

Stipend / Scholarship for ST & SC Girls and 40 Seated Hostels

Sponsored by :

**Planning & Coordination Department
Govt. of Orissa**



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ABBREVIATIONS

Sl (1)	Abbreviation (2)	Expansion (3)
01	ACA	Additional Central Assistance
02	ADWO	Assistant District Welfare Officer
03	A E	Assistant Engineer
04	APL	Above the Poverty Line
05	ARDCOS	Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society
06	AWC	Anganwadi Centre
07	AWW	Anganwadi Worker
08	BPL	Below the Poverty Line
09	C D	Community Development
10	CHC	Community Health Centre
11	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
12	DWO	District Welfare Officer
13	DWS	Drinking water Supply
14	E E	Executive Engineer
15	FGD	Focus Group Discussion
16	G P	Gram Panchayat
17	GOI	Government of India
18	GOO	Government of Orissa
19	HDI	Human Development Index
20	H H	House-hold
21	IEC	Information Education and Communication
22	ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
23	ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
24	J E	Junior Engineer
25	KBK	Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput districts
26	K I	Key Informant
27	K P	Knowledgeable Person
28	LTAP	Long Term Action Plan

Sl (1)	Abbreviation (2)	Expansion (3)
29	MAC	Medical Aid Centre
30	MDM	Mid-day-Meal
31	N A	Not Applicable / Not Available
32	NAC	Notified Area Council
33	NGO	Non Government Organisation
34	OBC	Other Backward Class
35	P C	Planning Commission
36	P D	Project Director
37	PEO	Programme Evaluation Organisation
38	PHC	Primary Health Centre
39	P M	Programme Manager
40	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
41	PWS	Piped Water Supply
42	RLTAP	Revised Long Term Action Plan
43	S C	Scheduled Caste / Sub-Centre
44	SCA	Special Central Assistance
45	SHC	Subsidiary Health Centre
46	SHG	Self Help Group
47	S T	Scheduled Tribe
48	TP Ratio	Teacher Pupil Ratio
49	TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
50	T V	Television
51	T & V	Training and Visit
52	T W	Tube Well
53	WESCO	Western Electricity Supply Corporation
54	W S	Water Supply

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Education Profile of Tribal Women:

In 1971, the total literacy rate in Orissa was 26.18 per cent and the female literacy was 13.92. The tribal literacy was 9.46 per cent and the female literacy among the tribals was only 2.58. Over the years, there have been improvements in the literacy rate across the board. According to the latest census in 2001, the total literacy was 63.08 per cent and female literacy was 50.51. In the said 2001 census, the tribal literacy was 51.48 per cent and the female literacy among the tribals was 23.37. This gives the broad picture of the prevailing education profile of the tribal women vis-à-vis the gender inequality and tribal and non-tribal differential in the education front in Orissa. Apart from very low literacy rate among the tribal women, the percentage of out of school girls and the dropout rate among the tribal girls is further more disturbing. The Scheduled Tribes in Orissa comprise of 22.13 per cent of the total population of the state, the said community comprise 38.41 per cent of the total population of the KBK region. Low level of literacy and underdevelopment in the KBK region is primarily due to the wide departure of the majority of the Scheduled Tribes living in the region from the main stream of development.

2. The Study Area:

Establishment of hostel for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts was initiated during 2000-01 and 400 hostels have since been established and put to operation. Requisite amenities have been provided and stipend to the boarders has been paid regularly. Since the programme has already operated in full swing, it is naturally expected that the objectives of establishing hostels for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts like (a) enhancement of their enrolment,

(a) reduction of dropout among them, and (c) reduction of gender inequality must have been achieved to a reasonable extent by now if not in full. Keeping this in view, the Planning and Coordination Department of the Government of Orissa have decided to launch a study in the KBK region to make a realistic assessment of the achievements in the direction of fulfilment of the objectives of establishing hostels in KBK districts and the policy initiatives needed for bringing in improvements in the programme. The study area covered all the 8 districts coming under the KBK region.

3. The Agency:

The proposed assessment to be free and fair enough, the Planning and Coordination Department of the Government of Orissa had decided to assign this

responsibility to an independent Research Organisation having expertise in the line. Accordingly they have selected and assigned this assessment study to the Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society (ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar.

4. Study Objectives:

Precisely enough, the proposed study envisaged examining the following aspects of establishing hostels for the SC and ST girls reading at primary level in KBK districts.

- 4.1 Whether enrolment of SC and ST girls in primary schools in KBK districts has increased on account of hostel facilities, provision of stipend and other amenities.
- 4.2 Whether dropout among the SC and ST girls in the KBK districts has been reduced.
- 4.3 Whether there has been some reduction in the gender inequalities among the boys and girls in getting education at primary school levels in KBK districts.
- 4.4 Adequacy of the number of teachers in primary schools to carry out teaching activities in 5 classes.
- 4.5 Stay of teachers and more specifically the Head Masters and Hostel Superintendents in the vicinity of Schools.
- 4.6 Timely completion of the construction of hostel buildings and their operation.
- 4.7 Deficiencies observed if any in the construction of hostel buildings and their regular maintenance.
- 4.8 Security arrangements for the boarders residing in the hostel.
- 4.9 Maintenance of routine and discipline among the boarders in the hostel.
- 4.10 Timely payment of stipend and issue of dress to boarders and the adequacy of various components of the stipend.
- 4.11 Perception of the boarders and the local people on the objectives of establishing hostels for the SC and ST girls in the KBK districts.
- 4.12 Opinion of the DWOs on the effectiveness of the establishment of hostels for the SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in KBK districts and the possibilities for improvements.
- 4.13 Finally to come up with feasible recommendations based on which some policy initiatives can be taken for bringing in improvements in the management of hostel programme in future.

5. Study Design:

As many as 3 blocks from each of the 8 KBK districts were selected at the first instance and then a minimum of 2 and a maximum 6 hostels were selected from the sample blocks so as to cover about 25 per cent of the hostels in a district. Wherever necessary, one more block was selected to ensure adequate number of hostels in the sample. The blocks having no KBK hostel were dropped from the purview of sampling.

6. Study Instruments:

For the purpose of collection of data under the study, 4 sets of schedules, i.e. (a) Hostel Schedule, (b) Beneficiary Schedule, (c) Key Informant Schedule and (d) Programme Manager Schedule were developed and administered in the field.

7. The Field Work:

The field work was undertaken through a set of well-qualified and experienced persons after imparting them adequate training. The team comprising of 4 Field Investigators and a Team Leader was given intensive and adequate training for three days. A set of instructions for undertaking the field work under the study was prepared and provided to all members of the team for their reference in the field. For ensuring adequate mobility and smooth conduct of field work, the study team was provided with an exclusive transport and all other logistical supports were extended to the team. The field work under the study was completed during the period from November 2006 to February 2007.

8. Samples Executed:

In all 88 sample hostels were selected out of 400 RLTAAP hostels. As against 88 sample hostels, 264 boarders at the rate of three per hostel were interviewed and interactions were made with 176 Key Informants at the rate of two per hostel. Interaction was also made with all the 8 District Welfare Officers to elicit their views and opinion on the effectiveness of the hostel programme in the KBK districts under the RLTAAP and possible improvements.

9. Coordination and Supervision:

Apart from the Team Leaders effecting necessary supervision of the field work under the study at field levels in each district, the senior executives of the Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society (ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar had effected appropriate supervision and coordination at all levels for ensuring quality output and timely completion of the study project.

10. Summary Conclusions:

In this research study, the following conclusions on various aspects of the the administration of the hostel programme under RLTAAP have emerged.

- 10.1 The enrolment of girls in the sample primary schools in KBK districts comes to 1187 per 1000 boys with a minimum of 940 in Balangir and a maximum of 1275 in Nuapada districts.

- 10.2 Enrolment of girls in primary schools has been possible on account of hostel facilities and provision of stipend and other amenities for SC and ST primary school girls residing in hostels.
- 10.3 The physical position of teachers in sample primary schools is only 2 to 3 (on an average 2.6) per school to run 5 classes. The teacher pupil ratio according to enrollment in 2006-07 is 1:57 as against the ideal condition of 1:40.
- 10.4 As high as 91 percent of the Hostel Superintendents were staying at school headquarters.
- 10.5 As high as 73 per cent of school teachers and 91 per cent of hostel superintendents are staying at the school headquarters.
- 10.6 As high as 27 per cent of the school teachers are staying away from the school vicinity, of whom 6 per cent are staying beyond a distance of 20 Kms that will affect the quality and the system of education adversely.
- 10.7 Construction of hostel buildings were faster when executed through Contractors and once completed, its operation is faster if it was executed departmentally. It further implies that there remains a bit of problem of coordination and cooperation between the Administrative Department, the Contractor and the School authorities for final handing over and taking over of hostel buildings for their operation.
- 10.8 Only in case of less than half i.e. in case of 45 per cent of hostel buildings, no deficiency was reported as far as building part is concerned and in 55 per cent of the buildings, one or more deficiencies were observed.
- 10.9 In case of 45 per cent of the hostel buildings, there was observed problems of roof leaking and wall soaking, in 15 per cent cases toilets were damaged, in 15 per cent cases there were observed cracks in the building, in 18 per cent cases the floor was damaged and in case of 4 per cent cases doors and windows were damaged.
- 10.10 In 19 per cent of the hostels either there was no electricity or there was some electrical problems even if electrical connection was there. Similarly, in case of 20 per cent of the hostels, either there was no boundary wall or else damaged beyond repair if one was there.
- 10.11 In regard to the maintenance of the buildings, it was reported that annual maintenance of the hostel buildings is not being undertaken in case of 77 per cent of buildings.

- 10.12 The quality of construction does not appear to be very good as a number of deficiencies was observed before completion of 5 years of the hostels.
- 10.13 The field study reveals that amenities were provided to all the hostels in a partial manner. Whatever amenities were provided to the hostels, full stock of the same was not there as some were damaged or thoroughly worn out.
- 10.14 Annual repairs and replacements of amenities were not undertaken in 92 per cent of the hostels.
- 10.15 Due to non-repair and non-replacement of amenities, 28 per cent of the hostels have reported to have been facing problems.
- 10.16 In almost all the hostels there is night watching arrangements.
- 10.17 Only in 7 per cent of the hostels there is some written code of conduct for the boarders that help the boarders to observe certain amount of discipline.
- 10.18 The minimum home distance of a student in school is 0 Kms and a maximum of 150 Kms. This is also same for the boarders.
- 10.19 The minimum home distance is 0 Kms in case of certain hostels in Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nawarangapur and Nuapada districts whereas hostel admission to girls from headquarter villages is prohibited.
- 10.20 In almost all the hostels, boarders are not allowed home visit alone but accompanied by their relatives. In 62 percentage of cases, the boarders return to hostel in time after enjoying their home visits.
- 10.21 As regards health care facilities, as many as 83 per cent of hostels had organised Health Camps for their boarders and 33 per cent of hostels had organised Immunisation Camps. First Aid facility was available in 91 per cent of the hostels.
- 10.22 Payment of stipend is made to the boarders without any time lag in case of 83 per cent of hostels. In rest of the hostels, payment is made within a time lag of one to two months.
- 10.23 Among the sample hostels, 10 per cent of the hostels have reported that the food component of the monthly stipend becomes adequate and the rest 90 per cent have expressed that it is not adequate. Hostel authorities manage the food of the boarders by way of availing subsidised ration as well as augmenting some food items by way of raising kitchen gardens in the hostel premises.

- 10.24 All sample hostels except 3 in Nuapada district have reported to have received two pairs of dress. The three hostels in Nuapada district reported to have received only one pair of dress in place of two pairs.
- 10.25 Although supply of dress in case of 98 per cent of hostels does not appear to be much delayed, one hostel in Balangir district has received dress up to 2004-05 and one in Kalahandi district up to 2001-02 which are examples of inordinate delay in supply of dress to the boarders.
- 10.26 In almost all the hostels non-veg meals are served. A minimum of 3 non-veg meals are served per week on an average in case of kalahandi district and a maximum of 5 in case of Koraput district and the overall average non-veg meals per week are 4. This gives an indication that although the food component of stipend is not adequate; the hostel authorities try to manage the food component in a slightly better manner.
- 10.27 In 12 per cent of hostels, cleanliness among boarders is maintained, in 91 per cent of the hostels boarders are attending schools regularly and in 31 per cent cases boarders are maintaining hostel routine. Only in 11 per cent cases boarders, have acquired the knowledge of health and hygiene.
- 10.28 The pass outs at the stage of Class-V in the schools attached with RLTP hostel has gradually and steadily increased in case of each district. The pass outs at the same stage of Class-V from among the boarders is always increasingly higher in rate as compared to the school pass outs over the period from 2001-02 to 2005-6 which is indicative of the fact that establishment of hostels under RLTP in KBK districts has a positive impact on the enrolment of SC and ST girls and their pass out at class-V levels. Establishment of 40 seated hostels for SC and ST girls in KBK district has, therefore, been an extremely useful programme.
- 10.29 For the boarders, their parents and the teachers are the sources of information based on which they have stayed in RLTP hostels.
- 10.30 The boarders perceive the benefits of staying in the hostel as getting food followed by receiving education and dress as their benefits. They do not consider disciplined life and avoidance of daily travel to school as their benefits at par with education, food and dress.

- 10.31 Not to speak of the broad break up of the stipend, only 4 per cent of the boarders have their idea on payment of stipend for which they did not appear to be concerned with the adequacy part of the same.
- 10.32 Large majority of the boarders expressed to have been sharing the amenities provided to the hostel jointly. Sharing amenities jointly is mainly the result of non repair and non replacement of amenities.
- 10.33 Higher percentage of boarders are satisfied on educational atmosphere, fooding, clothing and security aspects in the hostel and lesser percentage of boarders are satisfied on cleanliness, environmental sanitation, gardening, sports and games aspects.
- 10.34 As high as 85 per cent of the boarders expressed that they would not have attended school had there been no hostel and 92 per cent of the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision of stipend which clearly goes without saying that the programme of hostels for the SC and ST girls in KBK districts is an extremely useful programme.
- 10.35 The block office and the school teachers are the major sources of information of the Key Informants about the operation of hostels for SC and ST girls hostels in the area.
- 10.36 The Key Informants perceive that the hostel programme aims at increasing enrolment and imparting education to SC and ST girls, by way of providing boarding facilities to them. However, they are yet to realise that this programme will in the long run help reducing the gender disparity presently existing in the education front in the KBK region.
- 10.37 Higher percentages of the Key Informants perceive food, dress and education as the benefit for the SC and ST girls as results of hostel programme.
- 10.38 Majority of the Key Informants opine that emphasis is given to security, discipline, mutual cooperation, education, food, dress and cleanliness.
- 10.39 Majority of the Key Informants have also expressed that the boarders could attend school even without hostel facility and the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision of stipend. In short, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls and grant of stipend to them has tremendous effect in ensuring higher order of enrolment of SC and ST girls in primary schools. As such hostel and stipend can be treated as the key inputs to the furtherance of primary education among SC and ST girls in the KBK region.

- 10.40 Although intake in RLTAH hostels is 40 and the total number of 1600 seats in 400 hostels was originally sanctioned, the State Government decided to enhance the seats from 16000 to 18460 from the educational session 2005-06. However, the district authorities reported 17960 seats in these hostels and none have reported the revised number of seats for 2006-07. As it appears, due to some reason or other, Government's decision to enhance the number of seats under the RLTAH hostels has not been given effect to at the district levels.
- 10.41 Majority of the DWOs have expressed that the food component of the stipend is not adequate.
- 10.42 In case of 6 districts, the DWOs have expressed to have admitted girls of headquarter villages as boarders which is not permissible.
- 10.43 Certain DWOs have expressed their dissatisfaction on the quality of outputs delivered by the hostel administration in certain aspects.
- 10.44 All the 400 hostels were completed in phases and made operational by 2004-05. Utilization of seats in the hostels is more than 95 per cent in all the years and it has gone beyond 100 per cent during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. This indicates that there is higher demand for hostel accommodations among the SC and ST girls.

11. Summary Recommendations:

Based on the conclusions, a set of recommendations as given below have been suggested which will help in improving the hostel administration in the KBK region provided appropriate policy initiatives are taken.

- 11.1 If at all, quality education is necessary, there is urgent need for appointing at least five teachers for each school over and above the Head Master who will look after the school administration apart from managing classes in absence of class teachers. At no point of time the number of teachers in a school should fall below 5.
- 11.2 If there shall be any financial constraints to keep adequate teachers, appointment of Shikshya Sahayaks in requisite number could be a viable solution.
- 11.3 For administrative reasons, Government should ensure stay of Head Masters and Hostel Superintendents at school headquarters.

- 11.4 Since construction of adequate number of quarters may not be possible, availability of private accommodation in the school areas may be also be difficult. Government should, therefore, come up with some viable solutions like posting local teachers and assigning them with the job of Hostel Superintendents, or a room to be added to the hostel for the accommodation of the hostel superintendent for resolving the problems of their accommodation and effective management of the hostels.
- 11.5 Administrative Department should sort out all problems of coordination and cooperation between the administrative department, executing agency and the school authorities for reducing time lag in execution and operation of building projects in future.
- 11.6 Assignment of construction work to the executing agencies on whose account there was delay in completion of work was observed earlier should be done with due care in future.
- 11.7 Even if annual maintenance is not permissible in the initial years of construction, there is no bar for the administration to inspect all hostels, to take stock of the deficiencies and take appropriate corrective measures as a special case within a reasonable period. Otherwise, the small children away from their parents will suffer and their education will be adversely affected.
- 11.8 Sine majority of the amenities provided are consumable in nature that needs regular repairs and replacements, cares should be taken to undertake necessary repairs and replacements of those on a regular manner at least at annual intervals.
- 11.9 Since this will be a regular feature, government may provide only the non-consumable items and the consumable items be left to the boarders or else purchased and given to boarders as in case of dresses. This will create a sense of caring among boarders of their own items thereby increasing the longevity of consumable items.
- 11.10 It is recommended that one and all hostels should have night watching arrangements and there should be a prescribed common code of conduct to be followed by the boarders in all hostels to ensure security and discipline among them.
- 11.11 It is, strongly recommended that hostel admission to girl students from the headquarter villages may be discontinued and awareness and motivation

camps in out skirt villages be organised to persuade more of out side girls to join schools as well as avail hostel facilities.

- 11.12 Non-return of boarders in time after enjoying home visit should be discussed in the meetings of Parents Teachers Association and the parents should be impressed to send back their children to hostel in time.
- 11.13 Hostel authorities should take care to organise Immunisation Camps in case of all hostels as also provide First Aid facilities in one and all hostels.
- 11.14 Even though, there has been timely payment of stipend in case of large majority hostels, it recommended that regularity in payment should be ensured in case of one and all hostels to avoid any hardship among the boarders.
- 11.15 Administrative investigation should be there with a view to short listing hostels where there is inordinate delay in supply of dress to boarders and to resolve the issues if any for timely supply of dresses. If there is delay over one year, not only the existing boarders will suffer but also the pass outs will loose their legitimate opportunities.
- 11.16 The boarders being small children cannot learn things having bearing on the qualities of life of their own. As such, greater responsibility lies on the hostel authorities to teach the boarders good habits of hostel life.
- 11.17 With a view to avoiding misuse and misappropriation of stipend, the amount of stipend should be received by authorized persons of the boarders on their behalf and more preferably their parents.
- 11.18 Sharing amenities jointly will give rise to clash of interest and controversy apart from giving scope for spread of communicable diseases for which it is recommended that there should be provision of adequate amenities as well as undertaking repairs and replacements of the same at regular intervals, preferably annually.
- 11.19 Apart from increasing enrolment and imparting education to SC and ST girls, by way of providing boarding facilities to them, the hostel programme aims to reducing the gender disparity presently existing in the education front in the KBK region. This aspect has to be highlighted before the local public in different fora and through different media.
- 11.20 Since environmental sanitation, gardening, games and sports keep the children mentally free and physically sound, hostel authorities should give little bit of emphasis on these aspects.

- 11.21 If the government is serious about the enhancement of RLTAAP hostel seats to 18460, the same may be given effect to and necessary provision of infrastructure, amenities and stipend should be made available in advance in absence of which the education of the girls and the educational system will be adversely affected.
- 11.22 All the DWOs also opined that had there been no provision of stipend, girls would not have preferred to stay in hostels and excepting two DWOs. Others expressed that the boarders would not have attended schools without hostel facilities. According to their opinion, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls in the KBK region under the RLTAAP has been an extremely useful programme.
- 11.23 There is imperative need for the hostel authorities to give due emphasis on the quality of food served to boarders, maintenance of hostel routine and reading habit by boarders, maintenance of cleanliness among the boarders, environmental sanitation of the hostel surroundings, gardening, games and sports and above all providing security and maintenance of discipline among the boarders.
- 11.24 It is suggested that every hostel including RLTAAP hostel should necessarily develop a kitchen garden in collaboration with the horticulture department. Gardening activities will not only provide vegetables to the inmates, but also it will help them to do physical exercise and develop an art of growing vegetables in future.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1. Position of a Girl Child:

A girl child is invariably perceived as a burden on the family. She is rarely allowed to enjoy her childhood rights and freedom. On the other hand, she is hastened to become a mother. This is true in general and more particularly true among the poor and the backward communities like the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes.

Apart from being victims of social discrimination due to parental attitude in matters relating to girls' education, they are also severely discriminated as education is viewed as a means to employment and economic independence, which a girl child does not need. On the other hand, parents prefer spending the scarce resources for the education and development of their sons rather than their daughters. Even at a tender age of 7 or 8, a girl child is exposed to the hazards of rendering physical labour and to earn some amount of wage to support the family. Several studies¹ have brought out these facts.

Emphasis on girl child is of recent origin. During 1979, the "International Year of The Child" even no specific emphasis was given on the girl child. It was only in declaration of SAARC, designating the period 1991-2000 as the "Decade of Girl Child", it as a concept, gathered momentum. A national Action Plan was launched in 1992. As regards educating girls, the issue is still saddled with social and cultural taboos. If such taboos are severe in any community, they are the Scheduled Tribes where, girl's education was traditionally absent.

Despite more than half a century of planning with emphasis on the development of the tribals through various plan programmes, education among tribals and more so among tribal women is abysmally low.

2. Educational Profile of Tribal Women:

1. See for example (i) Chowdhury Prul D, Girl Child and Gender Bias, Indian Journal of Social Change, Vol - 25, (ii) Kiran Devendra, Girl Child in Rural India, Social Change, Vol-25, 1995, (iii) Dashara Rekha, Status of Tribal Girl Child, Social Change, Vol-25, 1995.

In 1971, the total literacy rate in Orissa was 26.18 per cent and the female literacy was 13.92. The tribal literacy was 9.46 per cent and the female literacy among the tribals was only 2.58. Over the years, there has been improvements in the literacy rate across the board. As per 1981 census, the total literacy rate improved to 35.37 per cent in Orissa and the female literacy went up to 21.12 per cent. The tribal literacy became 13.96 per cent and the female literacy among tribals came to 4.76. In 1991 census, the literacy rate for the State improved to 51.77 per cent and that for females to 36.54. The tribal literacy went up to 18.10 per cent and the female literacy among the tribals improved to 8.29. According to the latest census in 2001, the total literacy was 63.08 per cent and female literacy was 50.51. In the said 2001 census, the tribal literacy was 51.48 per cent and the female literacy among the tribals was 23.37. This gives the broad picture of the prevailing educational profile of the tribal women vis-a-vis the gender inequality and tribal and non-tribal differential in the education front in Orissa.

Apart from abysmally low literacy rate among the tribal women, the percentage of out of school girls and the dropout rates among the tribal girls is further more disturbing. The overall dropout rate among the girls at primary level is as high as 81.1 per cent which is 96.1 per cent among the tribal girls. Over the years, there has been a slow decline in the dropout rate for girls both at primary and upper primary levels. However, the proportion is still very high for tribal girls. As per 2004-05 data, the dropout rate among primary girls is 32.7 per cent and 50.1 for upper primary level against which the dropout among tribal girls are 56 per cent and 72 per cent at respective levels. The dropout rates among the girls in general and the same among the tribal girls at primary and upper primary levels over the years are presented below in Table No: 1.1.

Table No: 1.1
Dropout Rates among Girls at Primary and
Upper Primary Levels

Year	Primary		Upper Primary	
	All Girls	Tribal Girls	All Girls	Tribal Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1973	81.1	96.1	90.2	NA
1986	47.7	NA	73.7	NA
1993-94	52.1	NA	59.6	84.6
1995-96	52.4	74.7	72.8	84.2
1996-97	51.1	74.1	66.0	79.7
1997-98	50.5	71.3	64.7	78.1
1998-99	42.4	68.3	64.0	78.0
1999-00	42.2	67.9	63.8	77.1
2000-01	41.4	66.5	61.1	76.0
2001-02	40.0	65.0	60.5	80.3
2002-03	36.05	57.4	60.5	78.5
2003-04	35.4	56.6	58.6	98.5
2004-05	32.7	56.0	50.1	72.0

Source: Compiled from

- (i) Human Development Report 2004, Orissa, Govt. of Orissa and,
- (ii) Chapter 14, Economic Survey 2005-06, Government of Orissa.

The Scheduled Tribes in Orissa comprise of 22.13 per cent of the total population of the state of whom 38.41 per cent live in the KBK region. The low level of literacy and development in the KBK region is primarily due to the wide departure of the majority of the Scheduled Tribes living in the region from the main stream of development which can be appreciated from the factual information presented below in the Table No: 1.2.

Table No: 1.2**District-wise Few Development Indicators in KBK Region**

Sl	District	ST (%) 2001	Literacy 2001	% of BPL 2002 *	HDI 2004 **
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Balangir	20.63	55.70	61.06	0.546
2	Kalahandi	28.65	45.94	62.71	0.606
3	Koraput	49.62	35.72	83.81	0.431
4	Malkangiri	57.43	30.53	81.88	0.370
5	Nawarangpur	55.03	33.93	73.66	0.436
6	Nuapada	34.71	42.00	85.70	0.581
7	Rayagada	55.76	36.15	72.03	0.443
8	Sonepur	9.78	62.84	73.02	0.566
	KBK Districts	38.41	43.33	71.97	-
	Orissa	22.13	63.08	66.37	0.579

*: Percentage of families below the poverty line as per BPL Census 2002.

** : Human Development Index published in the Human Development Report of Orissa, 2004.

3. The Study Area:

Enhancement of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes and particularly among the Tribal Women is, therefore, considered as one of the strategic interventions required for all-round development of the KBK region. The Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) in Orissa has appropriately taken up the challenge of tackling the problem of spread of education among the tribal girls, particularly in matters of retention at primary level by way of providing residential accommodation in primary schools (including upgraded) in KBK districts and providing funds for the purpose from out of the Special Central Assistance and Additional Central Assistance received under the programme of RLTAP.

Under the above mission of RLTAP, 400 hostels with 40 seats each for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools were established. The sole objective of provision of hostels was to move these girls out of their home, where they engage themselves in either looking after their younger siblings or engaged in

some economic activity or other and provide them with an atmosphere free from domestic pressure to pursue their studies in an environment that is totally different but quite congenial to the children.

Unlike other boarders, the girls in these hostels are provided with all amenities like cots, satranji, mosquito net, bucket, and all other personal effects and reading materials apart from providing them Rs.325/- as stipend for 10 months a year to meet the expenses of their food, dress and toiletries.

Establishment of hostel for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts was initiated during 2000-01 and 400 hostels have since been established and put to operation. Requisite amenities have been provided and stipend to the boarders has been paid regularly. Since the programme has already operated in full swing, it is expected that the objectives of establishing hostels for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts like (a) enhancement of their enrolment, (b) reduction of dropout among them, and (c) reduction of gender inequality must have been achieved to a reasonable extent as of now if not in full. Keeping this in view, the Planning and Coordination Department of the Government of Orissa have decided to launch a study in the KBK region to make a realistic assessment of the achievements in the direction of fulfillment of the objectives and the policy initiatives needed for improving the quality of implementation of the programme.

4. The Agency:

The proposed study to be free and fair enough, the Planning and Coordination Department of the Government of Orissa have decided to assign this responsibility to an independent Research Organisation having their expertise in the line. Accordingly they have selected and assigned this assessment study to the Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society (ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar.

CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

1. Administrative Units:

The KBK region, prior to 1994, was comprised of 3 tribal dominated districts of Orissa namely, Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi. These districts lying in western and southern parts of Orissa were reorganised to 8 districts in 1994. These new districts are Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada (constituent parts of erstwhile Koraput district), Kalahandi and Nuapada (constituent parts of erstwhile Kalahandi district) and Balangir and Sonepur (constituent parts of erstwhile Balangir district). The administrative units in the districts in the KBK region are presented in Table No: 2.1.

Table No: 2.1
Administrative Units in the KBK Region

Sl	District	Sub-Divns.	Blocks	TSP	GP	Village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bolangir	3	14	0	285	1,794
2.	Kalahandi	2	13	2	273	2,236
3.	Koraput	2	14	14	226	2,028
4.	Malkangiri	1	7	7	108	1,045
5.	Nawarangpur	1	10	10	169	901
6.	Nuapada	1	5	0	109	663
7.	Rayagada	2	11	11	171	2,667
8.	Sonepur	2	6	0	96	959
	Total	14	80	44	1,437	12,293

Source : Annual Action Plan, under RLTP for KBK districts 2006-07,
Govt. of Orissa, Planning and Co-ordination Department.

Note : TSP: Tribal Sub-Plan, Blocks, GP: Gram Panchayat,
Sub-Divn: Sub-Division

2. Area and Population:

The 8 districts in the KBK region account for about 31 per cent of the State's total geographical area and 20 per cent of the total population of the

State. The district-wise area and the composition of population according to social class in the KBK region vis-à-vis that of the State is presented below in Table No: 2.2.

Table No: 2.2
Area and Population in KBK Districts.

Sl.	District	Area (Sq Km)	Total Popn	Rural Popn	Total literates	SC Popn	ST Popn	%ST Popn	Popn Density
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Bolangir	6,575	1,337,194	1,182,871	638,048	226,300	275,822	20.63	203
2.	Kalahandi	7,920	1,335,494	1235275	513,383	236,019	382,573	28.65	168
3.	Koraput	8,807	1,180,637	982,188	350,044	153,932	585,830	49.62	134
4.	Malkangiri	5,791	504,198	469,582	126,498	107,654	289,538	57.43	183
5.	Nawarangpur	5,291	1,025,766	966,496	284,538	144,654	564,480	55.03	192
6.	Nuapada	3,852	530,690	500,652	187,412	722,96	184,221	34.71	138
7.	Rayagada	7,073	831,109	715,702	247,829	115,665	463,418	55.76	116
8.	Sonepur	2,337	541,835	501,767	291,931	128,000	52,978	9.78	231
	KBK districts	47646	7286923	6554533	2639683	1184520	2798860	38.41	152
	Orissa	155707	36804660	31287422	19837055	6062063	8145081	22.13	236

Source : 1. District Statistical Handbooks, 2. Census of India.

While the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the State is 22.13, the same within the KBK region is 38.41.

Extremely backward classes dominate the region. About 38.41 per cent of the population of the KBK region are Scheduled Tribes and some of the primitive tribes like Bondas, Dadais, Lanjia Sauras and Dangaria Kandhas reside here. The tribal population of this region is much above the state average of 22.13 per cent .The SC population of this region is more or less equal to the state average of 16.53 per cent (it being 16.25 per cent for KBK region).

3. Quality of Life:

Literacy and income, alternatively the poverty, as also the human development index (HDI) of a region give us some idea on the qualities of life enjoyed by the people living in it. District-wise general literacy, literacy among the

SCs and STs, percentage of people living below poverty line and human development index of the districts in the KBK region is presented below vide Table No: 2.3.

Table No: 2.3
Few Indicators of Qualities of Life in KBK Region.

Sl.	District	Literacy (%)			% of BPL 2002	HDI of 04
		General	S C	S T		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bolangir	55.70	53.54	43.64	61.06	0.546
2.	Kalahandi	45.94	47.12	34.17	62.71	0.606
3.	Koraput	35.72	35.43	18.68	83.81	0.431
4.	Malkangiri	30.53	49.94	14.69	81.88	0.370
5.	Nawarngpur	33.93	45.36	24.00	73.66	0.436
6.	Nuapada	42.00	43.99	33.12	85.70	0.581
7.	Rayagada	36.15	35.18	20.23	72.03	0.443
8.	Sonepur	62.84	56.77	52.16	73.02	0.566
	KBK District	43.33	46.64	25.90	71.97	-
	Orissa	63.08	55.53	37.37	66.37	0.579

Source: (1). Census of India, (2). Human Development Report, 2004.

The general literacy as well as the literacy among the SCs and STs is low as compared to the respective state averages. In respect of the percentage of people below the poverty line and human development index, the districts in the KBK region are also disadvantagedly placed as compared to the rest of the state.

4. Female Literacy:

The general literacy among the women is usually low as compared to their male counterparts. But in case of the SCs the gap is more and it is further more prominent in case of STs. Besides, the gender inequalities in terms of literacy in the KBK region is more as compared to the state average irrespective of the social class of the people as evident from the Table No. 2.4 presented below.

Table No: 2.4
Literacy among Different Social Class in the KBK Region.

Sl	District	General Literacy			SC Literacy			ST Literacy		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Bolangir	71.67	39.51	55.70	69.50	37.25	53.54	61.96	25.52	43.64
2.	Kalahandi	62.66	29.27	45.94	63.76	30.80	47.12	51.70	17.15	34.17
3.	Koraput	47.20	24.26	35.72	48.52	22.45	35.43	29.25	8.38	18.68
4.	Malkangiri	40.14	20.91	30.53	62.18	37.38	49.94	22.05	7.50	14.69
5.	Nawarangpur	46.70	20.67	33.93	58.53	31.97	45.36	36.86	11.12	24.00
6.	Nuapada	58.45	25.79	42.00	60.26	27.92	43.99	50.69	16.18	33.12
7.	Rayagada	48.18	24.56	36.15	49.81	21.03	35.18	31.16	10.07	20.23
8.	Sonepur	78.94	46.12	62.84	73.68	39.31	56.77	69.53	34.29	52.16
	KBK District	57.55	29.10	43.33	61.74	31.49	46.64	39.06	13.08	25.90
	Orissa	75.35	50.51	63.08	70.47	40.33	55.53	51.48	23.37	37.37

M: Male, F: Female, T: Total (Source: Census 2001)

5. Level of Backwardness:

In 1994, the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Orissa (Known as P C Ghadei Committee) in its report have given a clear picture of the degree of backwardness of the blocks in the state. The Committee have identified 82 out of 314 blocks in the State as very backward of which 53 are situated in the KBK region. The district-wise picture of very backward blocks in the KBK region as identified by the Committee is presented in Table No: 2.5.

Table No: 2.5
District-wise Very Backward Blocks in KBK Region

Sl	District	Total Blocks	Very Back-ward Blocks	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Balangir	14	10	71.42
2	Kalahandi	13	8	61.54
3	Koraput	14	9	64.28
4	Malkangiri	7	5	71.43
5	Nawarangpur	10	5	50.00

Sl	District	Total Blocks	Very Back-ward Blocks	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	Nuapada	5	4	80.00
7	Rayagada	11	9	81.82
8	Sonepur	6	3	50.00
	KBK Region	80	53	66.25
	Rest of Orissa	234	27	11.24
	Orissa	314	82	26.11

The table reveals that more than 66 per cent of the blocks in the KBK region are very backward as against 26.11 per cent in the state as a whole and 11.54 per cent in the rest of Orissa.

6. Forest Resources:

The KBK districts have been historically rich in forest resources. Though the people in the region have been using these forests very intensively and earning their livelihood from this source, forests of this region have not received adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forest for sustenance coupled with lack of insufficient investment and managerial input thus, continuously led to its degradation. As per the data recorded in the Annual Action Plan 2005-06, under RLTA, although one third (12,236 sq km) of the geographical area of this region is recorded as forests, only 11.3% (5,473 sq km) is actually dense forest (i.e., with crown density over 40%) as per satellite imaging data. It has further been revealed that 9% (4,332sq km) forest area is completely devoid of vegetative cover. Another 13.5% (6,327sq km) forest are open having crown density of more than 10% but less than 40%.

Table No: 2.6

District-wise Tree covers as reported in the 2001 FSI report for Orissa

Sl	Districts	Total Geographic Area	Forest cover			Per cent
			DF	OF	TF	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bolangir	6,575	504	488	992	15.09
2.	Kalahandi	7,920	1161	978	2139	27.01

Sl	Districts	Total Geographic Area	Forest cover			Per cent
			DF	OF	TF	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	Koraput	8,807	669	815	1484	16.85
4.	Malkangiri	5,791	1,076	1112	2188	37.78
5.	Nawarangpur	5,291	687	463	1150	21.74
6.	Nuapada	3,852	588	649	1237	32.11
7.	Rayagada	7,073	1,308	1425	2733	38.64
8.	Subarnapur	2,337	173	140	313	13.39
	Total KBK	47,646	6,166	6,070	12,236	25.68
	Orissa	1,55,707	27,972	20,866	48,838	31.36

Source: State of Environment Orissa 2006, Prepared by State Pollution Control Board, Orissa Page-126-127

Note: DF-Dense Forest, OF-Open Forest, TF-Total Forest

7. Socio-economic Profile:

The broad socio-economic and demographic features of each of the eight districts coming under the KBK region are presented vide Annexures-2.1 to 2.8. A perusal of the profile of the KBK districts brings out few distinctive features. Apart from what is described above, the districts in the KBK region have an overwhelming burden of backward and primitive agriculture. The share of workers in primary sector to total main workers is very high. It is 81.20% in case of Balangir, 85.10% in case of Kalahandi, 81.20% in case of Koraput, 91.30% in case of Malkangiri, 88.60% in case of Nawarangpur, 86.90% in case of Nuapada, 82.90% in case of Rayagada and 83.60% in case of Sonepur districts. These 8 districts also have very low per capita income.

CHAPTER – III

STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

1. STUDY OBJECTIVES:

Establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts was initiated during 2000-01 and 400 hostels have since been established which are operating at present. Requisite amenities have been provided and stipend to the boarders is being paid regularly. Since the programme has already operated in full swing, it is quite natural that the objectives of establishing hostels for SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in the KBK districts like (a) enhancement of their enrolment, (b) reduction of dropout among them, and (c) reduction in gender inequality etc must have been achieved to a reasonable extent by now. The objectives of any mission get fulfilled provided there has been observance of timeliness and quality assurance in the strategic interventions in terms of various components of the programme. More so, fulfillment of objectives will be smooth and uninterrupted provided there is appropriate postoperative care and regular follow-ups. In view of this, the objectives of this study will not only be limited to achievement of the set targets of the hostel programme but will include in it the assessment of timeliness in implementation of various components, the quality of implementation, and regularity in taking appropriate follow-ups.

To be precise enough, the proposed study envisages examining the following aspects of establishing hostels for the SC and ST girls reading at primary level.

- 1.1 Whether enrolment of SC and ST girls in primary schools in KBK districts has increased on account of hostel facilities, provision of stipend and other amenities.
- 1.2 Whether dropout rate among the SC and ST girls in the KBK districts has been reduced.

- 1.3 Whether there has been observed reduction in the gender inequalities among the boys and girls in getting education at primary school levels in KBK districts.
- 1.4 Adequacy of the number of teachers in primary schools to carry on teaching activities in 5 classes.
- 1.5 Stay of teachers and more specifically the Head Masters and Hostel Superintendents in the vicinity of Schools.
- 1.6 Timely completion of the construction of hostel buildings and their operation.
- 1.7 Deficiencies observed if any in the completion of hostel buildings and their regular maintenance.
- 1.8 Security arrangements for the boarders residing in the hostel.
- 1.9 Maintenance of routine and discipline among the boarders in the hostel.
- 1.10 Timely payment of stipend and issue of dress to boarders and the adequacy of various components of the stipend.
- 1.11 Perception of the boarders and the local people on the objectives of establishing hostels for the SC and ST girls in the KBK districts.
- 1.12 Opinion of the DWOs on the effectiveness of the establishment of hostels for the SC and ST girls reading in primary schools in KBK districts and the possibilities for improvements.
- 1.13 Finally to come up with feasible recommendations on the policy initiatives needed for bringing in improvements in the management of hostel programme in future.

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 The Study Design

For obvious reasons, the achievement under the hostel programme under the RLTAAP has not been spread uniformly over the region. As such, the traditional method of selecting sample blocks, villages and households in case of

this hostel component was not considered suitable for undertaking this evaluation study. Under the RLTP, as many as 400 primary school hostels for SC and ST girls have been constructed ranging from 8 to 105 per district and those have since been made operational as per the details given, vide Table No: 3.1. As there is wide range of variation in the number of KBK hostels constructed in the districts, adoption of a common sampling fraction for all the districts was not considered suitable as the sample hostels may be too small in some districts and too large in certain others. Keeping in view the distribution of KBK hostels in each district, it was decided to select 3 blocks from each district at the first instance and then to select a minimum of 2 and a maximum 6 hostels from the sample blocks so as to cover about 25 percent of the hostels in a district. Wherever necessary, one more block was selected to ensure adequate number of hostels in the sample. It may so happen that there may not be a single KBK hostel in certain blocks as allocation of KBK hostels has not been evenly distributed for which it has been decided that blocks having no KBK hostel shall be dropped from the purview of sampling.

Table No: 3.1

Hostels for SC and ST Girls in the KBK Districts

Sl.	Districts	Blocks	KBK Hostels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Balangir	14	25
2	Kalahandi	13	25
3	Koraput	14	105
4	Malkangiri	7	53
5	Nawarangpur	10	56
6	Nuapada	5	36
7	Rayagada	11	92
8	Sonepur	6	8
	Total	80	400

2.2 Study Instruments:

For collection of data on this component, a set of 4 schedules, i.e. (a) Hostel Schedule, (b) Beneficiary Schedule, (c) Key Informant Schedule and

(d) Programme Manager Schedule were developed and administered in the field. A brief outline of these study instruments is given below.

(a) Hostel Schedule: Information in the hostel schedule was collected from the Headmaster of the school, Superintendent of the hostel and the field observation of the study team during their visit to the schools and hostels in question.

(b) Beneficiary Schedule: Information in the Beneficiary Schedule was collected from three boarders (preferably from higher classes) each from the sample hostels on their perceived objectives and benefits of the hostels for them and the advantages and disadvantages being experienced by them in the hostel.

(c) K I Schedule: Information in the Key Informant schedule was collected from two knowledgeable persons of the locality in respect of each sample hostel on their perceived objectives and benefits of the hostels for SC and ST girls in the KBK districts.

(d) P M Schedule: Information in the Programme Manager schedule was collected from the District Welfare Officer of each of the KBK districts to elicit their opinion on the usefulness of the hostels for the SC and ST girls reading in primary schools and their suggestions for bringing in improvements in the performance in these hostels.

2.3 The Field Work:

The field work was undertaken through a set of well-qualified and experienced persons after imparting them adequate training. The team comprising of 4 Field Investigators and a Team Leader was given intensive and adequate training for three days. A set of instructions for undertaking the field work under the study was prepared and provided to all members of the team for their reference in the field. For ensuring adequate mobility and smooth conduct of the field survey, the team was provided with an exclusive transport and all other

logistical support was extended to the team. Pre-testing exercise was undertaken prior to finalization of the study instruments and field instructions. The field work under the study was completed during the period from November 2006 to February 2007.

2.4 Samples Executed:

In all, 88 sample hostels were selected out of 400 hostels. As against 88 hostels, 264 boarders at the rate of three per hostel were interviewed and interactions were made with 176 Key Informants at the rate of two per hostel. Interaction was made with all the 8 District Welfare Officers to elicit their views and opinion on the effectiveness of the hostel programme in the KBK districts under the RLTA. The district wise break up of the samples executed is given below vide Table No: 3.2.

Table No: 3.2

Samples Executed under the Hostel Programme in KBK Districts.

Sl (1)	District (2)	Total Blocks (3)	Total Hostels (4)	Sample Blocks (5)	Sample Hostels (6)	Sample Boarders (7)	Sample K Is (8)	P M Schedules (9)
1	Balangir	14	25	3	6	18	12	1
2	Kalahandi	13	25	3	6	18	12	1
3	Koraput	14	105	4	21	63	42	1
4	Mélange	7	53	3	11	33	22	1
5	Nawarangpur	10	56	3	11	33	22	1
6	Nuapara	5	36	3	9	27	18	1
7	Rayagada	11	92	3	18	54	36	1
8	Sonepur	6	8	3	6	18	12	1
	Total	80	400	25	88	264	176	8

2.5 Coordination and Supervision:

The Team Leaders undertook necessary field coordination and technical supervision of the field work under the study in each district. This apart, the senior executives of the Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society (ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar had affected appropriate supervision and coordination at all levels for ensuring quality output and timely completion of the study project.

CHAPTER - IV

STUDY FINDINGS

1. The Basis:

As explained in previous chapters, the study of the 40 seated hostels for ST and SC girls in KBK districts covered all the eight districts. The sample coverage at different levels under the study was 88 sample hostels out of 400 hostels established under the RLAP, 264 sample boarders at the rate of 3 each from the sample hostels, 176 key informants from among the knowledgeable persons from the locality and the 8 District Welfare Officers representing respective districts of the KBK region. The conclusions drawn in this chapter are based on the response obtained from the field in the process of detailed survey and the views that emerged in course of discussions with various stake holders and the executing functionaries as well as the observations made by the study team in course of conducting the study.

2. Enrolment in Schools:

From the field study, it was observed that all the 88 Primary Schools to which the sample hostels were attached were all Tribal Schools maintained by the ST, SC and Minorities Development Department and that these were all coeducational system of schools with Class-I to Class-V. The position of enrolment in these schools during 2006-07 is presented in Table No: 4.1.

Table No: 4.1
Enrolment in Sample Schools during 2006-07

Sl	District	LTAP Hostels	Sample Schools	Enrolment 2006-07			Average Strength	Girls to 1000 boys
				Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Balangir	25	6	588	553	1141	190	940
2	Kalahandi	25	6	523	499	1022	170	954
3	Koraput	105	21	1239	1482	2721	130	1196
4	Malkangiri	53	11	704	1007	1711	156	1430
5	Nawarangpur	56	11	1012	1179	2191	199	1165
6	Nuapada	36	9	666	850	1516	168	1276
7	Rayagada	92	18	1061	1308	2369	132	1233
8	Sonepur	8	6	327	387	714	119	1183
	Total	400	88	6120	7265	13385	152	1187

The table above reveals that the average enrolment in a sample primary school is only 152. However, unlike the primary schools under the School and Mass Education Department, the enrolment of girls in the sample primary schools is higher as compared to boys in all the KBK districts except Balangir and Kalahandi. The average enrolment of girls as compared to 1000 boys comes to 1187 with a minimum of 940 in Balangir and a maximum of 1276 in Nuapada districts. Enrolment of ST and SC girls is very much encouraging and it has mostly been possible on account of hostel facilities and stipend provided to the primary school girls.

3. Actual Position of Teachers:

The field survey revealed that in 88 sample primary schools, the sanctioned posts of teachers were 329 against which only 233 were working. The district wise position of teachers in the sample schools giving the male-female break-up and the teacher pupil ratio is presented in Table No: 4.2.

Table No: 4.2

Number of Teachers in Position and Teacher-Pupil Ratio in 2006-07

Sl	District	Sample Schools	Sanction Posts	Teachers in Position			Student Strength	T P* Ratio
				Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Balangir	6	22	12	6	18	1141	1:63
2	Kalahandi	6	25	20	2	22	1022	1:46
3	Koraput	21	79	36	16	52	2721	1:52
4	Malkangiri	11	38	23	8	31	1711	1:55
5	Nawarangpur	11	44	21	5	26	2191	1:84
6	Nuapada	9	32	19	11	30	1516	1:51
7	Rayagada	18	71	29	14	43	2369	1:55
8	Sonepur	6	18	11	0	11	714	1:65
	Total	88	329	171	62	233	13385	1:57

* : T P Ratio = Teacher Pupil Ratio = No of students / No of teachers

As many as 329 sanctioned post of teachers in 88 primary schools amounts to as many as 3 to 4 (on an average 3.7) teachers for a school with 5 classes without any additional sections. The actual position of teachers is only 233 which means availability of only 2 to 3 (on an average 2.6) teachers per school. The teacher pupil ratio according to enrollment in 2006-07 is 1:41 as per the sanctioned posts and 1:57 as per physical position of teachers. Under ideal

conditions, the enrolment would have been 200 per school if there would have been no sections with an admission of 40 in each class. In that event the teacher pupil ratio will be quite high, be it sanctioned posts or the actual physical position. Some amount of circumstantial deviations from the approved teacher pupil ratio is inevitable. Never the less, there should be at least one teacher for each class. Otherwise, the quality and the system of education will be seriously affected. Since quality education is never to be compromised, there is urgent need for at least five teachers for each school over and above the Head Master who will look after the school administration apart from managing classes in absence of class teachers. At no point of time the number of teachers in a school should fall below 5. There may be some financial constraints to create additional posts or for filling up of existing vacancies. In that event, appointment of Shikshya Sahayaks in requisite number would be the appropriate solution.

4. Residential Accommodation:

In 88 sample schools, as many as 54 quarters were there of which 46 were in habitable condition. While 43 were occupied, the remaining 3 were vacant. , the district wise details of which has been presented in Table No: 4.3.

Table No: 4.3
Availability of Quarters and Occupancy

SI	District	Sample Schools	Total Teachers	Quarters		
				Total	Habitable	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Balangir	6	18	1	1	1
2	Kalahandi	6	22	0	0	0
3	Koraput	21	52	16	14	14
4	Malkangiri	11	31	6	5	5
5	Nawarangpur	11	26	11	8	7
6	Nuapada	9	30	2	1	1
7	Rayagada	18	43	18	17	15
8	Sonepur	6	11	0	0	0
	Total	88	233	54	46	43

Non-occupation of three habitable quarters may be temporary and therefore may not be considered serious. But the fate of the other 8 quarters, not habitable, should be decided soon by way of renovation and repairs or else demolition as would be appropriate. As observed, there were no quarters in the

sample schools in the districts of Kalahandi and Sonepur. It may not be possible to provide quarters for one and all the teachers in each school. At the same time, accommodation of the Head Master and the Hostel Superintendent in the school premises is crucially important for safety and security of the boarders and from administrative point of view. The place of residence of the Hostel Superintendents as revealed from the field survey has been presented in Table No: 4.4.

Table No: 4.4

Details about Hostel Superintendents

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Male Supdts		Female Supdts		Superintendents	
			Total	Married	Total	Married	Hq Stay	With family
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Balangir	6	5	4	1	1	6	1
2	Kalahandi	6	6	5	0	0	6	0
3	Koraput	21	19	19	2	2	20	6
4	Malkangiri	11	10	10	1	1	10	6
5	Nawarangpur	11	9	9	2	2	9	7
6	Nuapada	9	7	7	2	2	8	4
7	Rayagada	18	16	16	2	2	16	2
8	Sonepur	6	6	5	0	0	5	0
	Total	88	78	75	10	10	80	26

Out of 88 Superintendents 78 (89%) were male teachers and the rest 10 (11%) were female teachers. As many as 80(91%) of the Superintendents were staying at school headquarters. In regard to the place of residence of the school teachers including the Head Masters and Hostel Superintendents, the Table No: 4.5 presented below is relevant.

Table No: 4.5

Place of Residence of Teachers

Sl	District	Sample Schools	Total Teachers	Residence of Teachers			
				Hqs	> 5 Kms	> 10 Kms	> 20 Kms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Balangir	6	18	14	1	0	3
2	Kalahandi	6	22	15	6	1	0
3	Koraput	21	52	41	4	4	3
4	Malkangiri	11	31	21	1	9	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	26	21	0	3	2
6	Nuapada	9	30	21	3	6	0
7	Rayagada	18	43	28	3	7	5
8	Sonepur	6	11	10	1	0	0

Sl	District	Sample Schools	Total Teachers	Residence of Teachers			
				Hqs	> 5 Kms	> 10 Kms	> 20 Kms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total	88	233	171	19	30	13
	% to Total	-	-	73	8	13	6

It is observed that out of 233 teachers in position, 171 (73%) are staying at the school headquarters that includes 80 (34%) who are Superintendents. The remaining 62 (27%) of the teachers are staying away from the School vicinity. It is a good sign that majority of the teachers and the Hostel Superintendents are staying near the school. Under certain circumstances, there may be impeding reasons for some teachers to stay little away from the school. But their stay beyond a reasonable distance say more than 20 Kms will necessarily affect the quality and the system of education adversely. Besides, under no circumstances, the Head Master and the Hostel Superintendents should be allowed to stay away from schools. It is for the Administrative Department to ensure this aspect without any exception. While construction of adequate number of quarters is ideal, funds may not permit to do so. It may be necessary to arrange private accommodation in the school areas. Government should, therefore, as a practical viable solution think of posting of local teachers and assigning the job of Hostel Superintendents to the Head Masters etc for resolving the problems of accommodation.

Further, as far as possible, only lady teachers should be appointed as hostel in-charge for the 40 seated girls hostel as the boarders will feel free to discuss their health related problems with them, particularly those who are more aged.

5. Hostel Buildings:

The 88 sample hostels were functioning in 88 out of 400 hostel buildings constructed out of RLTPAP funds in KBK districts. These 88 sample buildings were completed prior to their occupation by the boarders. However, care was taken through this study to know if there was any delay at the stage of their construction or any delay between completion of the building and operation of the hostels. Information on the operational status of 88 sample buildings has been presented in Table No: 4.6.

Table No: 4.6
Operational Status of Hostel Buildings

Sl	District	Sample Buildings	Number Completed	Executed Departmentally			Executed through Contractor		
				Total	Exe Delay	Oprn Delay	Total	Exe Delay	Oprn Delay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	1
2	Kalahandi	6	6	0	0	0	6	3	1
3	Koraput	21	21	11	10	0	10	10	0
4	Malkangiri	11	11	0	0	0	11	10	1
5	Nawarangpur	11	11	2	2	0	9	9	0
6	Nuapada	9	9	0	0	0	9	5	5
7	Rayagada	18	18	4	4	0	14	14	0
8	Sonepur	6	6	2	2	1	4	4	2
	Total	88	88	19	18	1	69	61	10
	% to Total	-	-	22	95	5	78	88	14

Of the 88 hostel buildings, 19 (22%) were constructed departmentally and the rest of 69 (72%) through Contractors. There was delay in completion of hostel buildings in case of 18 (95%) out of 19 buildings executed departmentally and in one (5%) case, there was delay in operation of hostel even if the building was completed. There was delay in completion of hostel buildings in case of 61 (88%) out of 69 buildings executed through contractors and in 10 (14%) cases, the operation of hostels was delayed even if the buildings were ready for occupation. It implies that construction of hostel buildings were faster when executed through contractors and once completed its operation is faster if executed departmentally. It further implies that there remains a bit of problem of coordination and cooperation between the Administrative Department, the Contractor and the School authorities for final handing over and taking over of hostel buildings for their operation. Whether executed departmentally or through Contractors, the delay in execution of buildings was observed in 79 (90%) of cases and the operational delay was observed in 11 (12%) cases even if buildings were completed. In such cases, flow of benefits gets delayed even after investment of funds. The Administrative Department should sort out all coordination problems to reduce the time lag in execution and operation of building projects in future.

6. Deficiencies in Hostel Buildings:

Funds to the tune of Rs.34.00 crore were provided during the Ninth Plan under RLTA for construction of 400 hostel buildings in the KBK districts. Construction and completion of these buildings had taken place by end of Ninth Plan i.e. by 2001-02 and in certain cases in one or two years after that. All these buildings being quite new constructions, it is expected that all of them must be in good condition. To know the factual position, information on the nature of deficiencies and weaknesses persisting in the sample buildings were collected in course of field visit and the results thereof have been presented below (vide Table No: 4.7).

Table No: 4.7
District-wise Sample Hostel Buildings with Deficiencies

SL	District	Sample Buildings	No Defi	Hostels with different kinds of Deficiencies							No Annl Maint
				D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Balangir	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	5
2	Kalahandi	6	4	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	6
3	Koraput	21	10	7	0	7	3	0	1	3	11
4	Malkangiri	11	2	8	0	1	5	0	1	1	10
5	Nawarangpur	11	2	8	4	3	4	0	3	0	11
6	Nuapada	9	7	0	1	1	3	0	4	5	8
7	Rayagada	18	8	12	3	1	0	3	1	2	11
8	Sonepur	6	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
	Total	88	40	40	13	13	16	4	15	18	68
	% to Total	-	45	45	15	15	18	5	17	20	77

D1-Water soaking (roof), D2-Toilet damage, D3-Building damage, D4-Floor damage, D5-door & window damage, D6-Electricity, D7-Boundary wall problem,

Astonishingly, only in case of less than half i.e. 40 (45%) out of 88 hostel buildings no deficiency was reported as far as building part is concerned. In case of rest 48 (55%) buildings, one or more deficiencies were observed on the date of visit of the study team to those hostels. Apart from certain deficiencies in these buildings, lack of electricity and compound walls to the hostel buildings and their related problems were also observed.

In case of 40 (45%) out of 88 hostel buildings, there was problem of roof leaking and wall soaking, in 13 (15%) of the buildings the toilets were damaged, in 13 (15%) of the buildings there were observed cracks, in 16 (18%) buildings

the floor was damaged and in case of 4 (5%) of the hostel buildings doors and windows were found to have been damaged.

In 15 (17%) of the hostels either there was no electricity or there was some electrical problems for which power was not available. In case of 18 (20%) of the hostels, either there was no boundary wall or there were damaged boundary walls. In regard to the maintenance of the buildings, it was reported that annual maintenance of the hostel buildings is not being undertaken in case of 68 (77%) out of 88 sample hostel buildings.

On perusal of the information contained in the above table two things emerge. First, the quality of construction does not appear to be very good as a number of deficiencies are observed within 5 years of their completion. Assignment of further construction work to the concerned executing agencies should be done with due care in future. Second, even if annual maintenance is not permissible in the initial years of completion, there is no bar for the administration to inspect all hostels, to take stock of the deficiencies and take appropriate corrective measures as a special case within a reasonable period. Otherwise, the small children away from their parents will suffer and their education will be adversely affected.

7. Amenities provided

As many as 400 hostels were constructed to admit 40 boarders each. Although it was originally envisaged to admit 16000 boarders in 400 hostels, subsequently it was decided to accommodate 2460 more boarders from 2005-06 aggregating to 18460 boarders in all. However, all the 400 hostels were supposed to be provided with various amenities for the use of boarders and the provision of such amenities was based on 40 boarders per hostel as was originally envisaged. The list of amenities supposed to be provided to each hostel is given vide Annexure-4.1. The information on the status of provision of these amenities to the 88 sample hostels, their present stock, whether repairs and replacements are being done annually and the problems encountered, if any, due to non-repair and non-replacements of the damaged and worn out items was collected in course of field study and the same is presented in Table No: 4.8.

Table No: 4.8
Provision of Amenities and Annual Replacements in Sample Hostels

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Amenities Provided		With full Stock	Annually Replaced	Problems of Replacement
			Partially	Fully			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Balangir	6	6	0	0	2	3
2	Kalahandi	6	6	0	0	1	4
3	Koraput	21	21	0	0	2	6
4	Malkangiri	11	11	0	0	0	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	11	0	0	0	2
6	Nuapada	9	9	0	0	0	5
7	Rayagada	18	18	0	0	0	0
8	Sonepur	6	6	0	0	2	5
	Total	88	88	0	0	7	25

The field study reveals that full amenities were not provided to any of the 88 sample hostels as listed in the annexure, but partially to all the 88 hostels. Whatever was supplied, full stock of the same was not there as some were damaged or some were worn out. Of course, for the sake of maintenance records, damaged and worn out of items might be shown in the stock register. But this does not serve the purpose. Out of 88 sample hostels, annual repairs and replacements were reported to have been undertaken in case of 7 hostels only. Due to non-repairs and non-replacements of amenities, 25 hostels have reported to have been facing problems. Majority of the amenities provided are consumable in nature that needs regular repairs and replacements. Cares should be taken to undertake necessary repairs and replacements on a regular manner at least at annual intervals. Since this will be a regular feature, government may provide only the non-consumable items of amenities and the consumable items be left to the boarders. This will create a sense of caring among boarders of their own items there by increasing the longevity of consumable items.

8. Strength of boarders:

In 88 sample hostels, the total availability of seats is 3520 as against which 3505 boarders were there at the time of field study during 2006-07, the district wise position of which is presented below in Table No: 4.9.

Table No: 4.9

Boarders in Sample Hostels during 2006-07 & Home Distance of Students

(Distance in Kms)

Sl	District	No of Hostels	Total Seats	Total Boarders	Night Watching	Code of Conduct	Home-School dist.		Home-Hostel dist.	
							Min	Max	Min	Max
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Balangir	6	240	240	6	3	0	150	2	150
2	Kalahandi	6	240	240	6	1	0	120	0	120
3	Koraput	21	840	838	21	0	0	50	1	50
4	Malkangiri	11	440	440	10	1	0	45	0	45
5	Nawarangpur	11	440	440	11	0	0	45	0	45
6	Nuapada	9	360	360	9	1	0	60	0	60
7	Rayagada	18	720	720	18	0	0	56	1	56
8	Sonepur	6	240	227	6	0	0	60	1	60
	Total	88	3520	3505	87	6	0	150	0	150

More or less all the seats in these 88 hostels have been filled up. It is also very heartening to note that almost all the hostels have made night watching arrangement that provides security to the boarders. It was further revealed that only in 6 hostels there is some written code of conduct for the boarders that help all their boarders to observe certain amount of discipline. It is, therefore suggested, that one and all hostels should have night watching arrangements and there should be prescribed a common set of code of conduct to be followed by the boarders in all hostels to ensure their security and discipline among them.

Table - 4.9 also reveals another aspect of the hostel administration. The minimum home distance of a student in case of all the 88 schools is 0 Kms and the maximum of 150 Kms. This is also same for the boarders. Perhaps due to the hostel facility, girls from distant places of 150 Kms are coming to read in these residential schools. This is a good sign. At the same time the minimum distance of the boarders from the hostel varies from 0-2 Kms in case of different districts. The minimum home distance of boarders is 0 Kms in case of certain hostels in Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Nuapada districts. But hostel admission

to girls from headquarter villages is prohibited with a view to attracting more of girl students from outskirts villages by providing boarding facilities to them. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that hostel admission to girl students from the headquarter villages may be discontinued. Further, awareness and motivation camps in out skirt villages need be organised with a view to encouraging admission of more of girls in primary schools as well as in the hostels.

9. Regulatory Measures:

The boarders belonging to primary schools are mostly below the age of 10-12 years excepting few who have attained the age of 14-15 years. These boarders have left their parents and their home. As such, they need some amount of child-hood care in the hostel also. Since they are all girls, it would perhaps be better if a lady teacher (subject to availability) is put in charge of Hostel Superintendent so that the boarders can feel free to express their problems before the Superintendent without hesitation.

Small children are supposed to be homesick and also need routine health check up and immunisation. Information collected on these aspects is presented in Table No: 4.10.

Table No: 4.10
Manner of Home Visit by Boarders adopted in different Hostels

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Home visit of Boarders			Hostels Organising			Age of Boarders	
			Alone	Accomp-anied	Timely Return	Health Camps	Imm Camps	First Aid	Min	Max
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Balangir	6	0	6	2	4	2	5	5	12
2	Kalahandi	6	0	6	1	3	1	5	5	14
3	Koraput	21	0	21	14	19	11	18	5	15
4	Malkangiri	11	1	10	8	9	3	11	5	12
5	Nawarangpur	11	0	11	7	9	2	11	5	12
6	Nuapada	9	0	9	5	7	2	6	5	14
7	Rayagada	18	0	18	16	15	5	18	5	13
8	Sonepur	6	0	6	2	7	3	6	5	15
	Total	88	1	87	55	73	29	80	5	15

The above table reveals that in almost all the sample hostels boarders are not allowed home visit alone but are accompanied by their relatives for such visits. This is good from safety and security point of view. It is also revealed that

in 55 (62%) out of 88 hostels, the boarders return to hostel in time after enjoying their home visits. Non return of boarders in time after enjoying home visit should be discussed in the Parents Teachers Association and the parents should be impressed to send back their children to hostel in time.

As regards health care facilities, as many as in 73 (83%) out of 88 sample hostels reported to have organised Health Camps for their boarders. However, Immunisation Camps have been organised in case of only 29 (33%) of the sample hostels. First Aid facility is available in 80 (91%) of the sample hostels. The hostel authorities should take care to organise Immunisation Camps in case of all hostels as also provide First Aid facilities in all the hostels.

10. Payment of Stipend:

Each boarder is supposed to receive a stipend of Rs.325/- per month for 10 months a year of which Rs.258/- is meant for food, Rs.42/- for miscellaneous expenses and Rs.25/- for toiletries. Table No: 4.11 reveals the picture of timely or otherwise, payment of stipend in case of sample hostels.

Table No: 4.11

Regularity in Payment of Stipend in Sample Hostels

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Time-lag in receipt of Stipend in Months						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kalahandi	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Koraput	21	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Malkangiri	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	8	0	3	0	0	0	0
6	Nuapada	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rayagada	18	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	Sonepur	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	1
	Total	88	73	6	8	0	0	0	1

The table reveals that out of 88 sample hostels, payment of stipend is made without any time lag in case of 73 (83%) hostels. Only in case of 14 hostels, the payment is made within a time lag of one to two months and in a single case it is delayed by six months. Since the major portion of the stipend is meant for expenditure on food items, any delay may cause hardship to the

students and the hostel authorities. Although there has been timely payment of stipend in case of majority of the hostels, it recommended that regularity in payment should be ensured in case of all hostels without exception.

11. Supply of Dress:

Each boarder is supposed to receive two pairs of dress per year. A sum of Rs.42/- out of the monthly stipend of Rs.325/- is meant for miscellaneous expenses that includes Rs17/- for dress per month. The dress component works out to Rs.170/- in 10 months which is spent towards two pairs of dress or alternatively at a rate of Rs.85/- for one pair on an average.

Table No: 4.12 presented below gives the status of supply of dress to boarders in case of 88 sample hostels and the information on the adequacy of food component.

Table No: 4.12
Adequacy of Food Component and Receipt of Dresses

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Food Comp Adequate	Receiving Subsi Ration	Receiving 2 dress Pairs	Hostels (Boarders) Received Dress upto			
						2001-02	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	0	4	6	-	1	5	-
2	Kalahandi	6	1	6	6	1	-	5	-
3	Koraput	21	0	21	21	-	-	21	-
4	Malkangiri	11	0	0	11	-	-	3	8
5	Nawarangpur	11	0	0	11	-	-	8	3
6	Nuapada	9	3	7	6	-	-	9	-
7	Rayagada	18	1	2	18	-	-	3	15
8	Sonepur	6	4	6	6	-	-	6	-
	Total	88	9	46	85	1	1	60	26
	% to Total		10	52	97	1	1	68	30

Out of 88 sample hostels, as many as 9 (10%) of the hostels have reported that the food component of Rs.258/- out of the monthly stipend of Rs.325/- becomes adequate and the rest 90 percent have expressed that the food component of the stipend is not adequate. In the later case, the hostel authorities manage the food of the boarders by way of availing subsidised ration

as well as augmenting some food items by way of raising kitchen gardens in the hostel premises.

As regards supply of two pairs of dress, all sample hostels except 3 in Nuapada district have reported that they have been receiving two pairs of dress. The three sample hostels in Nuapada district reported to have been receiving one pair of dress only. There was no scope to verify the authenticity of their statement. In any case supply of one pair of dress in place of two pairs is a serious lapse on the part of hostel authorities. Out of 88 sample hostels, 26 (30%) of the hostels have received dress up to 2006-07; 60 (68%) up to 2005-06 ; 1 (1%) up to 2004-05 and 1 (1%) up to 2001-02 by the time of field visit of the study team during the period from December 2006 to March 2007. Supply of dress in case of 98 percentages of hostels does not appear to be much delayed. But one hostel in Balangir district has received dress up to 2004-05 and one in Kalahandi district has received dress up to 2001-02. These are two hostels where supply of dress has been inordinately delayed. In case, dress is not supplied during the same academic year, the boarders will not only suffer but also be deprived of their legitimate claims. It is, therefore, felt necessary that administrative investigation should be initiated with a view to identifying the hostels those have not supplied dress to the boarders during the same academic year or else supplied dress not as per the stipulations and taking appropriate corrective action.

12. Quality of Food:

In earlier sections it was revealed that the food component of the stipend is not adequate. However, food is managed by the hostel authorities by way of availing subsidised ration and raising kitchen garden in the hostel premises. However, the number of non-veg meals served per week will give some idea about the efficient management of food in the hostels and its quality. The number of times the sample hostels are serving non-veg meals per week is presented below in Table No 4.13.

Table No: 4.13
Number of Times Non-veg Served per Week

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Number of times non-veg Served per Week								Average
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Balangir	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4
2	Kalahandi	6	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	3
3	Koraput	21	0	0	0	3	9	6	1	2	5
4	Malkangiri	11	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	4
5	Nawarangpur	11	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	0	4
6	Nuapada	9	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	0	4
7	Rayagada	18	0	0	0	1	14	2	0	1	4
8	Sonepur	6	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	4
	Total	88	0	2	3	11	53	13	3	3	4

The table reveals that there is no hostel where non-veg meals are not served at all. There are as many as 5 hostels serving non-veg meals once or twice a week and similarly there are 6 hostels where non-veg meals are served more than 5 times a week. But service of 3 to 5 non-veg meals per week is common and service of 4 non-veg meals per week is most common (53 out of 88 hostels). A minimum of 3 non-veg meals per week on an average are served per hostel in case of Kalahandi district and a maximum of 5 in case of Koraput district. In case of rest six districts the average non-veg meals served per week per hostel are 4. This gives an indication that although the food component of stipend is not adequate the hostel authorities try to manage the food component in a slightly better way.

13. The Impact:

The objective of establishing 400 hostels for St and SC girls by way of constructing buildings, providing amenities and sanctioning stipend is to attract girls from the far flung areas, keep them in hostels, provide them with lodging and boarding facilities with the sole intention of ensuring their regular schooling over five years of primary education. At the same time, they will learn various facets of live during their stay in the hostel. With a view to examining as to what extent they have acquired some good habits in course of their stay in the hostel, selected questions were posed to the hostel authorities and the information collected in respect of sample hostels is presented in Table No: 4.14.

Table No: 4.14**Sample Hostels and Habit of their Boarders**

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Boarders Maintaining the Habit of			
			Cleanliness	School Attendance	Hostel Routine	Health & Hygiene
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Balangir	6	4	6	6	4
2	Kalahandi	6	2	6	6	2
3	Koraput	21	0	19	0	0
4	Malkangiri	11	0	11	0	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	0	8	0	0
6	Nuapada	9	3	9	9	3
7	Rayagada	18	0	16	1	0
8	Sonepur	6	2	5	5	1
	Total	88	11	80	27	10
	% to Total	-	12	91	31	11

The study reveals that cleanliness is maintained by boarders in case of 11 (12%) out of 88 hostels. In case of 80 (91%) hostels, boarders are attending schools regularly and in case of 27(31%) hostels, boarders are maintaining hostel routine. Only in 10 (11%) of the hostels, boarders have acquired the knowledge of health and hygiene. Attending schools is a compulsion and mandatory for the boarders for which the percentage of boarders attending school is very high. But other aspects are not mandatory but obligatory. The boarders being small children cannot learn things of their own. As such, greater responsibility lies on the hostel authorities to teach the boarders good habits of hostel life.

Coming to the enrolment aspect, it is expected that the enrolment in schools will increase as a result of stay of girl students in hostels. Accordingly, the pass outs at the stage of class-V from the school as well as from the hostels will also increase. The pass outs at class-V level from the 88 sample schools and the 88 sample hostels from 2001-02 to 2005-06 has been presented in Table No 4.15.

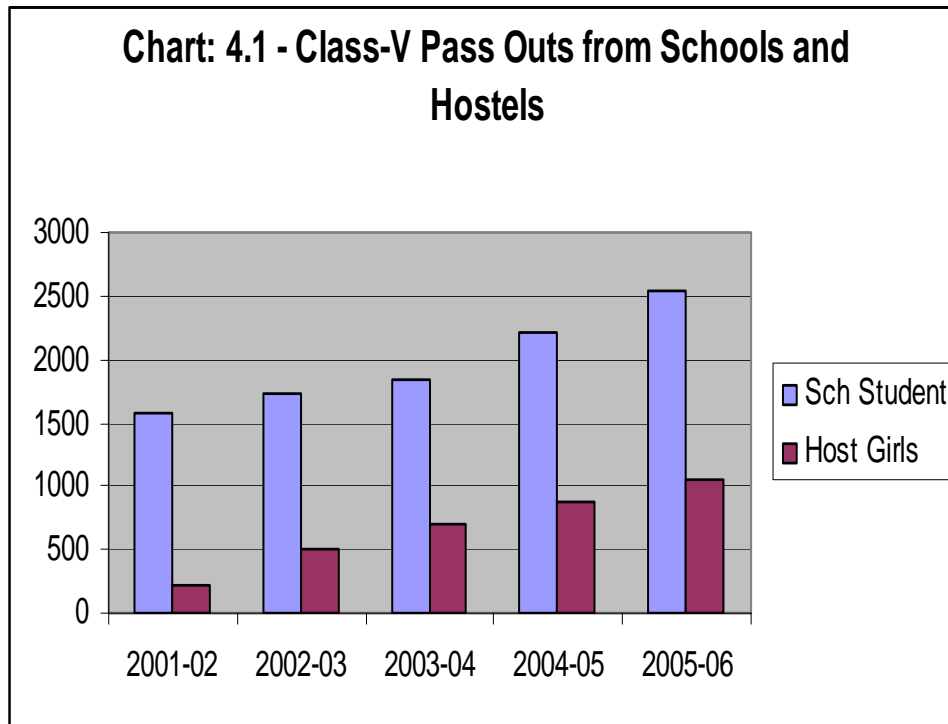
Table No: 4.15
District-wise Number of Pass outs at Class-V level among School Students and Hostel Girls

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05-02		2005-06	
			Sch	Host	Sch	Host	Sch	Host	Sch	Host	Sch	Host
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Balangir	6	156	7	149	14	120	12	167	34	193	60
2	Kalahandi	6	70	5	86	9	88	19	112	48	130	59
3	Koraput	21	434	71	448	145	501	207	589	205	667	246
4	Malkangiri	11	102	16	134	62	163	93	207	123	225	122
5	Nawarangpur	11	168	56	228	140	232	173	258	178	320	150
6	Nuapada	9	169	5	160	13	172	27	212	57	206	60
7	Rayagada	18	238	59	295	118	365	156	437	205	532	269
8	Sonepur	6	231	0	224	7	209	18	225	23	259	91
	Total	88	1568	219	1724	508	1850	705	2207	873	2532	1057
	Annual Increase (%)		-	-	9.94	131.96	7.31	38.78	19.30	23.83	14.73	21.08

Sch: School Students. Host: Hostel Girls

The above table reveals that the pass outs at the stage of Class-V in the school has gradually and steadily increased in case of each district. The pass outs at the same stage of Class-V from among the boarders is increasingly higher in rate as compared to the school pass outs over the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06. This indicates that establishment of hostels under RLTP in KBK districts has a positive impact on the enrolment and retention of SC and ST girls and their pass out at class-V levels.

Graphic representation of the year wise pass out s at Class-V level from 88 samples schools vis-à-vis the same from 88 sample hostels during the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 is presented below in chart No: 4.1.



The slope of the graphic lines one for school pass outs and the other for the hostel pass outs is positive. More so, the slope for the hostel is higher than that of the school. This indicates that establishment of 40 seated hostels for SC and ST girls are no doubt an extremely useful programme.

14. Opinion of Boarders:

Apart from collecting information on the sample hostels, steps were taken to elicit information from selected boarders about the programme and their perceived benefits under the programme. For the purpose of examining this aspect, as many as 3 boarders from each sample hostel, aggregating to 264 boarders in all, were interviewed and the result obtained in the process have been discussed in the following paragraphs :

14.1 Source of Awareness:

Information on the sources of inspiration for the boarders to stay in the hostel and continue their education was collected and the result obtained is presented in Table No: 4.16.

Table No: 4.16
Who Advised Girls to Stay in the Hostel

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Beneficiary Interviewed	Sources of Awareness of Boarders							
				Parents	Relatives	Block	Teachers	Paper	T.V.	Radio	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Balangir	6	18	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	Kalahandi	6	18	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Koraput	21	63	39	3	0	16	0	0	0	5
4	Malkagir	11	33	21	6	2	2	0	0	0	2
5	Nawarangpur	11	33	16	4	1	8	0	0	0	4
6	Nuapara	9	27	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	Rayagada	18	54	41	6	0	5	0	0	0	2
8	Sonepur	6	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	88	264	190	19	3	33	1	0	0	18
	% to Total	-	-	72	7	1	13	neg	0	0	7

It is revealed that in 190 (72 %) cases of children, they were advised by their parents to stay in the hostel and by teachers in 33 (12 %) cases. The other sources have negligible contribution in this regard. Of course, other sources like the government officials and the media might have their influences on the parents which has been discussed subsequently.

14.2 Perceived Benefits:

The boarders were also asked as to what are the benefits they have been availing in their hostel life and the result obtained thereof is presented below in Table No: 4.17.

Table No: 4.17
Benefits of Hostel Life as Perceived by Boarders

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Beneficiary Interviewed	Perceived Benefits of Boarders					
				Education	Food	Dress	No travel	Discipline	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	18	18	18	18	14	16	4
2	Kalahandi	6	18	18	18	18	12	18	15
3	Koraput	21	63	59	63	62	16	18	8
4	Malkagir	11	33	33	33	33	2	17	13
5	Nawarangpur	11	33	33	33	32	4	14	11
6	Nuapara	9	27	25	27	27	20	23	16
7	Rayagada	18	54	53	54	54	28	21	17
8	Sonepur	6	18	18	18	18	10	16	7

SI	District	Sample Hostels	Beneficiary Interviewed	Perceived Benefits of Boarders					
				Education	Food	Dress	No travel	Discipline	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Total	88	264	257	264	262	106	143	91
	% to Total	-	-	97	100	99	40	54	34

It is very heartening to find that as high as 97 per cent of the sample boarders have expressed that they are receiving education which is a benefit for them. Of course, food and dress are taken as benefits in 100 and 99 percentage cases of boarders. As many as 40 per cent of the boarders have expressed that the hostel facility has reduced their travel distance to the school from home. Since maximum home distance from school goes up to 150 Kms, boarders from distant villages could not have availed the benefit of education in the absence of hostel facility. Even though the boarders are small children, they have expressed in 54 percentage cases that they have been enjoying disciplined life in the hostel.

14.3 Stipend other Amenities:

The idea on and the enjoyment of stipend and other amenities during their hostel life as expressed by the sample boarders are presented in Table No: 4.18.

Table No: 4.18

Enjoyment of Stipend and Other Amenities by Boarders

SI	District	Sample Hostels	Beneficiary Interviewed	Knowledge of Getting Stipend	Know Stpd Bk up	Stipend Adeq	Getting Dress	Amenities shared		Hostels with First Aid
								Individually	Jointly	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Balangir	6	18	-	-	-	17	4	14	6
2	Kalahandi	6	18	6	-	-	18	-	18	4
3	Koraput	21	63	-	-	-	63	7	56	17
4	Malkagir	11	33	-	-	-	33	-	33	11
5	Nawarangpur	11	33	2	-	-	33	4	29	10
6	Nuapara	9	27	-	-	-	26	-	27	8
7	Rayagada	18	54	1	-	-	54	1	53	17
8	Sonepur	6	18	1	-	-	18	-	18	6
	Total	88	264	10	-	-	262	16	248	79
	% to Total	-	-	4	0	0	99	6	94	90

Out of 264 sample boarders, only 10 (4%) have expressed to have some knowledge about the stipend facility for the boarders and none of them have any knowledge about the break-ups for different components of the stipend. It is, therefore, not possible for them to know whether the stipend is adequate for them or not. The boarders being small children, this is quite natural. Unless this is explained to them on occasions they cannot know about the source of fund for their living in the hostel. In any case, cent percent positive response can never be expected from them. As such, with a view to avoiding misuse and misappropriation of stipend, the stipend amount in question should be received by authorized persons of the boarders on their behalf and preferably by their parents.

As many as 262 (99%) out of 264 sample boarders have expressed that they are receiving dress. As regards use of various amenities provided to the hostel, only 16 (6%) expressed to have been utilizing the same individually whereas a large majority of 248 (94%) of the boarders expressed to have been sharing most of the amenities jointly. Sharing amenities jointly is mainly the result of non repair and non replacement of amenities provided to hostels as observed earlier. This will give rise to clash of interest and controversy apart from giving scope for spread of communicable diseases among the boarders for which it is suggested that there should be provision of adequate amenities as well as provision for regular repair and replacement of the same, preferably annually.

14.4 Emphasis on Life Style:

The Table No:4.19 presented below is a compilation of the opinions of the sample boarders on the emphasis given to various aspects like education, food, clothing, cleanliness, environmental sanitation, gardening, games and sports, security and the use of cosmetics.

Table No: 4.19

Emphasis Given on Various Aspects of Hostel Life – View of Boarders.

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Sample Boarders	Emphasis Given on different aspects by the Hostel Administration								
				Reading	Food	Clothing	Cleanli	Environ	Garden	Game	Security	Cosmo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Balangir	6	18	18	18	18	15	15	13	12	17	18
2	Kalahandi	6	18	18	16	18	18	13	13	9	18	18
3	Koraput	21	63	56	62	56	35	27	36	29	57	50

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Sample Boarders	Emphasis Given on different aspects by the Hostel Administration								
				Reading	Food	Clothing	Cleanli	Environ	Garden	Game	Security	Cosmo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4	Malkagir	11	33	33	33	33	22	17	17	10	26	32
5	N Rangpur	11	33	33	32	33	23	20	23	5	32	32
6	Nuapara	9	27	19	25	24	26	18	5	10	12	27
7	Rayagada	18	54	54	49	54	46	41	41	24	42	50
8	Sonepur	6	18	18	18	18	18	17	12	17	7	18
	Total	88	264	149	253	254	203	168	160	116	211	245
	% to Total			94	96	96	77	64	61	44	80	93

It is revealing that the percentage of sample boarders acknowledging the emphasis given by hostel administration on different aspects of hostel life is quite high. That the hostel authorities are emphasising on the various aspects and students **acknowledging** it are a welcome sign. These habits will not only help the students in leading a quality life, but also, in the long run make them worthy citizens.

14.5 Essentiality of Hostels:

Out of 264 boarders only 39 (15%) opined that they would have attended school even without a hostel while 20 (8%) boarders expressed that they would have stayed in the hostel even if there were no stipend for them. The district wise break up of the opinion of boarders have been presented in Table - 4.20.

Table No: 4.20
Opinion of Boarders on Schooling and Hostel Accommodation

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Beneficiary Interviewed	Would attend School Without Hostel	Would Stay in Hostel Without Stipend
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Balangir	6	18	4	2
2	Kalahandi	6	18	4	2
3	Koraput	21	63	1	2
4	Malkagir	11	33	9	7
5	Nawarangpur	11	33	5	5
6	Nuapara	9	27	0	0
7	Rayagada	18	54	16	2
8	Sonepur	6	18	0	0
	Total	88	264	39	20
	% to Total	-	-	15	8

It may be seen from the table that as many as 85 per cent of the boarders would not have attended school had there been no hostel and 77 per cent of the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision of stipend. Thus it goes without saying that the programme of hostels for the SC and ST girls in KBK districts is an extremely useful programme, which has been more effective due to award of stipends.

15. Opinion of Key Informants (K Is):

As explained in earlier sections, two knowledgeable persons from the locality in respect of each sample hostel aggregating to 176 persons in all were interviewed and their opinion on the effective functioning of the 40-seated hostels for SC and ST girls under the RLTA were obtained. The information so obtained from them have been discussed in the following paragraphs :

15.1 Broad Characteristics of K Is:

Table - 4.21 presented below gives the broad characteristics like the sex and educational status of the 176 Key Informants (K Is) interviewed.

Table No: 4.21
Characteristics of Key Informants

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	Key Informants	Sex of K Is		Education of K Is	
				Male	Female	Illiterate	Literate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Balangir	6	12	12	0	0	12
2	Kalahandi	6	12	12	0	0	12
3	Koraput	21	42	36	6	0	42
4	Malkangiri	11	22	21	1	0	22
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	22	0	0	22
6	Nuapada	9	18	18	0	1	17
7	Rayagada	18	36	31	5	0	36
8	Sonepur	6	12	9	3	0	12
	Total	88	176	161	15	1	175

Of the 176 Key Informants (K Is) interviewed, 161 (91%) were men. However, 15 (9%) women Key Informants were also interviewed. Most of them were literates excepting one.

15.2 Sources of Awareness:

Table - 4.22 gives the primary sources of awareness of the Key Informants on the operation of SC and ST girl's hostels in their area.

Table No: 4.22

Primary Sources of awareness of K Is on the RLTAH Hostel

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	No of K Is	Sources of Awareness of K Is						
				Friends	Block	Teachers	Paper	T.V.	Radio	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Balangir	6	12	2	7	1	0	0	0	2
2	Kalahandi	6	12	2	4	6	0	0	0	0
3	Koraput	21	42	9	21	7	0	0	2	3
4	Malkangiri	11	22	3	7	7	3	1	1	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	4	7	10	0	1	0	0
6	Nuapada	9	18	0	9	8	1	0	0	0
7	Rayagada	18	36	0	19	14	2	0	0	0
8	Sonepur	6	12	2	8	2	0	0	1	0
	Total	88	176	22	82	55	6	2	4	5
	% to Total	-	-	13	47	31	3	1	2	3

It reveals that the block office and the school teachers are the major sources of information about the operation of SC and ST girls' hostel in their area. Except friends and relatives, other media do not appear to be contributing factors.

15.3 Objectives as Perceived by K Is:

The objectives of establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls as perceived by 176 Key Informants are presented in Table - 4.23.

Table No: 4.23

Perception of K Is on the Objectives of RLTAH Hostels

Sl	District	Sample Hostels	N of K Is	Objectives as Perceived by K Is					
				Enrolment	Free food	Free dress	Discipline	Gender Desp.	Don't know
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	12	12	4	2	1	0	0
2	Kalahandi	6	12	9	6	1	1	0	2
3	Koraput	21	42	35	11	6	1	11	0
4	Malkangiri	11	22	22	17	11	4	0	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	20	15	15	5	8	0
6	Nuapada	9	18	17	7	0	1	6	0
7	Rayagada	18	36	32	14	12	1	12	0
8	Sonepur	6	12	11	2	2	0	0	0

	Total	88	176	158	76	49	14	37	2
	% to Total	-	-	90	43	28	8	21	1

While 90 per cent of the Key Informants perceive that the programme aims at increasing enrolment and imparting education to SC and ST girls, by way of providing boarding facilities to them, about 43 per cent opine that the hostels are set up to provide them with food. About 28 per cent think that the purpose is also to provide free dress etc. However, they are yet to realise that this programme will in the long run help reducing the gender disparity presently existing in the education front in the KBK region. This aspect has to be highlighted before the local public in different fora and through media like radio, television and street plays.

15.4 Benefits as Perceived by K Is:

Information collected from the Key Informants on their perception about the benefits derived by the boarders on account their stay in the hostel is presented below, vide Table - 4.24.

Table No: 4.24

Benefits of RLTA Hostels as Perceived by the K Is

Sl.	District	Sample Hostels	No of K Is	Benefits as Perceived by K Is					
				Edn	Food	Dress	Less Travel	Discipline	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	6	12	12	12	12	7	9	2
2	Kalahandi	6	12	12	12	12	7	12	9
3	Koraput	21	42	41	42	42	15	19	6
4	Malkangiri	11	22	21	21	20	7	9	10
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	22	22	22	5	9	0
6	Nuapada	9	18	13	18	18	7	17	13
7	Rayagada	18	36	35	36	36	15	11	0
8	Sonepur	6	12	12	12	12	7	11	0
	Total	88	176	168	175	174	70	97	40
	% to Total	-	-	95	99	99	40	55	23

As high as 95 per cent of the Key Informants perceive education as the benefit for the SC and ST girls as a result of hostel programme. At the same time 99 per cent of them have expressed food and dress to be the benefit for the boarders on account of the said programme. As many as 40 per cent of the Key

Informants opine that the hostel programme has reduced the problem of travel distance of the boarders and 55 per cent opine that disciplined life is a benefit of hostel life.

15.5 Emphasis in Hostel Life:

Opinion of the Key Informants collected on the emphasis given on various aspects of hostel life is presented in a tabular form vide Annexure-4.2. This annexure reveals that more than 75 per cent of the Key Informants opine that emphasis is given on security, discipline, mutual cooperation, education, food, dress and cleanliness. More than 50 per cent of the K I opine that emphasis is given on environmental sanitation and gardening. As regards games and sports, less than 50 per cent of them give their opinion on the emphasis given on this aspect by hostel authorities. Since environmental sanitation, gardening, games and sports keep the children mentally free and physically sound, hostel authorities should give overwhelmingly emphasis on these aspects.

15.6 Schooling of Boarders:

A pertinent question was asked to the key informants on the schooling of SC and ST girls as far as it relates to the provision of hostel facility and extension of stipend to the boarders. The result obtained is presented in Table No: 4.25.

Table No: 4.25

Opinion of the K Is on the Schooling of Boarders

Sl.	District	Sample Hostels	No of K Is	Boarders could attend School without Hostel	Boarders could stay in Hostel without Stipend
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Balangir	6	12	1	0
2	Kalahandi	6	12	2	1
3	Koraput	21	42	2	1
4	Malkangiri	11	22	2	0
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	0	0
6	Nuapada	9	18	0	0
7	Rayagada	18	36	5	0
8	Sonepur	6	12	0	0
	Total	88	176	12	2
	% to Total	-	-	7	1

It is pertinent that only 12 (7%) out of 176 Key Informants have expressed that the boarders could attend school even without hostel facility. Alternatively in 93 recent cases, they expressed that boarders would not have attended school had there been no hostel facility. Further more, only 2 (1%) out of 176 Key Informants opined that boarders would have stayed in hostel even without any provision of stipend. Alternatively, in 99 per cent cases the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision for payment of stipend. In short, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls and grant of stipend to them have tremendous positive effect on enrolment of SC and ST girls in primary schools. As such hostel and stipend can be treated as the key inputs to the furtherance of primary education among SC and ST girls in the KBK region.

16. Opinion of Programme Managers:

Funds for construction of 40 seated girl's hostels in the KBK region were provided under the programme of RLTA. Construction activities in a district were looked into by the Project Administrator (P A), ITDA where there is one and by the DRDA where there was no ITDA. Soon after construction activities were over, the hostel buildings were handed over to the school authorities for use by the boarders. However, efficient management of the primary schools as well as sound administration of the hostels in a district rests upon the District Welfare Officer of the district. In view of this, views and opinion of the District Welfare Officers on the effective functioning of the hostels established under the programme of RLTA and their usefulness were obtained. Interactions were made with all the 8 District Welfare Officers in the KBK region to get their views and opinion which have been presented in the following paragraphs.

16.1 Enrolment in Schools and Hostels:

During 2006-07, the number of SC and ST primary schools operating in the KBK region was of the order of 467. Apart from 400 girls hostels under the programme of RLTA, there were 246 girls hostels established in the KBK region through funds from other sources. The district-wise details of schools and hostels with seats in schools and hostels and the position of admission of students and boarders are given in Table No: 4.26.

Table No: 4.26**District wise Number of SC / ST Primary Schools & Hostels**

Sl	District	Primary Schools	Girls Hostels			Seats in 400 RLTP Hostels			Boarders in RLTP Hostel
			RLTAP	Non-RLTAP	Total	Original	Revised By Govt	Actual Reported By Dist	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	23	25	12	37	1000	1175	1240	1177
2	Kalahandi	26	25	7	32	1000	1175	1000	1000
3	Koraput	196	105	91	196	4200	4830	4200	4200
4	Malkangir	45	53	64	117	2120	2440	2120	2120
5	Nawarangpur	56	56	45	101	2240	2576	2240	2240
6	Nuapada	36	36	11	47	1440	1656	1440	1440
7	Rayagada	75	92	14	106	3680	4235	5400	4561
8	Sonepur	10	8	2	10	320	375	320	320
	Total	467	400	246	646	16000	18460	17960	17058

Although intake in a RLTP hostel is 40 only, the same in respect of other hostels is 60. The total number of seats under the RLTP hostels was originally envisaged as 1600 at the rate of 40 per hostel. However, the State Government decided to enhance the intake capacity from 16000 to 18460 from the educational session 2005-06. But as reported by the DWOs, the total number of seats under 400 RLTP hostels is 17960. While 6 districts have reported the number of seats as per the original norm of 40, the district of Balangir has reported 1240 seats and the district of Rayagada has reported 5400 seats which neither confirms to the number originally envisaged nor to the number as revised by Government. None of the districts have reported the revised number of seats in the hostel during 2006-07. As it appears, due to some reason or other, Government's decision to enhance the number of seats in RLTP hostels has not been given effect to at the district levels.

A comparison of the physical strength of boarders during 2006 as compared to the seats in 400 RLTP hostels as was originally sanctioned (1600), to seats as was revised by Government (18460) and to that actually reported by the district administration (17960) is presented below vide Table No.4.27.

Table No: 4.27
District wise Number of Seats, Boarders and Occupancy
in RLTAH Hostels

Sl	District	RLTAP Hostels	Seats in 400 RLTAH Hostels			Boarders in RLTAH Hostel	% of Occupancy w.r.t.		
			Original	Revised By Govt	Actual Reported By Dist		Col (4)	Col (5)	Col (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	25	1000	1175	1240	1177	118	100	95
2	Kalahandi	25	1000	1175	1000	1000	100	85	100
3	Koraput	105	4200	4830	4200	4200	100	87	100
4	Malkangir	53	2120	2440	2120	2120	100	87	100
5	Nawarangpur	56	2240	2576	2240	2240	100	87	100
6	Nuapada	36	1440	1656	1440	1440	100	87	100
7	Rayagada	92	3680	4235	5400	4561	124	108	84
8	Sonepur	8	320	375	320	320	100	85	100
	Total	400	16000	18460	17960	17058	107	92	95

The above occupancy table reveals that the occupancy in the RLTAH hostels as compared to the seats originally sanctioned is 107 per cent during 2006-07 and the same as compared to the seats revised by Government is 92 per cent only. However, the occupancy as compared to the sanctioned seats as reported by the district administration is 95 per cent. Although the occupancy is less than 100 per cent as compared to the revised seats, the same is more than 100 per cent as compared to the seats originally sanctioned. This happens in the initial years of revision. In any case, the occupancy appears to be encouraging. Admission of higher number of boarders to hostels is most welcome. However, if at all Government decide enhancement of seats, necessary provision of infrastructure, amenities and stipend should be made in advance in the absence of which it may adversely affect the education of the girls and the educational system at large.

16.2 Hostel Administration:

In course of field visit, it was revealed that while certain hostels are running smoothly certain others have some kind of impediments or other. The views and opinion of the 8 DWOs obtained on various administrative aspects on the functioning of RLTAH hostels in their districts is presented below in a tabular form (vide Table - 4.28).

Table No: 4.28**Administrative Aspects Relating to RLTAH Hostels**

Sl	District	Total RLTAH Hostels	Stipend Regular (Yes/No)	2 Dresses Regular (Yes/No)	Hostel for Hqs Girls (Yes/No)	To School No Hostel (Yes/No)	In Hostel No Stpd (Yes/No)	Food Comp Adequate (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Balangir	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
2	Kalahandi	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
3	Koraput	105	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
4	Malkangir	53	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
5	Nawarangpur	56	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
6	Nuapada	36	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
7	Rayagada	92	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
8	Sonepur	8	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
	Total	400	8 dist	8 dist	6 dist	2 dist	Nil	2 dist

One and all the DWOs have expressed that stipend is being paid to the boarders regularly. Only two out of 8 DWOs have expressed that the food component of the stipend is adequate. It is, therefore, necessary to take a fresh look on the present value of stipend being paid to the boarders. Although all the DWOs have expressed that two pairs of dress are issued to the boarders regularly, it was observed in course of the field study that dress was issued in case of one hostel in Kalahandi district up to 2001-02 and in case of one hostel in Balangir up to 2003-04. It is, therefore, expedient for the administration to ensure issue of dress to the boarders in cent per cent cases up to the recent year. In case of 6 districts, they have expressed to have admitted girl students of the villages of school headquarters as boarders. But this is not permissible. Care should, therefore, be taken by the administration to stop this practice and to create adequate awareness among parents of outskirts villages to send their daughters to schools and keep them in hostels. All the 8 DWOs opined that had there been no provision of stipend, girls would not have preferred to stay on hostels. As regards school attendance of girls, only two DWOs expressed that they would have attended schools even without hostel facilities and 6 other DWOs replied in negative. In the former two districts, they are admitting headquarter girl students as boarders. For such of the boarders attending school without hostel would not have created any problem, whereas staying in hostels without stipend will rather be troublesome and expensive, discriminatory for other

entitled boarders. Non-the less, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls in the KBK region under the RLTAAP has been an extremely useful programme.

16.3 Quality of Output:

Although hostels have been established and girls have been staying in these hostels, it is important to know as to what extent the hostel management is effective and smooth as well as how best the boarders have acquired better practices and values of social life. In this regard few questions were asked and the overall impression of the DWOs in respect of the hostels operating in their district as a whole was obtained which is presented below in Table No: 4.29.

Table No: 4.29

Satisfaction of Authorities on Various Aspects of Hostel Administration

Sl	District	Total RLTAAP Hostels	Food Quality (Yes/No)	Regular Routine (Yes/No)	Cleanliness Boarders (Yes/No)	Environ. Sanitation (Yes/No)	Reading Habit (Yes/No)	Hostel Discipln (Yes/No)	Overall Admn (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Balangir	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Kalahandi	25	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Koraput	105	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Malkangir	53	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
5	Nawarangpur	56	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
6	Nuapada	36	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
7	Rayagada	92	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
8	Sonepur	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Total	400	4 dists	8 dists	7 dists	8 dists	5 dists	7 dists	7 dists

It is revealed from the above table that the quality of food served to the boarders in 4 of the districts is good. The rest of the districts should, therefore, take care to see that the quality of food served to small children who have remained in the hostel leaving their parents at home is improved. It is good that in case of all the 8 districts boarders are abiding the hostel routine. While boarders in 7 of the districts are maintaining cleanliness, only in case of one district it is not so. As regards environmental sanitation, all the hostels in 8 districts are keeping the surroundings clean. Although the boarders in all the districts are regular in observing the hostel routine, they have developed good reading habit in case of 5 districts and in case of rest of the three districts it is not so satisfactory. Due discipline among the boarders is maintained in case of 7 districts and in respect of one district it is not. On the whole, in respect of 7 districts the DWOs have expressed their overall satisfaction on the qualitative

performance of the hostels and the boarders residing in these hostels. In any case, the hostel authorities should give due emphasis on the quality of food served to boarders, maintenance of hostel routine and reading habit by boarders, maintenance of cleanliness among the boarders, environmental sanitation of the hostel surroundings, gardening, games and sports and above all providing security and maintenance of discipline among the boarders.

16.4 Utility of Hostels:

The long-term objectives of the hostel programme are to enhance enrolment and retention of girls in primary schools. More is the availability of seats in hostel more shall be the enrollment and the retention in schools. In support of this philosophy the number of operating hostels, availability of seats and the actual strength of boarders in each of the academic session from 2001-02 to 2005-07 in respect of each of the districts have been collected and presented below in Table No: 4.30.

Table No: 4.30

Utilisation of RLTA Hostels during 2001-02 to 2006-07

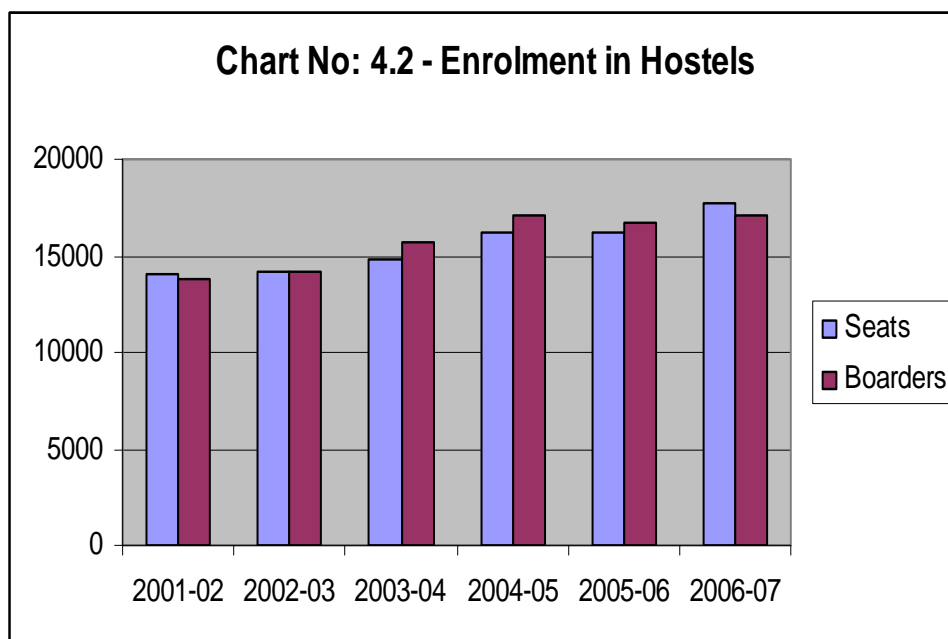
Sl.	District	2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
		Hostels	Seats	Boarders	Hostels	Seats	Boarders	Hostels	Seats	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Balangir	25	1000	1000	25	1000	1000	25	1000	1000
2	Kalahandi	24	960	960	25	1000	1000	25	1294	1294
3	Koraput	102	4200	3864	105	4200	4200	105	4200	4200
4	Malkangir	53	2120	2120	53	2120	2120	53	2140	2140
5	N Rangpur	45	1800	1800	45	1800	1800	56	2240	2240
6	Nuapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rayagada	92	3680	3680	92	3680	3680	92	3680	4580
8	Sonepur	8	320	320	8	320	320	8	320	320
	Total	249	14080	13744	353	14120	14120	364	14854	15754
	Occupancy	-	-	98%	-	-	100%	-	-	106%

Table No: 4.30 (contd.....)

Sl.	District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Hostels	Seats	Occupied	Hostels	Seats	Occupied	Hostels	Seats	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Balangir	25	1240	1229	25	1240	1229	25	1240	1177
2	Kalahandi	25	1000	1000	25	1000	1000	25	1000	1000
3	Koraput	105	4200	4200	105	4200	4200	105	4200	4200

Sl.	District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Hostels	Seats	Occupied	Hostels	Seats	Occupied	Hostels	Seats	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
4	Malkangir	53	2120	2120	53	2120	2120	53	2120	2120
5	N Rangpur	56	2240	2240	56	2240	1240	56	2240	2240
6	Nuapada	36	1440	1440	36	1440	1440	36	1440	1440
7	Rayagada	92	3680	4594	92	3680	4199	92	5400	4561
8	Sonepur	8	320	320	8	320	320	8	320	320
	Total	400	16240	17143	400	16240	16748	400	17960	17058
	Occupancy	-	-	106%	-	-	103%	-	-	95%

The programme of establishing 400 hostels for SC and ST girls was launched in 2001. These 400 hostels were completed in phases and all of them were made operational by 2004-05. Utilization of seats in the hostels is more than 95 per cent in all the years and it has gone beyond 100 percent during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. However, as compared to the seats originally sanctioned for the RLTAH hostels (40 each), the occupancy is more than 100 per cent. This indicates that there is higher demand for hostel accommodations from among SC and ST girls as well as higher rate of utilization over the years. For better appreciation, the number of seats available in hostel and the number of boarders in each session has been graphically presented below in Chart No: 4.2.



17. Constraints Faced:

The programme of establishment of 40 seated SC and ST girls' hostel in primary schools under RLTA in KBK districts as well as providing stipend and other amenities to the boarders was launched with the pious intention of enhancing enrollment of girls, ensuring their retention in schools and ultimately increasing the female literacy and thereby reducing the gender inequality in the education front. A critical appraisal of the analysis made in the foregoing sections based on the factual information collected through field survey reveals that on the whole, the programme has been successfully implemented and it has made considerable impact on the target groups. However, there still remain some constraints removal of which will ensure the beneficiaries to derive further more utility from out of the programme. Some of the constraints observed in course of the field study are enumerated below for consideration of the Government.

- i) The number of teachers in the schools falls short of the requirement and more specifically less than the number of classes in a school. For ensuring quality education, requisite number of teachers should be posted to the schools.
- ii) Not all the Hostel Superintendents are staying at the school headquarters. For reasons of safety, security and discipline among the boarders, one and all the Superintendents should stay at the school headquarters.
- iii) In case of a number of RLTA hostels the boarders are facing difficulties on account of various deficiencies in the construction of hostel building as well as due to lack of annual maintenance and repairs. Strict supervision to ensure quality construction of hostel buildings is all the more necessary.
- iv) Boarders are facing difficulties due to the fact that stipulated amenities were not provided to the hostel and the boarders in full. More so, maintenance and replacement of the amenities is not also undertaken at regular intervals.
- v) Not one and all hostels had first aid facilities as also not organising immunisation camps for the boarders which are essential for the small boarders.

- vi) In certain hostels in Nuapada district, it was reported that only one pair of dress is provided to the boarders in place of two pairs.
- vii) It was reported that the food component of the stipend is not adequate for the boarders.
- viii) Majority of the district Welfare Officers who happen to be in overall charge of administration of the RLTA hostels in their districts expressed that there is need for improvements in the quality of food served to boarders and their reading habit. These vital aspects need be seriously thought of by the administration.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results obtained through field observations, interactions with school and hostel authorities, views of selected boarders as the beneficiaries, selected knowledgeable persons as the key informants and the opinion of District Welfare Officers in the KBK districts some conclusions have emerged and accordingly appropriate recommendations have been made for taking policy initiatives. The emerging conclusions and recommendations made in the previous chapters are presented in the following paragraphs.

The conclusions in this study have mostly been arrived on the basis of quantitative and qualitative data collected in course of the field study. All conclusions drawn on different occasions based on factual data mostly remain the same. However, the views and opinion expressed by the beneficiaries and the key informants as also the DWOs are qualitative in nature which have varied from person to person depending on their level of knowledge, perception, appreciation, and satisfaction in respect of a particular kind of provision, amenity and/or services. Even though their views and opinion vary, the same are, however, are vital feedbacks from the point of view taking appropriate policy initiatives in future.

1. Summary Conclusions:

- 1.1 The enrolment of girls in the sample primary schools in KBK districts comes to 1187 per 1000 boys with a minimum of 940 in Balangir and a maximum of 1275 in Nuapada districts.
- 1.2 Enrolment of girls in primary schools has been possible on account of hostel facilities and provision of stipend and other amenities for SC and ST primary school girls residing in hostels.
- 1.3 The physical position of teachers in sample primary schools is only 2 to 3 (on an average 2.6) per school to run 5 classes. The teacher pupil ratio according to enrollment in 2006-07 is 1:57 as against the ideal condition of 1:40.
- 1.4 As high as 91 percent of the Hostel Superintendents were staying at school headquarters.

- 1.5 As high as 73 per cent of school teachers and 91 per cent of hostel superintendents are staying at the school headquarters.
- 1.6 As high as 27 per cent of the school teachers are staying away from the school vicinity, of whom 6 per cent are staying beyond a distance of 20 Kms that will affect the quality and the system of education adversely.
- 1.7 Construction of hostel buildings were faster when executed through Contractors and once completed, its operation is faster if it was executed departmentally. It further implies that there remains a bit of problem of coordination and cooperation between the Administrative Department, the Contractor and the School authorities for final handing over and taking over of hostel buildings for their operation.
- 1.8 Only in case of less than half i.e. in case of 45 per cent of hostel buildings, no deficiency was reported as far as building part is concerned and in 55 per cent of the buildings, one or more deficiencies were observed.
- 1.9 In case of 45 per cent of the hostel buildings, there was observed problems of roof leaking and wall soaking, in 15 per cent cases toilets were damaged, in 15 per cent cases there were observed cracks in the building, in 18 per cent cases the floor was damaged and in case of 4 per cent cases doors and windows were damaged.
- 1.10 In 19 per cent of the hostels either there was no electricity or there was some electrical problems even if electrical connection was there. Similarly, in case of 20 per cent of the hostels, either there was no boundary wall or else damaged beyond repair if one was there.
- 1.11 In regard to the maintenance of the buildings, it was reported that annual maintenance of the hostel buildings is not being undertaken in case of 77 per cent of buildings.
- 1.12 The quality of construction does not appear to be very good as a number of deficiencies was observed before completion of 5 years of the hostels.
- 1.13 The field study reveals that amenities were provided to all the hostels in a partial manner. Whatever amenities were provided to the hostels, full stock of the same was not there as some were damaged or thoroughly worn out.

- 1.14 Annual repairs and replacements of amenities were not undertaken in 92 per cent of the hostels.
- 1.15 Due to non-repair and non-replacement of amenities, 28 per cent of the hostels have reported to have been facing problems.
- 1.16 In almost all the hostels there is night watching arrangements.
- 1.17 Only in 7 per cent of the hostels there is some written code of conduct for the boarders that help the boarders to observe certain amount of discipline.
- 1.18 The minimum home distance of a student in school is 0 Kms and a maximum of 150 Kms. This is also same for the boarders.
- 1.19 The minimum home distance is 0 Kms in case of certain hostels in Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nawarangapur and Nuapada districts whereas hostel admission to girls from headquarter villages is prohibited.
- 1.20 In almost all the hostels, boarders are not allowed home visit alone but accompanied by their relatives. In 62 percentage of cases, the boarders return to hostel in time after enjoying their home visits.
- 1.21 As regards health care facilities, as many as 83 per cent of hostels had organised Health Camps for their boarders and 33 per cent of hostels had organised Immunisation Camps. First Aid facility was available in 91 per cent of the hostels.
- 1.22 Payment of stipend is made to the boarders without any time lag in case of 83 per cent of hostels. In rest of the hostels, payment is made within a time lag of one to two months.
- 1.23 Among the sample hostels, 10 per cent of the hostels have reported that the food component of the monthly stipend becomes adequate and the rest 90 per cent have expressed that it is not adequate. Hostel authorities manage the food of the boarders by way of availing subsidised ration as well as augmenting some food items by way of raising kitchen gardens in the hostel premises.

- 1.24 All sample hostels except 3 in Nuapada district have reported to have received two pairs of dress. The three hostels in Nuapada district reported to have received only one pair of dress in place of two pairs.
- 1.25 Although supply of dress in case of 98 per cent of hostels does not appear to be much delayed, one hostel in Balangir district has received dress up to 2004-05 and one in Kalahandi district up to 2001-02 which are examples of inordinate delay in supply of dress to the boarders.
- 1.26 In almost all the hostels non-veg meals are served. A minimum of 3 non-veg meals are served per week on an average in case of kalahandi district and a maximum of 5 in case of Koraput district and the overall average non-veg meals per week are 4. This gives an indication that although the food component of stipend is not adequate; the hostel authorities try to manage the food component in a slightly better manner.
- 1.27 In 12 per cent of hostels, cleanliness among boarders is maintained, in 91 per cent of the hostels boarders are attending schools regularly and in 31 per cent cases boarders are maintaining hostel routine. Only in 11 per cent cases boarders, have acquired the knowledge of health and hygiene.
- 1.28 The pass outs at the stage of Class-V in the schools attached with RLTP hostel has gradually and steadily increased in case of each district. The pass outs at the same stage of Class-V from among the boarders is always increasingly higher in rate as compared to the school pass outs over the period from 2001-02 to 2005-6 which is indicative of the fact that establishment of hostels under RLTP in KBK districts has a positive impact on the enrolment of SC and ST girls and their pass out at class-V levels. Establishment of 40 seated hostels for SC and ST girls in KBK district has, therefore, been an extremely useful programme.
- 1.29 For the boarders, their parents and the teachers are the sources of information based on which they have stayed in RLTP hostels.
- 1.30 The boarders perceive the benefits of staying in the hostel as getting food followed by receiving education and dress as their benefits. They do not consider disciplined life and avoidance of daily travel to school as their benefits at par with education, food and dress.

- 1.31 Not to speak of the broad break up of the stipend, only 4 per cent of the boarders have their idea on payment of stipend for which they did not appear to be concerned with the adequacy part of the same.
- 1.32 Large majority of the boarders expressed to have been sharing the amenities provided to the hostel jointly. Sharing amenities jointly is mainly the result of non repair and non replacement of amenities.
- 1.33 Higher percentage of boarders are satisfied on educational atmosphere, fooding, clothing and security aspects in the hostel and lesser percentage of boarders are satisfied on cleanliness, environmental sanitation, gardening, sports and games aspects.
- 1.34 As high as 85 per cent of the boarders expressed that they would not have attended school had there been no hostel and 92 per cent of the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision of stipend which clearly goes without saying that the programme of hostels for the SC and ST girls in KBK districts is an extremely useful programme.
- 1.35 The block office and the school teachers are the major sources of information of the Key Informants about the operation of hostels for SC and ST girls hostels in the area.
- 1.36 The Key Informants perceive that the hostel programme aims at increasing enrolment and imparting education to SC and ST girls, by way of providing boarding facilities to them. However, they are yet to realise that this programme will in the long run help reducing the gender disparity presently existing in the education front in the KBK region.
- 1.37 Higher percentages of the Key Informants perceive food, dress and education as the benefit for the SC and ST girls as results of hostel programme.
- 1.38 Majority of the Key Informants opine that emphasis is given to security, discipline, mutual cooperation, education, food, dress and cleanliness.
- 1.39 Majority of the Key Informants have also expressed that the boarders could attend school even without hostel facility and the boarders would not have remained in the hostel had there been no provision of stipend. In

short, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls and grant of stipend to them has tremendous effect in ensuring higher order of enrolment of SC and ST girls in primary schools. As such hostel and stipend can be treated as the key inputs to the furtherance of primary education among SC and ST girls in the KBK region.

- 1.40 Although intake in RLTP hostels is 40 and the total number of 1600 seats in 400 hostels was originally sanctioned, the State Government decided to enhance the seats from 16000 to 18460 from the educational session 2005-06. However, the district authorities reported 17960 seats in these hostels and none have reported the revised number of seats for 2006-07. As it appears, due to some reason or other, Government's decision to enhance the number of seats under the RLTP hostels has not been given effect to at the district levels.
- 1.41 Majority of the DWOs have expressed that the food component of the stipend is not adequate.
- 1.42 In case of 6 districts, the DWOs have expressed to have admitted girls of headquarter villages as boarders which is not permissible.
- 1.43 Certain DWOs have expressed their dissatisfaction on the quality of outputs delivered by the hostel administration in certain aspects.
- 1.44 All the 400 hostels were completed in phases and made operational by 2004-05. Utilization of seats in the hostels is more than 95 per cent in all the years and it has gone beyond 100 per cent during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. This indicates that there is higher demand for hostel accommodations among the SC and ST girls.

2. Summary Recommendations:

- 2.1 If at all, quality education is necessary, there is urgent need for appointing at least five teachers for each school over and above the Head Master who will look after the school administration apart from managing classes in absence of class teachers. At no point of time the number of teachers in a school should fall below 5.

- 2.2 If there shall be any financial constraints to keep adequate teachers, appointment of Shikshya Sahayaks in requisite number could be a viable solution.
- 2.3 For administrative reasons, Government should ensure stay of Head Masters and Hostel Superintendents at school headquarters.
- 2.4 Since construction of adequate number of quarters may not be possible, availability of private accommodation in the school areas may be also be difficult. Government should, therefore, come up with some viable solutions like posting local teachers and assigning them with the job of Hostel Superintendents, or a room to be added to the hostel for the accommodation of the hostel superintendent for resolving the problems of their accommodation and effective management of the hostels.
- 2.5 Administrative Department should sort out all problems of coordination and cooperation between the administrative department, executing agency and the school authorities for reducing time lag in execution and operation of building projects in future.
- 2.6 Assignment of construction work to the executing agencies on whose account there was delay in completion of work was observed earlier should be done with due care in future.
- 2.7 Even if annual maintenance is not permissible in the initial years of construction, there is no bar for the administration to inspect all hostels, to take stock of the deficiencies and take appropriate corrective measures as a special case within a reasonable period. Otherwise, the small children away from their parents will suffer and their education will be adversely affected.
- 2.8 Sine majority of the amenities provided are consumable in nature that needs regular repairs and replacements, cares should be taken to undertake necessary repairs and replacements of those on a regular manner at least at annual intervals.
- 2.9 Since this will be a regular feature, government may provide only the non-consumable items and the consumable items be left to the boarders or

else purchased and given to boarders as in case of dresses. This will create a sense of caring among boarders of their own items thereby increasing the longevity of consumable items.

- 2.10 It is recommended that one and all hostels should have night watching arrangements and there should be a prescribed common code of conduct to be followed by the boarders in all hostels to ensure security and discipline among them.
- 2.11 It is, strongly recommended that hostel admission to girl students from the headquarter villages may be discontinued and awareness and motivation camps in out skirt villages be organised to persuade more of out side girls to join schools as well as avail hostel facilities.
- 2.12 Non-return of boarders in time after enjoying home visit should be discussed in the meetings of Parents Teachers Association and the parents should be impressed to send back their children to hostel in time.
- 2.13 Hostel authorities should take care to organise Immunisation Camps in case of all hostels as also provide First Aid facilities in one and all hostels.
- 2.14 Even though, there has been timely payment of stipend in case of large majority hostels, it recommended that regularity in payment should be ensured in case of one and all hostels to avoid any hardship among the boarders.
- 2.15 Administrative investigation should be there with a view to short listing hostels where there is inordinate delay in supply of dress to boarders and to resolve the issues if any for timely supply of dresses. If there is delay over one year, not only the existing boarders will suffer but also the pass outs will loose their legitimate opportunities.
- 2.16 The boarders being small children cannot learn things having bearing on the qualities of life of their own. As such, greater responsibility lies on the hostel authorities to teach the boarders good habits of hostel life.
- 2.17 With a view to avoiding misuse and misappropriation of stipend, the amount of stipend should be received by authorized persons of the boarders on their behalf and more preferably their parents.

- 2.18 Sharing amenities jointly will give rise to clash of interest and controversy apart from giving scope for spread of communicable diseases for which it is recommended that there should be provision of adequate amenities as well as undertaking repairs and replacements of the same at regular intervals, preferably annually.
- 2.19 Apart from increasing enrolment and imparting education to SC and ST girls, by way of providing boarding facilities to them, the hostel programme aims to reducing the gender disparity presently existing in the education front in the KBK region. This aspect has to be highlighted before the local public in different fora and through different media.
- 2.20 Since environmental sanitation, gardening, games and sports keep the children mentally free and physically sound, hostel authorities should give little bit of emphasis on these aspects.
- 2.21 If the government is serious about the enhancement of RL TAP hostel seats to 18460, the same may be given effect to and necessary provision of infrastructure, amenities and stipend should be made available in advance in absence of which the education of the girls and the educational system will be adversely affected.
- 2.22 All the DWOs also opined that had there been no provision of stipend, girls would not have preferred to stay in hostels and excepting two DWOs. Others expressed that the boarders would not have attended schools without hostel facilities. According to their opinion, establishment of hostels for SC and ST girls in the KBK region under the RL TAP has been an extremely useful programme.
- 2.23 There is imperative need for the hostel authorities to give due emphasis on the quality of food served to boarders, maintenance of hostel routine and reading habit by boarders, maintenance of cleanliness among the boarders, environmental sanitation of the hostel surroundings, gardening, games and sports and above all providing security and maintenance of discipline among the boarders.

2.24 It is suggested that every hostel including RLTA hostel should necessarily develop a kitchen garden in collaboration with the horticulture department. Gardening activities will not only provide vegetables to the inmates, but also it will help them to do physical exercise and develop an art of growing vegetables in future.

Annexures

Annexure – 2.1

Socio-economic Profile of Balangir District

Sl (1)	Item of Information (2)	Information (3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 82 ⁰ 41' to 83 ⁰ 42' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 20 ⁰ 9' to 21 ⁰ 05' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 6575.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 3
4	No of Tahsils	- 3
5	No of CD Blocks	- 14
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 8
8	Police Stations	- 13
9	Gram Panchayats	- 285
10	Total Villages	- 1792
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 1761
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 31
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1443.5
12	Total Households (2001)	- 303,385
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 272,975
14	Total population (2001)	- 1,337,194
	(a) Males	- 673,985
	(b) Females	- 663,209
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 188,674
	(a) Males	- 97,431
	(b) Females	- 94,243
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 16.92
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 20.63
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 54.93
	(a) Males	- 70.36
	(b) Females	- 39.27

19	Total workers	-	559,750
	(a) Males	-	371,425
	(b) Females	-	188,325
20	Total main workers	-	351,689
	(a) Males	-	299,209
	(b) Females	-	52,480
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	43,761
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	796
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	37,544
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	18,868
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	46,479
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	13,349
	(vii) Current fallow	-	78,255
	(viii) Other fallow	-	17,868
	(ix) Net area sown	-	280,527
22	Operational Holdings	-	30,590
	(a) Small Holdings	-	7,325
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	19,620
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	130,527
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	808,779
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	6.20
	(i) Highest (Titlagarh Block)	-	10.31
	(ii) Lowest (Belpada Block)	-	2.19
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	2
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	8
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	5
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	10
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	38
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	15
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	16
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	29
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	61.06
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	1261

Annexure – 2.2

Socio-economic Profile of Kalahandi District

Sl	Item of Information	Information
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 82 ⁰ 32' to 83 ⁰ 47' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 19 ⁰ 8' to 20 ⁰ 25' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 7920.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 2
4	No of Tahsils	- 7
5	No of CD Blocks	- 13
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 2
8	Police Stations	- 12
9	Gram Panchayats	- 273
10	Total Villages	- 2205
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 2068
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 137
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1378.2
12	Total Households (2001)	- 320,624
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 299,942
14	Total population (2001)	- 1,335,494
	(a) Males	- 667,526
	(b) Females	- 667,968
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 217,889
	(a) Males	- 109,807
	(b) Females	- 108,082
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 17.67
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 28.65
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 46.20
	(a) Males	- 62.88
	(b) Females	- 29.56

19	Total workers	-	620,590
	(a) Males	-	381,444
	(b) Females	-	239,506
20	Total main workers	-	382,050
	(a) Males	-	313,670
	(b) Females	-	68,380
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	64,271
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	2,667
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	20,418
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	21,434
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	43,351
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	33,151
	(vii) Current fallow	-	60,575
	(viii) Other fallow	-	16,593
	(ix) Net area sown	-	290,901
22	Operational Holdings	-	27,214
	(a) Small Holdings	-	7,697
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	15,394
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	265,642
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	5,181,757
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	19.50
	(i) Highest (Jaipatna Block)	-	32.17
	(ii) Lowest (Golamunda Block)	-	5.97
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	1
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	5
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	6
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	8
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	39
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	14
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	14
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	18
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	62.71
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	1214

Annexure – 2.3

Socio-economic Profile of Koraput District

Sl	Item of Information	Information
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 82 ⁰ 5' to 83 ⁰ 23' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 18 ⁰ 13' to 19 ⁰ 10' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 8807.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 2
4	No of Tahsils	- 7
5	No of CD Blocks	- 14
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 3
8	Police Stations	- 21
9	Gram Panchayats	- 226
10	Total Villages	- 1997
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 1915
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 82
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1521.8
12	Total Households (2001)	- 284,876
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 240,294
14	Total population (2001)	- 1,180,637
	(a) Males	- 590,743
	(b) Females	- 589,894
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 200,689
	(a) Males	- 101,181
	(b) Females	- 99,508
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 13.04
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 49.61
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 36.20
	(a) Males	- 47.58
	(b) Females	- 24.81

19	Total workers	-	570,435
	(a) Males	-	332,014
	(b) Females	-	238,421
20	Total main workers	-	353,367
	(a) Males	-	263,223
	(b) Females	-	90,144
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	52,279
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	20,900
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	16,149
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	12,078
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	32,211
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	114,932
	(vii) Current fallow	-	74,114
	(viii) Other fallow	-	18,382
	(ix) Net area sown	-	240,897
22	Operational Holdings	-	138,315
	(a) Small Holdings	-	40,795
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	63,730
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	152,442
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	3,450,385
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	22.63
	(i) Highest (Kotpad Block)	-	29.91
	(ii) Lowest (Bandhugaon Block)	-	7.78
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	1
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	6
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	4
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	10
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	48
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	14
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	15
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	11
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	83.81
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	1342

Annexure – 2.4

Socio-economic Profile of Malkangiri District

Sl	Item of Information	Information
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 81 ⁰ 22' to 82 ⁰ 25' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 17 ⁰ 40' to 18 ⁰ 43' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 5791.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 1
4	No of Tahsils	- 3
5	No of CD Blocks	- 7
6	Municipalities	- 0
7	NACs	- 2
8	Police Stations	- 10
9	Gram Panchayats	- 108
10	Total Villages	- 928
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 878
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 50
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1521.8
12	Total Households (2001)	- 109,483
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 102,076
14	Total population (2001)	- 504,198
	(a) Males	- 252,507
	(b) Females	- 251,691
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 89,813
	(a) Males	- 45,315
	(b) Females	- 44,498
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 21.35
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 57.42
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 31.26
	(a) Males	- 41.21
	(b) Females	- 21.28

19	Total workers	-	247,624
	(a) Males	-	141,190
	(b) Females	-	106,434
20	Total main workers	-	154,179
	(a) Males	-	114,742
	(b) Females	-	39,437
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	143,002
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	486
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	20,679
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	15,293
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	25,314
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	44,439
	(vii) Current fallow	-	3,998
	(viii) Other fallow	-	18,283
	(ix) Net area sown	-	115,886
22	Operational Holdings	-	66,124
	(a) Small Holdings	-	24,129
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	20,730
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	91,871
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	953,932
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	10.38
	(i) Highest (Khairiput Block)	-	15.01
	(ii) Lowest (Podia Block)	-	7.96
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	0
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	5
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	3
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	4
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	16
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	10
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	2
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	2
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	81.88
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	580

Annexure – 2.5

Socio-economic Profile of Nawarangpur District

Sl	Item of Information	Information
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 81 ⁰ 52' to 82 ⁰ 53' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 19 ⁰ 9' to 20 ⁰ 5' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 5291.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 1
4	No of Tahsils	- 4
5	No of CD Blocks	- 10
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 1
8	Police Stations	- 10
9	Gram Panchayats	- 169
10	Total Villages	- 897
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 880
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 17
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1521.8
12	Total Households (2001)	- 227,026
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 214,538
14	Total population (2001)	- 1,025,766
	(a) Males	- 515,162
	(b) Females	- 510,604
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 187,048
	(a) Males	- 93,588
	(b) Females	- 93,460
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 14.10
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 55.03
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 34.26
	(a) Males	- 47.36
	(b) Females	- 21.02

19	Total workers	-	507,395
	(a) Males	-	290,723
	(b) Females	-	216,672
20	Total main workers	-	264,800
	(a) Males	-	215,836
	(b) Females	-	48,964
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	93,468
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	16,820
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	6,297
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	10,454
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	17,385
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	6,704
	(vii) Current fallow	-	32,023
	(viii) Other fallow	-	6,509
	(ix) Net area sown	-	207,806
22	Operational Holdings	-	128,074
	(a) Small Holdings	-	35,449
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	68,602
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	153,577
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	2,631,368
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	17.13
	(i) Highest (Umerkote Block)	-	24.90
	(ii) Lowest (Papadahandi Block)	-	13.17
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	0
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	3
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	5
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	5
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	37
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	11
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	13
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	16
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	73.66
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	994

Annexure – 2.6

Socio-economic Profile of Nuapada District

Sl	Item of Information	Information
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 82 ⁰ 20' to 82 ⁰ 53' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 20 ⁰ 0' to 21 ⁰ 5' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 3852.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 1
4	No of Tahsils	- 2
5	No of CD Blocks	- 5
6	Municipalities	- 0
7	NACs	- 2
8	Police Stations	- 6
9	Gram Panchayats	- 109
10	Total Villages	- 659
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 643
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 16
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1378.2
12	Total Households (2001)	- 122,601
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 116,329
14	Total population (2001)	- 530,690
	(a) Males	- 264,396
	(b) Females	- 266,294
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 84,521
	(a) Males	- 42,927
	(b) Females	- 41,594
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 13.62
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 34.71
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 42.29
	(a) Males	- 58.78
	(b) Females	- 26.01

19	Total workers	-	244,360
	(a) Males	-	146,378
	(b) Females	-	97,982
20	Total main workers	-	131,561
	(a) Males	-	108,561
	(b) Females	-	22,654
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	29,521
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	1,607
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	12,587
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	9,156
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	18,713
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	8,653
	(vii) Current fallow	-	26,264
	(viii) Other fallow	-	7,156
	(ix) Net area sown	-	130,653
22	Operational Holdings	-	27,675
	(a) Small Holdings	-	10,520
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	8,450
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	105,743
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	482,495
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	4.56
	(i) Highest (Nuapada Block)	-	5.53
	(ii) Lowest (Khariar Block)	-	2.94
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	0
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	3
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	4
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	2
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	12
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	6
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	5
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	9
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	72.03
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	585

Annexure – 2.7

Socio-economic Profile of Rayagada District

Sl (1)	Item of Information (2)	Information (3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 82 ⁰ 54' to 84 ⁰ 2' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 19 ⁰ 0' to 19 ⁰ 58' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 7073.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 2
4	No of Tahsils	- 4
5	No of CD Blocks	- 11
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 2
8	Police Stations	- 12
9	Gram Panchayats	- 171
10	Total Villages	- 2667
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 2445
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 222
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1521
12	Total Households (2001)	- 190,381
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 165,257
14	Total population (2001)	- 831,109
	(a) Males	- 409,792
	(b) Females	- 421,371
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 145,493
	(a) Males	- 73,451
	(b) Females	- 72,042
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 13.91
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 55.75
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 35.16
	(a) Males	- 47.35
	(b) Females	- 24.31
19	Total workers	- 399,184
	(a) Males	- 225,367

	(b) Females	-	173,817
20	Total main workers	-	249,909
	(a) Males	-	179,932
	(b) Females	-	69,977
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	100,767
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	5,457
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	8,309
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	8,466
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	24,192
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	160,232
	(vii) Current fallow	-	40,320
	(viii) Other fallow	-	16,704
	(ix) Net area sown	-	138,951
22	Operational Holdings	-	100,396
	(a) Small Holdings	-	27,413
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	52,155
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	69,443
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	1,106,918
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	15.94
	(i) Highest (Padampur Block)	-	26.05
	(ii) Lowest (Muniguda Block)	-	11.42
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	1
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	3
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	11
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	11
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	58
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	12
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	9
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	16
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	73.02
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	1001

Annexure – 2.8**Socio-economic Profile of Sonapur District**

Sl (1)	Item of Information (2)	Information (3)
1	Location	
	(a) Longitude (in Degree)	- 83 ⁰ 27' to 84 ⁰ 15' E
	(b) Latitude (in Degree)	- 20 ⁰ 30' to 20 ⁰ 10' N
2	Geographical area (sq. km.)	- 2337.0
3	No. of Sub-Divisions	- 2
4	No of Tahsils	- 4
5	No of CD Blocks	- 6
6	Municipalities	- 1
7	NACs	- 2
8	Police Stations	- 7
9	Gram Panchayats	- 96
10	Total Villages	- 959
	(a) Inhabited Villages	- 808
	(b) Un-inhabited Villages	- 151
11	Normal annual rainfall (in mm.)	- 1443.5
12	Total Households (2001)	- 115,533
13	No of Rural Households (2001)	- 107,292
14	Total population (2001)	- 541,835
	(a) Males	- 275,601
	(b) Females	- 266,234
15	Children, 0 – 6 yrs (2001)	- 77,259
	(a) Males	- 39,275
	(b) Females	- 37,984
16	% of SCs to total population (2001)	- 23.62
17	% of STs to total population (2001)	- 9.78
18	Overall literacy rate (%)	- 64.07
	(a) Males	- 80.30
	(b) Females	- 47.28
19	Total workers	- 236,980
	(a) Males	- 149,776

	(b) Females	-	87,204
20	Total main workers	-	148,695
	(a) Males	-	121,737
	(b) Females	-	26,958
21	Land Use Pattern (2000- 01: in ha)		
	(i) Forest area	-	18,153
	(ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	-	5,242
	(iii) Permanent pasture	-	9,769
	(iv) Culturable waste	-	10,654
	(v) Land put to non-agricultural use	-	19,046
	(vi) Barren and uncultivable waste	-	3,130
	(vii) Current fallow	-	15,639
	(viii) Other fallow	-	12,358
	(ix) Net area sown	-	90,616
22	Operational Holdings	-	72,566
	(a) Small Holdings	-	18,653
	(b) Marginal Holdings	-	39,794
23	Area under Paddy (in ha): 2000-01	-	103,409
	(a) Total productions of paddy (qtls)	-	2,038,197
	(b) Yield rate of Paddy (qtls / ha)	-	19.71
	(i) Highest (Binika Block)	-	35.04
	(ii) Lowest (Birmaharajpur Block)	-	6.72
24	Health Infrastructure:		
	(a) District Headquarter Hospital	-	1
	(b) Sub-Divisional Hospital	-	0
	(c) Other Hospitals	-	3
	(d) Community Health Centre	-	4
	(e) Primary Health Centre (Old)	-	2
	(f) Primary Health Centre (New)	-	17
	(g) Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	-	7
	(h) Homeopathic Dispensaries	-	4
	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	-	12
25	Percentage of families below poverty line – BPL Census: 2002	-	73.02
26	No of Anganwadi Centres	-	416

List of 40 Seated Hostels for SC and ST Girls

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)

01: District - Balangir

1	1	Jhankarpalli
2	2	Bidighat
3	3	Santelpali
4	4	Munapali
5	5	Mahipur
6	6	Gudungomal
7	7	Nuapada
8	8	Guduvela
9	9	Rusuda
10	10	Kapsipali
11	11	Sahajpani
12	12	Turla
13	13	Bemkera
14	14	Changiria
15	15	Dumudumi
16	16	Indupur
17	17	Ramachandrapur
18	18	Kareldhua
19	19	Kusmal
20	20	Mahulpada
21	21	Katarkella
22	22	Bandhanpalli
23	23	Chaulsukha
24	24	Tureikella
25	25	Semla

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)

02: District – Kalahandi

26	1	Adhamunda
27	2	Amjore
28	3	Ampani
29	4	Balibhata
30	5	Bhataguda
31	6	Dhamanpur
32	7	Dhansara
33	8	Dhansuli
34	9	Dulkitabandha
35	10	Dumerpadar
36	11	Funda
37	12	Golamunda
38	13	Jayantapur
39	14	Junagarh
40	15	Kaliakundel
41	16	Kandulguda
42	17	Kathaghar
43	18	Kerokuda
44	19	Lubengarh
45	20	Madhupur – I
46	21	Madhupur – II
47	22	Marding Padar
48	23	Murding
49	24	Uchhala
50	25	Urladani

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)

03: District – Koraput

51	1	Anchala
52	2	B Ashramput
53	3	Badahanjar
54	4	Badamguda
55	5	Badapindapadar
56	6	Bakadaguda
57	7	Balda
58	8	Balia
59	9	Baligam
60	10	Balipeta
61	11	Banuaguda
62	12	Batasena
63	13	Benagam
64	14	Benasur
65	15	Bhitargad
66	16	Biriguda
67	17	Borigi
68	18	Chandaka
59	19	Chandalaguda
70	20	Charada
71	21	Charangul
72	22	Chatarla
73	23	Chikapar
74	24	Chitagam
75	25	Chitra
76	26	Chougam
77	27	Dalaiguda
78	28	Dandabadi

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
79	29	Dangarchinchi
80	30	Dasamantapur
81	31	Debagandhana
82	32	Deopattangi
83	33	Doraguda
84	34	Duruba
85	35	Gandhinagar
86	36	Ghumar
87	37	Golaganda
88	38	Gugaguda
89	39	Guma
90	40	Gumuda
91	41	Guneipada
92	42	Haradaput
93	43	Hikimput
94	44	Jabapatraput
95	45	Jadipai
96	46	Janiguda
97	47	Jayanagar
98	48	Jhoriaguda
99	49	Jodabandha
100	50	Jujhari
101	51	Kanchana
102	52	Kandna
103	53	Kanta
104	54	Kellar
105	55	Kenduguda
106	56	Khandiguda
107	57	Khuda
108	58	Kolla
109	59	Kotia

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
110	60	Kumbhari
111	61	Kumbhariput – I
112	62	Kumbhariput – II
113	63	Kundar
114	64	Kuntesh
115	65	Laudi
116	66	Machhakund
117	67	Mahadeiput
118	68	Mantriput
119	59	Marda
120	70	Masigam
121	71	Mastiput
122	72	Minarbali
123	73	Nandaka
124	74	Nuagam
125	75	Padagada GGHS
126	76	Padapadar
127	77	Palaput
128	78	Pedavalda
129	79	Phampuni
130	80	Podahada
131	81	Podapadar
132	82	Podeiguda
133	83	Pradhaniguda
134	84	Pukali
135	85	Raising
136	86	Rajpalam
137	87	Rampatraput
138	88	Ranaspur
139	89	Ranjitguda
140	90	Rutra

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
141	91	Sadam
142	92	Sahanimunda
143	93	Sambai
144	94	Sanapindapadar
145	95	Sepaiput
146	96	Silpandi
147	97	Subai
148	98	Subalar
149	99	Suku
150	100	Sunabeda
151	101	Sundhiput
152	102	Taintar
153	103	Totambaguda
154	104	Tusuba
155	105	Umuri

04: District – Malkangir

156	1	Anantapalli
157	2	Bhaluguda
158	3	Bhandaripangam
159	4	Bhejangiwada
160	5	Bhubanpalli
161	6	Dharampalli
162	7	Dhaudaguda
163	8	Dudhimetla
164	9	Gangala
165	10	Girkanpalli
166	11	Gorakhapalli
167	12	Hatiamba
168	13	K Gumma

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
159	14	Kadamguda
170	15	Kalimela
171	16	Khemaguru
172	17	Bhoirput
173	18	Koikunda
174	19	Kolkunda
175	20	Kotamatteru
176	21	Madkamiguda
177	22	Mahupadar
178	23	Malavaram
179	24	Mariwada
180	25	Mettaru
181	26	Mecca
182	27	Motu
183	28	Nandiniguda
184	29	Nilimari
185	30	Oringi
186	31	Panasput
187	32	Pandripani
188	33	Pangam
189	34	Parkhanmal
190	35	Podaghat
191	36	Populur
192	37	Potrel
193	38	Puspalli
194	39	Rajgiri
195	40	Rasbeda
196	41	Sauliguda
197	42	Sikhapalli
198	43	Silakota
199	44	Sindhikuda

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
200	45	Sorisomala
201	46	Tandiki
202	47	Tangguda
203	48	Thapaguda
204	49	Timasput
205	50	Titiberi
206	51	Tumasapalli
207	52	Udupa
208	53	Venkatpalam

05: District – Nawarangpur

209	1	Ankabeda
210	2	B S Padar
211	3	Bada Ambda
212	4	Badagumuda
213	5	Badamasigam
214	6	Badani
215	7	Bada Olma
216	8	Badatemra
217	9	Bagasiuni
218	10	Basini
219	11	Batibeda
220	12	Belputi
221	13	Betal
222	14	Bhatikote
223	15	Bhatrasirisi
224	16	Bhatrasiuni
225	17	Bhimaguda
226	18	Bijiguda
227	19	Boripadar

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
228	20	Chandahandi
229	21	Vhandrapur
230	22	Churchunda
231	23	Daleiguda
232	24	Dengaguda
233	25	Dhanasuli
234	26	Dhodra
235	27	Gadavakotra
236	28	Garudaguda
237	29	Hatabharandi
238	30	Jambaguda
239	31	Jamurunda
240	32	Jodinga
241	33	Junapani
242	34	Kerandimal
243	35	Kesaribeda
244	36	Khaparadihi
245	37	Kharki
246	38	Khudku
247	39	Korchama
248	40	Kujajaniguda
249	41	Laanyapadar
250	42	Malekote
251	43	Malgam
252	44	Manigam
253	45	Motigam
254	46	Naikguda
255	47	Naktisemda
256	48	Nishanahandi
257	49	Nuapara
258	50	Palasapara

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
259	51	Pallia
260	52	Patri
261	53	Rajaputi
262	54	Santoshpur
263	55	Sunabeda
264	56	Timanpur

06: District – Nuapada

265	1	B Sikuan
266	2	Badamal
267	3	Baglore
268	4	Bhaleswar
259	5	Birighat
270	6	Chanabeda
271	7	Chanatmal
272	8	Chatiaguda
273	9	Chiklichuan
274	10	Damjhore
275	11	Dorlipada
276	12	Farsafa
277	13	Gandabahali
278	14	Golabandha
279	15	Gorla
280	16	Kamalamal
281	17	Kamkeda
282	18	Kandetera
283	19	Karangamal
284	20	Khairpadar
285	21	Kholigaon
286	22	Kotenchuan

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
287	23	Kukurimundi
288	24	Kuligaon
289	25	Kulingamal
290	26	Larki
291	27	Mahulpada
292	28	Michhapalli
293	29	Nehena
294	30	Palsoda
295	31	Panchampur
296	32	Sahajat
297	33	Saliha
298	34	Soseng
299	35	Thutibar
300	36	Timanpur

07: District – Rayagada

301	1	Agulo
302	2	Ambadola
303	3	Anatamada
304	4	Anija
305	5	Attada
306	6	Badabrahamguda
307	7	Badakhilapadar
308	8	Badamaribhata
309	9	Badanaikguda
310	10	Badrasing
311	11	Balijodi
312	12	Baraguda
313	13	Bekkona
314	14	Bhakurguda

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
315	15	Bharsingh
316	16	Bheja
317	17	Bijayanagar
318	18	Binishpur
319	19	Bodamunigam
320	20	Bohupadar
321	21	Budubali
322	22	Champikota
323	23	Chandrapur
324	24	Dangubadi
325	25	Dasmanthpur
326	26	Domobarora
327	27	Dugapadu
328	28	Dukum
329	29	Dumuriguda
330	30	Gadiabang
331	31	Gadiseskhal
332	32	Ghotona
333	33	Gogupadu
334	34	Gulunthi – I
335	35	Gulunthi - II
336	36	Haduguda
337	37	Hakuspanga
338	38	Hata Munuguda
339	39	Hukumtola
340	40	Japakhal
341	41	Jhigidi
342	42	Jinjiribadi
343	43	K Dhamuni Colony
344	44	K Kenduguda
345	45	Kandajam

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
346	46	Karlaghati
347	47	Katiki
348	48	Kinarimada
349	49	Kolnara
350	50	Korapa
351	51	Kulusing
352	52	Kumhikota
353	53	L L Pur
354	54	Loba
355	55	Majhiguda
356	56	Malatipur
357	57	Maliput
358	58	Nanirguda
359	59	Narshingmunda
360	60	Neherupanga
361	61	Nilamguda
362	62	Old Gunupur
363	63	Padabai
364	64	Padmapur
365	65	Paikapoda – I
366	66	Paikapoda – II
367	67	Pajilibandha
368	68	Parikhiti
359	69	Parsali
370	70	Pipalguda
371	71	Pitamahal
372	72	Putasing
373	73	Putruguda
374	74	Raiguda
375	75	Ramnagar
376	76	Rengalpadar

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)
377	77	S Dhamumi
378	78	Sanamatikona
379	79	Sibapadar
380	80	Sindhuguda
381	81	Singari
382	82	Siriguda
383	83	Sitapur
384	84	Tadama
385	85	Talaanchalbadi
386	86	Talasikabadi
387	87	Taramal
388	88	Therubali
389	89	Thutibara
390	90	Tikarapada
391	91	Uperkodinga
392	92	Urlajodi

Total SI	District SI	Name of Hostel
(1)	(2)	(3)

08: District – Sonepur

393	1	Asurmunda
394	2	Bandhairno
395	3	Ichhapur
396	4	Khairbhadi
397	5	Kunjapali
398	6	Menda
399	7	Mukundpur
400	8	Panimur

Annexure - 4.1

List of Amenities to be Provided in 40 Seated Hostels for SC and ST Girls
(Under Revised Long Term Action Plan)

1. Cot
2. Bed Sheet
3. Mosquito Net
4. Satranli
5. Towel
6. Woolen Blanket
7. Steel Tray and Glass
8. Bucket
9. Larntern
10. Lota
11. Others
 - a. Steel Almirah
 - b. Chair
 - c. Aluminium Handa

Annexure-4.2

Perception of Key Informants on the Hostel Life.

Sl.	District	Sample Hostels	No of K Is	Perception of K Is on the Hostel Life									
				Security	Discipline	Cooperation	Edn	Food	Dress	Cleanliness	Environment	Gardening	Games/Sports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Balangir	6	12	8	11	11	12	12	12	11	11	7	7
2	Kalahandi	6	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	8	9	7
3	Koraput	21	42	39	41	39	41	40	41	26	17	24	22
4	Malkangiri	11	22	16	22	22	22	22	22	12	7	14	9
5	Nawarangpur	11	22	20	22	22	21	22	22	12	11	16	2
6	Nuapada	9	18	4	17	13	13	15	17	17	10	4	4
7	Rayagada	18	36	28	35	35	36	33	36	33	30	29	16
8	Sonepur	6	12	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	2	5
	Total	88	176	133	172	166	168	168	173	134	106	105	72
	% to Total	-	-	76	98	94	95	95	98	76	60	60	41

Photographs of 40-Seated Girls Hostel



Inmates dining in Kapsipali Hostel-Khaprakhol Block, Bolangir



Mahipur School Hostel living room- Gudvella Block, Bolangir



Hostel of Mahipur School, Gudvella Block, Bolangir



Living room in Benkera Hostel, Khaprakhol Block, Bolangir



Hostel of Adhamunda School, Kesinga Block, Kalahandi



Hostel with Inmates in Kanduguda, Junagarh Block



View of Bhattaguda Hostel, Bhabanipatna Block, Kalahandi



Hostel of Badfunda School, Bhabanipatna Block, Kalahandi



Hostel room of Khairapadar, Sinapalli Block, Nuapada



Hostel room of Kandetara School, Komna Block, Nuapada



Front View of Timanpur School, with inmates, Sinapalli Block, Nuapada



Hostel of Bhaleswar school, Nuapada



Front View of Khairpadar School Hostel, Sinapalli Block, Nuapada



Living Room of Panimara School Hostel, Tarava Block, Sonapur



Hostel Room with Inmates of Kunjapalli school,
Biramaharaj pur Block, Sonapur



Field staff in front of Badabhaiso School Hostel,
Tarava Block, Sonapur



Living room of Mukandapur school,
Sonapur Block of Sonapur