

CHAPTER 20

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

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

20.02 Orissa occupied a unique position among the Indian states and Union Territories because majority of STs live in hilly and forest regions. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non-stratified and non-specialised. Though the scheduled tribes in Orissa have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to geo-historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness and socio-cultural milieu. 62 scheduled tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their ethos, ideology, worldview, value orientation and cultural heritage are rich and varied. At

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

20.03 As per 2001 population census, the tribal population of the state is 81,45,081 and constitute 22.13% of the states total population while the scheduled caste population stands at 60,82,063 constituting 16.53% of the states total population. Table-20.1 shows the ST & SC population in Orissa in different census years from 1971 to 2001. The trend indicates that the percentage of ST population is decreasing while that of SC is increasing to the total population of the State as presented at Fig,-20.1.

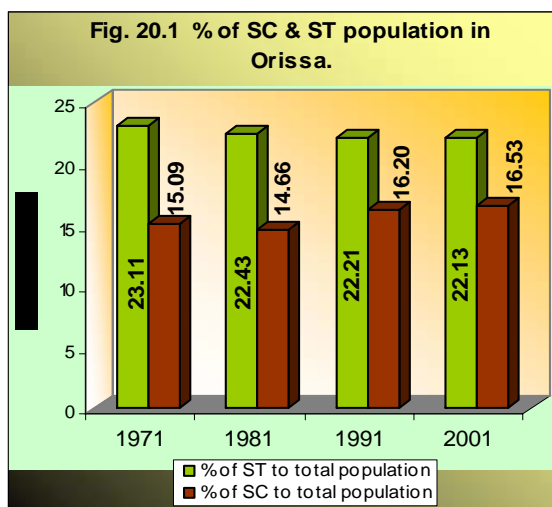
Table - 20.1

Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste population in Orissa.

(In lakh nos.)

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

Source: Census of India.



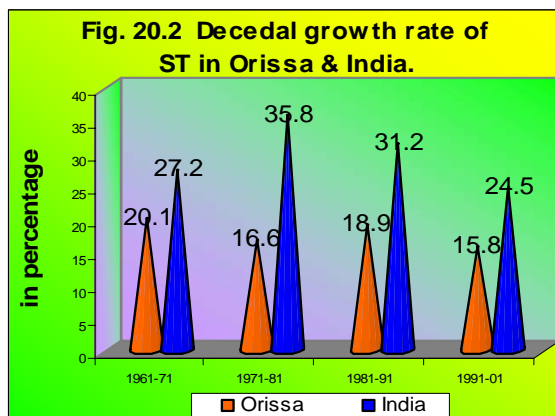
20.04 Although Mayurbhanj district is having the highest ST population (12.58 lakh), the percentage of ST population to total population in Malkangiri district (57.43%) is highest. Similarly, Ganjam district is having the highest SC population of 5.87 lakh while the percentage of SC population to total population in Sonapur district (23.62%) is highest.

20.05 As per the BPL survey 1997, Koraput district has highest proportion of families (83.61%) living below poverty line followed by Malkangiri (81.88%), Boudh (80.2%), Deogarh (78.79%), Kandhamal (78.42%), Nuapada (78%), 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 also taken a number of initiatives for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities.

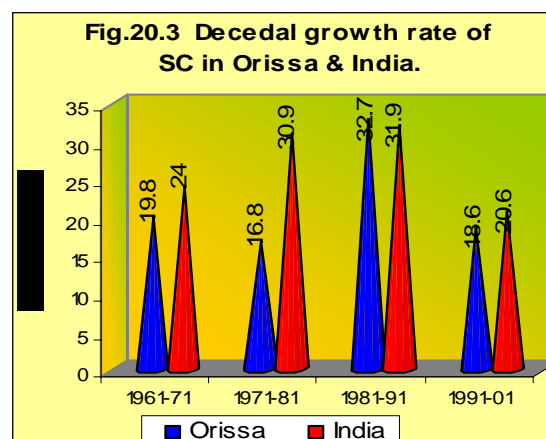
DECADAL GROWTH RATE (DGR)

20.06 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 (Fig. 20.2) is much lower than all India average. This may be due to the fact that the ST have greater acceptance of family planning in spite of their primitivism and socio-economic backwardness.



20.07 The DGR of ST population, during 1991-2001, depicts wide inter-district variation. The maximum DGR is in Jagatsinghpur (72.7%) and lowest in Bolangir (1.6%). Higher order of growth rate of ST 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 ST population to coastal areas in search of better livelihood opportunity. The decadal growth rate of ST (rural) for the State is 30.3% and that of ST (urban) is 14.1%. Twenty two 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 Jagatsingpur and Kendrapara in the eastern Orissa have very high growth rate among STs.

20.08 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 (Fig. 20.3). The SCs have poor acceptance towards family planning. The conversion to other religion may be one of the major factors for lower growth rate among SCs.



20.09 The district-wise growth rate of SC population, during 1991-2001, shows that there is wide inter-district variation. Boudh district has the highest growth rate (31%) and Gajapati has negative growth rate (-2.4%) mainly due to out migration. The districts of Boudh, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Khurda, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Sonapur, Anugul, Ganjam, Balasore, 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

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

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

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

20.12 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, where as agricultural labourers 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 (SVG) among the Scheduled Castes.

SCHEDULED AREA & TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

20.13 The scheduled area of the State accounts for 44.7% of the State's geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State. The scheduled area in Orissa comprises the entire district of Mayurbhanj, Koraput (undivided), Sundargarh, Kandhamal, Balliguda and G. Udayagiri Tahasil of Phulbani district, R. Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada tahasil, excluding Gazabadi and Gochha panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda tahasil of Samablpur district, Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tahasils of Keonjhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri blocks of Balasore district. 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), are

functioning in the state, which cover 55.46 lakh tribals (about 68% of the total tribal population) of the state. Beyond the scheduled area, there are 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal populations of the state live outside the major pockets areas in a depressed manner and are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development (DTDP) Programme. In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all-round development of 13 primitive tribal groups. Out of the total 17 Micro projects, 13 Micro projects are within the scheduled area and 4 are located in non TSP areas.

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

- *To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunity and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.*
- *Survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of ST population.*
- *To strive and to secure for the tribal people, their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.*
- *To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as in the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.*
- *To provide basic health services and improve the health and nutritional standard of STs.*
- *Bridging the literacy gaps between the STs and general population.*

20.15 The state government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which includes legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc.

20.16 During the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07) a total amount of Rs.346.05 crore has been received under SCA for TSP. A total number of 64,650 tribal families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro projects, 46 MADA and 13 cluster blocks. Besides, a large number of infrastructure projects have been executed under SCA and Article 275 (I) of the constitution.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)

20.17 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.

20.18 During 2006-07, 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. Besides, under income generating schemes, agriculture implements depending on the crops grown, have been provided to Self Help Groups for their own use and for custom hiring. Against the target to form 4501 SHGs, 5103 SHGs have been formed by the end of March, 2007 with 58,566 members in ITDA areas and Micro Credit Support to the tune of Rs.9.01 crore have been released.

Table – 20.2

Achievement under ITDA.

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

20.19 During 2006-07, 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.87.14 crore has been made for the year 2007-08 with a target to cover about 71,500 beneficiaries.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

20.20 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 2006-07 SCA amounting to Rs.3.40 crore was released and the same amount has been spent assisting 5222 ST beneficiaries. Further, an additional amount of Rs.62.82 lakh has also been sanctioned and spent out of incentive grants received during the year. A sum of Rs.2.00 crore has been proposed in the annual plan 2007-08 with a target to cover 2750 beneficiaries. During the Tenth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.10.97 crore SCA has been released under MICRO projects, and 42,957 beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure utilization of Rs.10.97 crore.

Table – 20.3

Progress under MICRO project in Orissa.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Amount sanctioned	Expenditures made	No. of beneficiaries covered
2002-03	200.00	200.00	11,281
2003-04	192.00	192.00	6680
2004-05	194.55	194.55	8003
2005-06	170.00	170.00	11773
2006-07	340.18	340.18	5222
Total	1096.73	1096.73	42,959

JANASHREE BIMA YOJANA (JBY)

20.21 Janashree Bima Yojana (BMJ) of L.I.C. of India Ltd. was introduced in the year 2004-05 under Central Sector Scheme for development of PTG with 100% grant-in-aid by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for insurance coverage of PTG, families of the state. Total 16,501 PTG families have been insured under JBY by the end of 2006-07. The rest 501 families will be covered during 2007-08. Progress of JBY in state by the end of 2006-07 is given below.

Table – 20.4
Progress of JBY in Orissa.

Year	Funds released by MOTA (Rs. in lakh)	PTG families covered under JBY	No. of death claims settled by LIC
2004-05	12.50	2500	10
2005-06	25.00	5000	20
2006-07	42.50	8500	NA
Total	80.00	16000	30

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.22 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 2006-07, an amount of Rs.6.10 crore has been sanctioned and spent covering

10455 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.7.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 with a target to cover 4400 ST beneficiaries. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.26.03 crore SCA has been sanctioned under MADA project, out of which Rs.26.03 crore has been spent assisting 28,545 beneficiaries. The details are given below.

Table – 20.5
Progress of MADA project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditures made (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries covered
2002-03	310.16	310.16	1505
2003-04	583.22	583.22	3505
2004-05	534.08	534.08	3795
2005-06	565.78	565.78	9285
2006-07	610.00	610.00	10455
Total	2603.24	2603.24	28545

CLUSTERS

20.23 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. At present, 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 2006-07, Rs.55.00 lakh of

SCA have been sanctioned and the same amount have been spent for assisting 1128 ST beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.65.00 lakh has been allocated under cluster approach in the Annual Plan 2007-08 out of SCA with a target of covering 550 beneficiaries. During Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.2.26 crore SCA has been spent under the cluster approach programme assisting 2328 beneficiaries as detailed below.

Table – 20.6
Progress of Cluster project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditures made (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries covered
2002-03	21.00	21.00	166
2003-04	50.00	50.00	514
2004-05	50.00	50.00	136
2005-06	50.00	50.00	384
2006-07	55.00	55.00	1128
Total	226.00	226.00	2328

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.24 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. Currently 23 districts and 197 blocks are covered under this programme. The following activities are being implemented for which assistance is provided to the

Dispersed Tribal Population living below the poverty line.

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

20.25 During the Tenth Plan Period an amount of Rs.16.01 crore SCA has been released and 7904 families have been covered under the programme with an expenditure of Rs.16.01 crore. An amount of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed out of SCA for the scheme for 2007-08 to assist 3850 ST beneficiaries.

Table – 20.7
Progress of DTDP in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Family coverage
2002-03	290.00	290.00	1565
2003-04	223.00	223.00	824
2004-05	350.00	350.00	808
2005-06	350.00	350.00	2029
2006-07	388.00	388.00	2678
Total	1601.00	1601.00	7904

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

20.26 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 2006-07, Government of India released Rs. 37.29 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.37.21 crore has been spent for rural infrastructure programme under ITDA, MADA, Cluster and other related sectors excluding expenditure made for model schools. Progress of infrastructure development work taken under Art. 275 (1) is shown at Table 20.8. An amount of Rs.40.00 crore is proposed out of SCA under the scheme for 2007-08.

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

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)	No. of works completed
2002-03	3441.60	3441.60	217
2003-04	2570.00	2570.00	338
2004-05	3516.77	3516.77	1015
2005-06	2772.69	2772.69	1247
2006-07	3729.11	3729.11	1312
Total	16030.17	16030.17	4129

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (OTELP)

20.27 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 October, 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 backward tribal blocks in 7 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 – Daringbadi and Tumdibandha of Kandhamal district, T. Rampur and Lanjigarh of Kalahandi district, Rayagada, Gumma and Nuagarh blocks of Gajapati district and Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon and Laxmipur blocks of Koraput district. In phase-I, 139 Micro Water Sheds covering 396 villages with approximate tractable area of 62861.38 hectares of non forest and nearly 30,000 ha. of forest are assigned to 12 Facilitating NGOs and 2 Resource NGOs. An amount of Rs. 6.91 crore has been spent under the scheme by the end of 2005. Remaining 11 blocks of Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada and 9 blocks of Gajapati, Kandhamal and koraput districts will be covered under phase – II of the programme shortly. The cumulative expenditure under Ph-I programme by end of January, 2007 stands at Rs.31.47 crore.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.28 The Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC) is functioning since 1979 under SC & ST Development Department with the objective of preservation, promotion and promulgation of tribal languages and culture

of Orissa. It organizes Annual Adivasi Exhibition and cultural programmes during the exhibition. The major activities of the academy for the year 2006-07 are as follows.

- *The Academy organised four languages training programme in Kui, Kuvi, Santal and Munda languages and trained 130 primary teachers.*
- *The Academy has organised Saora Mahasabha and Kisan Mahasabha.*
- *The Academy has made a random survey for identification of marketable tribal art and crafts through out the state.*
- *Ten tribal luminaries, who have excelled in different fields of activities have been felicitated during the Annual Adivasi Exhibition – 2007 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa.*
- *The research based books like Sardar Rendo Majhi, Kisan Janjivan, Oraon Janajivan, Kui-dina Piopata, Rajuar Parichiti etc. and Banaja as special issue on tribal festivals have been published.*
- *The Academy has undertaken Biography studies on Sanaram Soren, T. Sangana, Ratna Naik etc. and prepared manuscripts.*
- *During the year 2007, the Academy has actively participated in the National Seminar on Multilingual Education jointly organised by UNICEF, UNESCO and CILL.*

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

20.29 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institution (SCSTRTI) is the premier and one of the oldest tribal research institutes of the country, the primary objectives of the Institute are:

- *To study the process of social, cultural and economic change and development among SC & ST communities of the state.*

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

20.30 During 2006-07, the Institute has completed ethnic status studies on 8 communities and completed two research studies on (i) Effects of deforestation among the Juang communities and (ii) Enjoyment of Land Rights by Tribals in the district of Mayurbhanj. Another four other research studies are in progress and likely to be completed shortly. During 2006-07, the Institute has conducted 20 training programmes and 3 workshops. The Institute publishes a research journal titled ADIBASI biannually. During 2006-07, it has brought out two volumes. Besides, the Institute also has published out a very useful book titled "Data Hand Book on STs & SCs".

20.31 The institute has a data bank containing computerized Universal Benchmark Survey data. The statistical cell compiles relevant data on ST & SC communities from census and other sources. The institute's library is one of the best library, rich with collection of books on Anthropology, sociology etc. It has a collection of over 14,000 books.

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

20.32 Since 1967, TDCCOL is functioning in the state as apex organization for ensuring remunerative price for tribal produce, marketing and employment opportunities and preventing exploitation of STs by the middle men. The Corporation also sells essential commodities in selected areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops and provides consumption-cum-production loans to tribals to protect them from moneylenders.

20.33 TDCCOL has its head office at Bhubaneswar. Its field outlets include 14 branch offices located at the Tribal areas of the state. The present staff position is 262 with an annual salary burden of about Rs.200.00 lakh. It has also 96 storage godowns with capacity of 39,550 MT located at different TSP areas of the state.

20.34 The Authorized share capital of the corporation is Rs.50.00 crore. The paid up share capital of the corporation stands at Rs.32.11 crore. The loan liability of the Corporation as on March' 2006 stands at Rs.35.80 crore, of which Rs.14.77 crore is the principal dues and Rs.21.03 crore is interest accrued. The cumulative loss of the corporation as on March' 2006 comes to Rs.6621.60 lakh. The business turnover of the corporation during 2006-07 is given below.

Table – 20.9
Business Activities of
TDCCOL during 2006-07.

Name of the Activities	Amount of business Turnover, 2006-07
Procurement of Paddy	14376.24 MT
Sale of Consumer Goods	Rs.51.36 lakh
Sale of Petroleum products	Rs.1038.12 lakh

20.35 After introduction of Non-Timber Forest Produce Policy (NTFP policy) in March, 2000 the corporation lost its monopoly in collection of Minor Forest Produce as a result it is running with acute financial crises.

LAND ALIENATION

20.36 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 2006-07, 229 ST and 1350 SC beneficiaries benefited under the provision and Ac 1447.174 of land (Ac 57.251 for ST and Ac 1389.923 for SC) ordered for restoration.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.37 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 sources had been identified in KBK districts and all these spot sources have been installed by the end of 2005-06. 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

20.38 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.

20.39 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)

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

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

20.41 During the year 2007-08, OSFDC financed Rs.1444.16 lakh to 22,583 beneficiaries. OSFDC has prepared an Action Plan for 2007-08 to provide financial assistance of Rs.4454.29 lakh to 34,485 beneficiaries. Scheme wise physical and financial achievement of OSFDC for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and proposal for 2007-08 are presented in Table 20.10.

Table 20.10
Achievement of OSFDC.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector	2005-06		2006-07 (Proposal)		2007-08 (Proposal)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount to be financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount to be financed
SCA to SCP(SC)	10521	1333.90	14201	1015.49	18250	1802.00
SCA to TSP (ST)	2062	187.75	7616	344.14	10300	1615.00
NSLRS	675	63.11	746	74.15	4760	424.00
T.L. to safai Karmachari	24	15.08	19	7.68	930	271.50
T.L. to Minorities (NMDFC) assistance	371	166.08	-	-	-	-
Term loan scheme for SC	57	75.33	-	-	245	341.79
Term loan Scheme for ST	1	1.16	1	2.70	-	-
Total	13711	1842.41	22583	1444.16	34485	4454.29

LIBERATION & REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS.

20.42 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 Development Finance 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. 20.43 OSFDC have received a sum of Rs.20.28 crore (Rs.19.61 crore central Government grant under NSLRS scheme and

Rs.0.67 crore state Government margin money) by the end of 2006-07, of which Rs.17.34 crore have been utilized benefiting 22,278 stakeholders.

20.44 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.13.01 crores has been provided to 14,475 beneficiaries under bankable income generating scheme by the end of 2006-07.

20.45 During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1.08 lakh has been provided as Legal Aid Assistance to 5 SC beneficiaries for enforcing their rights and title / possession of landed property in civil and revenue courts.

20.46 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 2006-07, an amount of Rs.3.46 lakh was spent for 57 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

20.47 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 20.11 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 2006-07.

Table 20.11

Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2006-07.

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)	68687	17278	20411	37689	54.87
SGRY (Lakh kandays)	183.61	64.54	25.29	89.83	48.92
IAY (no. of houses completed)	79668	28764	23092	51856	65.09
PMGY - Gramin Awas (no. of houses completed)	26	12	14	26	100
NREGS (lakh mandays)	799.34	189.06	393.87	582.93	72.93

Source: Panchayati Raj Department

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND / CEILING SURPLUS LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.48 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 homesteadless persons for house site purpose. About 2,49,334 homesteadless families have been identified in the state. During 2005-06 project "Vasundhara" has been launched on a mission mode under which all the homesteadless families shall be provided with house sites with a span of three years. During 2006-07, 98774 homesteadless families including 46,196 ST and 25721 SC families have been provided with house sites under the aforesaid project "Vasundhara".

20.49 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. By the end of March, 2007, Ac 159384.329 of ceiling surplus land has been distributed among 142616 land-less families including Ac 51108.763 to 48704 SC and Ac 66302.646 to 52934 ST land less families.

20.50 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. By the end of 2006-07 about 736491.989 acres of Government waste land has been distributed among 478469 lands less families including Ac 17557.922 to 104235 SC and Ac 384364.264 to 231630 ST families for agricultural purpose. During the current 2006-07, government land to the extent of AC 4051.851 has been distributed among 4438 landless families, including Ac 2063.922 to 2096 ST, Ac 1078.350 to 1145 SC beneficiaries.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.51 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

20.52 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. As per 2001 census, the overall literacy rate has increased to 63.08% with 55.5% for SC and 37.4% for ST. While the literacy rate among SC & ST in rural areas stood at 54.2% and 36.1%, the corresponding literacy rate in urban areas stood at 65.3% and 58.1% respectively. Though the female literacy rate has increased remarkably, it is very poor i.e. only 40.3% in case of SC and 23.4% for ST.

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

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

20.54 Sevashram and Residential Sevashrams are co-educational primary schools imparting education up to class-V. During 2006-07, 1031 nos. of sevashrams and 143 nos. of residential sevashrams were functioning in the state with 1.44 lakh

enrollment including 0.24 lakh SC and 0.93 lakh ST students. In addition, 112 Ashram schools were also functioning in the state under ST & SC development department with 24,282 enrollment.

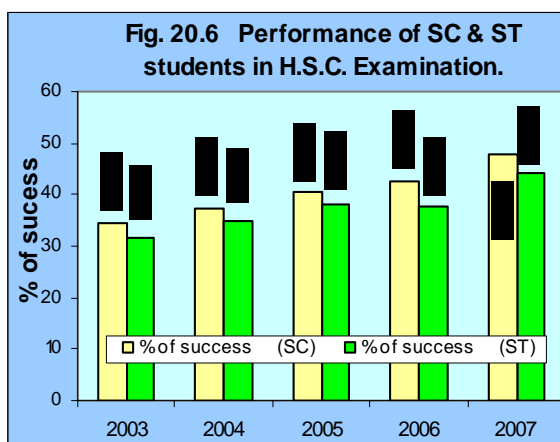
20.55 During 2006-07, 1548 nos. of primary schools hostels in TSP areas and 400 ST girls hostels (forty seated) in KBK district were functioning under the ST & SC Development Department. Besides, as the female tribal literacy rate is very low in Orissa, State Government have decided to setup 1000 girls hostels, with intake capacity of 100 boarders, exclusively for scheduled tribes. Out of these 1000, nearly 550 nos. of hostels have been opened in 2006-07. Text books and writing materials are being supplied to SC & ST boarders from class-I to x. An amount of Rs.124.24 lakh has been sanctioned during 2006-07 to supply Text Books, writing materials to the boarders and for their health measures.

High Schools (Residential)

20.56 During 2006-07, total 246 high schools including 91 girls high schools were functioning under ST & SC Development Department. About 61911 students including 10046 SC and 42978 ST students were enrolled in these schools.

20.57 During 2007 about 57893 SC and 56772 ST students appeared the HSC

examination, 2007 conducted by Board of Secondary Education, out of which 27789 ST and 25193 SC students have passed, showing the percentage of success as 46.2% together. Out of these, 6272 students including 2192 girls appeared from the ST & SC Development Department high schools and 4637 students including 1616 girls have passed, showing the percentage of success as 73.9%.

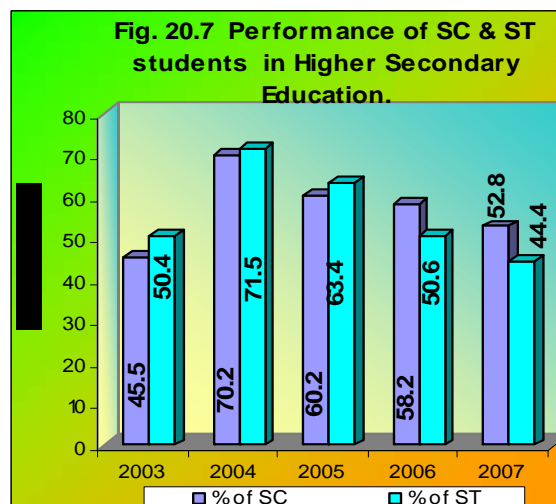


Source: Board of Secondary Education, Cuttack.

Higher Secondary Education

20.58 Out of 254 high schools, 8 high schools with student strength of 2791 have been upgraded to higher secondary schools (+2 science and commerce) from the academic year 2006-07. An amount of Rs.1.22 crore has been proposed for 2007-08 towards recurring expenditure for these schools. 17600 SC and 18080 ST students appeared the higher secondary education examination conducted by Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa, during 2007. Out of which 9295 SC and 8033 ST students

have passed, showing the percentage of success as 52.8% and 44.4% respectively.



Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education.

20.59 In order to check the dropouts of tribal girls and to encourage them to continue higher studies, the ST & SC Development Department have introduced a new scheme from 2006-07 to supply bicycles to ST girl students of the scheduled area of the state, who have passed HSC examination, 2006 and continuing their +2 studies. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.72.00 crore has been utilized and Rs.81.00 lakh has been provided from the year 2007-08 for the purpose.

EKALABYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

20.60 Ten Ekalabya Model Residential schools (EMRS) have been setup in the state under ST & SC Development Department for providing quality education to the tribal students with assistance received from government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under Article 275 (i) of the constitution of India. As per the guide-lines, these schools

are being operated through a society. Class XI in science has been opened in three schools from the Academic session, 2006-07. An amount of Rs.954.73 crore has been spent during 2006-07 to run the 10 Ekalabya Model Residential Schools.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNDER RLTA FOR KBK DISTRICTS:

20.61 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.

20.62 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 was provided under the programme.

20.63 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 was provided during 2006-07 for continuance of the programme.

20.64 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 was allocated for 2006-07 for the purpose.

20.65 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 was allocated for 2006-07 for the purpose.

20.66 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 was allocated for the above purpose during 2006-07.

SPECIAL COACHING

20.67 Special Coaching is being provided to SC / ST students studying in class IX to XII in different schools/colleges, so as to facilitate them to compete with the other students to

make them prepare for JEE (Engineering / Medical). During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.126.60 lakh was released to 844 SC students in 74 high schools of 18 districts.

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

20.69 In order to improve employment opportunities for the ST & SC youths of KBK districts, efforts are being made to provide training immediately before recruitment in the Armed Forces at the centre and in police force at the state level. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the purpose and about 17 camps have been conducted. Besides, for skill up gradation of ST & SC students vocational training is being provided at established ITIs / polytechnics. Total 1036 students of KBK district have been imparted vocational training at established ITIs / polytechnics in various trades viz. Auto, Electrical and Electronics, Driver-cum-Mechanic, House wiring, welding, fabrication etc. Tribal students have achieved greater importance in the state as well as in National

level games. In order to provide them better coaching in games and sports a sum of Rs.2.82 crore was sanctioned for 2005-06 and 2006-07.

SCHOLARSHIP

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

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

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

Achievement made under pre-matric scholarship during 10th plan period is given below.

Table No – 20.12
Achievement under Pre-Matric scholarship
During 10th Plan Period.

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2002-03	N.A.	N.A.	62.43	3.42	3.67	7.09
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32
2004-05	13.30	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93
2005-06	12.36	54.80	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52
2006-07	11.91	54.75	66.66	3.35	4.49	7.84

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

20.71 It is proposed to provide pre-matric scholarships to ST students amounting to Rs.398.43 crore and to SC students' amounting to Rs.68.49 crore during Eleventh Plan Period and Rs.66.60 crore and Rs.12.76 crore respectively during 2007-08.

20.72 To encourage the SC / ST students to take up higher education in colleges and universities, Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. Post-matric scholarship to a student is admissible, if the parents annual income is equal or less than Rs.1,00,000/-. Achievement under post matric scholarship during the 10th Plan Period is as follows.

Table No – 20.13
Distribution of amount released and students benefited through Post-Matric scholarships.

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

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

20.73 An amount of Rs.14.26 crore for ST students and Rs.27.28 crore for SC students have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.1.10 crore for ST and Rs.2.24 crore for SC students have been proposed during 2007-08.

CASH AWARD SCHEME

20.74 A cash award scheme has been introduced by the ST & SC Development

Department, Government of Orissa, as an incentive for improvement and creation of competitive spirits among the ST & SC students as well as educational institutions of the Department. In 2006-07 sixteen ST & SC students (8 boys and 8 girls) and 10 institutions (High schools, girls high schools and EMRS) have been awarded cash prize basing on the marks secured by the students and performance of the institution in the Annual HSC examination, 2006.

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY & EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.75 The OBCFDCC is providing loans to OBC beneficiaries for taking up income generating activities. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.4.00 lakh was provided for managerial subsidy to OBCFDCC and the same amount has already been spent for the purpose.

20.76 Income Generating Scheme for OBCs has been introduced in the state since 1994-95 for economic development of OBCs as per the guidelines issued by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi. Under the scheme the State Government provided 10% matching share against the funds released by NBCFDC. Budget provision amounting to Rs.60.00 lakh was made during 2005-06 and 2006-07 as matching share contribution, of which Rs.50.00 lakh have been spent.

Post matric scholarship

20.77 The post matric scholarship sponsored by Government of India has been implemented in the state to encourage OBC students to pursue their higher studies. The scheme "Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarship" has been implemented in the state for SEBC students reading in class IX to X of all Government / Government recognized high schools in the state. The scholarship is awarded on the merit basis only to one student in each class. An amount of Rs.20.02 lakh has been spent under the scheme in 2006-07 as against expenditure of Rs.18.63 lakh during 2005-06.

Construction of Hostel for OBC boys and Girls

20.78 The scheme is being implemented in the state during 2005-06. Under the scheme, hostel facilities are provided for OBC students pursuing higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between centre and state is in the ratio of 50:50. An amount of Rs.57.42 lakh was provided as state share during 2006-07 and was spent for the purpose. An amount of Rs.272.50 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Plan Period with Rs.57.42 lakh for 2007-08.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES***i) Economic Development for Minorities-Grant-in-Aid.***

20.79 The scheme is being implemented in the state since 1998-99 with a view to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to the minorities living below the poverty line. Orissa Backward Castes Finance Development Cooperative Corporation (OBCFDCC) has been declared as the State Channelising Agency (SCA) to implement the scheme. 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. 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 during 2007-08.

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

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

