20.01 Orissa has a landmass of 1,55,707 sq. km. and 3.68 crore population as per 2001 population census, of which 44.7% of land mass belongs to Scheduled Area and 38.66% of total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC). Majority of the Scheduled Communities are poor and live below poverty line. All round development of the State can’t be achieved by ignoring these class of people. Therefore, the State Government is committed to ensure 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 taken a number of initiatives for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities.

20.02 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 growth rate of 16.99%. The sex ratio among ST and SC community was 1003 and 979 respectively, while it is 972 for all communities. Besides, 2001 population census also reveals that while Mayurbhanj district is having the highest ST population (12.58 lakh) the percentage of ST population in Malkangiri district is highest (57.43%). Similarly, Ganjam district is having the highest SC population (5.87 lakh) while the percentage of SC population in Sonepur district is highest (23.62%). Table 20.1 shows the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in Orissa in different census years from 1971.

Table 20.1
Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in Orissa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe population</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste population</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>219.45</td>
<td>50.72</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>33.11</td>
<td>15.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>263.70</td>
<td>59.15</td>
<td>22.43</td>
<td>38.66</td>
<td>14.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>316.60</td>
<td>70.32</td>
<td>22.21</td>
<td>51.29</td>
<td>16.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>368.05</td>
<td>81.45</td>
<td>22.13</td>
<td>60.82</td>
<td>16.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India.
CHAPTER 20        WELFARE OF SC, ST, SEBC & MINORITIES

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF STs AND SCs

20.03 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 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.

20.04 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%, workers engaged in household industries constitute 5.98% of 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 among the Scheduled Castes.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

20.05 The ST population in the State was 81.45 lakh as per 2001 census, representing 22.13 percent of the State’s total population and 9.66 percent of the total tribal population of the country. The scheduled areas of the State extend to 69,613.80 sq.km. which accounts for 44.7 percent of the State’s geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State and 118 T.D. blocks of 12 districts have been included in the Scheduled Areas. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach 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 for welfare and development of STs. Presently, 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro projects for PTGs, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 cluster pockets are functioning in
the State with financial support from State Plan and Special Central Assistance (SCA) made available by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

**INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)**

20.06 Established in mid-seventies, ITDAs are functioning 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 more than 50% tribal population. 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 generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection of tribals from exploitation. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.51.77 crore was sanctioned under the scheme of which Rs.49.60 crore was spent for 30,246 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. An allocation of Rs.47.26 crore has been made for the year 2005-06 with a target to cover about 60,000 beneficiaries.

**MICRO PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS**

20.05 There are 17 micro projects in the State covering part of 20 blocks of 12 districts for development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). 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, education, communication etc. During 2004-05 SCA amounting to Rs.1.95 crore was released and an amount of Rs.2.80 crore including spillover amount was spent benefiting 8003 ST beneficiaries. Rs.1.70 crore has been proposed in the annual plan 2005-06 with a target to cover 1,200 beneficiaries.

20.06 Central sector scheme for the development of PTGs has been introduced in the State in 1998-99. Five year prospective plans have been prepared for the development of PTGs basing on the base line survey conducted during 2001-02 and taking into account the specific problems identified during the survey. In order to improve student enrolment in the schools, annual action plan has been prepared in keeping with the 5-year perspective plan in respect of each micro project. Initiative is being taken to provide training to primary school teachers located in PTG area in tribal dialects by which they can interact with the tribal children as well as their parents. Under the central sector
scheme of PTGs, a provision of Rs. 8.00 crore has been proposed for 2005-06. Under central sector scheme for development of PTGs, a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakh has been provided in favour of 3 micro projects to assist 2500 PTG families by extending insurance coverage under “Janashree Bima Yojana” of the LIC.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.07 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 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 2.77 crore was spent out of SCA of Rs. 5.34 crore received during the year and 3,795 tribal beneficiaries covered. A sum of Rs. 5.50 crore has been proposed for this scheme for 2005-06 with a target to cover 3,900 ST beneficiaries.

CLUSTERS

20.08 The Cluster approach was adopted during seventh plan period 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 2004-05, 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 2004-05, against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 15.55 lakh was spent out of SCA for assisting 136 ST beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been allocated under cluster approach in the annual Plan 2005-06 out of SCA for benefiting 300 beneficiaries.

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.09 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 ITDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakh was received under SCA, out of
CHAPTER 20  WELFARE OF SC, ST, SEBC & MINORITIES

which Rs.82.32 lakh was spent on different anti-poverty programmes under DTDP benefiting 808 ST beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.3.50 crore has been proposed as SCA under the programme for 2005-06 to assist 3500 ST beneficiaries.

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

20.10 During 2004-05 emphasis was laid for strict monitoring of the project implemented out of grants under Article 275(1). In order to upgrade the skill of engineering staff, a group of 30 engineers were sent to NRM Sadguru Foundation, Dahod, Gujrat to acquaint themselves with the low cost techniques of water conservation and irrigation projects. Similarly, assistance of Minor Irrigation division was made available to ITDAs for improvement of the design and structures of irrigation projects. During 2004-05 an amount of Rs.797.16 Crore was spent out of Rs.4346.98 Crore grants received under Article 275(1). During 2005-06, a budget provision of Rs.28.27 crore has been proposed including provision for model schools.

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP)

20.11 After closure of IFAD assisted Orissa Tribal Development Programme (OTDP) in Kasipur block, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTLEP) came in to existence on 2nd Oct.2004. The total outlay of this programme is Rs.430 crore and is to be jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP. The programme aims at empowerment of Tribals, providing them livelihood support and food security through watershed mode approach. The programme would support 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 stakeholders. This programme is proposed to be implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks in 7 districts viz. Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur, where poverty and deprivation are pervasive, over a period of 10 years in three phases. In the first phase ten blocks in 4 districts namely Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati are being covered. At present base line survey in the villages is in progress through participatory approach. During 2004-05 Rs. 83.0 lakh was spent under the programme till Jan., 2005. A provision of Rs.60.22 crore has been made in the Annual Plan for implementation of the project.
ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.12 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 Academy played a vital role in selection of Soura youths for imparting training in Soura painting, which were displayed in Soura Art Gallery during the Annual Adivasi Exhibition, 2005. Ten tribal talents were also felicitated by ATDC on the occasion of the above Adivasi Exhibition. During 2004-05, ATDC published its annual souvenir “BANAJA-05” as special volume in Tribal Dance and Music. The Academy has also published the translated version of Orissa Regulation-2 of 1956 in fourteen tribal languages for distribution.

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

20.13 Established in 1952, SCSTRTI is functioning as a premier research center in the traditions, culture, art and craft of tribal communities. During 2004-05, the Institute has completed the reprinting of “Tribes in Orissa” and published three volumes of “Adivasi” Journal, and a publication on “Collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce-A Socio Structural Economic Analysis”. The Institute has also imparted training programmes on i) Human Development in Tribal areas and Role of Women ii) Rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of displaced tribals. Besides, a capsule training programme was organized for village working committee members of Grain Banks. It has also prepared caste status studies of 13 castes and the Review Profile of 7 ITDAs. SCSTRTI has setup a tribal museum and the development work of Tribal Art Gallery is in progress.

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

20.14 Since 1967, TDCOL is functioning in the state as apex organization for ensuring remunerative price for tribal produce, marketing and employment opportunities and towards 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. At present TDCOL is running with 3 division offices, 15 branch offices, 474 procurement-cum-collection centers and 17 fair price shop in TSP areas with Hqrs.

ECONOMIC SURVEY
at Bhubaneswar. During 2004-05 TDCOL transacted business of minor forest produce and agricultural produce worth Rs.59.15 lakh. Managerial subsidy of Rs.15.00 lakh was provided to TDCOL in addition to Rs.50.00 lakh as assistance for trade in minor forest produce. Besides, Rs.30.00 lakh was channelised to Tassar and Silk Co-operative Federation (SERIFED) for procurement, processing and marketing of tassar cocoons through their primary cooperatives.

**LAND ALIENATION**

20.15 In Sept.,2002 the State Government has amended the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable property (by Scheduled Tribes) regulation, 1956 and 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 2005, 103636 number of land alienation cases were instituted out of which 1, 02,700 cases were disposed of. The extent of land ordered to be restored was Ac 55,755, of which Ac 54,294 of land has actually been restored. During 2004-05, 2,384 cases were instituted, of which 2,479 cases were disposed of and Ac 1,381 of land were actually restored against Ac 1,575 of land to be restored.

**DRINKING WATER FACILITIES**

20.16 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 populations has already been achieved. A total of 13,757 sites to be provided with spot resources have been identified in KBK districts against which 13,095 spot sources have been provided up to the end of March 2004. During 2004-05, 1389 spot sources were installed in KBK districts against the target of 1441 spot sources. As on 1st April, 2005, 252 numbers of piped water supply schemes were commissioned in KBK districts. During the year 2004-05,32 number of Rural piped water supply schemes were commissioned in KBK districts.

**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES**
20.17 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 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.

20.18 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 specially vulnerable groups among the SCs.

20.19 Tentative flow of funds to SCP during 2004-05, was of the order of Rs.343.81 crore of which Rs.329.21 crore was from the State Plan and Rs.11.14 crore from CP and CSP as Central share & Rs.3.46 crore as special Central Assistance. The likely flow of funds to SCP during 2005-06 is of the order of Rs.425.75 crore, of which Rs.400.55 crore from State Plan, Rs.14.34 crore from CP & CSP as Central share and Rs.10.86 crore as Special Central Assistance.

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

20.20 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.

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.

20.21 During the year 2004-05, OSFDC financed Rs.1079.34 lakh to 10,142 beneficiaries. OSFDC has prepared an Action Plan for 2005-06 to provide financial assistance of Rs.6793.59 lakh to 60,947 beneficiaries. Scheme wise physical and financial achievement of OSFDC for the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 and plan proposal for 2005-06 are detailed below.

Table 20.2
Achievement of OSFDC
(Rs. In lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of beneficiaries</td>
<td>Amount financed</td>
<td>No. of beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SCA to SCP(SC Sector)</td>
<td>22459</td>
<td>2066.69</td>
<td>8362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SCA to TSP (ST Sector)</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>94.69</td>
<td>1156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NSLRS</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>80.56</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Term loan to safai Karmachari</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Term loan to Minorities with assistance from NMDFC</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>67.59</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Term loan scheme for SC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>49.88</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Term loan Scheme for ST</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>206.82</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>24751</td>
<td>2566.23</td>
<td>10142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGER.

20.22 Scavenger survey was conducted in 1992-93 and 1997-98 which revealed that there were 35,049 scavengers in the State, of which 23,598 belong to urban areas and 11,451 to rural areas. The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) is being operated in the State since 1992-93 through Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation. The main objective of this programme is for complete eradication of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of these scavengers by imparting training and
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providing them economic assistance under bankable scheme.

20.23 OSFDC have received a sum of Rs.20.28 crore (Rs.19.61 crore central Government grant under NSLRS scheme and Rs.67.37 lakh state Government margin money) by the end of 2004-05 of which Rs.15.87 crore have been utilized benefiting 20,752 stakeholders.

20.24 About 6919 beneficiaries, since inception have been provided basic skill development training between 6 months to one year by utilizing a grant to the tune of Rs.3.34 crore. A sum of Rs.11.61 crore has been provided to 13053 beneficiaries under bankable income generating scheme by the end of 2004-05.

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

20.25 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 2004-05, an amount of Rs.0.96 lakh has been provided as Legal Aid Assistance to 8 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 2004-05, an amount of Rs.0.45 lakh was spent for 15 such couples performing inter-caste marriages.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.26 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 and DPAP that are designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor are in operation in the State. Table 20.3 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 2004-05.

Table 20.3
Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2004-05

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the programme</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ECONOMIC SURVEY
### DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND / CEILING SURPLUS LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

**20.27**  State Government is providing 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. By the end of 2004-05 10.42 lakh homestead-less families have been provided Ac 48161 house sites including Ac 16815 to 3.81 lakh ST and Ac 13776 to 2.89 lakh SC families. During 2004-05, Ac 969 of house site land was distributed among 27,719 homestead less families including Ac 451 to 13148 ST and Ac 57 to 7037 SC families.

**20.29**  In addition to the above, State Government is also allotting Government waste land up to one acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purpose. During 2004-05, Ac 106 of land was allotted to 131 S.C.families, Ac 104 to 143 ST and Ac 125 to 164 other poor families for agricultural purpose. By the end of March, 2005, Ac 159114 of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 141769 land-less families including Ac 50426 to 48568 SC and Ac 66673 to 52,996 ST land less families.

### ECONOMIC SURVEY
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MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.30 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 AND STs

20.31 Literacy is one of the main indicator of progress and prosperity. Illiteracy among SC & ST is the main obstacle for their development. 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 2001, the SC male literacy was 70.5%, SC female literacy 40.3%, ST male literacy 51.5% and ST female literacy 23.4% in the State. Education is the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs. The State Government have undertaken various measures like providing free education, scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of nationalised text books, garments, and imparting special coaching to prepare them for recruitment to State and all India Services as well as for seeking admission to engineering / medical courses. In order to increase the enrollment and to reduce the drop out rate at primary school level, Mid-day Meal scheme has been introduced.

20.32 Sevashrams and residential sevashrams are co-educational schools, imparting education up to class-V in tribal sub-plan area. During 2004-05, 1031 sevashrams and 143 residential sevashrams were functioning in the State under ST & SC Development Department, in which 1,44,241 students including 92,337 ST (64.0%) and 23,754 SC (16.5%) were enrolled . Similarly, Ashram schools and Kanyakshrams are residential schools imparting education up to class-VII. During 2004-05, 112 Ashram schools and 37 Kanayashrams were functioning under ST & SC Development Department in which 28,960 students including 21,320 ST and 3,626 SC students were enrolled.
20.33 Under 11th Finance Commission Award, an action plan for construction of additional rooms for 223 Ashram Schools, Kanyashrams and Sevashrams has been prepared and approved in the State Level Empower Committee. During 2004-05, the above said target was achieved.

20.34 During 2004-05, 218 high schools, including 55 for girls, were functioning in State under ST & SC Development Department in which 56,363 students including 37,545 ST (66.6%) and 9,339 SC (16.6%) were enrolled, 49,636 SC students and 48,102 ST students appeared in the annual H.Sc examination, 2005 of which the percentage of success among SC was 43.02% while it was 40.43% among ST. It is to mention here that, education is being more popular among the SC & ST girls and their percentage of success is showing an increasing trend. The percentage of success among SC & ST girls in H.Sc examination, 2005 stood at 40.6% and 38.0% respectively while in H.Sc examination, 2004 the corresponding percentage of success was 35.3% and 34.2% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>S.C. Students</th>
<th>ST Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appeared</td>
<td>% of success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Total 51632</td>
<td>34.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Giral 19735</td>
<td>33.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Total 55581</td>
<td>37.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Giral 21718</td>
<td>35.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Total 49636</td>
<td>43.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Giral 20233</td>
<td>40.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Board of Secondary Education, Cuttack

20.35 During the year 2005, about 27,581 SC & ST students appeared the Higher Secondary Examination under Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa of which 17,039 students passed successfully and the percentage of success was 61.8% while in the year 2004 about 26,670 SC & ST students appeared the examination and the percentage of success was 70.8%.

**HOSTEL FACILITIES**

20.36 In order to make education popular among ST & SC and to encourage enrollment the state Government is implementing a scheme for the development of Hostel facilities in Ashram, Kanyashram and Sevashram. An action plan for construction of additional rooms for 223 Ashram Schools, Kanyashrams and Sevashrams has been prepared and approved in the State Level Empower Committee. During 2004-05, the above said target was achieved.
providing hostel facilities at pre-matric and post-matric level. At present 218 Residential High Schools, 112 Ashram Schools, 37 Kanyashrams, 143 Residential Sevashrams are operating under ST/SC Development Department, Government of Orissa. 1548 primary school hostels (40 seated each) in TDP areas and 400 hostels for tribal girl in KBK districts are also in operation under ST/SC Development Department. Besides seven special adivasi hostels including two for women are functioning at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela.

MODEL SCHOOLS

20.37 In order to provide quality education to meritorious tribal students, it has been proposed to establish 10 model schools in eight districts under the management of Orissa Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES). Each school will ultimately have class-VI –XII with residential facilities for 60 ST students including 30 for girls in each Class. By the end of 2004-05, construction of 2 model schools has been completed and another 8 are under construction with an investment of Rs.18.88 Crore. During 2004-05, 10 schools started functioning with enrollment of 2471 students including 1194 girls. 90 teachers have been engaged in these schools for imparting education.

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 2004-05, 17 VTCs in 15 ITDAs spread over 12 districts were in operation. About 471 students have been sponsored for training in different trades in ITIs. For the first time in 2004-05, 458 youth were sent to the ITIs / Polytechnics for taking vocational training in different trades like plumbing, Mechanic, Auto-electronic, repair of electrical and electronic appliances, dress making, house repairing etc. under the scheme “skill up-gradation of ST/SC youth through vocational training” 237 tribal youths were imparted computer training in consultation with the expert agencies. 270 tribal youths have
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been trained in Bee keeping in Orissa University of Agriculture and Tech. Besides 30 tribal youths were selected through talent search camp and now under going six month training in “soura painting” in BK college of Arts and Crafts, Bhubaneswar.

SPECIAL COACHING

20.39 Free/special coaching is being provided to SC/ST students for upgrading their standard and enable them to get admission in to medical, engineering courses and to compete in various competitive examinations viz. civil service examination, Sub-ordinate Services examinations, Banking Recruitment Examination, Railway Board Services etc. Besides, a course for lower services has also been started for SC/ST candidates through the aegis of the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre, Bhubaneswar. During 2004-05, 343 SC & ST students were provided special coaching and an amount of Rs.40.80 lakh have been spent.

20.40 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

20.41 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 2004-05 pre-matric scholarship amounting to Rs.48.78 crore was disbursed among 1, 71,374 SC & ST students.

20.42 In order to encourage the ST/SC students to take up higher education in the colleges and universities, State Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. During 2004-05, post-matric scholarship to the tune of Rs.12.35 crore was spent for 75,642 ST and SC students.

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.43 Apart from ST and SC, 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...
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20.44 Established in 1994-95, the Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (OBCFDCCCL) is channelising credit extended by National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation to other backward classes for their up-liftment. By the end of 2004-05, OBFDC has received funds amounting to Rs.15.08 crore (Rs.12.76 crore from NBFDC and Rs.2.32 crore from State Government) for implementation of different schemes, out of which Rs.10.14 crore has been disbursed benefiting 2552 beneficiaries.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

20.45 Government of Orissa has nominated the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation (OSFDC) as the channelising agency to implement various economic development programmes for upliftment of poor people belonging to minority communities, as per the guidelines of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). During 2004-05, 21 beneficiaries were given loan assistance to the tune of Rs.37.38 lakh under Term Loan (High Cost) scheme & Rs.14.40 lakh was financed to 160 persons under Micro finance scheme.