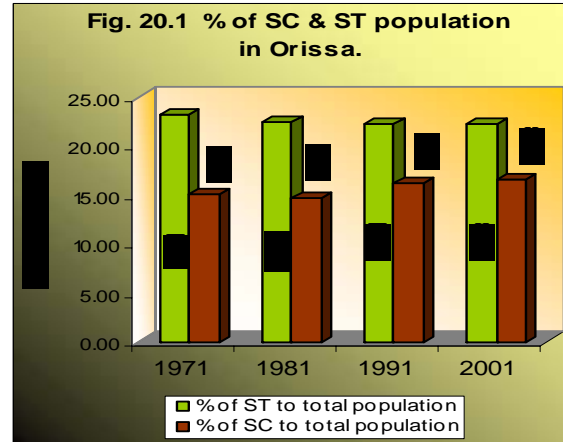


CHAPTER 20

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

20.01 Orissa has a landmass of 1,55,707 sq. km. and 3.68 crore population as per 2001 population census. The Scheduled Area of the State extends to 69,613.80 sq. km. which accounts for 44.7% of the State's geographical area. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State are 81, 45,081 and 60,82,063 respectively. The ST population constitutes 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. The SC population constitutes 16.53% of the total population of the State and 3.65% of the total SC population of the country. Both ST and SC together constitute 38.66% of the total population. Table 20.1 and Fig 20.1 reflect the ST and SC population in Orissa in different census years.



20.02 Although Mayurbhanj district is having the highest ST population (12.58 lakh) but the percentage of ST population to total population in Malkangiri district (57.43%) is highest. Similarly, Ganjam district is having the highest SC population (5.87 lakh) but the percentage of SC population to total population in Sonepur district (23.62%) is highest. Percentage of SC population to total population is given in Map-I.

Table - 20.1

Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste population in Orissa.

(In lakh nos.)

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

Source: Census of India.

MAP-I

Percentage of SC population to total population is given in Map-II.

.MAP-II

20.03 Majority of the Scheduled Communities are poor and live below poverty line. Distribution of districts according to percentage of families living below poverty line is given in Map –III.

MAP-III

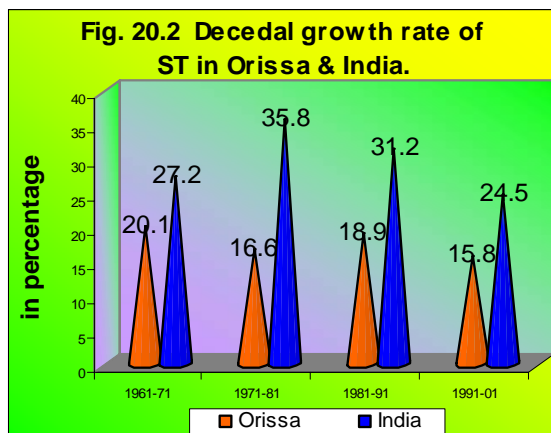
20.04 It is observed that Koraput district (83.61%) has highest proportion of families living below poverty line followed by Malkangiri (81.88%), Boudh(80.2%) ,Deogarh (78.79%) Kandhamal (78.42%), Nuapada

(78%), Mayurbhanja (77.7%) and Keonjhar (76.96%). All these districts are having predominance of tribal population. The districts having relatively higher proportion of families living below poverty line are always handicapped and more dependent on external financial resources. All round development of the State can't be achieved by ignoring these classes of people. Therefore, the State Government is committed to ensure faster development of these communities through effective implementation of anti-exploitative, protective, economic, social, cultural and welfare measures in the State. The State Government has taken a number of initiatives for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities.

DECADAL GROWTH RATE (DGR)

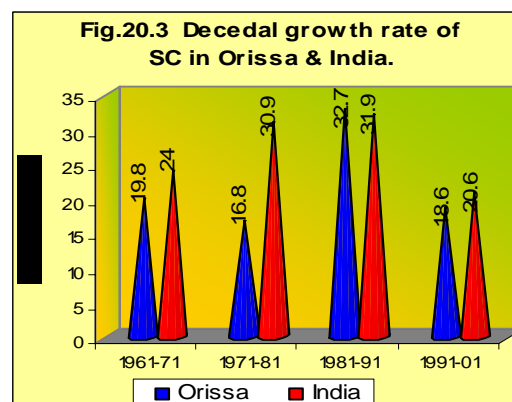
20.05 The ST and SC population together in the State in 1991 was 121.61 lakh, which increased to 142.27 lakh in 2001, showing a growth rate of 16.99%. At all India level, the Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) of ST is much higher than the DGR of SC and other category of population. But the situation of Orissa is different, where the Scheduled Tribes (ST) has lower growth rate than Scheduled Castes (SC) except during 1961-71. The growth rate of ST in Orissa is much lower than all India average. This may be due to the fact that the ST have greater acceptance of family planning in spite of their

primitivism and socio economic backwardness.

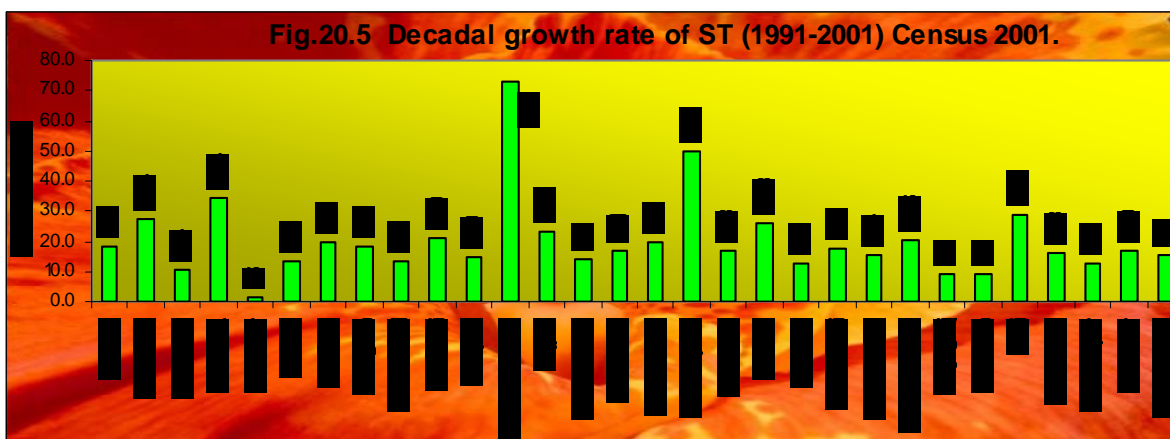
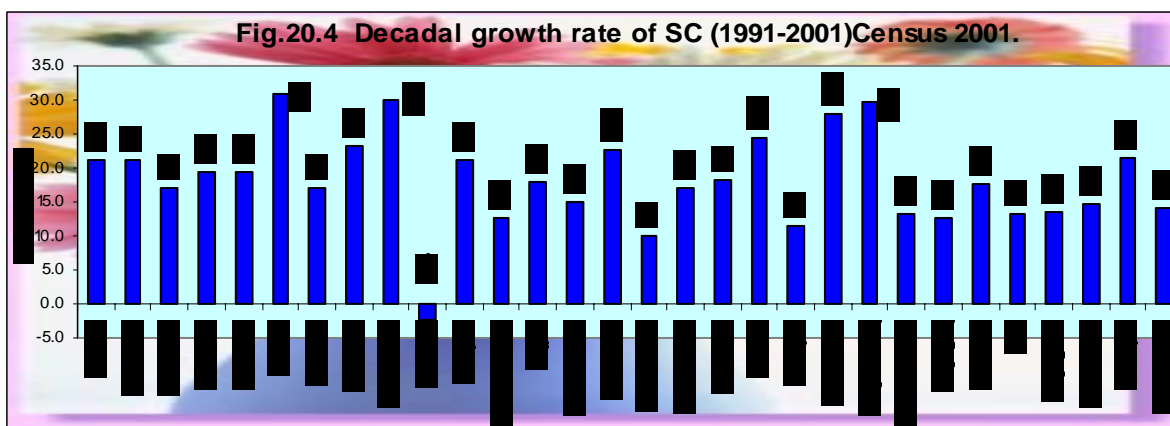


20.06 The DGR of ST population during 1991-2001 depicts wide inter-district variation (Fig.20.5). The maximum DGR is in Jagatsinghpur (72.7%) and lowest in Bolangir (1.6%). Higher order of growth rate of ST in Jagatsinghpur (72.7%) followed by Kendrapada (49.9%), Bhadrak (34.4%), Puri (28.8%), Balasore (27.4%), Khurda (25.8%) and Jajpur (22.9%) districts indicate inter-district migration of SC population to coastal areas in search of better livelihood opportunity. The decadal growth rate of ST (rural) for the State is 30.3%, and that of ST (urban) is 14.1%. Twenty two districts are having the DGR in urban areas higher than the State average of 15.8%. There are 4 districts having low growth rate ranging between 1.6% to 10.4%. Out of these, 3 districts namely Nuapada, Bolangir and Baragarh form a cluster in the western Orissa. Two adjacent districts namely Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara in the eastern Orissa have very high growth rate among STs.

20.07 The growth scenario in case of scheduled caste in Orissa is different. The growth rate of SC in the State is lower than the all India level except during 1981-91. The SCs have negative acceptance towards family planning. The conversion to other religion may be one of the major factors for lower growth rate among SCs.



20.08 The district wise growth rate of SC population, during 1991-2001, shows that there is wide inter-district variation (Fig.20.4). Boudh district has the highest growth rate (31%) and Gajapati has negative growth rate (-2.4%) mainly due to out migration. The districts of Boudh, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Khurda, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Sonapur, Anugul, Ganjam, Balesore, Bhadrak, Bolangir districts register higher growth rate than the state average (18.6%). There are 21 districts having significantly higher growth rates in the urban areas than the state average of 18.6 %, which indicates the shift towards urban areas in search of employment. The decadal growth rate (DGR) of SC (rural) is 27.7% & SC (urban) is 17.5%.



SEX RATIO

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

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

20.10 As per 2001 Census, the total number of workers among the ST communities is 39, 90,007, out of which 22, 88,475 (57.36%) are main workers and the remaining 17, 01,532 (42.64%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 33.35% of total workers, whereas agricultural laborers constitute 46.85% and workers engaged in household industries constitute 4.77% of the total workers. Thus,

majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

20.11 The total number of workers among the SC communities is 23, 92,067, of which 15, 49,377 (66.77%) are main workers and 8, 42,690 (35.23%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 18.17% of total workers, whereas agricultural laborers account for 45.66%, workers engaged in house-hold industries constitute 5.98% of the total workers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Castes are marginal farmers,

share croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups among the Scheduled Castes.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

20.12 The scheduled area of the State accounts for 44.7 percent of the State's geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State and 118 Tribal Development blocks of 12 districts have been included in the Scheduled Areas. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the State and for welfare and development of STs. Presently, 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro projects for PTGs, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 Cluster pockets are functioning in the State with financial support from State Plan and Special Central Assistance (SCA) made available by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)

20.13 Established in mid-seventies, ITDAs are functioning as nodal agencies for plan formulation, programme implementation and operationalisation of the TSP concept. At present 21 ITDAs are functioning in 12 districts of the State covering 118 blocks having more than 50% tribal population. Prime concern of ITDAs are to minimise the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society, to improve socio-economic condition of tribals and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal area through various schemes that aims at income generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

20.14 During 2005-06, emphasis has been given on imparting Vocational Training to the tribal youths for their income generation through self-employment. Their training are being organized in a professional manner through ITIs / Polytechnics. About 2451 students have been sponsored to the ITIs for training in different trades. Besides, computer training was also imparted to 318 tribal youths. About 450 persons have been trained under bee-keeping in a scientific way in OUAT. Under the income generating schemes, agriculture implements depending on the crops grown, have been provided to 242 Self Help Groups for their own use and for custom hiring.

20.15 During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.56.37 crore was sanctioned under various schemes, of which Rs.50.70 crore was spent for 45,934 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. An allocation of Rs.52.45 crore has been made for the year 2006-07 with a target to cover about 65,000 beneficiaries.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

20.16 There are 17 micro projects operating in the State covering part of 20 blocks of 12 districts with a population of 70657 as per Base Line Survey conducted in 2001 for development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). PTGs covered under these projects are given full subsidy for individual and family oriented income generating schemes. Particular attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, education, communication etc. During 2005-06 SCA amounting to Rs.1.70 crore was released and an amount of Rs.2.04 crore including the spill over amount was spent benefiting 11773 ST beneficiaries. A sum of Rs.1.88 crore has been proposed in the annual plan 2006-07 with a target to cover 2500 beneficiaries.

20.17 Central sector scheme for the development of PTGs has been introduced in the State in 1998-99. Five year perspective plans have been prepared for the development of PTGs basing on the base line survey conducted during 2001-02 and taking

into account the specific problems identified during the survey. In order to improve student enrolment in the schools, annual action plan has been prepared in keeping with the 5 years perspective plan in respect of each micro project. Initiative is being taken to provide training to primary school teachers located in PTG area in tribal dialects by which they can interact with the tribal children as well as their parents. Under the central sector scheme for development of PTGs, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been provided in favour of 4 micro projects during 2005-06 to assist 5000 PTG families by extending insurance coverage under "Janashree Bima Yojana" of the LIC. A provision of Rs.8.00 crore has been proposed for 2006-07 under the scheme.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.18 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) aims at developing tribals staying outside the ITDA areas. 46 MADA pockets, each with a population of 10,000 or more and having more than 50% inhabitants as tribal, spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts of the State. Both individual beneficiary oriented schemes and community-oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio 70:30 of the outlay under SCA. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.4.80 crore has been spent against SCA of Rs.4.67 crore received during the year and 9285 tribal beneficiaries covered. A sum of Rs.6.10 crore has been proposed for this scheme for 2006-

07 with a target to cover 4000 ST beneficiaries.

CLUSTERS

20.19 The Cluster approach was adopted during seventh plan period for the development of contiguous patches outside the TSP area having population of 5,000 or more, of which more than 50% are tribal. By the end of 2005-06, 14 cluster pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts, have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme, various community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary oriented schemes on the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of Special Central Assistance. During 2005-06, against the sanctioned amount of Rs.50.00 lakh of SCA an amount of Rs.36.18 lakh has been spent for assisting 384 ST beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakh has been allocated under cluster approach in the Annual Plan 2006-07 out of SCA with a target of benefiting 500 beneficiaries.

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.20 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) is being implemented in the state through Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited for the benefit of tribal families living outside the special project areas like ITDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.350.00 lakh was received under SCA, out

of which Rs.197.23 lakh have been spent on different anti-poverty programmes under DTDP benefiting 2029 ST beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.388.00 lakh has been proposed as SCA under the programme for 2006-07 to assist 3500 ST beneficiaries.

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

20.21 Special Central assistance in form of grant is provided by Govt. of India under first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the constitution for upgradation of economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. During 2005-06, emphasis was laid for strict monitoring of the project implemented out of grant under Article 275 (1). During 2005-06, Government of India released Rs. 44.45 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.17.91 crore has been spent for rural infrastructure programme under ITDA, MADA, Cluster and other related sectors excluding expenditure made for model schools.

Table No – 20.1
Progress of Infrastructure Development
Work taken under Article 275 (1) during
2005-06.

Items	(Rs. in crore)		Spent
	Progra- mmed	Comp- leted	
Road, Bridge and C.D. works	133	62	5.34
School & Hostel building	420	180	7.44
Hospital & other buildings	21	4	0.45
Other irrigation projects	89	25	2.36
Electrification	61	39	0.52
Drinking water supply	185	99	0.56
Others	264	38	0.52
MADA, Cluster & other related works	-	-	0.72
Total	1173	447	17.91

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP)

20.22 After closure of IFAD assisted Orissa Tribal Development Programme (OTDP) in Kasipur block, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTLEP) came in to existence on 2nd Oct.2004. The main objective of the programme is to improve quality of life of the poor tribals in remote pockets through livelihood support and food security by sustainable exploitation of the natural resources available with them. The programme is scheduled to be implemented in 30 blocks of 7 backward districts, over a period of 10 years with an outlay of Rs. 430.74 crore with joint finance by IFAD – DFID – WFP. In the first phase, the programme is being taken up in 10 blocks of 4 districts, viz – Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Koraput. In phase-I, 139 Micro Water Sheds covering 396 villages with approximate tractable area of 62861.38 hectares have been assigned to 12 Facilitating NGOs and 2 Resource NGOs. An amount of Rs. 6.91 crore have been spent under the scheme by the end of 2005. Remaining 20 blocks of 3 districts i.e. Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada will be covered under phase – II of the programme shortly.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.23 The Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) is functioning since 1979

under SC & ST Development Department with the objective of preservation, promotion and promulgation of tribal languages and culture of Orissa. It organizes Annual Adivasi Exhibition and cultural programmes during the exhibition. The following activities have been taken up by the ATDC during 2005-06.

- *The Academy has published its Annual Souvenir “BANAJA – 06” as special volume on Tribal Dance and Music.*
- *The Academy organized four language training programmes.*
- *The Academy has undertaken folklore study as Kui-ga-ni of Kutia Kandha relating to the origin of their culture and society.*
- *The Academy has organized workshops on different subjects and prepared video CDs.*
- *The Academy has undertaken studies on the bio-graphy of Padmashree Tulasi Munda, Biplabi Tama Dora, and Biplabi Rendo Majhi.*
- *The Academy has prepared translated version of constitutional provision meant for tribals in different tribal languages.*
- *The Academy has enriched its library collecting valuable books on tribal language and culture.*
- *The Academy has undertaken preparation of 50 pictorial readers, Teacher’s hand books in Desia language and language mapping in Koraput districts.*

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

20.24 Established in 1952, SCSTRTI is functioning as a premier research center in the traditions, culture, art and craft of tribal communities. During 2005-06, SCSTRTI has

performed research work on four different subjects and prepared report on ethnic status studies of 11 communities. The institute has prepared the following reports:

- *Collaborative Research and Development work with 7 ITDAs.*
- *Feasibility report and Action Plan for Paudi Bhuyan of Banspal block of Keonjhar district.*
- *Preparation of Action Plan for 5 ITDAs.*
- *Reorganisation of Kutia Kondha Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district.*

20.25 Besides, SCSTRTI has completed 5 publications, conducted 17 training programme, five workshops and Museum activities during 2005-06.

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

20.26 Since 1967, TDCCOL is functioning in the state as apex organization for ensuring remunerative price for tribal produce, marketing and employment opportunities and preventing exploitation of STs by the middle men. The Corporation also sells essential commodities in selected areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops and provides consumption-cum-production loans to tribal to protect them from moneylenders. At present TDCCOL is running with 3 division offices, 15 branch offices, 474 procurement-cum-collection centers and 17 fair price shops in TSP areas with Hqrs. at Bhubaneswar. It has also 96 storage godowns with capacity of 39,550 MT located at

different TSP areas of the State. During 2005-06 TDCCOL transacted business of minor forest produce and agricultural produce worth of Rs.223.62 lakh, out of which Sal seeds alone constituted 94.9%. Managerial subsidy of Rs.15.00 lakhs has also being provided to TDCC. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crore. The loan liability of the Corporation stood at Rs. 33.67 crore (Principal Rs.14.77 crore + Interest Rs.18.90 crore) as on 31.03.2005 and the cumulative loss of the corporation as on 31st March 2005 was Rs.59.01 crore.

LAND ALIENATION

20.27 In Sept.,2002 the State Government has amended the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable property (by Scheduled Tribes) regulation, 1956 and the amendment mandates that no permission will be allowed for transfer of land belonging to ST person to non-ST person in Tribal areas. Since inception till the end of March 2006, 1,06,347 number of land alienation cases were instituted out of which 1,04,550 cases were disposed of. The extent of land ordered to be restored was Ac 56,854.78 of which Ac 55,294 of land has actually been restored. During 2005-06, 2,711 cases were instituted including 936 cases of previous years of which 1,850 cases were disposed of and Ac 1,000.19 of land were actually restored against Ac 1,099.78 of land to be restored benefiting 1,116 persons.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.28 Nearly 17,150 villages out of 19,204 villages in the T S P areas were identified as having inadequate drinking water facilities. After providing safe drinking water facilities to all of the above identified villages by the end of 1993-94, the focus of coverage of rural water supply has changed from “village” to “habitation” in order to cover hamlets which were left out. Considering the scarcity of water in KBK districts, Government of India have approved a relaxed norm of 1 spot source for every 150 population where the existing norm of 1 spot source for 250 populations has already been achieved. A total of 13,757 sites to be provided with spot resources have been identified in KBK districts against which 13,095 spot sources have been provided up to the end of March 2004. During 2004-05, 1,389 spot sources were installed in KBK districts against the target of 1441 spot sources. During 2005-06, 1,257 nos. of spot sources have been installed against the target of 1,332 nos. As on 1st April 2006, 299 no of piped water supply schemes were commissioned in KBK districts including 47 nos. of Rural Piped Water Supply schemes commissioned during 2005-06 in KBK districts.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

20.29 There are 93 Scheduled Caste communities in the State with 60.82 lakh population as per 2001 Census constituting

16.53% of the total population of the State. The rural and urban components of the SC population in the State are 88.44% and 11.56% respectively. These communities are scattered all over the State with relatively higher concentration in the coastal areas. The growth rate of population among the SCs during 1991-2001 was 18.58% as against 20.56% at the all India level. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers/scavengers and nomadic/semi-nomadic and other de-notified communities identified as specially vulnerable groups among SCs.

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

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

20.31 Established in the year 1979-80, OSFDC aims at implementing various economic development programmes for the

benefit of the Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, scavengers and minority people of the State. The following programmes are implemented by OSFDC.

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

20.32 During the year 2005-06, OSFDC financed Rs.1,842.41 lakh to 13,711 beneficiaries. OSFDC has prepared an Action Plan for 2006-07 to provide financial assistance of Rs.5,177.91 lakh to 39,488 beneficiaries. Scheme wise physical and financial achievement of OSFDC for the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 and proposal for 2006-07 are detailed below.

Table 20.2
Achievement of OSFDC.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (Proposal)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount to be financed
SCA to SCP (SC)	8362	860.35	10521	1333.90	21525	2500.34
SCA to TSP (ST)	1156	106.49	2062	187.75	9469	861.64
NSLRS	570	40.62	675	63.11	5780	497.11
T. L. to safai Karma chari	23	13.6	24	15.08	230	109.58
T.L. to Minorities (NMDFC) assistance	21	37.38	371	166.08	1170	294.45
T.L. for SC	10	20.9	57	75.33	245	341.79
T.L. for ST	-	-	1	1.16	1069	573.00
Total	10142	1079.34	13711	1842.41	39488	5177.91

T.L. = Term Loan

LIBERATION & REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS.

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

20.34 OSFDC have received a sum of Rs.20.28 crore (Rs.19.61 crore central Government grant under NSLRS scheme and Rs.67.37 lakh state Government margin money) by the end of 2005-06 of which Rs.16.60 crore have been utilized benefiting 21,532 stakeholders.

20.35 About 6,979 beneficiaries, since inception have been provided basic skill development training between 6 months to one year by utilizing a grant to the tune of Rs.3.36 crore. A sum of Rs.12.29 crores has been provided to 13,748 beneficiaries under bankable income generating scheme by the end of 2005-06.

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

20.36 Under ORV Act, 1975, there is a provision for reservation of 16.25% and 22.50% of posts for SC and ST communities respectively in initial appointment and promotions in public services.

20.37 During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.0.97 lakh has been provided as Legal Aid Assistance to 8 SC and ST beneficiaries for enforcing their rights and title / possession of landed property in civil and revenue courts.

20.38 Inter-caste marriages between SC persons and persons of other castes are being encouraged by providing financial

incentive @ Rs. 3,000 to each couple. State Government has increased the incentive amount from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per couple w.e.f. 17.09.2005. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.0.45 lakh was spent for 15 such couples performing inter-caste marriages. Besides an amount of Rs. 14.50 lakh has been released for payment of monetary relief to 198 SC and 126 ST victims of atrocities.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.39 As per the estimate on incidence of poverty in rural and urban Orissa by social groups for the year 1993-94, the percentage of SC and ST population below poverty line in rural areas of the State stood at 40.5 and 63.6 and in urban areas at 41.7 and 58.6 respectively. A number of self-employment and wage-employment programmes like SGSY, SGRY, IAY, NFFWP and NREGS etc. that are designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor are in operation in the State. Table 20.3 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 2005-06.

Table 20.3

Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2005-06.

Name of the programme	Number of beneficiaries				Percentage of SC & ST to total beneficiaries
	All Category	SC	ST	Total (SC&ST only)	
SGSY(No. of swarojgaris)	63904	17105	18584	356.89	55.85
SGRY (Lakh mandays)	556.02	147.63	194.44	342.07	61.52
IAY (no. of houses completed)	77850	27935	20880	48815	62.07
PMGY - Gramin Awas (no. of houses completed)	532	171	314	485	91.17
NREGS (lakh mandays)	355.29	84.72	163.19	247.91	69.78
NFFWP (lakh mandays)	461.64	116.07	217.12	333.19	72.18

Source: Panchayati Raj Department

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND / CEILING SURPLUS LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.40 State Government is providing land to SC, ST and other poor families for agricultural purpose as well as for construction of dwelling houses. Government land up to 0.04 acre is being provided to the homestead- less persons for house site purpose. By the end of 2005-06 11.15 lakh homesteads-less families have been provided with Ac 49,248 house sites including Ac 17,342 to 4.16 lakh ST and Ac 14,049 to 3.07 lakh SC families. During 2005-06, Ac 1,087 of house site land was distributed among 72,585 homesteads less families including Ac 527 to 34,944 ST and Ac 273 to 18,176 SC families.

20.41 In order to bring about economic development of the weaker sections of the society and to boost agricultural production, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 acre is being allotted free of salami to the landless for agricultural purpose. During 2005-06, Ac 70 of land was allotted to 118 SC families, Ac 80 to 138 ST families and Ac 55 to 91 other poor families for agricultural purpose. By the end of March, 2006, Ac 1,59,319 of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 1,42,291 landless families including Ac 50,610 to 48,873 SC and Ac 66,647 to 53,038 ST land less families.

20.42 In addition to the above, State Government is also allotting Government waste land up to one acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purpose. During 2005-06, Ac 5811.029 of Government waste land was distributed to 6,307 land less families including Ac 1158.865 to 1,321 SC, Ac 3045.333 to 3,040 ST families. By the end of 2005-06 about 7,32,440 acres of Government waste land has been distributed among 4,74,031 lands less families including Ac 1,74,498 to 103,090 SC and Ac 40,970 to 2,29,534 ST families for agricultural purpose.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.43 Emphasis has been given for providing health care services in remote tribal areas. Accordingly, a three-tier health services system comprising of one Sub-Centre for every 3,000 population, one PHC/AHC for

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

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SCs & STs

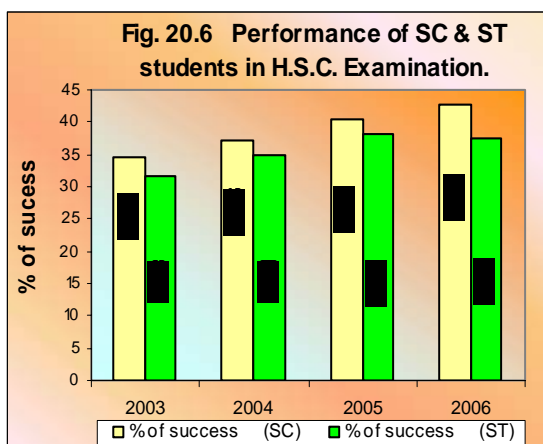
20.44 Literacy is one of the main indicator of progress and prosperity. Illiteracy among SC & ST is the main obstacle for their development. The overall literacy rate as per 1961 Census in Orissa was 21.7% with 11.6% for SC and 7.4 % for ST, which increased to 49.1%, 36.8% and 22.3% respectively in 1991. In 2001, the SC male literacy was 70.5%, SC female literacy 40.3%, ST male literacy 51.5% and ST female literacy 23.4% in the State. Education is the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs. The State Government have undertaken various measures like providing free education, scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of nationalized text books, garments, and imparting special coaching to prepare them for recruitment to State and all

India Services as well as for seeking admission to engineering / medical courses. In order to increase the enrollment and to reduce the drop out rate at primary school level, Mid-day Meal scheme has been introduced.

20.45 Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams are co-educational schools, imparting education up to class-V in Tribal Sub-Plan area. During 2005-06, 1,031 Sevashrams and 143 Residential Sevashrams were functioning in the State under ST & SC Development Department, where 1,44,054 students including 90,157 ST (62.6%) and 24,412 SC (16.9%) were enrolled. Similarly, Ashram Schools and Kanyashrams are residential schools imparting education up to class-VII. During 2005-06, 112 Ashram schools and 37 Kanayashrams were functioning under ST & SC Development Department, where 28,654 students including 20,979 ST and 3,876 SC students were enrolled.

20.46 During 2005-06, 218 high schools, including 55 for girls, were functioning in State under ST & SC Development Department, where 56,839 students including 38,037 ST 9,349 SC were enrolled. 3,673 ST students and 944 SC students appeared at the Annual H.S.C. examination, 2006 from these Departmental high schools, out of which 2,399 ST (65.3%) and 629 SC (66.6%) students came out successful.

20.47 As reported by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa 50,890 SC and 50,002 ST candidates appeared at the Annual HSC examination, 2006 including the candidates from ST & SC Development Department high schools, out of which 21,663 SC and 18,766 ST candidates passed. The percentage of success among SC & ST candidates were recorded as 42.57% & 37.53% respectively while the overall percentage of success recorded as 52.49%.

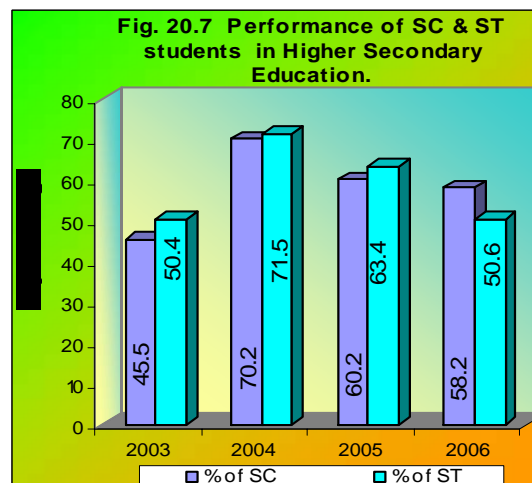


Source: Board of Secondary Education, Cuttack.

Higher Secondary Education

20.48 During the year 2006 18,369 SC and 18714 ST students appeared at the Higher Secondary Examination (+2) under council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa. The percentages of success have been reported as 58.2% in case of SC and 50.6% in case of ST students, while the overall percentage of success reported as 64.19%. Number of SC & ST students appeared at the Higher Secondary

Examination (+2) and their percentage of success from 2003 to 2006 is given below.



Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education.

20.49 Since Higher Secondary Education in Science / Commerce is essential for a student for choosing his career / profession, it has been decided to upgrade one of the existing high schools under the ST & SC Development Department to Higher Secondary School for imparting education in science and Commerce streams in each of the Non KBK districts of the State. Facilities like Cultural hall, Sports complex, Science laboratory, Computer centre, Hostels etc. shall be provided to each of these schools. An amount of Rs.21.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan, 2006-07 for the purpose.

HOSTEL FACILITIES

20.50 In order to make education popular among ST & SC and to encourage enrollment, the state Government is providing hostel facilities at pre-metric and post-metric level. At present 218 Residential High Schools, 112

Ashram Schools, 37 Kanyashrams, 143 Residential Sevashrams are operating under ST/SC Development Department, Government of Orissa. 1,548 primary school hostels (40 seated each) in TDP areas and 400 hostels exclusively for tribal girls in KBK districts are also in operation under ST/SC Development Department. Besides seven special Adivasi hostels including two for women are functioning at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela.

MODEL SCHOOLS

20.51 In order to provide quality education to meritorious tribal students, it has been proposed to establish 10 model schools in eight districts under the management of Orissa Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES). Each school will have classes VI to XII. Six model schools have been completed and another four are in different stages of completion. An amount of Rs.38.60 crore has been received by the end of 2005-06, out of which Rs.20.87 crore has been utilized for construction of model school complexes.

20.52 Every year, 60 students i.e. 30 ST boys and 30 ST girls, are admitted to each Model School by way of conducting entrance test. During 2005-06, 2,642 students including 1,264 girls have enrolled in there model schools. Ninety teachers have been engaged in these schools for imparting education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNDER RLTA FOR KBK DISTRICTS:

20.53 During 2005-06, a new scheme "Skill up-gradation of SC / ST youths through Vocational Training" was implemented and 458 youths have been sent to the ITIs / Polytechnics for Vocational Training in different trades like plumber, mechanic for repair of electrical and electronic appliances etc. Construction of Rural Market Complexes was taken up and improvement of Primary School Hostels was made under the scheme, Development of Educational Infrastructure. Thirty-two projects have been completed under Interior Connectivity programme.

20.54 Under "Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure Programme", it was programmed to take up the repair and renovation work of 94 school buildings during 2005-06 with an expenditure of Rs. 375.00 lakh. The work is in progress. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed under the programme.

20.55 During 2005-06 a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh was provided to organize training camps to enable ST & SC youths to get employment opportunities in Armed Force, Para Military Forces, Police Services etc. 200 such youths have been trained in 8 such camps during the year. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed during 2006-07 for continuance of the programme.

20.56 In order to promote higher education among ST & SC girls, it has been proposed to construct 10 girls hostels in High Schools in KBK districts with an allocation of Rs. 210.00 lakh. An out lay of Rs.105.00 lakh has been proposed for 2006-07 for the purpose.

20.57 In order to make education popular among SC & ST girls and to reduce the dropout rate, it has been decided to construct 88 new hostels for ST & SC girls in primary schools of KBK districts. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 4.40 crore was provided for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 3.40 crore has been proposed for 2006-07 for the purpose.

20.58 With a view to increase the potentialities of tribal youths for excellence in sports and games, coaching are being provided at school level. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakh was provided. A sum of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been proposed for the above purpose during 2006-07.

SPECIAL COACHING

20.59 Free / special coaching is being provided to SC/ST students for upgrading their standard and enabling them to get admission in medical and engineering colleges and to compete in various competitive examinations viz. civil service examination, Sub-ordinate Services examinations, Banking Recruitment Examination, Railway Board Services etc. Besides, a course for lower services has also

been started for SC/ST candidates through the aegis of the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre, Bhubaneswar. During 2005-06, 987 SC & ST students were provided special coaching and an amount of Rs.77.89 lakh was spent for the purpose as against coaching of 343 students with an expenditure of Rs.51.41 lakh during 2004-05.

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

SCHOLARSHIP

20.61 Incentive is being given to SC & ST students staying in hostels from class-I to X in shape of Pre-Matric scholarship @ Rs.300/- p.m. to each boy and @ Rs. 350/- p.m. to each girl. Besides, Pre-Matric scholarships are also being provided to each day scholar tribal student. Scholarship amount for each boy reading in class – VI to VII has been fixed at Rs.100/- p.a. and that for class – VIII to X at Rs.150/- p.a. while the scholarship amount for girl students has been fixed at Rs.150/- and Rs. 200/- per annum per student respectively for the corresponding classes. Pre-Matric scholarship awarded in last three years is given below:

Table No – 20.6
Distribution of Pre-Matric scholarship
to SC & ST students.

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2003-04	9.58	40.3	49.88	3.44	3.89	7.33
2004-05	5.14	43.64	48.78	3.76	4.18	7.94
2005-06	12.36	54.8	67.16	3.73	4.28	8.01

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

20.62 In order to encourage the ST / SC students to take up higher education, State Government provides post-matric scholarship at different rates for different courses. Amount released and students benefited through post – matric scholarship for the last three years is given below:

Table No – 20.7
Distribution of amount released and students
benefited through Post-Matric scholarships.

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)			Students benefited (In 000')		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2003-04	6.23	5.26	11.49	45.7	39.1	84.8
2004-05	6.52	5.83	12.35	42.0	33.6	75.6
2005-06	8.28	6.01	14.29	50.2	40.5	90.7

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.63 Apart from ST and SC, there are several communities which are recognized as socially and educationally backward. In order to render social justice, to them, the State Government have notified and enlisted such communities and made 27% reservation in

initial / direct recruitment in posts and services. Merit-cum-Means scholarship is being awarded to such students covering one student each from class IX and class X in all Government and recognized high schools. Special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching is also being provided to SEBC candidates to appear at different competitive examinations. The proposal for construction of four hostels for students of backward classes in Angul College, Angul, G. M. College, Sambalpur, MPC College, Baripada and Nuapada College, Nuapada have been sanctioned by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the hostels are under construction by the Education Department.

20.64 Established in 1994-95, the Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (OBCFDCCL) is channelising credit extended by National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation to other backward classes for their up-liftment. By the end of 2005-06, OBCFDC has received funds amounting to Rs.16.07 crore (Rs.13.26 crore from NBFDC and Rs.2.81 crore from State Government) for implementation of different schemes, out of which an amount of Rs.11.78 crore has been disbursed benefiting 2768 beneficiaries. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.165.13 lakh was disbursed to 216 beneficiaries of OBC /

SEBC people of State under Income Generating Schemes.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

20.65 Government of Orissa has nominated the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation (OSFDC) as the channelising agency to implement various economic development programmes for up-liftment of poor people belonging to minority communities, as per the guidelines of the National Minorities

Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). During 2005-06, 371 beneficiaries were given loan assistance to the tune of Rs.166.08 lakh under Term Loan (High Cost) scheme & Rs.9.90 lakh was financed to 110 persons under Micro finance scheme. During 2006-07, it has been targeted to provide loan assistance amounting to Rs.294.45 lakh in favour of 1,170 beneficiaries belonging to minorities under Term loan scheme.

