 880.86 to 1036 SC, Ac 1787.26 to 1864 ST and Ac 1503.01 to 1828 other category land less families. Since 1974-75 till the end 2003-04 about 7,21,596 acres of Government waste land has been distributed among 4,61,649 land less families including Ac 1,72,524 to 1,00,716 SC and Ac 3,76,552 to 2,23,540 ST families.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.28 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 are 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.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

20.29 Out of 19,491 tribal villages in the State, 10,466 villages were electrified by the end of 1999-00. Similarly, out of 4,022 SC villages, 3,784 villages were electrified by the end of 1999-00. Besides, 6,290 SC habitations have also been electrified by end of 1999-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SCs AND STs

20.30 The overall literacy rate as per 1961 Census in Orissa was 21.7% with 11.6% for SC and 7.4 % for ST which increased to 49.1%, 36.8% and 22.3% respectively in 1991. In 1991, the SC male literacy was 52.4%, SC female literacy 20.7%, ST male literacy 34.4% and ST female literacy 10.2% in the State. Education is the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs. The literacy rate for SC & ST for 2001 Census has not yet been released. The State Government have undertaken various measures to improve literacy status of these communities through steps like provision of scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of nationalised text books, garments, and imparting special coaching for appearing in various competitive examinations. For encouraging enrollment and reducing dropout rates, Mid-day Meal scheme has been introduced in all primary schools.

20.31 Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams are co-educational schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, imparting education up to class-V. During 2003-04, 1,031 Sevashrams and 143 Residential Sevashrams were functioning in the State under Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department. The enrollment in these sevashrams and residential sevashrams during 2003-04 were 1.21 Lakh and 0.30 lakh respectively, out of which 61.2% belonged to ST and 19.0% to SC. The sanctioned strength of teachers was 2996.

20.32 Similarly, Ashram schools and Kanyashram are residential schools imparting education up to Class-VII, During 2003-04, 112 Ashram schools and 37 Kanyashrams were functioning in the State under ST and SC Development Department with enrollment of 29,043 students in these schools. Of these, 73.6% belonged to ST and 13.0% to SC. The enrollment among ST and SC in these schools has increased by 4.4% over 2002-03.

20.33 Under 11th Finance Commission Award, an action plan for construction of 223 Ashram schools, Kanyashrams and Sevashrams was prepared and approved by the State Level Empowered Committee. Out of these, 96 buildings have been completed. During 2003-04, Rs. 3.00 crore was released for construction of 60 Residential Sevashrams @ Rs.5.00 lakh each for having 5 rooms. The works are in progress.

20.34 During 2003-04, 218 High schools including 55 for girls were functioning in the State under ST and SC Development Department with enrollment of 56,063 students in these schools, of which 65.7% were ST and 16.9% were SC. The sanctioned strength of teachers in these schools was 3803. 3924 ST and SC students (3135 ST and 789 SC) appeared in the HSC Examination, 2004, out of which 2506 (1992 ST and 514 SC) students came out successful. The percentage of success rates among the ST and SC candidates were 63.5% and 65.1% respectively during 2004 as against 58.8% and 55.7% during 2003.

HOSTEL FACILITIES

20.35 In order to make education popular among the ST and SC, the State Government is providing hostel facilities at pre-matric and post-matric level. There are 218 residential High schools, 112 Ashram School, 37 Kanyashrams, 143 Residential Sevashrams and 1548 Primary Schools Hostels (40 seated each) functioning in the TSP areas of the State. Besides, there are 7 special adivasi hostels including 2 for women (one at Bhubaneswar and another at Rourkela) in the State.

20.36 During 2002-03, construction of 15 forty seated hostel building were taken up in 11 districts at an estimated cost of Rs.8.50 lakh / Rs.10.00 lakh each under CSP for SC / ST students, whose work are in progress. Besides, under RLTP for KBK districts,

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an amount of Rs.34.00 crore was provided for construction of 40 seated ST girls' hostel buildings. By the end of 2003-04, about 400 hostel buildings were completed.

MODEL SCHOOLS

20.37 With the objective of providing quality education to meritorious tribal students, ten model schools have been established in eight districts under the management of Orissa Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES). Each of the schools will ultimately have Class-VI-XII with residential facilities for 60 students including 30 girl students in each class. Meanwhile, Government have decided to name these Model Schools as Ekalavya Model Residential Schools.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

20.38 The Central Plan scheme for Vocational Training Centres (VTC) was introduced in 1993-94 with a view to building capacity and marketable skills among the tribal youth for enabling them, to take up new vocations. As per the scheme, each VTC will cater to five vocational courses depending upon the employment potential of the area and to train each tribal boy / girl in two trades of his / her choice over a period of six months after which each trainee will be attached to a master Craftsman in semi urban / urban areas for a period of six months to learn his skill by practical experience so that, the trainee will emerge as a multi skill person. During 2003-04, 17 VTCs in 15 ITDAs spread over 12 districts were in operation for large scale employment of unemployed tribal youth and a sum of Rs.64.15 lakh was sanctioned for 15 VTCs for the purpose. Government of India provided 100% Central Assistance for the purpose @ Rs.15,000 per student per year.

SPECIAL COACHING

20.39 Special coaching is being imparted to the more brilliant among the Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes students for upgrading their standard with a view to enabling them to secure admission into Medical and Engineering courses. During 2003-04, the programme has been implemented in 13 colleges for SCs and 5 colleges for STs covering 244 SC and 136 ST students.

20.40 Free coaching facilities are being provided to SC/ST students through Pre-examination training centers to help them to compete in various competitive examinations such as Civil Service Examinations, Sub-ordinate service examination,

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Banking Recruitment Examination and Railway Board Services etc. During 2003-04, Rs.3.23 lakh was sanctioned in favour of Utkal University for imparting pre-examination coaching for Civil Services Examination for 40 S.T. candidates, of which 37 were selected for under going training. Besides, a course for lower services has also been started for ST and SC candidates through the aegis of the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre, Bhubaneswar. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.2.80 lakh was sanctioned in favour of the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre, Bhubaneswar for one month Pre-Examination Training for 120 ST candidates.

20.41 In order to enable tribal boys to get into armed forces and paramilitary services, pre-recruitment coaching camps are being organised in districts with high concentration of tribal population under the guidance of Zilla Sainik Board.

SCHOLARSHIP

20.42 Pre-matric scholarships and stipend are awarded to every ST and SC student reading in a school from Class-VI-X, @ Rs. 300/- PM to boy hosteller and Rs.325/- PM to each girl hosteller. Similarly for day scholars, it is provided @ Rs.10/-PM to boys and Rs.15/-P.M. to girls reading in class VI-VII and Rs.15/-PM to boys and Rs.20/-PM to girls reading in Class-VIII-X. During 2003-04 pre-matric scholarship amounting to Rs.54.51 crore was disbursed among 7,33,197 SC & ST students as against Rs.62.43 crore disbursed among 7,09,308 SC & ST students during 2002-03.

20.43 Post Matric Scholarship is awarded at different rates for different courses as per Government of India schemes. During 2003-04, post-matric scholarship to the tune of Rs.11.49 crore were awarded to 84,831 ST and SC students as against Rs.9.33 crore awarded to 80,279 ST and SC students during 2002-03.

20.44 The ST and SC students who are undergoing training in different ITIs of the State are being provided scholarship @ Rs.60/-PM for 10 months. During 2003-04, 1113 ST and 400 SC trainees have been provided stipends.

20.45 Several other facilities like financial aid for sharing rented accommodation, book banks in medical and engineering colleges, supply of books and writing materials are being provided for educational development of ST & SC students.

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.46 Apart from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, there are several communities which are recognised as socially and educationally backward. In order to render social justice, the State Government have notified and enlisted such communities and made 27% reservation in initial / direct recruitment in posts and services. Merit-cum-Means scholarships are being awarded to such students covering one student each of class IX and class X in all Government and recognised high schools. Special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching is also being provided to SEBC candidates to appear at different competitive examinations. During 2003-04, merit-cum-poverty Scholarship has been awarded to 4237 students with an expenditure of Rs.13.35 lakh. The proposal for construction of four hostels for students of backward classes in Anugul College, Anugul, G. M. College, Sambalpur, MPC College, Baripada and Nuapada College, Nuapada have been sanctioned by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and are being constructed by the Education Department.

20.47 For economic up-liftment of backward classes, living below poverty line, the Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (OBCFDC) was created in 1995. Term loan assistance under different income generating / self employment schemes is provided to them through the Corporation as per the guidelines of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The financing pattern of the schemes is : 85% of the project cost is borne by the NBCFDC, 10% by the State Government and the remaining 5% by the beneficiary. During the year 2003-04, the Corporation has given loan assistance of Rs.57.64 lakh to 67 beneficiaries belonging to OBC category.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

20.48 According to 2001 Census, the population of minorities in the State is 20.58 lakh, which is 5.6 percent of the State population. For the economic development of weaker sections among the minorities, the Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) has been nominated as the channelising agency to implement economic development programmes as per the guidelines of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). In the first phase, the scheme is being implemented in 8 districts of the State namely, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Phulbani, and Sundargarh. Besides, 4 other districts, i.e., Ganjam, Gajapati, Jatagsinghpur, and Puri, that were affected by the Super cyclone of 1999, have also been included under the scheme during 1999-00. OSFDC has

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disbursed Rs.0.68 crore term loan to 282 beneficiaries belonging to minority communities during 2003-04. It has been targeted to provide financial assistance of Rs.3.31 crore under term loan to 825 beneficiaries belonging to minorities during 2004-05.

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