

REVIEW OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN APPROACH IN ORISSA

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... Study of Provision, Implementation and Outcome



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research
& Training Institute (SCSTRI), Bhubaneswar

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FOREWORD

Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathy, I.A.S.
Principal Secretary to Government,
S.T. & S.C. Development Department,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

I welcome the endeavourer of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, Orissa, Bhubaneswar in bringing out the volume entitled, "Review of TSP Approach : Study of Provision, Implementation and Outcome" which is empirical, synchronic and analytical. The Tribal Sub-Plan as a concept, approach and strategy owes its origin during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) period, when development of S.T. Communities throughout the length and breadth of our country was accorded top-priority attention. The S.T. development effort was revamped and invigorated in order to fulfill the Constitutional mandates of ensuring better quality of life of the Scheduled Tribes, who were considered the weakest of the weaker sections of communities and faced various problems, such as abject poverty, illiteracy, un-employment, lack of educational facilities and basic health care services, malnutrition, high incidence of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, paucity of safe drinking water and basic infrastructure facilities and the like. The S.T. communities recorded the lowest Human Development Indices (HDI) compared to other sections of the Indian society. Therefore, the TSP approach, which is holistic, cherished to take note of the regulatory and protective regime and simultaneously provide participatory and sustainable development for the Scheduled Tribes through socio-economic empowerment. The TSP strategy is committed to provide the panacea for the eradication of maladies of S.T. Communities through conservation of their splendid cultural heritage, traditional wisdom and intellect and mobilization of natural resource base.

The research output of the study has been impressive and I hope it will provide essential materials for the policymakers, planners, development practitioners, academicians, research scholars as well as general readers.

(ASHOK KUMAR TRIPATHY)

PREFACE

Professor (Dr.) A.B. Ota, I.A.S.

Director, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
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The book entitled “Review of TSP Approach: Study of Provision, Implementation and Outcome”, is based upon a research scheme sanctioned by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Orissa (vide letter no. TDI TSP-235/06 1834 dated 24.1.2007). The grant of the scheme was made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar through the Project Administrator, Baliguda ITDA vide letter no 11788 dated 20.3.2009 to undertake an empirical study in different Tribal Development Project areas, in 2007-08. For the empirical study, data were collected from the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa including two Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, like the Bonda of Bonda hills in Khairiput block area of Malkangiri district and Paudi Bhuyan of Malyagiri hills in Pallhara area of Angul district covering a large field which covers three ITDAs (Bonai, Parlakhemundi, and Nilagiri), two Micro Projects (BDA, Mudulipada and PBDA, Jamaradihi), four MADA Pockets and one Cluster Approach Pocket located in 9 districts, such as Angul, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Sundargarh districts of Orissa. Anthropological techniques, like interview, observation, focus group discussion, case study, and study of existing literature and evaluation reports and status papers were utilised for data collection.

Tribal Orissa in our country has the highest number (62) of tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The spatial distribution of these communities reveals their population concentration which is mainly traced in the Schedule Areas of Orissa, though some of them live in dispersed and isolated pockets that have direct social, cultural and economic effects in the tribal regions of Orissa. Tribal development studies are distinguished from other studies in different disciplines, such as Economics, Political Science, Psychology, History, etc. The present study is not a pure evaluation study, rather, it is a comprehensive analysis based on assessment of tribal development scenario in different Tribal Development Projects set up during different plan periods in the aftermath of Independence from the socio-cultural, economic-anthropological and development perspectives. The documentation

is presented in a precise form and enriched with important tables, charts, graphs maps and rare facts and figures and case studies relating the tribals of Orissa and tries to explain the tribal development strategies both, in conventions since the dawn of independence and recent intervention like conservation-cum-development, and suggests some corrective measures and an alternative tribal development mechanism, ie., Single Line Administration.

It is obvious that despite considerable efforts, the Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas across the country lag behind others in the development outcome. The STs still remain as economically the weakest and the most exploited section and found at the lowest rung of the development ladder in the society. After Independence, the special provisions enshrined in the Constitution for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes were given effect to and various plans and programmes were designed to promote their all round development. Since the beginning of different Five-Year Plan periods up to 5th Five year Plan flow of funds and benefits from general sectors of development with area specific approaches, like Special Multipurpose Tribal (SMPT) Blocks and Tribal Development (TD) Blocks have now reached the Tribal Sub Plan approach. From the Fifth Five Year Plan onwards the emphasis has been on predetermined quantification of funds in identified areas of tribal concentration called ITDA/ITDP and assured budgetary and accounting mechanisms to avoid diversion and lapse of funds. The subject matter of the study relates to the assessment of Tribal Sub Plan approach with focus on eradication of poverty levels and checking of socio-economic exploitation, and empowerment of tribals and their sustainable development covering the State of Orissa.

Our efforts in analyzing the finding of the field survey and secondary data do not reveal an impressive tribal development situation, though there were appreciable efforts in implementing various poverty reduction programmes by the Tribal development Agencies. Looking at the condition of some people in remote part of tribal Orissa, in particular the marginalized groups like Scheduled Tribes, who have subsistence economy and are impoverished due to severe erosion of livelihood resources base – land, water, forest with inadequate government assistance. Of late, the decentralized Panchayati Raj system under the influence of the PESA assumes importance whether it be Scheduled or non-Scheduled Areas. Participatory decentralized democracy would work and yield results but interference from vested interests need be stopped. With separate administrative arrangements at the Centre and in the States for pursuing tribal development with special dispensation under PESA 1996, and its counterpart acts and rules in the state of Orissa, it is trusted that the pace of development in tribal areas, would increase manifold bringing substantial benefits to the STs in time to come.

The book is primarily a Tribal Development Intervention Documentation prepared and published by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, an important Nodal Tribal Research Institute

of India, with financial assistance from ST&SC Development Department, Government of Orissa. The concerted and sincere efforts of SCSTRTI, particularly the Research Team associated with the study for documentation of tribal development issues at Government and Voluntary Organization level is humbly presented.

I express my sincere thanks to the Tribal People, Officials, and Institutions, which have been mentioned and / or not mentioned in the Acknowledgement separately for extending necessary assistance, facilities, help and cooperation and logistic support for accomplishing the academic scheme by our Institute.

We are grateful to the Principal Secretary to Government, ST& SC Development Department, Orissa for giving us an opportunity to conduct an in depth review of TSP Approach in the contest of the total development of the STs of Orissa.

I would like to place on record my appreciation and gratefulness for Professor (Dr.) K. K. Mohanti, Former Director of the Institute and an Honorary Advisor and to Dr. B. Chowdhury, Former Deputy Director, SCSTRTI as Technical Consultant. Besides, I take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to Shri T. Sahoo, Research Officer and Nodal Officer of the study, Smt. A. Mall, Research Officer, SCSTRTI and Shri B N. Mohanty, Statistician, SCSTRTI, other staff of the Institute and other temporary staff for their painstaking efforts in preparation of the study report.

I express my deep gratitude to Professor (Dr.) Jagannath Dash, Professor of Anthropology, Utkal University for sparing his valuable time in critically going through the draft report, within a limited time, at its penultimate stage and making candid suggestions which helped us bringing the same in its final shape.

I am immensely grateful to Prof. (Dr.) L.K. Mahapatra and Prof. (Dr.) N.K. Behura, Senior Anthropologists of national repute for providing valuable suggestions, in the course of study.

We hope, the book will be useful to the scholars, teachers, planners, administrators, academicians, researchers and general readers in comprehending the history of tribal development strategies, plans, programmes as well as the current trends of tribal development efforts.

Dated, Bhubaneswar,
The 15th May, 2009

(AKHIL BIHARI OTA)
DIRECTOR

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Executive Summary

After reviewing the development performance during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan periods, the vision for the Eleventh Plan was evolved to strengthen and consolidate the strategy for rapid economic growth, faster reduction in poverty, provision of basic facilities to STs and special attention to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups to save them from further marginalization. Thus it was felt imperative at State Government level to undertake a piece of research study through the SCSTR&TI under ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa with a view to making an assessment on the approach, operational strategy and outcome of the Tribal Sub-Plan efforts in Orissa

The study titled, “Review of TSP Approach in Orissa: Study of Provision, Implementation and Outcome” was conducted during the period from November 2007 to December 2008. The broad objective of the study is to critically review the TSP approach in the context of implementation strategies by different Agencies, provisions and outlays under TSP from 5th Plan to 10th Plan period, positive and negative outcomes of the project intervention and to recommend the need for revitalization of TSP approach.

The report is presented in eight chapters. In nutshell, besides giving a demographic profile of the tribals of Orissa, the report highlights four key areas, like positive and negative impacts of the project intervention, provisions and outlays under TSP from 5th Plan to 10th Plan period, analyzing operational strategies through different Agencies and recommendations for revitalization of TSP approach.

The TSP approach covers the tribal development intervention for the tribal population in Orissa. The universe of the study constitutes 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets (CAPs) in Orissa. The sample of the study comprises 20 villages, two from each of the selected tribal development projects comprising 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADA Pockets and one Cluster Approach Pocket. The 20 sample villages have 1,766 households with 7,923 population. Among them are 1,401 Scheduled Tribe households with 6,398 persons constituting 80.75 per cent of the total population. Besides, the study incorporates the tribal development interventions through special programmes, like Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) in erstwhile Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (TDCCOL), and Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). Data were collected from primary sources by using tools, like Village Schedule, Household Schedule, Personnel Schedule, Project Schedule, Focus

Group Discussion guides and also from secondary sources, such as library, official reports, proceedings and documents of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department and different Tribal development Agencies.

It is revealed from the study that the mainstay of the economy of tribal people of the sample villages is agro-forestry which is supplemented by horticultural plantation and rearing of domestic birds and animals. In every 100 ST people, more than 80 are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Most of the ST households (90%) carry on collection of minor forest produce and rear domestic animals. About 48.43% of the total PTG households and 4.46% of tribal households in the ITDAs pursue shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is not of any concern for the tribals in MADA and Cluster Approach Pocket. Landlessness among the ST households is more in CAP (58.08%), followed by MADAs (30.87 %) and ITDAs (24.70%) and it is less in Micro Projects (7.09 %). The tribal employment opportunity in other sectors is quite insignificant. Tribal labour force is unorganized. Arable irrigated land of the tribals comes to 33%. Out of total land, 5.76% of land is cultivable waste. Scanty irrigation facilities and major chunk of unutilized land leads to seasonal migration of tribal labour. Majority of ST people (88.59%) are marginal farmers.

About 35% of STs have lost their lands for different development, mines and industrial projects of Orissa, which pushed the tribals into impoverishment, like, joblessness, landlessness, homelessness, and loss of access to common property resources, marginalization, increased morbidity, social disarticulation and lack of employment opportunities. The R&R Policies formulated by different corporate houses have not provided any special provisions for the displaced tribals. But the Orissa R&R Policy, 2006 to some extent tries to address the critical livelihood issues of the affected persons of development projects. The extremist activities spread in the inaccessible hilly and dense forest and tribal areas have checked the progress of implementation of tribal development programmes. The Government of Orissa is planning to empower the tribals in these remote areas through developmental programmes.

Secondary source data reveals that there are altogether 2492 inhabited villages in 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADAs and 1 Cluster Approach Pocket. Out of total 2492 inhabited villages, 166 (6.66%) villages lack road communication facilities, 509 (20.43%) villages have no Anganwadi Centre, 65 (2.61%) villages are not served by Primary School Hostel and 140 (5.62%) villages have no schooling facility within 1 km. Out of 233 GPs in the study areas, there is no High School in 7(3%) GPs. It does not confirm to the Government principle of one High School in every GP in TSP areas. Primary Schools/ME Schools seem over crowded with admission of more number of students than the approved capacity. Besides, 6 (0.24%) villages are not provided with drinking water facilities whereas 11 (0.44%) villages have no medical facilities within 15 kms, which shows inadequacy of health care services in the Project area. In all 15 (0.60%) villages have no Post Office facility within 5 kms. Some of the people seem to be unaware of the provision of NREGS. Adult literacy programme has little impact on the people. Various developmental activities through NGOs limited to some areas are yet to reach the PTG people in inaccessible areas.

Development intervention extended by the Tribal Development Agencies are mainly on irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, household industries, small business, formation of SHGs, vocational training, provision of fire proof roof, communication, creation of education infrastructure, power supply, drinking water supply and awareness training. The allotment to Agencies during 5 years from 2002-03 to 2006-07/2003-04 to 2007-08 from SCA to TSP and Under Article 275(I)/CSS stood at Rs.4,687.20 lakh and expenditure was Rs. 4,216.18 (89.95%) showing a gap of Rs.471.02 (10.05%) lakh not spent on development intervention in the area. Most of the villagers are not aware of the constitutional safeguards and legislative provisions and guarantees meant for the interest of the STs of Fifth Schedule areas of the State. The tribal awareness campaign on the constitutional safeguards and protective legislations seem unimpressive.

Due to uninterrupted efforts of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and ST&SC Development Department, GOO, the tribal access to social opportunities and amenities for their overall development has been facilitated in Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PTGs in 17 Micro Projects. As per the CCD plan as many as 148 projects were completed during 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs.341.22 lakh, covering 3408 PTG families. Likewise, in the same year in MADA pockets, a sum of Rs.456.95 lakh was spent for 4933 families under 242 projects and in Cluster Pockets Rs.41.38 lakh was spent for 440 families under 31 projects. Further under educational development programme, Educational Complex in 17 Micro Project areas, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (10 nos.), Higher Secondary Schools (08 nos.), High Schools (155 nos.), Girls' High Schools (91 nos), Ashram Schools (112nos.), Secondary Teachers' Training School (2 nos.), Residential Sevashram (1031 nos.), Primary School Hostels (ITDA blocks) (1548 nos.), Primary School Hostels (ST Girls –KBK) (400 nos.), ST Girls Hostels (1003 nos.), Distribution of bi-cycles to ST girls students of Scheduled Areas, Teaching in 10 Tribal Language in Primary schools, Computer Education Programme, Award of Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Bank have been set up and organized.

The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operative Corporation (OSFDC) Ltd. takes the responsibility of raising the socio-economic status of STs living outside the TSP areas through the DTDP. For this, a sum of Rs. 3,395.99 lakh under SCA to TSP (DTDP) was spent by OSFDC benefiting as many as 87,855 ST families. OTELP is a long-term development intervention in southern tribal belt of Orissa covering 30 most backward blocks with tribal concentration in seven districts. The Programme, jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa ensures the improvement of livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households. OTELP is doing impressive development works for the STs through watershed approach in group mode and community participation and empowerment with active involvement of the NGOs. The Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (TDCCOL) started functioning in the State to check tribal exploitation in the field of credit as well as marketing by strengthening the Cooperative Institutions in the tribal areas. For this TDCCOL receives financial assistance in shape of Share Capital investment, Grants in Aid Subsidy and Managerial Assistance from the State Government/Central Government. The KBK region

which lies in the south-west Orissa comprises the hilly districts, like old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Bolangir district which are characterized by high incidence of poverty. The special Programmes under RLTA for KBK districts covers schemes, like Mobile Health Units, Vocational Training, Employment Opportunities, Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure, Preventing Drop-outs, and Infrastructure Development for Sports and Games, Housing and Drinking Water Facilities, etc. for the development of tribals and their areas.

The ITDA oversees smooth management and implementation of different development programmes and their execution through different Line Departments/District Level Agencies and their monitoring. The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA which is the supervisory body of the development programmes is required to convene once in every quarter of the year to approve 5-year plan and annual plan, decide implementation strategy, review and monitor the different development programmes. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, PLC/Governing Body of different TD Agencies convened on an average once in a year indicating the inadequate planning and monitoring mechanism in the actual ground situation.

The major sources for Sub-Plan outlay for family oriented schemes; infrastructure development schemes; and human resource development schemes include State allocation, Sectoral allocation from Central Ministries, Special Central allocation, and Institutional finance. Allocation of State Plan constitutes the basic outlay, whereas other sources are additive and supplemental. Besides, the grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution are also utilized under different heads, such as resettlement of tribal shifting cultivators, development of forest villages, treatment of tribals suffering from special diseases, Specific Health Schemes, enrolment subsidy for tribal membership in LAMPS, Residential Schools for Primitive Tribes etc. The funds for the PTG development programmes usually flow from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India on 100% subsidy basis. Besides, the Central Govt. and State Government are supposed to allocate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes for the PTGs development.

The Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa, coordinates the planning of different departments. The S.T & S.C. Development Department, Orissa is the nodal department for administration, management, and control of tribal development and welfare activities with full autonomy in the selection of schemes, allocation of funds and diversion of funds from one scheme to another within the overall allocation relating to the SCSP and TSP Development of the State. Currently, two departments, namely (i) Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department and (ii) Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department are functioning under the guidance and supervision of the Cabinet Minister, S.T & S.C Development, Minority and Backward Classes Welfare. The Commissioner monitors the flow of funds to TSP area relating to concerned Departments on quarterly basis. The concept of Single-demand budgeting of the Maharashtra pattern has not been introduced in the State. The TSP strategy of Orissa has tried to follow the 'Maharashtra Model' of single line of administration in tribal areas, which suggests quick and quality delivery of services to the tribals.

The State prepares separate plans for the welfare of S.Ts sector wise in its Annual Plan. A sum of Rs.33, 644.72 lakh was proposed under State Plan (including State share of CSP schemes and Rs.2, 514.05 lakh under CSP & CP (Central share) plan schemes for the welfare of S.Ts during 2008-09. The State Government stipulates funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors which are to be provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head “796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)” in the demands of different Administrative Departments.

Government of India had enacted the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (No.2 of 2007), and framed Rules in 2008 with a view to empowering STs. Further, the State Policy and Orissa Tribal Vision for the greater cause of Scheduled Tribe development and welfare is on the anvil and they are supposed to be in consonance with the principles enshrined in our Constitution.

Analysis of FGDs among the tribals reveals that the roles of both economic and social factors are equally important in the development process. Two indices of social and human development, such as ‘Adult Literacy Index’ and ‘Education Index’ shows that the people of MADA areas have more literacy rate than that of ITDA, Cluster, and Micro Project areas. Due to low literacy index the development in Micro Project area seems unimpressive. In most cases adult male literacy indices are more than that for adult females in the sample villages. The highest ALI for both male and female is found in ITDA areas. Therefore, there exist large disparities in the level of educational development in different tribal development project areas of Orissa.

From the Livelihood promotion analysis it is observed that Economic Activity Rate (EAR) for male is higher than that of female in case of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket. The NREGS introduced by the Govt. of India has solved employment problem to a little extent. Most of the villagers are unaware of the NREGS programme and a few aware tribals hardly use their job cards and availed the job facilities. The villages of MADAs are more aware and more positive on livelihood promotion.

The common problems, which ST people face, are lack of irrigation facility, inadequate land and restricted use of non-timber forest produce. Most people of the study villages are either landless or marginal farmers. Besides agriculture, mining and construction works and other daily-wage work supplement their livelihood. The latter activities are found more remunerative (Rs. 60/- to Rs. 70/- per day) than the former, which, fetch less (Rs.25/- or 30/- per day) income.

Injunctions of the Forest Department restricted the collection of MFPs. Poor connectivity to the villages forced the tribal collectors to sale their MFPs at cheaper price. In case of livelihood promotion, the villages under Cluster and MADA pockets are more developed than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs. But the inter-village disparity is more in case of the villages under Cluster Approach Pocket and MADA Pockets than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs.

Development of agriculture has received the highest priority in the study villages. In addition to agricultural development programmes, other income generating programmes, like

improved horticultural plantations, goat rearing, poultry and pisciculture schemes were implemented. Under income generating schemes altogether 908 ST beneficiaries had received financial assistance from different tribal development agencies. Among them, the share of the ITDAs, MADAs, Micro Projects, and Cluster Approach Pocket (CAP) were 336, 214, 303 and 55 beneficiaries respectively. About 64.72% beneficiaries were covered under different schemes through IGS and 35% ST households were not assisted under any IGS programmes. The coverage of beneficiaries under development intervention was the highest in case of the Micro Projects (84.25%), followed by the MADAs (64.06%), and CAP (59.13%) and ITDAs ((57.63%). This indicates that more coverage of beneficiaries is done in smaller area of operation of the tribal development projects. As regards the packages of schemes delivered to ST beneficiaries by different tribal development projects, about half of the total beneficiaries were extended assistance with multiple schemes, 1/3rd with double schemes and 1/5th with single scheme.

Regarding social opportunities and amenities in study villages of 3 ITDAs Janashree Bima Yojana was not implemented though health and nutrition programmes were taken up by Women and Child Development (WCD) Department. The villages were covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yojana, BPL, Old age/Widow pension schemes. The PDS Centers are situated at a distance between 3 and 8 kms from the villages posing difficulty in availing the facility. There is no grain bank facility, old age home, Kutir Jyoti Yojana, Labour Co-operative, PHC and market facility within the villages. All the villagers participate in the Gram Sabha meetings and also in PRIs and solve their conflict themselves in the villages. In Micro Project villages, all the households were covered under Janashree Bima Yojana. People were covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yojana, old age, widow pension schemes and they are NREGS card holders. The Public Distribution System facility was made available. Most of the people of the Micro Projects areas were not interested to send their children to schools regularly. The SHGs, working at villages, lack financial assistance and vocational and awareness training. People participate in Gram Sabha. Houses under Indira Awas Yojana are provided to the people. But there is no market facilities, no grain bank, no adult literacy centre, no old age home, no Labour Co-operative at the villages. In villages of MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket, the availability of the facilities are of little different as compared to that of the other tribal development Project areas.

Enactment of women-specific legislations, such as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (amended in 1986), the Equal Pay Act, 1976, etc., creation of a separate department, Women and Child Development (WCD) in 1985, setting up of the National Commission for women in 1990, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Mahila Samakhya, Mission Shakti for promotion of self help activities and specifically organization of Self Help Groups (SHGs), reservation of every third seat for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions under 73rd. Amendment, promulgation of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA Act. 1996) etc. are positive efforts for empowerment of women. Further, MOTA, GOI endeavours, like establishment of Educational Complex in low female literacy pockets, construction of girls hostel under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Adivasi Mahila

Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) for income generation by NSTFDC, Exchange Visits by tribals below poverty line, creation of awareness for tribal women, 50 per cent reservation for women beneficiaries in the Eklavya Model Residential Schools and the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for M. Phil and Ph. D degree, under SCA to TSP, 30% of funds are earmarked for women in BPL families to generate income. Since the 5th Plan period, the steps taken by Orissa Govt. for empowerment of ST women consisting of issue of R.O.R. jointly in the names of wife and husband, training and exposure visits for capacity building, participation in decision-making, participation in joint forest management activities and in community specific activities, Promoting self reliance and leadership, promotion of education among women, facilities for health care, special nutrition programme, Promoting employment guarantee programme for tribal women assuring 300 days of work per annum; Enhancement of the efficacy of SHGs. Implementation of PESA Act provides devolution of power to the tribals. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides opportunities for tribals and other traditional forest dwellers to ensure livelihood and food security.

With the advent of modernization, tribal communities have become more or less monetized. ST people in the villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket have no adequate knowledge about decentralized market and regulatory Market system. With the financial assistance from the S.T & SC Development Department a large number of SHGs were formed in areas of the ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket in Orissa with a view to reduce dependency on moneylenders, to promote self-reliance, to empower the tribal people to manage their own resources and to develop saving habit. This study covers 38 such SHGs (32 Women SHGs) to assess their performance and effectiveness. Altogether 24 SHGs had received Micro Credit Support Finance, 16 have obtained Institutional Finance and seven raw material assistance. Only 25 out of 38 SHGs started undertaking various productive and non-productive activities. Among them, 17 SHGs took up single activity while the rest adopted double activities. Eight out of 38 SHGs had not been provided with any financial assistance. Most of the 38 SHGs face critical problems and some have become defunct and some have discontinued their non-remunerative activities. SHGs provided with financial assistance have been facing several hindrances, like lack of house and work shed, furniture, electricity and adequate space, storage facilities and equipments and infrastructure facilities, bank linkage for financial assistance to carryout and expand their group activities.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among the tribals in the study villages reveals that in cases of income generation, employment generation, social opportunities and amenities, tribal empowerment, socio-economic justice and entitlement and deprivation, more stability is observed in the villages of Micro Projects and ITDAs than that of MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket whereas reverse pattern is seen in case of gender issues, SHG empowerment and Protection from predatory market forces.

Landlessness and migratory nature of people are limiting the smooth implementation and execution of schemes in Micro Projects. Primary health care is a far cry and malaria is

endemic and infant mortality rate (IMR) among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) has been dreadful (higher than 150 per thousand). Lack of communication, transportation and housing facilities and deficiencies in sanitation and malaria menace in the Micro Projects villages keep away the field functionaries, indicating neglected development of the areas. Un-coordinated activities and defective development programmes of GOs and NGOs result in duplication and wasteful expenditure. The effectiveness of holding the Governing Body meetings and monitoring of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Development Programmes seem to be quite unimpressive. The development programmes of the ITDAs in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups settlements are conspicuously inadequate. Educated unemployed PTG youths seem to be reluctant to take up their traditional occupation. The children below 14 years are found as main workers and a few of them are engaged as contract labour and exploited. Due to poor socio-economic conditions a significant number of children especially girls in the age group 5-14 years are out of schools. The selection of Special Officers of the Micro Projects was not made properly, and at times, I/C Special Officers in place of full-time Special Officers managed the Micro Project offices and PTG development works for a long period.

The ST and SC Development Departments as nodal department executes only the core ST development programmes but, real planning and financial powers are vested in the Planning and Coordination and Finance Departments. There is no integrated approach of District level planning for the DRDA and TSP and SCP. Evaluations of different schemes of ITDAs seem to be inadequate. The planning and effective implementation and monitoring of Tribal development programmes through MADAs and Cluster Approach Pockets and DTDP are not done properly. The single line administration and implementation of programmes with TSP-centric approach have not been done properly in State of Orissa. Individual departments are implementing their own schemes in the States and SCs and STs are being covered as part of these schemes. The PESA Act, 1996 in Scheduled Areas, empowering the Gram Sabha with powers in resource management and decision making in tribal development process has not been implemented in true letter and spirit. The Project Authorities have shown keen interest for the construction works rather than the implementation and monitoring the IGS programmes due to non-devolution of financial and administrative control to them. Field functionaries of different Tribal development projects viewed that illiteracy, ignorance, indifference of the people and lack of communication and political will, absence of requisite number of staff, and inadequate fund for infrastructure work are construed as hindrance in the progress of the developmental efforts.

The Governing Body of the Micro Project shall sit once in every quarter of a year. It may be reconstituted with inclusion of the Project Director, DRDA, representatives of a local leading NGO and one educated and trained young person from PTG. Suitable willing and trained personnel should be posted in the Micro Projects and be paid incentives. The Multi Purpose Workers (MPW)/Facilitators should be trained and paid wages as semiskilled workers. Selection of new MPWs/Health Workers should be made from among the PTG communities by relaxing their age and qualifications. The parents of the PTG students should be given

incentives. Special Officers of the Micro Projects should be empowered to inspect all Schools/ Hostels and associated in all development programmes implemented by the Department in the project areas. One leading NGO from the Micro Project need be assigned the IEC activities. Every settlement of the Micro Projects should be facilitated with free nursery education for their children (3-5 years). ATLC, Bhubaneswar may prepare the primers for the schools relating to PTG's life, culture, folklore, etc. Functional education should be promoted through GO/NGOs for "PTGs. Customary laws of PTG people should be recognized to be inviolable.

Priority may be given to land based composite irrigation projects where core programmes, like land development, irrigation, agricultural/horticultural crop demonstration are integrated covering both ST and PTG farmers. SALT may be adopted as an alternative to shifting cultivation. The tribal development planning should be made with approval of Gram Sabhas. The Micro Projects should provide financial assistance for organizing Grain Banks to ensure food security among the PTGs. Voluntary relocation of PTG people living in wild life sanctuary and mines and industrial areas should be supported with total rehabilitation package of land, water, house, and basic amenities at their own choice. ITDAs/DRDAs and different Line Departments should prioritize their programmes and fund outlay to address the infrastructure deficiencies in the Micro Projects areas.

2001 Census data reveals a gap of 10% to 25% in the socio-economic indicators between the ST and non-ST people. To bridge the gap, the thrust areas of tribal development programmes should include agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry and irrigation, creation of opportunities for employment and income and development of infrastructure facilities. States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments should allot ST population proportionate funds towards flow of SCA to TSP in their Annual Plans. The guidelines for the decentralized district level planning, allocation of resources of at least 22% to district bodies, Integrated planning of the sectoral departments, programmes and execution of common programmes at the district and project level through pooling of resources and single line administration with more financial and executive powers to the implementing agencies at the District/Project level functionaries with infrastructure and supporting mechanism should be provided for timely execution of projects. There should be proper and regular monitoring mechanism and post-facto evaluation for the TSP programmes/schemes. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) which is an august body may facilitate submission of the Governor's report on Administration of Scheduled Areas.

For effective implementation of programmes with flow of funds from SCA to TSP, trained young and efficient IAS/Management Officials need be posted for 3 to 5 years in tribal areas. Besides, filling up of the vacant posts in the different tribal development projects, and steps should be taken for orientation training to officials on tribal life and culture, formulation of tribal development plan, implementation and monitoring, well structured engineering wing with requisite staff and instruments, revamping mechanism of MADA pockets management, control of the TD Project authorities over WEOs, accommodation and incentives to staff, setting up of publicity wing at ITDAs/Tribal development projects,

enforcement of protective and anti exploitative measures, placement of funds of Sectoral Department with the Tribal Development Department of the State for tribal development, peoples' participation in monitoring and evaluating development programmes, Project functionaries to act as facilitators in implementation of SHG programmes, motivation, skill up gradation, awareness and entrepreneurship training, are some of the suggestions which may be taken care of at government level.

After 60 years of tribal development interventions, there exist gap in the developmental indices between the tribals and general population both at the national and state levels. "As per a UNICEF report, the maternal mortality rate in the SC/ST population in Orissa stands at a high of 67 per cent against 55 per cent at the national level. World Bank report reveals anti-poverty programme awareness among tribals in Orissa state is significantly lower than in Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka states. ST enrolment in the primary schools stand at a low of 22 % in 2007-08. As per FAO report, the ST farmer households of Orissa comprising 35 per cent are buried in debts. As many as 78 % ST households are in food inadequacy category against 50 per cent in the general category" (cf. New Indian Express, Orissa State news, dated 2.3.2009/9.3.2009).

Thus, it is high time for the Government of Orissa to finalize the framing of state-specific ST policy, and preparation of the vision document to bridge the gap in a scheduled time frame of two decades from now, i.e., 2030. The Orissa ST Policy and vision documents shall clearly spell out the requirements for revamping the administrative, management and monitoring mechanisms of the tribal development agencies along with utilization of resources, both human and natural from all sources for the total development of the tribals.

Abbreviations

ADAPT	Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination
Add. VAS	Add. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
ADM	Additional District Magistrate
ADST	Advanced Diploma in Software Technology
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
AIBP	Accelerated Income Benefit Programme
AIVP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
ALI	Adult Literacy Index
AMSY	Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse- cum -Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASCO	Assistant Soil Conservation Officer
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Associate
ASRA	Association for Research and Action
ATDC	Academy of Tribal Dialects & Culture
ATLC	Academy of Tribal Language & Culture
BBSR	Bhubaneswar
BDA	Bonda Development Agency
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSCC Bank	Bhawanipatna Society, Co-operative Bank
C.A.P	Cluster Approach Pocket
CBDA	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency
C.C.S.S	Central & Centrally Sponsored Scheme
C.D	Community Development
C.P.M.F	Central Protection Military Force
CA	Central Assistance
CAPART	Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology
CBOS	Community Benefit Oriented Scheme
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CC	Compendium of Circulars
CCD	Conservation –cum- Development
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre

CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology
CP	Central Plan
CSP	Centrally Sponsored Plan
CSSAC	Centre for Social Service and Change
CTTC	Central Tool Room & Training Centre
CYSD	Center for Youth for Social Development
DM	District Manager
DFID	Department of Fund for International Development
DFO (T)	District Forest Officer (Territorial)
DIC	District Industries Centre
DHN	Diploma in Hardware Networking
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
DWO	District Welfare Officer
EAR	Economic Activity Rate
EDP	Executive Development Programmes
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
FEO	Fishery Extension Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNGO	Facilitating Non-Government Organization
GIS	Galvanising Iron Sheet
GIA	Grant-in Aid
G.P	Grampanchayat
GB	Governing Body
GNP	Gross National Product
Gol	Government of India
GOO	Government of Orissa
GTD	Government of India Tribal Development
H & TW Department	Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department
HDI	Human Development Index
HMV	Heavy Motor Vehicle
IAS	Indian Administrative Services
I.E.C	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund For Agriculture Development
I.T.D.A	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
I.T.D.P	Integrated Tribal Development Project
IAY	India Awash Yojana
IBOS	Individual Benefit Oriented Scheme
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme

IDP	Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	Infrastructure Development Scheme
IGS	Income Generating Scheme
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPO	Industry Promotion Officer
IRD	Integrated Rural Development
IRD P	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITI	Industrial training Institute
JE	Jr. Engineer
JHO	Junior Horticulture Officer
JRY	Jawahar Rozjar Yojana
KBK	Koraput, Balangir, and Kalahandi
KKDA	Kutia Kandha Development Agency
L.I Centre	Livestock Aid Centre
LAMPS	Large Size Multi Purpose Cooperative Society
LIP	Lift Irrigation Project
LMV	Light Motor Vehicle
LTAP	Long Term Action Plan
M.A.D.A	Modified Area Development Approach
M.D.,	Managing Director
M.L.A	Member of Legislative Assembly
M.M.R	Maternal Mortality Rate
M.P	Member of Parliament
MADAs	Modified Area development Agency
MART	Marketing and Research Team
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MHC	Mini Health Centre
MMLP	Margin Money Loan Programme
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Multi Purpose Coordinator
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NABARD	National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development
NALCO,	National Aluminium Company Ltd.
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NH	National High Way
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NMDFC	National Minority Development Financial Corporation
NREGP	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme

NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSFDC	National State Finance Development Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karmachari Financial Development Corporation
NSTFDC	National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation
NTFP	Non-timber forest produce
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
O.A.I.C	Orissa Agro Industries Corporation
O.B.C	Other Backward Classes
O.L.I.C	Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation
OAS	Orissa Administrative Service
OBC /OBCFDC	Orissa Backward Class Finance Development Corporation.
OSFDC	Orissa Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation
OC	Other Castes
ORMAS	Orissa Rural Marketing Agriculture Society
OSFDC	The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operative Corporation
OTELP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
PIAs	Programme Implementing Agencies
P.B.D.A	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency
PCO	Public Call Office
P.R.	Panchayatiraj Representative
P.R.Is	Panchayat Raj Institutions
P.W.D	Public Works Department
PA	Project Administrator
PCRA	Protection of Civil Rights Act
PCCF (O)	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Office)
PD	Project Director
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Provisions of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PLC	Project Level Committee
PMC	Programme Management Committee
PMO,	Project Management Officer
POA Act	Protection of Atrocity Act
POA	Plan of Action
PPPP	Public-Private-Philanthropic Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayatiraj Institutions

PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PSU	Programme Support Unit
PTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas
QOE	Quality of Environment
QOL	Quality of Life
R & R Policy	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RD	Rural Development
RF	Reserve Forest
RI	Revenue Inspector
ROR	Record of Right
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RDC	Revenue Divisional Commissioner
RHS	Reproductive Health System
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
RLTAP	Revised Long Term Action Plan
SP	Special Programmes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SW	Social Workers
SA	Statistical Assistant
SAGEN	An NGO in Balasore District
SALT	Sloping Agriculture Land Technology
SAP	Surplus Agricultural Produce
SBI	State Bank of India
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCP	Special Component Plan
SCSP	Scheduled Castes Sub Plan
SCSTRTI	Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes Research and Training Institute
SDA	Saora Development Agency
SEDP	Social Economic Development Programme
SEEDS	Socio Economic and Educational Development Society
SGSY	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG,	Self Help Group
SMPT	Special Multipurpose Tribal Block
SSA	Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan
SSD Department	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department
ST&SC	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes
STATCOM	State-level Committee
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat

TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TA/DA	Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance
TD	Tribal Division
T.E & O.C.	Travel Expenses & Other Contingencies
TV	Television
TASP	Tribal Area Sub-Plan
TDA	Thubma Development Agency
TDCCOL	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
UT	Union Territories
UBI	United Bank of India
UBMS	Universal Bench Mark Survey
UC	Utilization Certificate
UCB	United Commercial Bank
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmes
VAW	Village Agricultural Worker
VAS	Veterinary Assistance Surgeon
VDA	Village Development Association/Agency
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDLP	Village Development and Livelihoods Plan
VLSC	Village Level Selection Committee
VO	Voluntary Organization
VSS	Vana Sarakhyan Samiti
WADI	Waist Area Development Investment
WBSEA	Women Bare Foot Solar Engineers Association
WCD	Women and Child Development
WEO	Welfare Extension Officer
WFP	World Food Programme
WHS	Water Harvesting Structure

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LIST OF SOCIAL MAPS OF STUDY VILLAGES

1. Sibanathpur
2. Nuagoan
3. Tumkur
4. Kampaguda
5. Jamuna
6. Nuasahi
7. Badapada
8. Katamguda
9. Timi
10. Sibida
11. Khashbahali
12. Dendoguda
13. Tadakasahi
14. Kampakumajhari
15. Latkanpada
16. Manikguda
17. Kelopasi
18. Kantanali
19. Badhei Kateni
20. Upper Natakata

LIST OF SOCIOGRAMS SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES OF STUDY VILLAGES

1. Sibanathpur
2. Nuagoan
3. Tumkur
4. Kampaguda
5. Jamuna
6. Nuasahi
7. Badapada
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14. Kampakumajhari
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16. Manikguda
17. Kelopasi
18. Kantanali
19. Badhei Kateni
20. Upper Natakata

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

1.1 Theoretical Orientation:

India, a large country often known as a subcontinent, with its genesis in the Indus Valley Civilization (2600 B.C- 1800 B.C) has incorporated overwhelming diversities reflected in geographical, historical, economic, political, religious, linguistic and racial spheres. But these diversities are her inherent strength to forge unity, despite fissiparous and separative trends. Precisely, Indian social system rests on four cardinal features, such as holism, hierarchy, continuity and transcendence. Indian society is a composite one with structural uniformity and continuity and contains three broad segments in a continuum in her civilizational or cultural context and they are (1) folk (tribal) communities, (2) peasant (rural caste communities) and (3) Urban (town/city dwellers) communities. These three segments are mutually inclusive and interactive, although each manifests its uniqueness and distinctive cultural matrix. Tribes represent a type of society in the scheme of social evolution. As a structural as well as cultural concept, tribe encompasses features of simple societies. Members of each tribe have their ethno-cultural identity, defined and redefined from time to time. Tribe, as an ethno-cultural group is 'biologically self-perpetuating' 'shares fundamental cultural values', 'makes up a field of communication and interaction' and is identified by self and also identified by others (cf. Barth, 1969: 10-11). By and large, tribal communities are relatively encysted, deprived, economically backward, marginalized and vulnerable, but their heritage, tradition and culture make their society tenacious to survive amidst upheavals and downfalls. In a nutshell, tribal communities are closed societies with open mind.

With this backdrop, it is apt to conceptualize the tribal development vision, especially during the post-independence period. It requires scientific, interactive and interpretive analysis of ground realities in planned development intervention; juxtapose the national policy issues and options, strategic dynamics in implementation and well- thoughtout expected outcomes. Both economic development and social development, as complementary to each other, are to put combined efforts for goal- attainment. As tribals are parts and parcels of our nation-building process, the core issues of their development need humanized attention with empathy, so that they become self-reliant in the foreseeable future. Further, the core values of development are upheld for our tribal brethren and these values are precisely, basic sustenance, promotion of self dignity and freedom from servitude (creating scope for alternative choice).

Following Dr. Kalam's (Formerly H.E. President of India) 'Developed India-2020' visionary model, we may re-conceptualize the dynamics of tribal development. Dr. Kalam has 15 basic

assumptions in his visionary dictum and they are:

- 1) Unlimited supply of resourceful human power;
- 2) Knowledge is primary production resource;
- 3) Five core competence areas, such as
 - (a) agriculture and food processing,
 - (b) electric power and surface transport,
 - (c) education and health care,
 - (d) information and communication technology, and
 - (e) knowledge industries
- 4) Human power with knowledge;
- 5) Through innovation, knowledge is converted into wealth and social goods;
- 6) Development of Indigenous Technology;
- 7) Economic dynamics –Value addition for domestic consumption as well as export;
- 8) Investment multiplier for infrastructure development;
- 9) Provision of Urban amenities in rural areas (PURA);
- 10) Public-Private-Philanthropic Partnership (PPPP);
- 11) N.G.Os for positive action and rapid social change;
- 12) Political stability with positive leadership;
- 13) Up gradation of strategic technologies;
- 14) No dependence on others for technology; and
- 15) Promotion of Self-reliant strength.

The visionary has principal thrust on economic growth with social transformations, keeping contemporary socio-economic realities in view, and pronounced his grand holistic, optimistic and futuristic vision (cf. Gandhi, P.J. 2006:43-44).

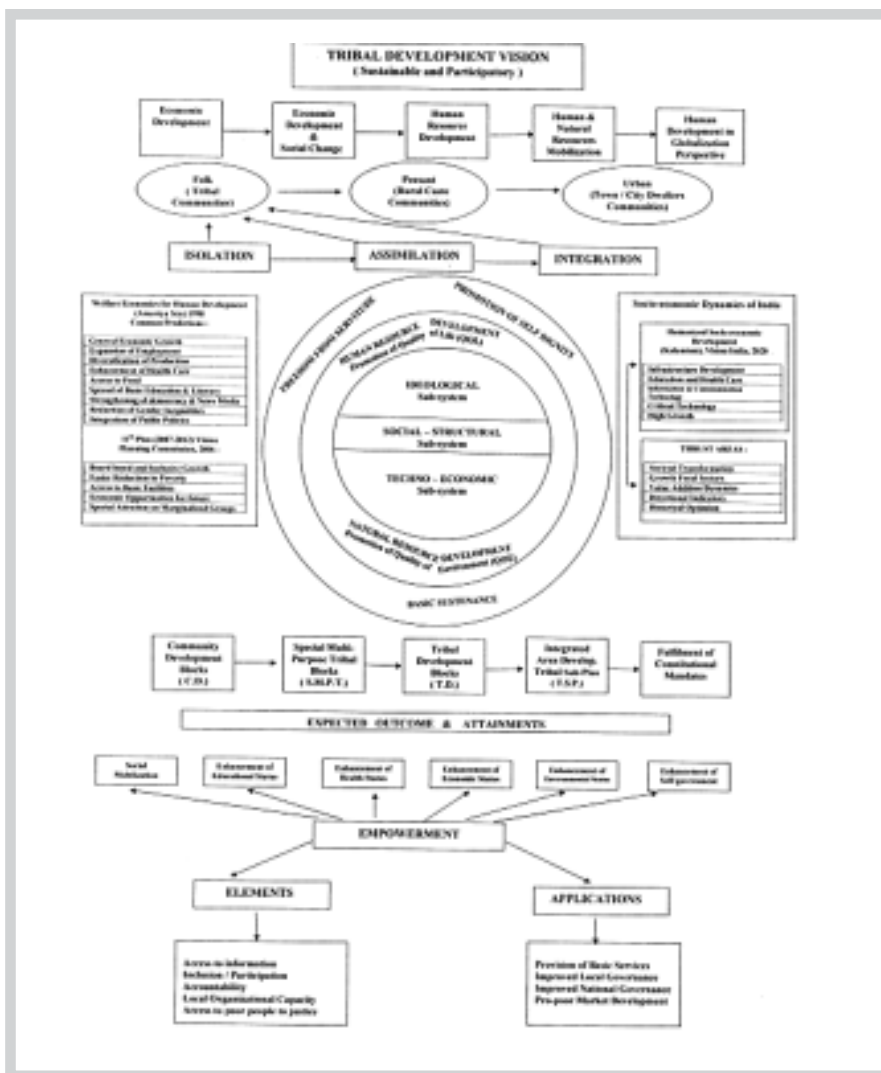
It may be reiterated that society and culture are static, yet dynamic. They persist and change over time and tribal socio-cultural nexus is no exception. Changes are ubiquitous and inevitable. Tribal India has been witnessing various processes of socio-cultural change, such as acculturation, contra-acculturation, modernization, sanskritization, westernization, syncretism and cultural reinterpretation, indigenization, universalization, parochialization, secularization, tribalization, de-tribalization, re-tribalization, cultural lag, cultural revivalism, democratization, etc. Moreover planned development intervention is a type of induced socio-cultural change and it has tremendous impact on tribal lifestyle. In addition, globalization as a process touches entire mankind with the aspiration and promise to register holistic progress. Tribal communities can no way escape globalization trend in India, in the context of social transformation.

Further, it is necessary to discuss the globalization process which has bearing on tribal development. Globalization, which believes and practises socio-economic integration among nation-states, has made in-road into Third World Countries including India. Human development is directly or indirectly connected with the process of globalization. In Indian tribal context, tribal communities are to emerge as sustainable ones with their well-being. There is the need to curb further marginalization of weaker sections of communities in India and also to eschew the inherent threats and weaknesses of globalization. For example, involuntary displacement coupled with problems of resettlement and rehabilitation in tribal inhabited areas pose serious

problems for the people as well as the area. It results in the obliteration of biodiversity, conservation of eco-system and socio-economic insecurity of tribals. Therefore, globalization has to be tackled and harnessed in its right direction, so that it acts as a boon for the tribal communities.

It is apt to state concisely the tribal development vision in a broader perspective as it is a part of the general development marcosm. Visionaries have offered their perceptions at different points of time and, therefore, vision is ought to contain revelation of the past, the present trend at futuristic foresights. Economists, Sociologists and Anthropologists have offered their views from time to time towards growth and diversification of development theory. During the post Second World War period, development was pre-eminently concerned with 'economic development', which was precisely growth oriented. But the eve of stand couldnot explained important matter concerning development phenomena in a wholistic manner. In the second stage, we come across a strand of thought pertaining to 'economic development and social change'. Although economic approach to development, during this stage was, no doubt, paramount, sociological thinking concerning institutional framework of society, directed/induced socio-cultural change etc. were exercised. In the third stage, the disenchantment with growth-oriented economic development gave rise to the concept of 'human centred development'. Realizing people as the cause and consequent development, it was realized to include common man in the planning process, mobilize human resource and accentuate human capital formation, etc. Further, human vis-a-vis natural mobilization came to the fore (*cf.* Dube, S.C. in Iqbal Narain, ed.; 1989: 1-12). Currently, there is increasing consciousness to label it as sustainable and participatory development in the context of 'human development', moreover in globalization perspective.

The policy frame work of tribal development could be perceived through the lenses of isolation, assimilation and integration and the obsolescence of the first two gave rise to the third, which preached mainstreaming without any imposition. However, the cardinal goals of the tribal development were provision of basic subsistence, promotion, of self dignity and freedom from servitude. We may realize that like other society, tribal society contain three significant sub-systems, such as techno-economic, social-structural and ideological. These three sub-systems are mutually inclusive and interactive although each has its own uniqueness. All these subsystems are supportive for the attainment of the development goals. It may be reiterated that the promotion of the quality of environment (QOE) and the quality of life (QOL), promote human development as the development of natural resource and human resource are complementary to each other. The glimpses of genesis of tribal development intervention in India during the post independence period reveal that it had humble beginning with the community development block approach and then special effort with SMPT, TD and TSP were gradually introduced and the TSP had commitment for fulfillment Constitutional mandate along with socio-economic development of tribal people. The expected outcome of the tribal development initiative are social mobilization, announcement of educational status, announcement of health status, announcement of economic status, establishment of self governance and the like. And these would lead to tribal empowerment which has been discussed elsewhere in the report.



We have furnished below a diagrammatic representation of TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT VISION in a holistic perspective:

1.1.1 TSP Concept – Glimpses of Genesis and Growth

As stated earlier, human societies are static, yet dynamic. It is because they are not permanently static and change from time to time. Both endogenous and exogenous factors are responsible for change. Some socio-cultural changes are spontaneous whereas others are induced. The societies which are relatively more isolated /encysted are less prone to change compared to societies under culture contact situations. Societies under planned development intervention avail more chances for change. Therefore, for all societies, whether tribal or non-tribal, change is ubiquitous. As these societies are coming in contact with neighbouring societies, isolation/

encystation/ inaccessibility are gradually on the wane. A resume of tribal situation in India, especially during the post independence period shows an amalgam of elements concerning Constitutional Safeguards and Protective Legislations; and implementation of welfare/ development programmes. The Constitutional frame includes both Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule. The Sixth Schedule covers the erstwhile Assam State whereas other areas are coming under the scope of Fifth Schedule and the former is more or less homogenous, whereas the latter is heterogeneous. Union Government as well as State and U.T Governments are anxious for the rapid as well as steady development of tribal communities throughout the length and breadth of our country, as they are relatively deprived, marginalized and represents the weakest of the weaker sections.

India, in the contextual frame of protective measures and welfare and development of tribal people and the areas of their habitation, has witnessed several concepts which have evolved and underwent transformations. In the initial stage, the C.D concept gave rise to N.E.S. and intensification of efforts through S.M.P.T and T.D.Blocks. Due to lack of flexibility and limitations in tribal area coverage, there was the necessity in conceptual shift. Enormous thanks are due to Government of India through the Planning Commission for setting up Task Force and Commissions for analyzing and recommending further viable concepts. In pursuance of the Constitutional provisions (Article-339), the Scheduled Areas and Schedule Tribes Commission were set up by Presidential order in the 28th April 1960. The terms of reference of the Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri U.N. Dhebar included such matters as, administration of the areas under Fifth Schedule, functioning of T.A.C, laws applicable, territory of Scheduled Area, welfare and development of tribal people and the report of the Commission was submitted in 1961. The above report, which had comprehensive outlook, was popularly known as the Dhebar Commission Report and was in consonance with the Constitutional envisagement of faster pace of development of tribal people.

The summary of recommendations appended to the report is vital and both intensive as well as extensive. It contained at the rudimentary stage the seeds which sprouted in later period, i.e., the Fifth Plan period (1974-79) as the TSP concept, a significant paradigm shift in the tribal development niche.

The TSP concept emphasized on area development (areas of tribal concentration, dispersed tribes outside the area covered under Sub-Plan and Primitive Tribal Communities) of tribals as also ensuring protective measures to safeguard their vital interests. The TSP concept envisioned a wider canvas to engulf as many tribal people as possible. In nutshell, TSP concept is the harbinger of new hopes and aspirations for the tribal world and a milestone as a conceptual frame with the bifacial objectives of narrowing the hiatus between the levels of development of tribal and other areas and to improve the quality of life of tribal communities. Further, the elimination of all forms of exploitation is explicitly ingrained in the above objectives, in order that the tribals become self reliant and self confident in their way of life. Further, mention may be made of the Study Team on tribal development programmes, chaired by Shri P.Shilu, AO Commissioner (1966) and the study team made extremely valuable suggestions in evolving concrete schemes for tribal development.

The unique concept known as Tribal Sub-plan (TSP), was developed by an Expert Committee set by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972. The said Committee was headed

by Prof. (Dr.) S.C. Dube as its Chairman. The entire exercise was meant for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people of our country. The concept was adopted during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). Concept adopted was so tenacious that it continues even today. It is called a Sub-Plan as it is a part of the overall plan of State or Union Territory and it is primarily meant for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. The funds provided under the TSP are atleast equal to the proportion of ST population of each State or UT. Further, tribal people and the tribal areas are given benefits under the TSP and this is additionality to what generally percolates out of the overall plan of a State or UT. Therefore, funds provided specifically under TSP are over and above the normal plan grants. It may be mentioned here that TSP as a strategy (i) identifies the resources, (ii) prepares a broad policy frame for development activities and (iii) defines appropriate administrative mechanism for its implementation (cf. MoTA, GOI, Annual report 2007-08: 19-20).

Another outstanding feature of the TSP is its funding pattern for tribal development programmes. The sources of funding are i) State Plan, ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP and grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and iii) Sectoral Programmes of Central Ministries/Departements and iv) Institutional Finance.

It will not be out of place to mention here that a system of performance budgeting was introduced since 1969 on the basis of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The performance budgeting was corroborated by the observations of the Finance Minister in his budget speech (2005-06) and also the emphasis of the honourable Prime Minister on the need for improving the quality of development programmes by making their conceptualization, design and implementation outcome oriented. Accordingly, the first outcome budget of the MoTA was presented to the Parliament in the Budget Session, 2006. Subsequently, performance budget and outcome budget were combined in 2007-08 as per the instruction of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, GoI on 12.12.2006 and was presented in the budget session 2008 (Ibid:23-24).

1.1.2 Delineation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Areas Vis-À-Vis Scheduled Areas

The State of Orissa covers an area of 1, 55,842.00 square kilometers. The Scheduled Areas spread over an area of 69,403.11 Sq.Kms constitute 44.57 per cent of the total area of the State. The Scheduled Tribe population (2001) in the Scheduled Areas comes to 55, 46,081, which is 68.09 per cent of the total S.T. Population, ie. 81, 45, 081.

The areas covered under the TSP approach come to 68896.3Sq.kms which includes 21 I.T.D.As and 13 Micro Projects meant for development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). The above areas as stated above are covered under 118 blocks out of total number of 314 blocks in the State. The area under the TSP approach is 44.21 per cent of the total area of the State. The tribal population in the above area is 49, 78,171 which is estimated at 56.42 per cent of the total tribal population of the State (See Appendix I –II).

It may be mentioned here that Surada Tahasil, excluding Gochha and Gazalbadi G.Ps in Ghumusur Subdivision of Ganjam district with an area of 912.00 Sq.Kms has not been included under TSP (ITDA) area.

Consequent upon the agreement in the conference of Tribal Commissioners (held on 14-15 July 1977), a more concentrated attention on tribal development gave rise to the identification

of additional Sub-Plan areas, such as (1) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and (2) Family /community oriented Programmes. Accordingly Orissa has 46 MADA Pockets spread over portions of 47 blocks. Further, as per instructions of Government of India in April 1985, Cluster Approach Pockets (CAPs) were identified as an additionality to the above TSP approach. As such in Orissa, there are 14 Cluster Approach Pockets in portions for 14 blocks. Further, 4 Micro Projects meant for development of PTGs, such as CBDA, Komna block, Nuapada district, PBDA, Rugudapadar, Barkote, Deogarh district; PBDA, Jamardihi, Angul district; SDA, Patrapur, Ganjam district are functioning outside the area covered under TSP.

In nutshell, 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets are functioning under TSP approach (See Appendix III –VI).

1.1.3 Approach and Strategy

The unique strategy, known as Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), was developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972. The said Committee was headed by Professor (Dr) S.C. Dube as its Chairman. The entire exercise was meant for the rapid socio- economic development of tribal people of our country. The strategy was adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). The strategy adopted was so tenacious that it continues even today. It is called a Sub-Plan, as it is a part of the overall plan of a State or Union Territory and it is primarily meant for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes. The funds provided under the TSP are at least equal to the proportion of S.T. population of each State or U.T. Further, tribal people and the tribal area are given benefits under the TSP and this is in addition to what generally percolates out of the overall plan of a State or U.T. Therefore, funds provided specifically under TSP are additionality over and above the normal plan grants. It may be mentioned here that TSP as a strategy (i) identifies the resources, (ii) prepares a broad policy frame for development activities and (iii) defines appropriate administrative mechanism for its implementation (*cf. MOTA, G.O.I., Annual Report, 2007-08: 1920*).

Another outstanding feature of the TSP strategy is its funding pattern for tribal development programmes. The sources of funding are (i) State Plans (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP and Grants under Article-275 (I) of the Constitution and (iii) Sectoral Programmes of Central Ministries/Departments and (iv) Institutional Finance.

It will not be out of place to mention here that a system of performance budgeting was introduced since 1969 on the basis of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The performance budgeting is corroborated by the observations of the Finance Minister in his budget speech (2005-06) and also the emphasis of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the need for improving the quality of development programmes by making their conceptualization, design and implementation outcome oriented. Accordingly, the first outcome budget of the MOTA was presented to the Parliament in the budget session, 2006. Subsequently, performance budget and outcome budget were combined in 2007-08 as per the instruction of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, GOI on 12-12-2006, and was presented in the budget session, 2008. (*Ibid: 23-24*).

In consonance with the TSP conceptual frame, which is holistic, the approach and strategy were delineated. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan all areas starting from district to tahasil and upto block with 50 per cent or more of tribal concentration were identified and covered and it constituted about 65% of the total tribal population. Therefore the rest 35% remained outside

the purview of TSP. During the Sixth Plan period, the approach was modified and attempt was made to cover the entire tribal population living both inside and outside the areas of tribal concentration.

TSP approach was tribal centric, people-friendly, community-oriented and was more sensitive towards development of PTGs. The approach contained the basic objectives to be translated into action and prioritization of efforts, programmes and strategies for implementation. Top priority attention was paid for the elimination of exploitation of tribals. TSP approach was based on instead of aphorism substantivism and aimed at all round development of tribals at a faster pace. Since both economic development and social development were complementary to each another, consolidation of protective measures, rising of tribal economic status, both employment and income generation and provision of educational facilities and health care services were essential thrusts.

TSP approach clearly outlined the methodology of Sub-Plan formulation, eg. the linkage between the Sub-Plan and State Plan, the role of Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Special Central Assistance, flow of funds out of the First Proviso to Art 275 of the Constitution, Institutional Finance etc. For the first time, TSP ensured the quantification of funds for tribal development. The approach emphasized on sincerity of efforts, rather than mere routinization and fulfillment of targets (both physical and financial) and achievements. The approach further accentuated multi sectoral packages which included education, health care services, full employment economy, integrated efforts for tackling the problem of shifting cultivation, credit and marketing, horticulture, irrigation, forestry, drinking water, nutrition, needs for connectivity, agriculture and allied activities, animal husbandry, cottage and handloom weaving, crafts and art objects, potential economic activities, such as bee-keeping, tussar rearing, lac cultivation, etc.

The Sub-Plan strategy was more indicative and flexible than rigid as was dependent upon the local tribal situation and need of the people. The strategy inculcated the spirit of genuine commitment for enhancement of absorption capacity of humble tribal people for deriving benefits out of the total planned development efforts. As stipulated by the then Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, there should be prioritization of schemes / projects for implementation among tribals. People's participation at all stages will boost confidence for seeking solutions for problems which are not insurmountable.

Government of India has stipulated the strategy and objectives of TSP in the beginning. Such objectives were of two types; (1) to narrow the gap between levels of development of tribal and other areas and (2) to improve the quality of life of tribal communities and these were construed as long term objectives. Besides, the immediate objectives were elimination of exploitation in all forms, acceleration of processes of socio-economic development, building up of inner strength of tribal people and the improvement of their organizational capabilities. In other words, prevention of exploitation, income generation, employment generation and provision of basic infrastructure were considered as essential ingredients of TSP strategy. The strategy further envisaged some unique problems in tribal areas, such as land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, sale of surplus agricultural produce (SAP) and minor /non-timber forest produce (NTFP/MFP), supply of essential consumer commodities, etc and sought for their solution.

Thus, the TSP strategy is multi-faceted and is entirely devoted for the cause of tribal people in our country. The strategy intends to bridge the gap between formulation and implementation of plans in tribal communities, with the help of popular participation.

1.1.4 Administrative Structure and Personnel Policy

Keeping in view the ethos, ideology, world view, simple social structure and other unique features of tribal communities it was thought expedient by Government of India, from time to time, to establish a single line of administrative and authoritarian structure in the contextual frame of tribal development interventions. The implementation of TSP necessitated a befitting administrative set-up for the tribal areas. The Planning Commission while issuing guidelines for preparation of Tribal Sub-Plans explicitly stipulated for evolving suitable administrative set ups and stated, "Multiplicity of agencies has resulted in diffusion of responsibility, inadequate control, lack of coordination and from the people's angle, difficulty in identifying the officials concerned with specific programmes" (compendium of Circulars/ Guidelines on Tribal Development, G.O.I, 1990: 15). The core Programmes of TSP emphasized on the rationalisation of administrative structure and personnel policies. It was further desired that various channels of administration should have complementarity, coordination and integration for goal attainment at the project level. A simple/ single administrative structure would ensure quick and effective implementation of projects/schemes. Right from the Village level to the State level, all administrative organisations should be coordinated to vindicate their good offices, so that at each level decipherable accountability was ensured.

Further, to streamline administrative set up, Government of India desired to provide some incentives for personnel deployed in interior tribal pockets, which may be outlined, as follows:-

- ◆ Creation of Sub-Cadres in service in tribal areas with prescribed length of service, so that personnel develop their genuine interests for tribal development work.
- ◆ Special recruitment of personnel for the tribal concentrated areas and especially of field level functionaries, giving preference to local persons would go a long way in paving path for tribal development.
- ◆ Provision of both monetary and non-monetary incentives for personnel working in tribal areas. Non-monetary incentives included; recognition of service rendered, weightage for future promotion, awards for good work, etc. Monetary incentives included package of compensatory incentives suitable residential accommodation or house rent allowance, compensatory allowance (20% to 50%) of basic pay) children's education allowance, etc.
- ◆ Provision of non-practising allowance to doctors posted in tribal areas and husband –wife team of doctors to be posted as far as practicable.
- ◆ Training for personnel working in tribal area for their capacity building.
- ◆ Adequate entertainment facilities for government employees
- ◆ Establishment of Consumer Cooperative Societies to cater to the needs of Government employees in tribal areas (Compendium of Circulars/ Guidelines on Tribal Development, Govt. of India, 1990)

Dr. Bhupinder Singh in 'Tribal Development in Retrospect and Prospect' Sixth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, has stated, "For Quick and effective implementation of tribal development programmes, a simple unified administrative structure is necessary. It has been thought that a single line authority would make for comprehensibility, effectiveness and economy" (1983: 29). He has emphasized on the necessity of matching administrative machinery for smooth functioning in the arena of tribal development. He further has stated, "The I.T.D.P. itself has become an integral part of district administration, with the district collector having been appointed as chairman of ITDP Committee and district level technical officers as members. The need for horizontal and vertical coordination can not be exaggerated. For the purpose, inter-meshing of the vertical and horizontal echelons is indispensable. Considering the simple tribal situation vesting the concerned functionaries, particularly the Project Administrator of an ITDP, with both administrative and regulatory functions especially under Fifth Schedule helps" (Ibid: 29).

At the State level, the Tribal Development Department was ought to function as the nodal department in conjunction with the Planning Department. Other Line Departments should have horizontal linkage with the nodal department. In so far as personnel policies were concerned, government officials posted in tribal areas should be competent, dedicated, devoted, and diligent for undertaking tribal development activities.

The guidelines for the preparation of Sub-Plans also hinted at evolving of a suitable administration. It was stated, "The Pattern of administrative organisation will have to be worked out in detail for achieving functional coordination and efficiency. Delegation of authority, specificity of responsibility and adequate flexibility should be built into the system so as to enable the implementing authority to effect changes in the on-going programmes on the basis of concurrent evaluation (Sharma, B.D. (Dr.), 1977:25). Further, the sectionalized approach in a simple tribal situation might create some problems and become dysfunctional. In this case, horizontal coordination of line departments might be ensured by the nodal department. Therefore, rationalisation and realignment of administrative structure were envisaged by Government of India.

1.2 Methodological Perspective :

1.2.1 Problem Formulation

The Planning Commission, Government of India, while circulating an approach paper to the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) on June 14th 2006 envisaged its objectives and challenges "towards faster and more inclusive growth" for our country. After reviewing the performance during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan periods, the vision for the Eleventh Plan was evolved in order to strengthen and consolidate the strategy for rapid economic growth and faster reduction in poverty. Provision of basic facilities, such as health, education, clean drinking water etc. was given priority attention. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, among such other weaker sections, were to be included for special attention in order that they are saved from further marginalization. It also cherished conversion of potential into reality by designing policies and programmes, so that the strength was accelerated and weakness was countervailed. Among other groups, S.Ts were to be brought on par with others through development and empowerment in order to cease them to continue as disadvantaged group. Both economic development and social development measures were to be taken up simultaneously. Further, Planning Commission emphasized on adoption of a comprehensive National Tribal Policy, so that protection, all round

development, welfare and empowerment of tribals were taken up as an urgent imperative (cf. Planning Commission G.O.I., 2006: 1-82).

Review and retrospection are time honoured exercises in the processes of planning and implementation. Such exercises become imperative on the eve of any plan period at the threshold, so that one is aware of the successes, failures, shortcomings, bottlenecks, strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities and these facts help steering future plan of action for goal attainment. Further, such exercises are necessary for evolving new approaches and subsequently one may notice change in perspectives or paradigm shifts, which are inevitable. The new approaches are required to be tuned with the diversity in socio-economic situation in tribal areas. It has to be considered whether in tribal areas both traditional institutional nexus and the emerging institutions will be able to cope with the changes brought about by development intervention. For instance, Tribal Sub-Plan approach initiated during the Fifth Plan Period was intensified, consolidated, invigorated and integrated during subsequent plan periods, as per our Constitutional mandates. Because of its inner strength Sub-Plan approach perpetuates till today. It believes in micro approach, bottom-up approach in planning, process of decentralisation in decision making, people's participation, etc. for achieving sustainable development.

Diametrically opposite views are concurrent among elites regarding functioning of tribal development intervention throughout the length and breadth of our country. They are critical about tribal development performance during the post-independence period and more critical about input-output status in the endeavour. Both optimism and cynicism may be noticed while reviewing development performance as well as achievement in the realm of tribal development. Although there is perceptible hiatus between our aspirations and achievements, it will be erroneous to state that nothing has been achieved so far through tribal development efforts. The study of the kind evolved now is expected to throw light on the approach, operational strategy and outcome of the tribal Sub-Plan efforts in Orissa. The study is both descriptive and analytical and has potentiality to explore, policy issues and options as well as stimulants and barriers in operationalizing welfare/development activities in Tribal Sub-Plan area with its extensions.

One of the outstanding features of TSP was to provide administrative-cum-legal support under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, while making provisions for development through financial inputs. TSP approach proposed for the equalization of opportunities through development endeavour, concretization of development efforts, quantification of outlays, mobilization of natural as well as human resources, curbing of exploitation of tribals from predatory forces, etc. with a view to augmenting Centre- State partnership in development process, so that tribals are empowered. TSP for logistic operationalization recognised ITDPs/ ITDAs as the lowest units along with constituent blocks to formulate plans and implement them in the entire project area. It was expected that ITDPs/ ITDAs as a microcosm would bear the replica of tribal macrocosm, while implementing schemes/programmes, aimed at positive achievements. The TSP from its very inception has been encouraging sustainable development through people's participation.

With these ends in view, the problem for the present study was formulated.

1.2.2 Review of Literature

Efforts of tribal development have been continuing across the country since the dawn of independence. Enormous funds have been invested, quite a large numbers of functionaries

have been deployed for academic endeavours, administrative efforts and implementation of development inputs to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Over a period of nearly last six decades various Committees and Commissions, Study Teams and Working Groups have been formed, workshops, seminars and symposia have been held to discuss and to take stock of ethnic background and problems of identification, conflict resolution and measuring development interventions and making suggestions or recommendations for improving upon the tribal area situation, tribal socio-economic conditions.

Numerous literatures are available on different aspects of tribal development. But, categorical studies on TSP Approach analyzing tribal problem, programmes and policies for their welfare and development in the country in general and in Orissa State in particular are few and far between. Therefore, whatever little tribal studies are conducted, it would be appropriate hereunder to give a brief presentation of some of the important literatures on the TSP related studies.

Independent India presented the first official document (The Constitution of India, 1950) concerning the tribal interests, which has made specific provisions for protection of tribals, preservation of their languages and cultures and promoting their welfare and development. In spite of the statutory provisions enshrined in the Indian Constitution and their implementation through series of planned programmes, the problem of tribal development still remains partly unsolved, sometimes more complicated and controversial.

To assess the performance of various tribal development programmes, the Government of India appointed the Verrier Elwin Committee in 1959. Appointment of Dhebar Commission (1961) followed the Elwin Committee to study the whole gamut of tribal development which recommended an integrated approach based on the minimum basic items, like food, drinking water, employment, education, health and village roads. The Task Force on development of tribal areas (1972) suggested that ecological, occupational and social parameters of development of tribal people should be properly assessed for the formulation of a policy and its implementation so that a steady flow of benefits could be assured to the tribal people. The Dube Committee (1972) tried to design a unique approach for tribal development and suggested that the problems of tribal development and an integrated area development approach keeping in mind and sentiments and aspirations of the tribal population should be defined at national level.

A good number of reports and documents were published at national level from time to time to highlight the tribal problems and offer remedial measures. In the aftermath of Independence, an account and planning statistics of tribal development have been well documented in different Five Years Plans of India, but it is illuminating from the 9th Five Years Plan onwards. For the mid term appraisal of tribal development situations, different Study Teams and Working Groups have been formed to estimate tribal development measures taken up and implementing strategies adhered to, and their reports submitted, which highlight the problems and prospects of tribal development, their implementation lacuna and suggest remedial measures to prioritise programmes and goals to be set up in successive plan documents. Besides, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes produces Annual Reports which reflect the prevailing condition of the STs and SCs. Almost all these reports mention that the process of tribal development is still a good distance away from its desired goals in which the tribals will not need any special assistance as they would have occupied their rightful place in the mainstream of Indian life and economy.

NCAER, New Delhi, made a study (1961) on the problem of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa and suggested specific recommendations for their development. Patanik's study (1972) analyzed impact of induced change in two tribal blocks. His study (1976), jointly with Bose, on the tribals of Keonjhar district recommends specific approach, model of regional planning with the help of growth centers for the tribal development. Mohapatra (1987) has dealt with tribals of Koraput district and suggested spatial planning for their economic development.

Sikidar (1990) makes an evaluative analysis of development programmes financed by institutional agencies in two hill district of Assam in the Sixth Schedule Area of India. It throws light on demonetized tribal economy and the procedure on intricacies of extending institutional finance, pertinent issues, like ownership of land, organizational set up district and block level and horizontal and vertical coordination among cross sections of the agencies and suggested for monetization of tribal economy, alternative to jhuming (shifting cultivation) and constraint of tribal development and potential ways to overcome them.

The contribution of Mahapatra (1994), built on his experiences in teaching and researches on the tribal development, is a series of lectures on the theme-Development and Social Change-containing sub-themes, like (1) Tribal Development Qua Vadies?, (2) Development in Reverse: Displacement of Tribal People for Development and (3) Development In situ. He delves in to the problems plugging the three important categories of tribal people in India, the more 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups', the displaced people of the development projects, and the swidden cultivators in hills. It is equally useful for the theoretician and practical planner.

The research dissertation of Verma (1996) gives a good account of tribal development programme in the national perspective, the administrative structure and functioning of tribal welfare, economic development and social infrastructure programmes in the State of Uttar Pradesh and makes a review of Tribal Sub-Plan Approach (ITDAs), PTGs as well as Dispersed Tribal Groups of the State besides extending suggestions for the improvement of schemes and programmes and their implementation.

The Development Handbooks (Mohanti, ed.:1996) (1) for the Bondo of BDA area, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District and (2) for the Kutia Kandha of KKDA, Belghar, Phulbani District act as source books for the development administrators associated with the implementation of various multi-sectoral programmes among the PTG people. The books are based on Techno-Economic surveys. They incorporate the past development efforts for the PTG people and benefits accrued to them, socio-economic status of the people during the survey time and felt needs and requirement of funds and personnel for implementation and management of location-specific need-based development programmes.

Mohanti & Patnaik (1999) on the basis of UBMS data made an analysis of spatial distribution of ethnic groups in Orissa and indicated development status of individual blocks under TSP areas of Orissa. This book is the first of its kind that help provide comparative basic statistics in respect of block level information to go ahead with plan formulation in TSP areas and future evaluation of schemes.

Acharya & Others' (2001) investigation report evaluates the welfare programmes for the SC and STs, estimates allocation and utilization of SCA/SCP/TSP funds for welfare programmes and identifies constraints in implementation of PCA, 1955 and POA Act, 1989 and recommends corrective measures envisaging a future policy.

Rajalaxmi Rath & Arun Kumar Rath (2002) focuses on the destitutes of tribal communities who have remained backward and continue to face problems and predicament, which they cannot overcome without state intervention. They have identified six destitute tribal communities, namely the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes, like Hill-Kharia and Mankidia, the Lodha, the tribal children, the tribal women, the tribal people displaced by Mega Projects and the tribal families living below poverty line in Mayurbhanj, Orissa for study. The hopes and aspirations, perceptions and experiences, fears and anxieties of these destitute tribal communities have been captured as close to reality as possible. It suggests that development and empowerment of these groups must be ensured urgently.

Menon (2003) in the Planning Commission sponsored study report has made an assessment of Tribal Sub-Plan approach which focuses on reduction of poverty levels covering the states of Assam and Tamil Nadu. Here he analyses secondary data and field data, and is of the view that in size and intensity there has not been any appreciable reduction of poverty levels. The study examines in depth the problems in implementing TSP, particularly in reducing poverty levels of Scheduled Tribes. Also the study gives a profile of the Scheduled Tribes and Tribal Areas, discusses planning for Tribal Development and recommends that the State Government machinery at every level responsible for TSP implementation must effectively coordinate efforts and ensure realization of end results through sustained supervision, control and directive.

The work of P.K. Mitra (2004) has made a critical review of the history of tribal development in India since British period. His evaluative study of the development programmes among the tribal groups in West Bengal makes an illumination on some emerging issues that are extremely valuable to introduce a new planning strategy for further planned development. The literature tries to portray the spirit and feeling of the tribal people and conscience of their own society and group solidarity. The book deals with development strategy of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; emerging problems from unsustainable development nexus including development dualism; conflicts between Baiga tribe and fostering development; transformation of primitive agriculture; and weaning away shifting cultivation. Emancipation of primitive tribes is suggested by taking stock of economic and land tenurial status of the primitive tribes. Special issues of Baiga tribe are highlighted by case studies.

The book of Patnaik (2005) presents an in-depth study of the various measures and provisions adopted, schemes introduced and plans implemented, since the 5th Five-Year Plan to redress the problems of the PTGs and appraises to all about the on-going attempts to bring them to the national mainstream through the Micro Projects.

The thesis of Panda (2006) deeply analyses tribal profiles, policies and development programmes in Orissa through historical context and discusses the present situation with the help of case studies on tribal programmes implementation including the financial aspects, their impact and offer some valuable suggestions for improving upon the tribal situation. The results of his study tend to conceptualize that despite input in terms of money and material and the so called coveted efforts and endeavour of public servants there is an abysmal mismatch between objective and achievement.

The presentations of Dash Sharma (2006) give an idea about the situation prevailing among the primitive tribes in India. The majority of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in India is in perpetual poverty and stands much below the poverty line, suffering from an alarming

malnutrition and high illiteracy. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) need special programmes for their sustainable development. Due to development intervention, the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes are awakening and demanding their rights for special reservation quota for them. The government must take initiative more seriously, sincerely, and effectively to create sustainable development programmes among them.

The report (2007) of Socio Economic and Educational Development Society (SEEDS), New Delhi is an awardee of Planning Commission, Government of India for undertaking an Evaluation Study of Livelihood Options, Assets Creation out of Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Schemes & Programmes and its impact among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. It is the product of an intensive field work in 7 sample States, like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The report discusses issues, like (i) overview of the development strategies and programmes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, (ii) implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and/or Special Component Plan and its impact on STs and SCs in these states and provides suggestion for improvement of the tribal situation and revamping the administrative mechanism. The speciality of the report is that it has mentioned the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan and its impact on STs and SCs in Orissa State with a special reference to KBK region.

Panda (2007) studied Paraja and Gadaba Tribes of erstwhile Koraput district of Orissa and his article gives a brief sketch of tribal society and culture with a focus on different aspects, like occupation, indebtedness, suffering and revolt during the British rule, the present scenario experiencing the pleasure and plights in the aftermath of freedom, like Constitutional provisions, development programmes during Five-Year Plans touching three vital issues such as health, education and employment including a general suggestion for tribal development practice.

The Government of Orissa through SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar and other Research Organizations has been preparing action plans in different Five-Year Plan periods and evaluating performances of different ITDAs/MADAs/Micro Projects/TDCC/OSFDC and their schemes and programmes from time to time to assess the tribal development goal achievements and functioning of these organizations. The findings of these reports of planning and evaluation exercises are being taken in to consideration before framing and implementing new schemes and programmes for the tribal development. Such recent exercises through collaborative efforts of SCSTRTI and the concerned ITDAs and Micro Projects on the eve of 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-012) were done and the reports (2006-07) of 21 ITDAs (Prospective Action Plans) and 17 Micro Projects (Conservation-cum-Development Plans) produced which give account of success, failures and prospects of future plans based on the guidelines of Planning Commission, Central Govt. (MOTA) and State Govt. (ST&SC Development Department) and respecting the parameters and prescriptions of PESA, 1996 and its counterpart Act, 1997 of the State Govt. of Orissa.

1.2.3 Objectives of Study

At the outset, it was contemplated to undertake the study with the following objectives:

- i) To critically review the TSP approach in the context of tribal development in Orissa State;
- ii) To delineate provisions and outlays under TSP from 5th Plan to 10th Plan period;
- iii) To analyze implementation strategies and their application in I.T.D.As and Micro Projects

as well as additional coverage under M.A.D.A Pockets, Cluster Approach Pockets and D.T.D.P;

- iv) To examine outcome, both positive and negative, consequent upon development intervention;
- v) To identify factors responsible for positive and negative outcome of the project intervention; and
- vi) To recommend, on the basis of the findings of the study, the need for revitalisation of TSP approach.

1.2.4 Universe and Sample

The universe for the current empirical study constitutes 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects for 13 P.T.Gs, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets in Orissa. The ITDAs and 13 out of 17 Micro Projects are located in the Tribal Sub-Plan area consisting of 118 blocks out of 314 blocks of the State. It is apt to mention here that 12 ITDAs are located in northern part and 9 ITDAs in southern part of State. Out of all Micro Projects 7 are located in the northern part and 10 are located in the southern part and 4 are located outside the TSP area. Further, 46 MADA Pockets in 47 blocks and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets in 14 blocks are located outside the TSP area.

The present study includes 3-sample ITDAs with the sample size of 14.29% and they are;

- a) Bonai ITDA in Sundargarh district with 67.68% of tribal population concentration and the oldest one in the northern part of the State;
- b) Paralakhemundi ITDA in Gajapati district with 68.44% of tribal population concentration and the oldest one in the southern part of State; and
- c) Nilagiri ITDA in Balasore district as a single block ITDA with 56.10% of tribal population concentration.

Two Micro Projects, out of 17 were selected, one located in TSP area and another located in non-TSP area and they are;

- a) Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Angul district, located in non-TSP area; and
- b) Bondo/Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri district, the oldest one in the State within T.S.P area.

Altogether 4 MADA Pockets were selected with high concentration of tribal population in blocks and they are;

- a) Komna Block, Nuapada district with 45.33% tribal population;
- b) Pallahara Block, Angul district with 36.80% tribal population;
- c) Narla Block, Kalahandi district with 27.82% tribal population, and
- d) Patrapur Block, Ganjam district with 11.98% tribal population, as per 1991 Census.

The sample size of MADA pockets came to 8.70%.

One Cluster Approach Pocket located in Dhenkanal Sadar Block with 14.19% tribal population and the sample size came to 14.28% of the universe.

The following procedure was adopted for the selection of sample villages for collection of primary data for necessary interpretation and analysis.

Two villages, one nearer to Integrated Tribal Development Agency headquarters and another farther, were selected, keeping in view the following characteristic features:-

- i) Villages having the average size of population;
- ii) Villages having tribal population 50 per cent or more of the total population;
- iii) Villages having sizeable number of large tribal groups; and
- iv) Villages having G.P. headquarters were excluded from the sample.

Further, two villages, one nearer to headquarters of Micro Projects, MADA pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket and another farther were selected, keeping in view the following characteristic features:-

- i) Villages having above the average size of target group(P.T.Gs in case of Micro Projects and S.T. communities in case of MADA and Cluster Approach Pockets) were selected; and
- ii) Villages having G.P. headquarters were excluded from the sample.

It may be mentioned here that each sample village was fully covered under the study taking all households for collection of primary data.

1.2.5 Study Design

The study design was contemplated in consonance with the problem formulation and keeping in view the principal objectives. After outlining the design, it was possible to go ahead with desiderated itineraries, so that the research project could become accomplishable. The principal tenet of the study, precisely, was review or retrospection, as a critique. The primary concern was to explore the ground realities in functioning of different tribal development agencies/projects, so that the goal of welfare/development was attained in its earnest perspective. Further, there was need to unravel the articulation of all actors who were directly or indirectly connected with the management and execution of schemes/projects on the one hand, and actors or the intended beneficiaries for whom all activities were oriented on the other. The study design also envisaged not only the role of government machinery, but also non-government organizations who come in contact with people themselves in the process of implementation of schemes/projects. Accordingly, the tools of investigation were designed and put to use during fieldwork for primary data collection. The study design further accentuated to collect data from persons concerned as well as from a group of targeted beneficiaries for better response. The latter obviate the possibilities of negative or indifferent response, to a large extent.

Although the study is primarily empirical and synchronic, data of some historical depth were to be incorporated concerning the growth and development of TSP approach and strategies over time, ie., from inception till present day having bearing on success and/or failure of development interventions.

1.2.6 Duration of Study

The study which started from November, 2007 completed in December, 2008 although it was initially contemplated to complete the same within a period of seven months the collection of

data both from primary and secondary sources, their collation and verification, processing and tabulation required more time than the stipulated time frame. Keeping in view the scope of field work in sample tribal villages, tribal development agencies, various organizations, etc. Research Supervisors and Research Scholars were temporarily engaged in addition to the officers and staff of the Institute (SCSTRTI) who in addition to their normal work assignment rendered necessary help during the study. It may be mentioned here that the Honorary Advisor and Technical Consultant were engaged for a period of seven month as per the study proposal. The Research Scholars (Temporary) were engaged for a period of four months whereas the Research Supervisors (Temporary) were engaged for a period of seven months as per the need. Preparation of the first draft of the report, its revision and finalization took nearly 3 months time including preparation of graphs, charts, maps, sociograms, etc.

1.2.7 Research Personnel

The research personnel involved in the study are indicated below:-

1. The Director, SCSTRTI for overall supervision at all stages of the study.
2. One Honorary Advisor (Former Director, SCSTRTI) and one Technical Consultant (Former Dy. Director, SCSTRTI), were associated with preparation of tools of study, report and necessary guidance.
3. One Research Officer, a tribal development practitioner, having experience in tribal areas and well acquainted with PRA technique, provided supervision and guidance in the field investigation and drafted report and one young experienced Statistician thoroughly guided data processing, tabulation and analysis as the study demanded. Besides, one Research Officer helped in the preparation of draft write up.
4. Seven Statistical Assistants, two Primary Investigators, two Research Supervisors (temporary) and eight Research Scholars (temporary) collected data from the field and tabulated them.
5. One Senior Librarian, one Data Entry Operator, one former Personal Assistant to Director and two Clerks of SCSTRTI, and one Xerox Machine Operator having experience in their respective fields extended secretarial assistance.

1.2.8 Data Sources

Before undertaking field research, the Research Team discussed the issues of tribal development in Orissa and the need of conducting survey as per the Terms of Reference of the SSD Department, Government of Orissa. The Director, SCSTRTI, the Honorary Advisor, the Technical Consultant and Research Officers, (P,E&C), Statistician and those, who had gained experiences in tribal research as well as tribal development programmes in the field and participated in discussions from time to time. These discussions were very helpful in framing the research design and preparing schedules, checklists, and guidelines for the survey in villages, communities, households and tribal development agencies. They were also consulted at different stages for imparting training to the field investigators, conducting field survey, data processing and tabulation.

The Project Administrator of ITDAs, Special Officer/Project Leader of Micro Projects, Block Development Officers managing the MADAs and Cluster Pocket covered under the sampling, provided necessary data.

Statistical Assistants, Field Assistants and Welfare Extension Officers of different Tribal Development Agencies, who have acquaintance with the tribals and their leaders, accompanied the field investigators and extended help in the field for establishment of rapport with the tribals and villagers and enabled them to carry out field work appropriately.

The Research Staff of SCSTRTI, the temporary Research Supervisors and the Research Scholars, who conducted the field study, had considerable field experience in social science research. At the outset, a two-day orientation training programme was imparted, "on participatory field research and problems encountered in the tribal region". They were given a clear understanding on the scope, objectives and thrust of this research project. The Honorary Advisor and Technical Consultant made an appraisal of the tribal situation in Orissa, problems of tribal development in Orissa with special reference to the PTGs. Tools of research drafted earlier included project, village, household, SHG and personnel schedules and FGD guidelines and check list bearing in mind the participatory research methodology.

Village meetings and FGDs with tribal men and women were organized to explain the purpose of this study and primary source data gathering. Village leaders, both traditional and modern, extended their help as facilitators and were also involved in the data collection. In participation of the villagers, the transact walks followed by drawing social maps of villages helped the researchers to observe the village settlement, environment, infrastructure and development programmes and prospects accurately. Besides individual household interviews, focus group discussions included various cross sections of the tribal community comprising traditional village elites, elected representatives of the *Panchayats*, village youth, elders, farmers, people from BPL category and women folk. The views of development practitioners working in the field as well as in the development undertaking were also taken into account through administration of personnel schedules. Difficulties were faced in certain cases as the survey was conducted during the harvesting, summer and minor forest collection seasons when the respondents were otherwise preoccupied and migrated to other places. Interview with some busy tribal respondents was difficult as they expressed dislikes against researchers, who came and went promising things that never actualized, and thus considered it a waste of their time.

Relevant data were collected through secondary and official sources, i.e., from ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets, and Cluster Pockets at field/district level, from the offices of OTELP, OSFDC, TDCC, as well as from the SSD Department and Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa, Library and Data Resource Centre of SCSTRTI at state level. The secondary source data included records and registers, guard files, reports, plan documents, Working Group reports, and returns relating to allotments received and expenditures incurred for different tribal development programmes, proceedings of GB/PLC Meetings and information sheets of the development agencies, and proceedings of monthly review meetings at different regional level, reviews that were taken by Commissioner-cum-Secretary, SSD Department, Govt. of Orissa, who monitored the development programmes/schemes in a regular and routine manner and success stories on different on-going schemes drafted and supported by photographs.

1.2.9 Tools of Study

The following tools were utilized for collection of data from the field:-

1. Village Schedule
2. Household Schedule
3. Project Schedule
 - 3.1 Project Schedule for ITDAs
 - 3.2 Project Schedule for Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket
4. Personnel Schedule
 - 5.1 Schedule on Working of Self Help Groups(SHG's)
 - 5.2 Personnel Schedule on functioning of SHG's
6. Field Guide for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
 - 6.1 Livelihood Promotion
 - 6.2 Income Generation
 - 6.3 Employment Generation
 - 6.4 Access to Social Opportunities and Amenities
 - 6.5 Gender Issues: Disparity and Equalisation
 - 6.6 Tribal Empowerment
 - 6.7 Protective Legislation for Socio-economic Justice
 - 6.8 Entitlement and Deprivation
 - 6.9 Empowerment through SHG's
 - 6.10 Protection from Predatory Market Forces

1.2.10 Limitations of Study

- ◆ The present study during fieldwork faced certain compelling challenges. It was designed to collect data on different schemes and programmes availed by tribal households in sample villages right from the commencement of TSP, but it was not possible. As tribals are preliterate and percentage of literacy and education is low, the informants in the absence of written records cannot memorise development inputs received during different Five-Year Plan periods, over a period of little more than 3 decades. During this period spectacular socio-cultural changes have occurred and especially at the household level certain changes took place due to passing away of old persons and formation of neolocal families, consequent upon wedding of son(s) in the family of orientation. In such a situation the field investigators had to face problems in collecting data regarding development schemes and programmes, their implementation, strength, weakness, opportunity and threat and other related subjects. In the absence of detailed information at household level which was cherished in the beginning, outcome analysis could not be accomplished in the earnest intent.
- ◆ As tribal people are characteristically gregarious, flow of information from heads of household was impeded to a considerable extent while applying interview method for eliciting required facts concerning development inputs received participation in

development process, merits/demerits of schemes and programmes, and the like. However, the difficulty could be obviated through application of Focus Group Discussion (F.G.D.) method in its appropriate perspective.

- ◆ It was difficult to collect data from secondary source, ie., from official records mentained in ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pockets, right from the introduction of TSP strategy. Due to staff shortage in different TD projects one officer was remaining in charge of two or more posts. This had resulted in submission of secondary data too late and at times incomplete. However, after the use of computers for storage of data and their retrieval the difficulties have been eliminated to a considerable extent, but the computerization is a recent phenomenon.
- ◆ The duration of the study was limited to 7 months. Keeping the vastness of the study and time requirement in view, it was a stupendous task to accomplish the research work in time. Shortage of hands with knowledge in Anthropological and Sociological fields, the filedwork for the study by engaging research scholars and supervisors from other disciplines could not be accomplished fully to the desired extent.
- ◆ The tribals were quite busy in their day to day routine activities, so they could not spare their valuable time as it was expected from them during the filed investigation. The Research officers, Statstician, SAs and Primary Investigators engaged in the study were simultaneously undertaking other researches and important official assignments find difficulties in prepration of reports for submission for examination by the Research Advisors and Technical Consultants. Further, they were also faced with difficulties to prepare reports of their portions for receiving the processed data late.
- ◆ The tribal respondents had lost all their interest and faith in supplying information as in the previous occasions some of the research teams had come, and gave them high hopes of development packages which were never been actualized. Further, Tribals who had not been covered with any IGS schemes so far, considered their participation in the interview and FGDs as a seer loss of time and invain effort. No staff of TD projects other than the Micro Projects was prepared to move to the villages and participate in the data collection. The Research Teams without them though made rapport with the tribals at villages, but with much difficulty.
- ◆ In Bonda villages, the Bonda had shown indifference and agression at the arrival of the research team and that posed difficulties in data collection at village level. Fear and anxiety had forced the investigators to complete data gathering hurriedly leading to suspicion in accuracy of data provided by a few literate Bonda families.
- ◆ Even data from secondary source could not be fully gathered as the officers in charge of the reports at ST&SC Development Department expressd their inability for non-availability of some important reports relating to single line administration, review notes of different review meetings and updated Governor's Reports, 11th Plan documents relating to TSP proposed allocation of SCA to TSP.

CHAPTER-2

Tribal Scenario in Orissa

Orissa State is situated from 17°- 49' N to 22°-34' N latitude and between 81°-29' E and 87°- 29' E longitude. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south, Jharkhand in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west and West Bengal in the north-east. Physiographically it includes diverse geomorphological features, such as plains in the coastal strip, the middle mountainous region, the rolling uplands, the fertile river valleys and the subdued plateaus. In the Indian Subcontinent, it enjoys a unique situational advantage of being the meeting ground of the north and south Indian cultures. Orissa State, as it exists today, was formed on the 1st April, 1936.

Broadly speaking, from geographic, ecological and agro-climatic considerations, Orissa has two separate regions, such as (1) Coastal Region and (2) Highland Region. By and large, the latter region provides abode for major tribal communities of the State. The areas inhabited by tribals are generally forest clad hill tracts, mountainous terrains, undulating uplands, flat table land in hill flanks, etc which constitute remote and interior pockets and are relatively isolated and inaccessible. They usually live in uniethnic / multiethnic villages.

In the pan- Indian context, there are 3 broad segments of population, such as (1) the folk (tribal communities) (2) the peasant (rural caste communities), and the Urban (city and town dwellers) communities. Although each segment has its uniqueness, they exhibit complementarity and reciprocal interactions among each other, eg the first segment interacts with the second and both with the third segment; and thereby constitute the 'folk-urban continuum' in Redfieldian dictum. The tribal people of Orissa are considered autochthones and are surviving till today because of their cultural tenacity. Despite their economic backwardness, illiteracy, lack of adequate health care facilities, unemployment, abject poverty, malnutrition, high incidence of I.M.R and M.M.R etc., they manifest their rich cultural heritage.

It is unique to note that Orissan tribal communities epitomize the tribal cultural fabric of our nation. Barring the N.E. States, the maximum numbers of tribal groups/communities (62) are living in Orissa, compared to other States. There are 3 broad linguistic groups, such as the Austro-Asiatic (Munda), Indo-Aryan and Dravidian. Except the Santal (OI Chiki), Ho (Warrang Chiki), Saora (Sora Sompen), Kandha (Kui) who have developed their scripts, others have only spoken languages. Among different Indian languages, the Santali language only has been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. The maximum number of tribal communities (13) identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) live in the State and due to their economic vulnerability, impoverishment and marginalization, 17 Micro Projects with 100 per cent Special Central Assistance are functioning for their overall development. Every 5th man in the State belongs to the Scheduled Tribe community. Their economic pursuits range from food gathering to settled cultivation and the economy is primarily subsistence oriented. In their

communities, women foster greater responsibility and enjoy more or less equal social status. They are characteristically patriarchal, patrilocal, patrilineal and patronymic. Each tribal community is endogamous and includes a number of exogamous clans, lineages, extended families and nuclear families. Their social structure is based on segmentary opposition. The Saora tribal community is conspicuous by the absence of clan organization. The tribal communities, prior to the introduction P.R.Is, had their own traditional political organizations, which were looking into internal and external affairs of the tribe. By and large, the tribal religion is based on polytheism and a large number of rituals are observed to propitiate deities, benevolent, malevolent and ambivalent.

Recently, some tribal areas, especially bordering other states, are witnessing extremist activities shattering the tribal way of normal life situations.

2.1 Demographic Features:

According to 2001 Census, Orissa's share of total population of the country was 3.6 %, and share of STs was 9.7 %. The STs number 81.45 lakh persons who constitute 22.13 % of the total population. Orissa State with 62 tribal communities are the largest number in India. As regards number of ST population, it occupies the 3rd position in India. Regarding ST concentration, i.e 22.13 %, it occupies the 16th position in the States/UTs of our country.

Population growth

In 1961, India was the home of 29.9 millions of ST out of which 4.2 millions lived in Orissa. After 4 decades, the ST population increased by 2.8 times i.e to 84.3 millions by 2001 Census. During the same period Orissa's ST population increased by 1.9 times to 8.1 millions. Orissa's share of ST population in India was 14.1% in 1961, which declined to 9.7 % in 2001. The ST population of India increased from 6.8 % in 1961 to 8.2 % in 2001. During the same period the proportion of ST population of Orissa declined from 24.1 % in 1961 to 22.13 % in 2001.

The decadal (1991-2001) growth rate was 24.5% of ST as against 21.4 % in India, whereas during the same period in Orissa state, the ST growth rates (15.82 %) which was higher than that of the OC (15.79 %) but lower than the SCs growth rate (18.6 %) as well as all India STs growth rate. Over 4 decades (1961-2001), the growth rate of India's STs has reduced from 27.2 % during 1961-71 to 24.5 % during 1991-2001 whereas in case of Orissa the reduction was by 4.00 % (20.1% - 15.82%). This peculiarity in the growth rate of STs is intriguing as demo genetic and other related factors are responsible for the decline in growth rate. The STs in Orissa have higher acceptance of family planning in spite of their socio-economic backwardness.

Rural-Urban Comparison of ST population:

In India majority of ST (91.7 % as against 72.2 % of all people) live in rural areas (2001 census). In Orissa state, 94.5 % ST and 85 % of all people live in rural areas. Both at all India level and State level there is an increasing trend of ST towards urbanization. The proportion of urban population among ST of Orissa increased from 2.1 % in 1961 to 5.5 % in 2001. In case of India it increased from 2.6 % in 1961 to 8.3 % in 2001. This may indicate the migration of ST people from the rural areas to urban areas in search of better livelihood and educational opportunities.

Spatial Growth Pattern

Seven coastal districts, such as Jagatsingpur, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Balasore, Khurda and Puri have high order of decadal (1991-2001) ST growth rate, which varies between 22.9% and 72.7%. This shows migration of ST from tribal districts to coastal districts for better livelihood.

The ST population in the range of 28 % to 54 % formed two contiguous clusters, one in the Northern Orissa which comprises 6 districts namely, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj and the other in Southern Orissa comprising 8 districts, namely Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Kondhmal and Gajapati. More than 70 % of ST population live in these districts. The rest 30 % STs are distributed in remaining 16 districts. Mayurbhanj district (57.4 %) has the highest proportion of ST population and Puri district has the lowest (0.3 %).

Trend of ST sex ratio

The STs are backward socially, economically and educationally. A study of sex- ratio among people is important to infer the impact of socio-economic conditions. The STs have the highest sex ratio among all ethnic groups.

Though the STs have females who outnumber their male counterparts in different Censuses it has reduced from 1016 in 1961 to 1003 in 2001. The corresponding sex ratio for STs in India was 987 and 978, a reduction by 9. The comparative picture of sex ratio in urban area and other Communities in India and Orissa reveals a bleak and alarming situation.

Emerging Issues

Tribal Orissa is characterized by the preponderance of females in different Censuses. The ST sex ratio has been declining. Unless some corrective remedial policies and measures are taken the situation may worsen in near future. This needs attention of policy makers, planners and administrators. The education of girl child may be free of cost and universal. Social, economic and political empowerments of women need be given top priority. Free medical and health care facilities should be extended to girl child. Mass awareness on the social implications of declining sex ratio should be made through private and electronic media, educational system and through Govt. and Non-Govt. partnership.

ST literacy:

Literacy and education are the pre-requisites for qualitative improvement of human resources of any society. Improvement in education and literacy indicates development of society and people. 2001 Census defines a person of 6 years of age and above is literate, who acquires knowledge in 3 Rs, ie., reading, writing and arithmetic.

The literacy of ST population of Orissa was estimated at 37.4 % while that of the country at 47.1 % and that of the total population of Orissa at 63.1 %. The ST female literacy rate of Orissa was 23.4 % as against India's ST female literacy rate of 34.8 %. The ST male and the ST female literacy gap is 24.8 % in Orissa and 21.6 % in India. The ST literacy gap was more prominent in rural areas than in the urban areas. The STs have higher literacy rates in urban than in the rural areas of India and Orissa. In coastal areas the ST literacy rate is higher than that of ST in the tribal concentrated districts.

Emerging Issue

The magnitude of illiteracy in absolute term in Tribal Orissa is high. The STs of Orissa have the lowest level of literacy. In view of a sizable ST population in Orissa, the low level of literacy among them needs special attention of Govt. There is a glaring gender gap in literacy both in rural and urban areas. It is more prominent in rural than urban areas. The crux of the problem is that the gender gap in literacy over last 4 decades does not show an appreciable decline. This indicates poor status of women and gender bias in the matter of education.

IMR

The ST IMR is 98 in Orissa as against 72 in India. Selected indicators of health related issues are given in the following tables.

Table 2.1: Selected Indicators in Tribal Districts of Orissa (I)

Name of the District	Girls marrying below 18 (%)	% of births of Order 3 and above	CPR	% of Pregnant Women with any ANC
Deogarh	33.3	44.5	40.7	79.9
Gajapati	41.8	47.9	50.0	70.0
Keonjhar	30.1	51.0	44.6	76.0
Koraput	64.7	5.1	40.4	68.1
Malkngir	56.0	49.6	15.6	56.3
Mayurbhanj	32.6	45.1	52.0	78.5
Nawarangapur	69.5	49.0	32.0	68.9
Phulbani	41.6	54.1	31.8	81.7
Rayagada	38.5	47.2	40.1	66.4
Sambalpur	29.3	43.3	44.9	87.6
Sundargarh	17.0	44.0	49.2	88.9

Table 2.2 : Selected Indicators in Tribal Districts of Orissa (II)

Name of the District	IMR (q1) Census from 1991	CBR (SRS Data)	% of Safe delivery	% of Child with Complete Immunization
Deogarh	88	27.9	27.2	53.1
Gajapati	133	32.4	24.7	62.0
Keonjhar	99	32.3	27.2	46.8
Koraput	118	34.3	20.4	55.5
Malkngir	118	34.3	10.7	50.2
Mayurbhanj	91	33.3	27.1	55.1
Nawarangapur	118	34.3	15.1	28.1
Phulbani	119	33.6	21.0	67.7
Rayagada	118	34.3	28.8	55.2
Sambalpur	88	27.9	42.4	76.5
Sundargarh	86	29.3	48.9	80.2

Source: 1. Census (Provisional) 2001 Data, 2. Key Indicators based on RHS- RCH Survey 1998-99 (Source: Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System, Oct. 1999)

Migration (in & out):

Year	Population(in Million)	
	General	Scheduled Tribe
2001	11.05	2.11

- ◆ The rate of migration in case of general population was 11.05 million and for tribal population was 2.11 million as per 2001 Census.

Table 2.3: Migrants in Orissa by Social Group and Sex (2001 Census)

(In laksh)

Category of Migrants	2001 Census			Proportion of Male & Female Migrants (%)	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	110.54	24.83	85.70	22.47	77.53
SC	16.41(14.95%)	02.84	13.56	17.36	82.64
ST	21.11(19.10%)	04.06	17.10	18.98	81.02

The magnitude of migration is more in respect of ST and female.

Fertility by Social Group:

Fertility by Social Group of India and Orissa (2001 Census)

Area	SC	ST	General
India	4.19	4.11	3.88
Orissa	3.83	3.56	3.80

At the state level the fertility level is about equal, the variation being 3.56 (ST) at the lowest to 3.83 (SC), the highest. The corresponding figure at all India level was same (4.19/4.11 for SC and ST community, but in case of general people, it is 3.88 only.

ST BPL Family:

ST BPL Family (in Rural Area, 1991)	1399266 (90%)
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It was estimated in 1991 that 90% of the total ST family in rural area were BPL category.

Issues of ST demography:

1. State development is challenging for 22.13% ST population which is backward socially and economically.
2. The growth rate of ST population is significantly lower than that of the non-ST. Family welfare programme should have appropriate differential strategic approach for different ethno-cultural groups.

3. Keeping in view higher concentration of ST in Southern and Northern rural parts of Orissa, their planning should be done according to the spatial patterns of their distribution.
4. Tribal are mostly found in rural areas, and it indicates slower process of urbanisation among them.
5. The growth rate of STs in urban areas is higher than that of the rural areas. This is an indication of out-migration and slow pace of development in rural areas.
6. In spite of lower growth rate, lower population density, abundant natural resources-rivers, forests, hills, tribals of Orissa have more incidence of poverty and they lag in economic growth.

2.2 Ecology and habitat :

Tribal area spreads over mainly 2 out of 4 geo-physical zones of Orissa. These 2 geo-physical zones are the Northern plateau (25.5%) and the Eastern Ghat region (29.2%) and they occupy about 55 per cent of the total area. The other 2 Geo-physical zones are the Central Table Land (24.8%) and the Coastal Tract (21.2%) having dispersed tribal population. The Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State lies in the first and second geo- physical zones.

The **Northern plateau** lies between 20° N latitude and 79° and 87° E longitude. It includes Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Angul, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Kalahandi covering an area of 15030 Sqr. miles. The hills in this plateau rise to an elevation of 2500x/3500x above the sea level, the important hills are the Simulia hills with two peaks, one at Similipal and the other at Meghasani (1162 mtrs). The plateau includes some of the rolling uplands of Orissa, namely the Rajgangapur uplands and the Rairangpur uplands which are lower in elevation than the plateau. They vary from 153 m. -305m. Some of the subdued plateaus (305-610m), such as upper Baitarani of Keonjher district is one of the features of this plateau region. In this uplands silt erosion is most common while gulling is confined to river valleys. The plateau region is rich in iron ore, limestone and coal deposits and therefore has great potentialities for industrial development. The Northern Plateau is characterized by humid forest with semi evergreen species and Sal is the most common species (*cf. Sinha, B. N., 1999*).

The Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuiyan, Oraon, Gond, Kisan and Bhumij are the predominant Tribal Communities and the Juang, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor, Paudi Bhuiyan are the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of the region. As many as 10 ITDAs are located at Baripada, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Kuchinda, Sundargarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar and Champua subdivisions of this region. The Micro Projects located in this region are i) Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj, ii) Lodha Development Agency, Morada, Mayurbhanj, iii), Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, iv) Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh, v) Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh, vi) Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamaradihi, Angul.

The **Eastern Ghats Region** includes geo-physical region consisting of Gondwana system. Khondalite which are highly metamorphosed sediments are found in Kondhmal region, Gneisses and schists are found in Kalahandi, Charnochite rocks are found in Parlakhemundi areas. Koraput and Pottangi areas consist of alternating bands of Charnocite and Khondalite rocks. The Charnochite rocks furnish good building stone. The Jeypore and Nawarangpur plateau consist of a series of metamorphus sediments which has been intruded by Granites, Charnochite

and Dobrites. High altitude, good drainage system and duration of low temperature period have favoured the growth of oranges and pineapples in Parlakhemundi, Lanjigarh and Pottangi valleys. The soils of the Eastern Ghats region are mainly laterite. The high level laterite caps are found at 3000-4000ft. plateau in Parlakhemundi and Rayagada areas. Sal is the dominant species. The original forest cover is lost in the whole Eastern Ghats regions due to intensive shifting cultivation by the tribals.

The predominant Tribal Communities, like Kandha, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, like Bondo, Didayi, Kutia Kandha, Dungaria Kandha, Saora, Lanjia Saora, and Chuktia Bhunjia dwell in the region. As many as 11 ITDAs, like Thuamul Rampur, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gunupur, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda, Phulbani and Nilagiri are located in this region. Besides, 11 Micro Projects, like i) Bondo Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri, ii) Didayi Development Agency, Kudumuluguma, Malkangiri, iii) Dungaria Kandha Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada, iv) Dungaria Kandha Development Agency, Kurli, Rayagada, v) Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar, Kandhmal, vi) Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi, vii) Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasinghi, Rayagada, viii) Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga, Gajapati, ix) Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati, x) Tumba Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam and xi) Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sunabeda, Nuapada, are located in this region.

The Coastal Tract

The Sea bound tract is stretching from Rushikulya river to Subarnarekha river. Seven districts fully or partly come under this geo-physical zone. The important rivers, such as Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Birupa, Kathajodi, Kuakhai, Daya, and Salandi flow in the area. The soil of this geo-physical zone is favourable for rice, pulses and vegetable cultivation. People of this tract depend upon irrigation source from the river water. This tract is the most advanced compared to other geophysical zones. All the important places of the state lie in the area. The tribal concentration in this belt is not adequate, like the Northern plateau and the Eastern Ghats.

Generally the tribals inhabiting in this zone had migrated from the districts, like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput, Gajapati, and Kandhmals. Their main occupation is the construction and road work, earth work, rickshaw pulling and industrial labour.

The predominant tribes of this tract are the Tribal Communities, such as the Santal, Ho, Munda, Sabar, and Kandha. No PTG is found. Mostly, the tribals in this region are found scattered and they enjoy the benefits of welfare and development programmes in the DTDP through their respective District Managers of OSFDCs and the DWOs.

2.3 Socio-Economic Profile

Tribal communities have retained several socio-cultural peculiarities for managing their internal affairs. These socio-cultural characteristics are ancestral and differ from that of their Hindu neighbours. Besides tribal endogamy, they have got clan system, different types of marriages, youth dormitories, traditional leadership, religious beliefs and practices, dance and music etc.

All the tribal communities of the State are patrilineal and not a single matrilineal group is seen. Moreover, the families are generally monogamous, patrilocal and mostly of nuclear type.

Among several tribes, there are sub-sections based on various factors, such as occupation, level of acculturation and regional differences. There are several sub-sections among the Kandha, such as Kutia Kandha, Dungaria Kandha, Pengo Kandha, Malua Kandha etc. which are based on regional differences and level of acculturation. Similarly among the Saoras, there are Lanjia Saora, Mane Saora, Jahu Saora, Jathi Saora, Bhimo Saora, Kampu Saora and Sudha Saora based primarily on occupational differences. Among the Bhuiya, there are Paudi (Hill) Bhuyan, Rajkuli Bhuiya and Plain Bhuiyan. The Gonds of northern Orissa have no linkage with the Gonds found in Koraput and Phulbani districts in southern Orissa. The former considers the latter as backward group. The Kharia have sub-sections, such as Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia and Hill Kharia. Among Mundas, there are sections, such as Nagbansi Munda, Erenga Munda and Oriya Munda. The sub-sections which exist among the Koyas are Kamar Koya (Black smith) and Gampa Koya (basket makers). In most cases these sub-sections are endogamous and some of these have become separate groups.

Clan organization which is the basis of social and to some extent, political organization of almost all tribal groups inhabiting Orissa, forms the fundamental feature of their social organization so far as kinship, marriage and family relations are concerned. Among most of the tribal groups clans, are totemistic which are respected and worshipped by the respective group. These totemic objects, plants or animals are believed to have helped ancestors of the group concerned in the past and are treated as sacred.

Clan exogamy is common and marriage within the same clan is strictly forbidden and deviation of clan rules are severely treated by their society and the culprits are usually punished with ex-communication. Among several tribes, village exogamy exists and marriage within the members of the same village is not permitted. Village exogamy is found among the Kandha, Bonda, Juang and Bhuiyan. In some tribal societies, marriage within a group in villages is prohibited as they are treated as brothers and sisters. In such cases, some of the important religious rites are performed collectively in the main village or in different villages by rotation. This happens among the Kandha when they observe the Kedu-parab.

All the tribes are endogamous. But now-a-days due to contact with outsiders, at various places, such as factories, mining, quarries, mills, railways where large number of people of different ethnic groups gather, examples of inter tribe and inter ethnic marriages are reported. But, it is a social taboo to marry outside the own tribe.

There are various ways of acquiring mates for marriage. To mention but a few there are marriage by negotiation, marriage by ceremonial capture, marriage by exchange, marriage by service, marriage by intrusion, marriage by elopement and widow remarriages. The negotiation marriage is prestigious and very elaborate and expensive. Payment of bride price is always there among almost all tribes.

One of the characteristic institutions is the youth dormitory which is present in one form or other among several tribal communities of the State. It is variously called by different communities. The Juangs call it Majang, the Bhuiyans name it Mandaghar or Darbar, the Kandha call it Dhangarghar and the Bondas call it Ingersin. The Oraons who had it in the past named it Jonkerpa for boys and Pelerpa for girls. Dormitories are either mono-sexual or bisexual. The tribes, such as the Juang and the Bhuiyan have well organized dormitory system. Among them, the dormitory is centrally located in a conspicuous house. It has walls on three sides and is

open in front. The wooden pillars and the inner walls are carved with decorative symbols and designs linear, floral as well as animals. In front of the dormitory there is an open space where dances take place at night. The village elders assemble at the dormitory for every important activity concerning corporate life. Here they settle the disputes and meet the visitors from outside. It is a resting place for the male relatives and outsiders. The unmarried boys sleep here at night. The unmarried girls have separate dormitory generally located in one corner of the settlement, which may not be easily identified by the non-tribal outsiders. The youth dormitory is not only a common place but also a school of dance and folklores and tribal etiquette.

Tribal Economy

Tribal economy in Orissa is subsistence –oriented. It shows wide variation in the economic pursuits which are greatly influenced by ecological characteristics of their habitat and own culture and tradition. Basing on their traditional economy the tribes of Orissa may be grouped under (a) hunters and food-gatherers, (b) cattle herders, (c) simple artisans, (d) shifting cultivators, e) settled agriculturists and (f) industrial workers. Tribal economy still revolves round agriculture in some form or other and continues to be the mainstay of the people as about 90 per cent of their main workers have returned as cultivators and agricultural labourers in census reports.

- (1) In the first group come the Mankidia, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Birhor, Malhar and the Korwa who exclusively depend on forests for their livelihood. They are found in forest areas of Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj districts. They are semi-nomadic and move from one place to another in small groups. They build temporary sheds made of branches of tree or bamboo. Their fundamental economic base includes a camp life and a division of labour with males hunting and collecting gum, lac and fibers for making rope and females gathering edibles from the forest. For the development of these groups the government has started special projects with a view to helping them to lead a settled life in rehabilitation colonies.
- (2) Although most of the tribes rear domestic animals of different varieties, namely bullock and cow, goat sheep, pig and fowl primarily to meet their own requirement and occasionally for sale as a supplementary source of income. The Koya found in Malkangiri district, is the only pastoral and cattle breeder in Orissa. They do not milk cow or eat milk products. They carry on slash and burn type of cultivation in forests to supplement their income.
- (3) In Orissa, most of the tribal communities have knowledge of a number of household crafts, like carpentry, leaf plate making, spinning and weaving, broom stick and mat making etc which are primarily aimed at meeting their household requirement. Only a few tribes, like Mankidi in Mayurbhanj district and plain Juangs in Angul district are practising bamboo basketry and the Kol-Lohara in Sundargarh district are undertaking blacksmithy as their main source of livelihood. They sell these items to neighbouring people. But these communities now face scarcity of raw materials and competition from others especially in the tribal markets where traders of such commodities come from outside. In addition to these, some of the tribal groups show excellence in the production of some other crafts and art objects, which are typical. The Kandha show great skill in carving wooden doors and tobacco pipes, the Juang in engraved bamboo combs, carved wooden pillars and relief works on inner walls and painting on outer walls of the bachelors

dormitory, the Santal in colorful wall painting, the Dungaria Kandha girls in embroidery work and Lanjia Saora in wall painting /icons, etc., to mention but a few.

- (4) Shifting cultivation is an age-old practice among several tribes, namely, Bonda, Koya, Paroja, Didayi, Gadaba, Koya, Dungaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Saora in southern region and Juang and Pauri Bhuyan in the northern region of the State. Although it is commonly known as 'Podu' in Orissa, different tribal groups have different names. It is known as Living or Kunda chas among the Bonda, Haru among Dungaria Kandha, Podu among Gadaba, Paroja, Didayi and Kutia Kandha, Bagad among Saora, Koman or Toila among Bhuyan and Biringa among Juang. It is undertaken in forest areas, hill tops and hill slopes covered with forest. The traditional ownership pattern of area under shifting cultivation differs in different regions. In southern Orissa the swiddens are individually owned by family or lineage groups, while in northern Orissa, it is under communal ownership at the village level.

The sequence of operation in shifting cultivation consists of a) selection of area, b) distribution among the households (in case of communal ownership of land), c) making clearings, (d) burning of felled materials and spreading of ashes e) tilling with bullock driven plough (as among the Pauri Bhuyan) or hoeing and dibbling, (f) broadcasting of seeds, (g) weeding and debushing (h) guarding the crops and (i) harvesting. A patch is generally used for 2 to 3 consecutive years and then left fallow for a period of 7 to 8 years to recoup.

A number of crops are grown in the same patch and are harvested one after another according to their home consumption requirement. The crops which are grown consist of short duration rice (among Pauri Bhuyan and Juang), ragi and other minor millets, oil seeds, pulses, ginger, turmeric, chilly and creeper vegetables.

The practice of shifting cultivation in case of some tribes has mythical origin. Several rituals are observed at different stages of operation. The village secular headman and the priest play important roles for ensuring smooth operation. Labour is mainly provided by the family members. It is carried under rain-fed condition. Even in drought situation, short duration crops give yield.

Realising the adverse effects of shifting cultivation the Government have been taking several measures to stop it by providing alternative employments through colonization, allotment of developed land and supply of inputs etc.

- (5) The major bulk of tribal people in Orissa are settled agriculturists, though they supplement their economy with collection of minor forest produce and wage earning. Numerically important tribes, such as the Santal, Oraon, Plain Bhuyan, Plain Kandha, Munda, Ho and Gond inhabiting comparatively plain areas of the State carry on settled cultivation. Even some of the tribes who carry on shifting cultivation are taking up settled agriculture wherever suitable land is available. Their main crop is rice. However, tribal agriculture in general is characterized by simple technology, simple division of labour, small units of production with low capital investment, use of low yielding local seeds. It further suffers from small size of landholding, land alienation, undulated land surface, lack of assured source of irrigation and finally poverty and ignorance of the people. There are some tribal groups who are known for their distinctive agricultural practices. The Lanjia Saora

of Gajapati and Rayagada districts are famous for terrace cultivation and horticultural plantation, like lemon, orange and banana and the Dungaria Khandha for growing pineapple and banana in huge quantity.

Recognizing the importance of agriculture in the life of majority people including tribals, Government has been implementing various schemes to raise agricultural production through modern scientific techniques.

- (6) Presently quite a sizable tribal population in the State has migrated to mining, industrial and urban areas in search of employment on temporary or permanent basis. In recent time, a number of industrial and mining establishments have come up in the heart of tribal areas and in the neighbourhood. Mostly persons from developed communities, like Santal, Oraon, Munda and Gond have moved to such areas for employment. This has resulted in large scale out-migration from tribal areas to mining and industrial areas located both inside and outside the State. In such places they stay in unhealthy environment and are frequently cheated by contractors and employers in the payment of wages. In such a situation they get frustrated, which occasionally results in agitation and unrest.

2.4 Political Life

The tribes of Orissa are known for their well organized political organization in the recent past for maintaining peace, harmony, solidarity and well being of their society and providing security against external interference. Their political organization has three components, namely (a) customary laws, social sanctions and norms; (b) functionaries and (c) territorial jurisdiction.

Every tribal society in general has tradition and customs governing various aspects of life, such as social, economic, political and religious organizations, norms for proper conduct and for ordering human behaviour and social sanctions for regulating social solidarity and use of resources. In order to administer the above provisions and to ensure observance by members of the society there are separate sets of functionaries at different levels starting from family to lineage / clan group, village, inter village territorial units and finally to the whole tribe as the apex body.

At the family level, the father or in his absence the eldest male member acts as its head, officiates as priest in the household rituals and represents the family in the meetings of the village Panchayat. Above the family the eldest male member of the lineage or clan or Kutumba group in the village acts as the head and officiates in collective rituals of the group.

In the past, the village society had powerful traditional village Panchayat as a democratic corporate body looking after all matters mentioned earlier at the village level. The village Panchayat is headed by a headman who discharges his duties in association with the village priest. Invariably a messenger and / or a chowkidar are nominated from among the tribesmen to assist these functionaries. The posts of the headman and the priest are normally hereditary and sometimes based on selection. The village headman was given recognition by the local administration during pre-independence period and empowered with duties (power to exercise on behalf) at the village level. He was responsible for maintaining law and order, watching movement of infiltrators, collection of land revenue and taxes, assisting the visiting officials and carrying out other duties assigned to him by the administration from time to time. The

village head is named differently among different tribes. He is known as Majhi, Pradhan, Pakan, Munda, Gomango, Badnaik, Manjli among Santal, Juang and Bhuyan, Oraon, Ho, Saora and Kandha, respectively.

The village priest is named as Dehury among the Bhuyan, Boita among Juang, Naega among Oraon, Buya among Lanjia Saora, Bija among Kandha, Jani among Gadaba etc. The village priest officiates in all communal worships of the village and in rites connected with birth, marriage and death of an individual. In all these occasions, the village Panchayat takes his advice. Among some tribes, the priest is assisted by the traditional astrologer in fixing the date and time of performing different rites.

Beyond the village, there is inter-village political organization covering a group of neighbouring villages. The formation of these territorial units was greatly influenced by the then local administration. The jurisdictions of such territorial units were usually coterminous with the divisions of the local resource administration bearing similar nomenclature. In Mayurbhanj district, where Santal, Ho, Bathudi and Bhumij tribes live, the inter village territorial unit is known as 'Pargana' and its head is called Parganadar. In Keonjhar district where Juang and Bhuyan are found it is known as Pirha and the head is called Sardar. In southern Orissa where tribes, like Kandha, Saora, Poroja, Gadaba, Koya etc. inhabit, the inter-village territorial unit is called Mutha with Muthadar as its head. The head of these organizations were invariably selected by the local administration from among the dominant tribal groups in the area and assigned with the duties of supervising the work of the village heads and adjudicate inter-village disputes. The traditional political organizations starting from family to lineage or clan, village, inter-village to the whole tribe as the apex body were very effective in the past in dealing with tribal as well as all duties assigned by the then local administration.

With the introduction of the Panchayat Raj System by the Government after independence the traditional political organizations have started weakening. The Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) like Gram Panchyat for a group of villages, Panchayat Samit at Block level and Zilla Parishad at the district level have in the mean time become very effective and powerful in many spheres of local administration in general and development matters in particular. Functionaries of PRIs are elected people's representatives. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, promulgation of PESA Act, reservation of seats for women, etc. are some of the new facets in the process of democratic devolution of power.

In spite of gradual decline in the power and functions of the traditional political organizations after independence, the traditional functionaries at family, lineage / clan and village level organization are still effective in dealing with socio-cultural matters of their respective groups. Where there is cooperation among the traditional leaders and new leaders under the Panchayat Raj system development programmes are being smoothly implemented.

2.5 Socio-Religious Beliefs and Practices

Religion of the tribes of Orissa is based on their belief that their life and work are controlled by supernatural beings having their abode around them in the hills, sky, rivers, forests, habitation and home. Thus, man, nature and supernatural powers, according to them are intimately related. However, the ideological system surrounded by supernaturalism differs from tribe to tribe. For some, supernatural may consist, a large number of deities, for some others it may include

ghosts and spirits, still for some others it may be manifested in a pattern which consists of the Sun and the Mother Earth as the Supreme Beings and hierarchy of deities and demigods, presiding over village, ancestral spirits and nature spirit. Thus, the religion of the Orissa tribes may be described as an admixture of animism, animatism, shamanism and ancestral worship. Deities and spirits may be classified as benevolent, malevolent and ambivalent.

According to their belief system, these supernatural powers constantly watch the doing of living generation and can punish them and create problem, when neglected or not remembered at regular intervals through propitiation. Thus they are to be properly propitiated and offered sacrifice in order to ensure happiness and security of the living generation, bumper crops, and growth of plants and protection of the habitation. There is a common belief among the tribes that sickness and death are the outcome of lapses on the part of an individual or group. Further, it is also believed that sickness is brought by evil spirits and ancestral spirits and also through machination of some evil spirits. So these supernatural powers are constantly remembered and appeased at regular intervals through a fixed annual cycle of rituals as well as whenever required. Blessings for the wellbeing and welfare of the individual and the society are sought for.

Amongst almost all tribes there is a set of specialists to communicate with supernatural powers and to appease them by offering food and sacrifice from time to time for the safety and prosperity of the people. A priest is generally employed at the village level to officiate in religious rituals on behalf of the whole village. There are also other experts, like shaman, shamanin, medicine man and witch-doctor to diagnose the causes of ailments or trouble affecting an individual or the group and to perform appropriate rites for prevention and cure.

The village priest named differently among different tribal groups is the key person in the matter of religious and socio-religious rites. His advice is final in all religious matters. Whenever occasion arises to perform worship at the inter village organization level, priest of one of the villages is selected. The post of village priest is invariably hereditary.

In every tribal society, there is a fixed calendar of annual rituals, which are mostly linked with their economic activities. Most of these rituals are observed collectively at the village level to ensure safety and well being of the members and to bring economic prosperity. Offering of blood of fowl, goat, sheep, pig, buffalo and traditional alcoholic drinks prepared by themselves, like mohua liquor, grain beer, sago palm juice etc. is common in the worship among many tribes. Other ritual objects include vermilion, turmeric powder, unboiled rice, flower etc. These ritual occasions are celebrated with communal feasting, singing and dancing and merry making.

Most of the tribes believe in rebirth of an individual after death. Their ancestral spirits having their abode in and around the habitation constantly keep watch on activities of the living generation. Among many tribes, the name giving ceremony of a newly born baby confirms the rebirth of an ancestor. On religious and socio-religious occasions they worship the ancestral spirits at the household lineage or clan level. Tribal religion has been under the influence of the Hinduism and spread of the Christianity in the tribal areas.

2.6 Major Tribal Communities

Orissa has the largest number of tribals communities in India, as many as 62. The Kandha, Gond, Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhattada, Kisan, Paraja etc. are among the

18 numerically major tribal communities having population over one lakh each. The following is a brief demographic, ethno-culture and sociological profile of each of the 18 major tribes of Orissa in the order of their numerical strength.

The **Kandha** is numerically the largest tribe of Orissa. As per 2001 census their population is 13, 95,643, sex ratio is 1027 and literacy rate is 31.9 %. They are largely concentrated in the undivided Phulbani, Kalahandi and Koraput districts. They speak *Kui* and *Kuvi*, Dravidian dialects. The Desia section of the Kandha speaks Oriya. The tribe is distributed in various pockets of southern Orissa forming several endogamous territorial sections, namely, Kutia, Dungaria, Desia, Sitha, Nanguli, Pengo, Jhuria, Malua etc. with the suffix Kandha. Territorial and exogamous clan groups called *Kuda* or *Bons* form each section. Their villages have linear settlement pattern. *Jarkhiri*, the altar of their earth goddess, *Dharni Penu*, lies at the centre of the village street. Their youth dormitory is called as *Dhangda-Dhangdi Basa*, *Dhangda-Dhangdi-Ghar*, *Dhanger*, *Idu* etc. Their subsistence activities revolve round land and forest. Different sections of them earn their livelihood by pursuing shifting and settled cultivation, hunting, food gathering, animal husbandry, wage earning etc. The Dungaria Kandhas are expert horticulturists.

Numerically the **Gond** is the second major tribe of Orissa. As per 2001 census their population is 7, 82,104, sex ratio is 1005 and literacy rate is 47 %. They are distributed in all the districts having the largest concentration in Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Jharsuguda. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Gond economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal domestication and small business. Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group, the acculturated and hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress pattern, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, *Gondi*. The latter live in Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalahandi districts and have attained the status of a warrior caste.

The **Santal** is the third numerically largest tribe in Orissa. As per 2001 census their population is 7, 77,204, sex ratio is 976 and literacy rate is 40.5 %. Santals are found distributed mostly in districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar. They speak Santali, one of the Munda languages. They have developed a script called *OLChiki*. They are also conversant in Oriya and Hindi languages. The Santal settlements have parallel rows of houses facing the common street. In front of the house of Manjhi, the village Chief, they have *Manjhithan*, the sacred place and the seat of *Manjhi-haram*, the founding ancestor deity. *Jaher*, the sacred grove in the outskirts of the village is regarded as the abode of all Santal deities. The Santal build beautiful multi-roomed houses of definite artistic design having spacious compounds and courtyards. They paint the walls with different colours, mainly red and black. Men wear coarse *dhoti* and *gamuchha* and women wear short check saris mostly of blue and green colour. Women put on tattoo marks. The Santal are mostly settled agriculturists. Besides, they work as wage earners, mining and industrial labourers. They also raise livestock.

The **Kolha** are early settlers of Kolhan region of Singbhum district of Bihar and have different names, like Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, Mundari and Larka Kol. In course of time they migrated to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. They are of Austro-Asiatic stock and speak Kol language belonging to Proto-Munda group. According to 2001 census the population of the Kolha in Orissa is 4,99,110, sex ratio is 990 and literacy rate is 27.1 %. They are found in the districts of Keonjhar and Phulbani. Kolha settlements are generally uniclan and homogenous. In multi ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. The Kolha are settled cultivators and

agricultural labourers. Most of them are landless and supplement their income by wage earning in farm and non-farm sectors. Rice, jawar and wheat are their staple food. They are addicted to homemade rice beer (*Handia*), country made *mohua* liquor and smoking of tobacco.

The **Munda** are largely concentrated in the districts of western Orissa, namely, Sundargarh and Sambalpur. They are also known as *Horo-hon* or *Mura* meaning the village headman. They believe that they are the descendants of *Sing Bonga*, the supreme god and the creator. The Munda along with the Kol, the Kollohara, the Ho and the Mundari have originated from the same ancestral stock as a major tribe of Orissa. As per 2001 census their population is 4, 80,252, sex ratio is 982 and literacy rate is 39.7 %. In Mayurbhanj they are known as *Kol*, *Kolha* and *Ho*. Their mother tongue is *Mundari*. They also speak *Sadri* and Oriya. Traditionally the Munda are an agrarian community. They are recognized as the first settlers (*Khunt-Katidars*), who cleared forests and established villages. In these days they have taken up mining and industrial labour, agricultural and construction labour, small business, white-collar jobs, besides animal husbandry and forestry. In Orissa they are divided into four sections, *Santhali*, *Nagparia*, *Kolhani* and *Tamadia*.

The **Saora** are mainly concentrated in Rayagada and Gajapati districts of Orissa. As per 2001 census their population is 4, 73,233, sex ratio is 1007 and literacy rate is 41.1%. They belong to Proto-Australoid racial stock and speak a dialect called *Sora* that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages. The settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead kins. The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called *Gasadasum* or *Kitungsum* installed at the entrance of the settlement. The subsistence economy of the Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. Mainly rice is grown in terrace fields and mixed crop of minor millets, cereals and pulses in the swiddens. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as *ansir* which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. Their ordinary meal consists of rice or millet gruel.

The **Shabar** have been included on racial and cultural and linguistic ground in the Munda/Kolarian group. They are supposed to be an acculturated section of Saora Tribe. As a major tribe of Orissa they are distributed in the districts, like Ganjam, Kalahandi, Cuttack and Dhenkanal. Their physical appearances are of dark complexion and short in stature. Their settlements are isolated and situated on the outskirts of the clean caste villages or near forests and have shrine, called Bhagat Ghara, which also serves as guest house and court house. They dress like the low caste Hindu people of their village. In the remote past they have forgotten their own culture and language. According to 2001 Census their population is 442537, sex ratio is 1008 and literacy is 35.40%. They speak Oriya. Their social divisions are, such as, Jara Shabara, Vasu Shabara, Patra Shabar, etc. They profess Hinduism. They are poor and landless. Their occupation is collection and sale of fuel wood.

The **Bhottada** or Bhottara or Dhottada is a major tribe of Orissa. They are distributed in most of the districts of Orissa except Bolangir. They have larger concentration in Nowrangpur, Koraput and Kalahandi. As per 2001 Census their population is 3, 75,845, sex ratio is 1008 and literacy rate is 35.4%. They speak a dialect of their own called *Basturia* and Oriya too. The Bhottada are primarily vegetable growers and rice cultivators. Agricultural labourers and livestock rearing supplement their incomes.

The **Kisan** means peasant or farmer. They are considered to be an offshoot of the Oraon tribe. They bear different synonyms such as Kuda, Kora, Mirdha, Kola, Morva and Birhor. In Orissa they are concentrated in Sundargarh district and Kuchinda area of undivided Sambalpur district. As per 2001 Census their population in Orissa is 3,21,592, sex ratio is 993 and literacy rate is 64.4 %. Their mother tongue *Kisan* is one of the Dravidian languages and some of them speak a local dialect called *Laria*. They are also conversant in Oriya. Kissan settlements are generally uniclan and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. The Kisan are settled cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural wage earners and gatherers of seasonal forest produce. They are non-vegetarians and rice is their staple food. They also consume a variety of pulses, vegetables, edible roots and tubers, leaves and flowers, collected from the local forest.

The **Paroja** is named after the local Oriya word *Praja* or *Paraja* meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects under ex-feudal lords or *Raja*. It is one of the major tribes of southern Orissa, largely concentrated in the undivided Koraput district and the adjoining Kalahandi district. As per 2001 census, their total population is 3, 17,301, sex ratio is 1039 and literacy is 18 %. The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams. Inside the village there are two important spots - *Berna Munda* and *Nissan Munda*. The former is the seat of traditional village council. It is marked by a constellation of circular stone slabs at a central place, preferably in front of the headman's, *Muduli's* house. The latter is a monument made of a circular stone slab encircled by menhirs representing the seat of the village deity called *Hundi*. Youth dormitories for boys and girls, *Dhangda Basa Ghar* and *Dhangdi Basa Ghar* are now obsolete. They were practising shifting cultivation extensively in the past. Now they do settled cultivation. They grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. Collection of minor forest produce and livestock rearing supplement their incomes. Millet and rice are their principal food.

The **Bathudi** is one of the Hinduised tribes of Orissa. They have applications, like Batudi, Bahutuli, Bathuhuli etc. They are concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Nilagiri Subdivision of Balasore district. According to 2001 census their population is 196846, sex ratio is 1003 and literacy is 49.57%. They have no tribal dialect and have adopted Oriya as their mother tongue. Bathudi settlements are generally uniclan and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Bathudis observe local Hindu festivals and worship Hindu deities alongwith other tribal deities including the deities of Sarana in the sacred grove. Bathudis are settled cultivators and wage earners. They cultivate rice and different cash crops, like pulses, sugarcane and oil seeds. Bathudi women supplement the family income by preparing flatened and fried rice and making sal or siali leaf cups and plates and selling these in the market. They collect seasonal forest produce and engage in household industry, like sabai grass rope making. In Balasore district some of them collect gold dust from the Suvarnarekha. Rice is their principal food and they are generally not addicted to country liquor or rice beer. Bathudis have given up their dance and music, language and tattooing etc. However, they have retained their famous Chhau dance (Akhada) - a gymnastic and fighting exercise as part of the tradition of a warrior tribe.

The **Bhuyan/Bhuiya** are one of the primitive tribes of Orissa. In Orissa the Bhuyans are concentrated in Bansapal Block of Keonjhar district and the adjoining areas of Bonai and

Pallahara subdivisions of Sundargarh and Angul districts. Also, they are found in the adjoining states of Bihar, Bengal and Assam. The name 'Bhuyan' is derived from the word 'Bhumi' meaning land. According to 2001 census, the Bhuyan population is 277420, sex ratio is 998 and literacy is 50.88%. On the basis of their mythical origin, the Bhuyan tribe may be of different sections, like Des Bhuiya or Mal Bhuiya, Paraja Bhuiya or Routali Bhuiya, Paudi Bhuiya. The Bhuyan villages, small in size, are situated either on the plateau land at the hill top or hill slopes amidst forest. The Bhuyans have youth dormitory known as *Mandaghar* or *Darbarghar*, which are usually constructed in the centre of the village. It also serves the purposes of guest house, meeting place of elders and granary of the village. The Bhuyans domesticate various animals like cow, bullock, Buffalo, goat, sheep and fowl, etc. The main objective for keeping cows is not for milk but for cultivation and breeding. The Bhuyans use very simple implements, like hoe and axe, plough, yoke, crowbar, spade, sickle, knife, wooden pole etc. in their agricultural operations. Rice is their staple food. Besides, they exchange birhi and niger for rice. Besides rice, they take preparations of millets and other cereals and pulses occasionally, particularly on festive occasion. Roots, tubers, flowers and fruits which are collected from forest supplement their food to a great extent during lean months. They consume alcoholic drinks such as Mahua liquor, rice-beer called pachhi, toddy, salap and liquor prepared out of cereals. Being one of the primitive tribal communities, the Bhuyans are facing a lot of difficulties in the economic front. Due to the ban imposed on shifting cultivation, scarcity of wet land in the valley bottom for paddy cultivation and rapid extinction of forest wealth, the people are forced to become wage earners and indebted in the absence of alternative means of livelihood.

The **Bhumij/Bhumija** etymologically means "sons of earth". It is one of the Munda group of tribes, Hinduised a great deal. Bhumijas are found in Orissa, West Bengal, and Bihar. In Orissa they are largely concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore. According to 2001 census their population is 248144, sex ratio is 984 and literacy is 36.48%. They live in villages with other ethnic groups of tribes and castes like, Santal, Kharia, Bathudi, Ho and Hindu castes. They live in mud houses with thatched roof. Inside the houses they have provision for storage of grains, and outside cattle shed. Ritual paintings with rice powder are often made on the walls. They possess some household articles and musical instruments, all made by themselves. Their dress and ornaments are almost similar to their Hindu neighbours. It is prohibited to take beef. Rice is their staple food. Rice-beer and toddy are their common drinks. On festive occasions they take mohua liquor. They eat varieties of vegetables, green leaves and tubers. Kitchen is considered as sacred, prohibited for outsiders. Bhumijas are basically settled agriculturists. They grow rice, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables. The landless families work as agricultural labourers, wage earners. In the long past, they were engaged in hunting and trapping birds.

The **Binjhal** population according to 2001 census was 118116, sex ratio was 981 and literacy was 41.49%. The Binjhals are "a comparative civilized Dravidian: tribe who are "an offshoot of the primitive Baiga Tribe". Binjhal (Bin+Jhal) means without sweating. In marriage, they follow the rule of exogamy but marriage within blood relation is allowed. Bindhya Basini is their principal goddess. Also they worship Hindu God and Goddess. Rice is their staple food. They are agriculturist. Paddy is their major crop. They also grow pulses and vegetables. They are one of the advanced and assimilated tribes.

The **Kharia** population according to 2001 census was 188331, sex ratio was 1015 and literacy was 45.23%. (see Hill-Kharia). It is broadly divided in to three sections, like Pahari/Hill-Kharia/ Erenga Kolha/Dhelki Kharia and Dudh Kharia. These three sections represent three grades of primitive culture. The Hill-Kharias collect honey resin, skin, cotton, lac and edible roots and tubers from forest. The Dhelki Kharia is settled cultivators. Traditionally the Kharia were to carry *dholies* or *palanquin*. Now, they do agriculture and wage earning or work as farm servant.

The **Koya** live in the southernmost part of Orissa, concentrated in Podia, Motu, and Malkangiri blocks. According to 2001 census their population is 122535, sex ratio is 1010 and literacy is 11.37%. Koya village settlements are unique having houses quite spread out. Typical palisade bamboo fencing all around is a distinguishing feature of Koya settlements. Very close to their settlements one notices stone pillars and wooden posts erected in memory of their dead ancestors. The number of houses in a village varies from ten to thirty. Each house, its courtyard and adjoining kitchen garden are nicely fenced by bamboo splits. They have mud houses beautifully thatched by a type of jungle grass. Houses are rectangular giving shelters to their pigs and fowls. Herds of cattle are put or **tethered** in front courtyard open air. They have two important deities: Bijagudi, house deity and Gudimata, village deity. They worship mother-earth as village deity. They are basically rice cultivators and at the same time cattle herders. Seasonally they depend upon forest collections and fishing. They sell milk and milk products but do not relish them. They grow tobacco, maize, beans, vegetables, mustard, millets etc. in their fields.

The **Oraon** is an agrarian tribe of Orissa. In Oraon legend, they are originated from the thorax, *uras* or *ur* of a holy ascetic and thus were called as Urager. Later they were known as Oraon for their unclean food habits. They speak *Kurukh*, a Dravidian tongue. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Sundargarh and Sambalpur. According to 2001 census their population is 308931, sex ratio is 1007 and literacy is 54.20%. They live in multiethnic villages. The Oraon have scattered settlement structures. Their houses are spacious having verandah at the front and back and an outer courtyard. The peculiarity is that their village street is at the back of all houses. They have mud houses thatched with wild grass or fire proof *naria* tiles. *Dharani*, earth goddess, is their supreme deity. They worship a number of gods and goddesses, supernatural powers and ancestor spirits for their well being. They cultivate rice, millets, pulses and vegetables. They also take up subsidiary occupations like, carpentry, tile and brick making, rope making and wage earning. Now-a-days some of them work in the mines and industries. Oraon women are expert in broom making and date-palm mat making.

2.7 Little-known Tribal Groups

Out of 62 ST communities, five ST communities, namely Chenchu, Mankidi, Desua Bhumij, Ghara, and Tharua are little known tribal groups having less than 500 populations each. The demographic, ethnic and socio-cultural profiles of each of five little known tribal groups of Orissa are briefly discussed in the order of their numerical strength as follows:

The **Desua Bhumij**, the 'sons of the earth', is one of the Munda groups of tribes. They constitute a section of the Bhunjia Tribe. In Orissa they are largely concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore. As per 2001 census their population is 177, sex ratio is 1185 and literacy is 37.24%. Their housing pattern, dress and ornaments are almost similar to their Hindu neighbours. Rice is their staple food. Rice-bear, toddy are mohua liquor comprise of their drinks.

The Chenchu is a nomadic tribe which belongs to Proto-Australoid stock. They have synonyms like Chenchuvaru or Chenchwar. They speak a Dravidian dialect. They mainly inhabit Guntur, Prakasam and Mahabubnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh and are sparsely distributed in the bordering areas of Orissa and Karnataka. In Orissa they are concentrated in the districts of Kalahandi and Sundargarh. According to 2001 census their population is 28 only, sex ratio is 647 and literacy is 45.15 %. Their settlements are generally uniclans and homogenous comprising consanguine and affine relatives.



They are traditionally hunters and food gatherers. They supplement their economy by cultivation, selling forest produces and rearing livestock. They are non-vegetarians. Jawar, ragi and rice constitute their principal diet.

The Mankidi are the synonym of Birhore Tribe. They are an aboriginal and semi nomadic group of people, simple and shy. They trap and eat monkeys and thus called as Mankidia, Mankidi or Mankirdia. In their tongue Birhor means men of jungle. The jaggi, settled group and the uthulu, nomadic group are the two main sections. The latter group is found in Orissa. They are of Kolarian origin and belong to Proto-Australoid group. They speak Munda. They also speak Oriya and are multilingual in habit. They claim to be the descendants of Sun. They are mostly found in forest areas of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. As per 2001 census their total population is 130 only, sex ratio is 757 and literacy is 9.28%. They are transhumant. They shuttle between market and forest. They repeatedly change their settlements, tanda. They select their settlement sites on the basis of proximity to sources of water and the local weekly market, and availability of siali fibres, jutes and monkeys.



They construct cone shaped leaf huts, kumba, and dwell there. The shrine for their clan god and dormitory houses is also made of leaves. They pursue hunting and gathering economy, make ropes and rope made crafts out of Siali fibres and jutes, and when needed they work as labourers. They have minimum assets like coarse clothes, a few silver bead ornaments, earthen and aluminum utensils, bamboo baskets, axe, knife, bow and arrow, monkey catching nets and date palm mats. They practise monogamy and proceed with marriage negotiations for adults only. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They believe in rebirth, bury the dead, observe life cycle rituals and lead a life of 'be happy and merry'.

The Ghara are considered as a part of the major tribe, Gond. According to 2001 census their population was 275 only, sex ratio was 950 and literacy was 53.59%.

The Tharua are an artisan community called by names like, Tharua-Bindhani, Tharua-Kumbhar, Majhia-Kumbhar or Maghia-Kumbhar etc. They are sparsely distributed in the districts of Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Balasore and Mayurbhanj. According to 2001 census their population is 453 only, sex ratio is 1040 and literacy is 55.75%. They speak Oriya. They live in uni-clan homogeneous villages and/or in separate hamlets of a multi-ethnic village. The Tharua are traditionally artisans. Pottery is their traditional occupation and some of them are proficient in stone cutting and engraving. They supplement their economy by cultivation and wage earning. They are non-vegetarians and rice is their staple food.

The Baiga are a small tribe on account of their numerical strength. According to 2001 census Baiga population is 539 only, sex ratio is 1089 and literacy is 39.28%. Shifting cultivation is practice by them. They live on wild food, tubers and animal meat. They are of dark complexion. They have no permanent dwellings. They change their dwelling places in search of cultivable land. The Baiga in plains, work as labourers. They are magicians.

2.8 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) :

In India 75 PTGs are distributed in 14 undivided States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment estimated their number to be around 1.36 million accounting for 2% of the total ST population. Out of 62 tribes of Orissa, 13 tribal groups and/or sections of them namely, Bonda, Birhor, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dungaria Kandha, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora have been identified as PTGs. The criteria of PTGs are: (i) Stagnant or diminishing population, (ii) low level of literacy, (iii) low level of techno-economy i.e., subsistence level of economy associated with pre agricultural stage of hunting, foods gathering and shifting cultivation and (iv) relative physical isolation.

The habitat of PTGs lies in the Northern Plateau and the Eastern Ghats region in Orissa, which is situated at an elevation of 100 ft. to 5000 ft. above the mean sea level. They are found in 5 districts, such as Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul of Western Orissa, 2 districts such as Mayurbhanj & Keonjhar in North Orissa and in 5 districts such as Malkangiri, Raygada, Phulbani, Gajpati, Ganjam in South Orissa. The PTGs inhabit in 541 villages/settlements distributed in 69 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under 20 part blocks, 10 ITDAs and 12 districts of Orissa. There are as many as 18,493 households with a total population of 78,519. Their sex ratio is 1070 females per 1000 males. Their literacy is 24.04%. Their female literacy is below 10%. There are 79.08 % BPL households and 37.02% landless households (CCD Plan Survey, SCSTRTI, 2007).

Linguistically the PTGs of Orissa are divided into three groups such as (i) Austro-Asiatic/Munda (9 PTGs) - Birhor, Bondo, Didayi, Hill Kharia, Juang, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Saora, (ii) Dravidian (3 PTGs) - Chuktia Bhunjia, Dungaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha and (iii) Indo-Aryan (1 PTG) - Paudi Bhuyan. The PTGs are founded in four techno-economic stages, like (i) Hunter-gatherers (3 PTGs- Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill-Kharia), (ii) Shifting Cultivators (8 PTGs- Bonda, Didayi, Dungaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Juang, Lanjia Saora, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora), (iii) Terrace Cultivators (2 PTGs- Saora, Lanjia Saora) and (iv) Settled cultivators (2 PTGs- Lodha and Chuktia Bhunjia). Brief socio-cultural features of each of the 13 PTGs are given below:-

Bonda

The Bonda are autochthones of Bondo-hills in Malkangiri District. They speak Remo, a Munda language. The distinguished appearance of their women is with shaven heads. They wear a short hand-woven bark cloth ringa and bead necklaces and ornaments covering neck and throat. Men keep long hair and are armed with axe, bow and arrow and are known for their aggressiveness. They are expert hunters, gatherers, shifting cultivators and streambed rice growers. They have scattered housing pattern. They do have girl's dormitory, Selain dingo and boy's dormitory, Ingersing dingo. Each village has a Community Centre, Sindibor. They observe Patkhanda Jatra every year.



Birhor/Mankirdia

The Birhor/Mankirdia are distributed in and around Similipal hills and speak Munda language. They are semi-nomadic, hunters and food-gatherers. They catch monkeys and eat their meat and make Siali/ jute ropes, wander inside forest in small bands, called Tanda and live in temporary dome shaped leaf huts, Kumbha. They have girl's dormitory, Kudi-ada. They shuttle between market and forest and observe Hera or Chaita Parba.

Chuktia Bhunjia

The Chuktia Bhunjia are inhabitants of Sonabera plateau in Nuapara district. They speak Gondi, a Dravidian language. Their house pattern is linear. Sunadei is their Supreme deity. They build kitchen separately, a little away from the main dwelling, for they consider it to be the most sacred seat of their ancestors. They are settled cultivators and dependent on non-timber forest produce. They had village Councils and inter village Councils which were functional. Their main festival is Jatra.



Didayi

The Didayi is a small hill tribe of Malkangiri District. The Didayi people speak Gutob, a Dravidian language. Primarily they are shifting cultivators. Besides, they depend on forest produce. Their House pattern is scattered. They have gulisung, a central place in the village for communal activities. They are grouped into five exogamous totemic clans. Their

traditional village council, lepar is functional. Their two main festivals are Pandu and Bhairo puja.

Dongaria Kandha

The Dongaria Kandha traditionally are one of the feuding tribes of India and are autochthones of the Niyamgiri hill ranges in Rayagada district. They speak Kui, a Dravidian dialect. They are shifting cultivators and expert horticulturists. They grow pineapple, banana, orange, turmeric and a verity of cereals and pulses in their swiddens. Their housing pattern is leaner. They are organized into strong territorial clan groups. They follow clan exogamy and practice monogamy and polygyny. Their girl's dormitory, Dashbeta is functional. They observe Meria or Kedu festival sacrificing buffaloes and worship earth goddess, Darnipenu and Kateiwalli. Their community house is called Sadar.



Hill Kharia

The Hill Kharia are a primitive section of the Kharia tribe and inhabitants of the Similipal hills. They speak a Munda language and live in small forest settlements with scattered housing pattern. They subsist on hunting, gathering and are experts in collection of honey, arrow root and resin.

Juang

The Juang are autochthones of the Gonasika hills in Keonjhar district. They speak a Munda language. They are primarily shifting cultivators but depend on the forest collections. They live in uniclan village settlements. They are traditionally organized into strong corporate groups- Barabhahi, at the Village level, Pirha, at the regional level and they practise village exogamy. Their youth dormitory -cum- community centre is called Manda ghar/ Majang.





Kutia Kandha

The Kutia Kandha, a section of the Kandha tribe is inhabitants of Belghar-Lanjigarh highland of Phulbani and Kalahandi Districts. They speak Kui, a Dravidian language. They have linear housing pattern in the Dravidian style. Their boys' and girls' dormitories are found functional. They are primarily shifting cultivators but depend upon forest produce. They mainly grow turmeric and a variety of cereals and pulses in their swiddens. They organize themselves into strong clan groups. Sopangada is regarded by them as their place of origin and therefore the main sacred centre. They observe Kedu festival by sacrificing buffaloes.

Lodha

The Lodha are known as an ex-criminal tribe. They are inhabitants of Suliapada and Moroda blocks in Mayurbhanj district. They speak Lodha, a form of Munda language and earn livelihood from rice cultivation, raising silk cocoons, selling firewood and making ropes of Sabai grass.



Paudi Bhuyan

The Paudi Bhuyan is a hill dwelling section of the Bhuyan tribe. They inhabit the Bhuyan Pirhas of Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal districts and speak Oriya as their mother tongue. They are shifting cultivators but depend on forest produce. They have youth dormitory and community centre, Darbar at the village. Their corporate body of the traditional village council is still effective. They are known for their special changu dance.

Saora /Lanjia Saora

The Saora /Lanjia Saora are inhabitants of the highlands of Rayagada, Gajapati and Ganjam districts. They speak Saora, a Munda language and have scattered housing pattern. Their village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts installed at the entrance of the village. They pursue shifting cultivation and prepare terrace fields for rice cultivation and have typical labour cooperatives, ansir. They do not have clan but they have lineage organization called, Birinda. They are famous for their attractive wall paintings, Idital. They observe Guar, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes.



The Base Line Socio-economic Survey, 2001 and CCD plan; SCSTRTI identified the following issues of the PTGs that need to be addressed.

- ◆ Poverty and impoverishment, low literacy and high drop-out rates persist among PTGs.
- ◆ Inadequacy of safe drinking water, poor sanitation and poor hygiene
- ◆ Nutritional deficiencies and diseases especially among women and children leading to high IMR, vulnerability to specific and endemic diseases like G-6 PD deficiency, yaws, malaria etc. and inadequate/inaccessible health care services.
- ◆ Shifting cultivation is their way of life but ecologically unsound.
- ◆ Deforestation and loss of traditional rights on forests.
- ◆ Land alienation, indebtedness and debt-bondage and socio-economic exploitation are prevalent.
- ◆ Rehabilitation of displaced and disabled tribals and decline of pristine culture.

2.8 Tribal Languages

Ethno-linguistically tribal languages in Orissa have been classified into 3 broad groups, such as Austro-Asiatic (Munda), Dravidian and Indo-Aryan (Mahapatra, K 1997:1-19). The Austro-Asiatic group includes such tribal languages as, the Gata (Didayi), Gutob(Gadaba), Juang, Birhor (Mankidia), Mundari(Mundari/Munda), Santali, Sora (Saora, Lanjia, Juray, Arsi), Gorum(Parenga), Remo(Bonda), Kharia(Kharia/Mirdha), Korwa, Bhumij, Ho (Ho/Kolha) and Mahili(Mahali). The Dravidian group includes Parji(Dharua), Koya, Kui(Kondh-Kutia/Dungaria), Konda/Kubi(Konda Dora), Ollari(Gadaba), Kurukh/Oraon(Oraon), Gondi(Gond), Madia, Kuvi(Kondh, Jatapu), Pengu(Pengo-Kondh) and Kisan. The Indo Aryan group includes the Desia, Bhuyan, Bhatri, Jharia, Matia, Kondhan, Laria, Bhulia, Aghria, Kurmi, Sounti, Bathudi, Sadri, Binjhia, Banjara, Baiga, Bhunjia and Halbi. Out of all tribal communities in Orissa 4 communities, such as the Santal, the Saora, the Ho and Kandha have developed their own scripts and achieved written language status. For the Santali language, which has been included in the 8th Schedule of our Constitution, Ol Chiki script has been devised. The Saora language script is known as Soran Sompen, Warrang Chiki for Ho language and Kui lipi varnamala for Kandha language are known so far. The above written scripts also include numerical symbols from 1 to 9 and zero.

The multi-linguistic tribal situation in the State creates problems for communication in inter tribal as well as tribal and non-tribal levels. Although bilingualism prevails, the degree of linguistic adaptation to the dominant Oriya language as the regional state language is not uniform. The peculiarities connected with the multi-lingual situation act as barrier for planned development intervention, because of conspicuous hiatus between the stakeholders and the development practitioners. Therefore, there is need for further research in the field of ethno linguistic/ demo linguistic context which believes in unity amidst myriad fold of diversities and can pave the path for sustainable socio economic development of tribals.

2.9 Cultural Efflorescence

Through the passage of time the culturally transmitted knowledge are acquired and applied by PTG people with respect to local objects, situations and problems. The people in order to cope with their natural and social environment have generated this cultural efflorescence in a sustainable manner. This is being culturally and ecologically integrated. This is based on local knowledge, drawn on locally available raw materials and energy sources particularly for practice, problem solution and sustenance.

Generally the most familiar cultural efflorescence, which can be analytically distinguished are factual knowledge, traditional wisdom, skill and capabilities relating to specific themes. Their various thematic fields are:

- ◆ Knowledge on natural environment (plants, animals, ecosystem, natural disaster),
- ◆ Knowledge on agriculture,
- ◆ Indigenous technical knowledge (Irrigation schemes, systems for soil and water management),
- ◆ Knowledge on traditional and herbal medicine (knowledge on how to reach a particular diagnosis, on therapeutic capabilities or healing options),
- ◆ Knowledge on persons, structures, and relationships within the own society (social environment/social cognition),
- ◆ Knowledge on conflict resolution/legal management, and
- ◆ Knowledge on neighbouring communities

The ingenious art and crafts of STs manifest their cultural efflorescence. The change in art is merely the efflorescence of certain long prepared effects. This has been linked with the lifeline of the ST especially the PTGs people. 'No art no life' is held to be the motto of their life and living. Art understood in a broader perspective encompasses all forms of traditional and indigenous know how and knowledge. They know their best how to preserve their environment, maintain the sacred *sa*/groves, practise hill slope cultivation on a sustainable basis, and efficiently handle forestland, labour cooperatives and water management.

As for example, the soil and water management practices adopted by the PTG cultivators of Orissa for generations are quite scientific and practical. The Saoras of Parlakhemundi in Ganjam district and Puttasingh in Rayagada district and the Kandha of Kandhmals are experts in the art of terracing hillsides and have been practising improved water management and water drainage practices. They cultivate paddy by terracing the hillsides and the field prepared by them show considerable labour and ingenuity. Paddy cultivation is carried in the slopes of the valleys and

low water requiring crops are planted at the higher hill ridges. The tribal cultivators take advantage of the natural slope of the land and take up terracing to break the fall of water, which is undoubtedly an indigenous technical knowledge that should be learned by the so called advanced people who are provided irrigation facilities. Moreover, the indigenous knowledge of Bonda PTG, who produce a rare variety of scented rice (as good as 'Basmati' rice) in the small chunks of the sloppy terraced land need much to be educated by other cultivators.

Besides the art of cultivation, the Bonda women weave their clothes, *ringa*, women wear of one and half feet in size and *gasi*, a loin cloth or men's wear. *Ringa* is a piece of typical **Bonda textile**, prepared out of natural fibers collected from the bark of tree and spun, designed and woven by the Bonda craftsperson. Bonda women are expert in weaving clothes in traditional handlooms and preparing bead necklaces, a rare variety of handicraft. They weave the cloth by a small handloom (*Tenangtang*), which is made of six pieces of wood planks. They make thread out the spinning fibres from the bark of a tree, called *kerenga*. The threads are dyed with vegetables colour. The *ringa* is woven with threads of different colour combinations, faded orange, yellow and red. It takes about 15 days for making a cloth.

Further, in the preparation of herbal medicines, collection of honey and a number and varieties of roots and tubers, processing of arrowroot, making wall paintings, the PTG people follow certain techniques based on local knowledge. Further, all their traditional artifacts, such as, combs, umbrellas, costumes, ornaments, headgears, masks and wooden decorated posts, icons, ropes, baskets, doors, household materials, agriculture implements, hunting weapons and musical instruments etc. are designed and fashioned on the basis of some elementary principles of science and manipulated on the basis of certain degree of technological know how.

The art of rope making is a significant aspect of Mankirdia economy. They harvest good variety of fibres by chopping and stripping the bark of seasoned *siali* (Lama Bayer) creepers collected from forest. In an open workshop, which sits in front of *Kumbha*, they tear the *siali* fibres into different sizes of course and thin threads and braid and twist them to get the finished products of ropes, slings, nets, bags and small baskets (*topa*). At times they use jutes as raw materials to prepare the ropes. These products have a great demand among the local peasants.

The Juangs are experts in the crafts of bamboo combs (*Barei Tangakat*). Both men and women prepare the combs by using the simple tools like a special type of wood, knife, tiny saw, somer, thread, gum and needle. To make the combs beautiful they carve out impressive graphic pictures, floral or animal designs by heating thick needles. They make the combs for their personal use as well as for exchange of gifts among the beloved ones. This traditional art form has been already exposed to open market demand.

Idital is an important traditional art form of wall painting drawn by the Saora Shaman. It is meant for the appeasement of Gods and ancestors. Further it substantiates their aesthetic, cultural and religious life. Their paintings present temple like pictures on the inner wall of a house. It is represented by a square, circle or rectangle and over crowded with figures and motifs of natural objects. The frames of *iditals* are drawn with multiple straight or parallel lines. First the inner wall of a house is washed with red clay and then *idital* is painted on it with white powder of un-boiled rice and different natural colours, made of castor or *karanj* oil mixed with carbon and dry green leaves by using a brush made of bamboo stick. The tradition is now being transferred to

a trade for Saora artists, who prepare usable articles with the prints of *iditals* that have a great demand in the markets, inland and abroad.

The Didayi people practise both shifting and settled cultivation. Using simple implements, they grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. They do minor forest collections to supplement their incomes. They collect green bamboos and process them into slits for preparation of different baskets, *dolleys* for storing grains and other usable items of house decoration and carrying goods. They use the article and sale for cash incomes.

The Dongaria Kandha of Niyamgiri hills are traditional horticulturists. They produce pineapple, banana and organic spices in large scale. Dongaria girls excel in art of cotton scarf embroidery work, Dongaria men in decorated woodcarving in doorframes and sacrificial wooden post and their women in wall painting. Their wonderful works in knitting of scarfs have a great cultural significance of gift giving among the lovers as well as good demand in outside market.

Needless to say that under tribal art heritage their women are very fond of jewellery, which is very exotic. Most of them are handmade - necklaces made of cane, grass, or beads. They use silver ornaments. Also they use small pieces of wood, glass, peacock feathers, copper for making jewellery items and different kind of wild flowers and leaves to decorate their long hair. Tribal women wear chains made of rupee coins.

The cultural efflorescence of a few STs/PTGs that require inventory are ethno medicine, ethno art and artifacts, etc. in all these; the indigenous people show their traditional skills, expertise, craftsmanship, artistry, aesthetic manifestations, originality and simplicity. The following statement gives efflorescence of certain long prepared effects on skills, techniques and material culture of the PTGs of Orissa.

STs/PTGs	Manufacturing of Crafts and Art Objects
BIRHOR/MANKIRDIA	Basket, rope making out of siali fiber, sabai grass and jute fiber, Khali stitching and pressing.
BONDO	Weaving of handloom cloth, carpet weaving, bead necklaces making and broomstick making.
DIDAYI	Bamboo basketry & broomstick making, weaving of handloom clothes.
DUNGARIA KANDHA	Embroidery, wood carving and decorating, Comb making, wall painting.
HILL KHARIA	Collection and processing of honey, resin, arrowroot, broom stick making, mat making and Khali stitching and pressing.
JUANG	Wood carving, comb making
KUTIA KANDHA	Wood carving and broom stick making.
PAUDI BHUYAN	Broom stick making, mat making and basketry.
LANJIA SAORA	Icon (wall painting) and wood carving.
SAORA	Icon (wall painting), Wood carving and carpet weaving.
LODHA	Sabai rope making and herbal medicine.

2.10 Displacement and Rehabilitation

Overall Scenario

Immediately after independence a large number of Development Projects were taken up by the welfare government in the country to usher in speedy economic growth and development. Orissa was identified as one of the resource rich States for such an endeavour. Various development projects taken up so far in the State of Orissa include Irrigation, Water Resources, Industrial, Mining, Urban Infrastructure, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Defense related projects, Linear Projects, like roads and railways etc. Land of different categories and different tenure systems has been acquired for such projects and a large number of persons and families have been consequently affected in varying degrees on account of acquisition of land for such development projects. Conservative estimate reveals that till today about 10 lakh people have been physically displaced and about 60 lakh people have been dispossessed from their land (without getting physically displaced) adversely affecting their livelihood. Till 2000, most of the development projects taken up in the state were in the irrigation sector and very less number of projects was in other sectors. In fact, statistical figure indicates that more than 60 per cent of the total affected and displaced persons are from the Dam/ Irrigation Projects (between 1947 and 2000). But the scenario has changed after 2000, majority of the development projects taken up are from industrial and mining sectors and very few projects are from Dam/ Irrigation sector.

Tribal Displacement and their Problem

Out of the affected and displaced persons of the completed projects between 1947 and 2000, about 35 per cent belonged to Scheduled Tribe categories. It is also a fact that while Dam/ Irrigation projects come up in plain/ coastal areas, the affected/ displaced persons mostly belong to the Non-ST category. But after 2001, especially after promulgation of the Industrial Promotion Resolution 2001 by Government of Orissa, a large number of Industrial Houses have shown interest and signed MOU with the State Government. Most of the industrial houses undertaking projects are mineral based industries. Statistical figure indicates that as many as 53 companies have signed MOU with the State Government so far between 2001 and 2008. Thus, when one looks at the ongoing and pipeline projects, it is observed that only about 10 per cent and even less projects are in the Dam/ Irrigation sector and about 80 per cent or more projects are in the industrial/ mining sector. The irony of fate is such that more than 90 per cent of the mineral reserves in the State are lying in the thickly concentrated tribal pockets and whenever an industrial/ mining project is taken up in the State of Orissa, more than 90 per cent affected persons alone are from the tribal community. In this backdrop, it needs to be pointed out that there has been a trend change in respect of the development projects and tribal displacement in the state of Orissa after 2001 and the share of tribal among the displaced as well as affected persons on account of development projects in the state in the post-2001 phase will be around 70 per cent.

Some of the notable completed projects from where tribals in large numbers have been displaced are Upper Kolab, Machkund, Balimela, Upper Indravati, Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited, Rourkela Steel Plant, Subarnarekha, Deo, Kansbahal, Hartabhangi, Badanala, Upper Jonk etc. in case of the ongoing and pipeline projects which are either in the process of their execution and from where large numbers of tribal families will be affected/ displaced are in the districts of Rayagada, Koraput, Jharsuguda and Jajpur. The major problem that the affected as well as the

displaced tribal families of development projects in the past have been facing are customary land rights of the tribal and lack of title over tribal land.

Have they restored livelihood?

Empirical studies have revealed that majority of the Displaced Tribal families have failed to restore and regain their pre-displaced living standards in the post-displacement period. In fact, majority of them have even slipped below the threshold of poverty and have landed up as development refugees migrating to different places in search of their livelihood. There are various improvement risks that have been identified which have caused the impoverishment and loss of livelihood of the displaced tribals in case of induced development projects in the state and some of them are:

- ◆ Joblessness
- ◆ Landlessness
- ◆ Homelessness
- ◆ Loss of access to common property resources
- ◆ Marginalization
- ◆ Increased morbidity
- ◆ Social Disarticulation
- ◆ Lack of employment opportunities.

R & R Policy Provisions for the Displaced Tribals

In the past there was no R&R Policy whatsoever for the displaced persons. The displaced persons were only paid compensation for the land and property coming under acquisition at Government rate (which is far less than the market value or replacement value) and the displaced persons were making their own resettlement and rehabilitation with the meager compensation amount. Only with the protest of displaced persons of Rengali Multipurpose Dam Project, as early as 1973 saw the R&R package for the Displaced Families on top of the compensation amount. Again in 1994, the state came up with a very liberal and pro-people R&R Policy for the Water Resource Sector and under this Policy; provision of rehabilitation assistance was kept for all kinds of project affected persons including both displaced as well as land losing affected persons. Followed by the 1994 R&R Policy, a number of sectors specific R&R Policies as well as a large number of project specific policies were formulated by different corporate houses. But none of these policies had kept any special provisions for the displaced tribals.

But for the first time, the State Government of Orissa with the technical support of UNDP and DFID came up with a comprehensive and progressive R&R Policy in the year 2006 looking at the gaps in the existing policies in vogue and addressing the critical livelihood issues of the affected persons of development projects. This 2006 R&R Policy is regarded as the best in the country and this has kept special provisions for the Displaced Tribals. Some of the provisions specially meant for the tribals in this policy are:

- ◆ Customary land right of the tribals has been recognized for the purpose of compensation.
- ◆ Preference to the tribal displaced families for land based rehabilitation.
- ◆ Effort for resettlement of the displaced tribal families as close to the affected village as possible.

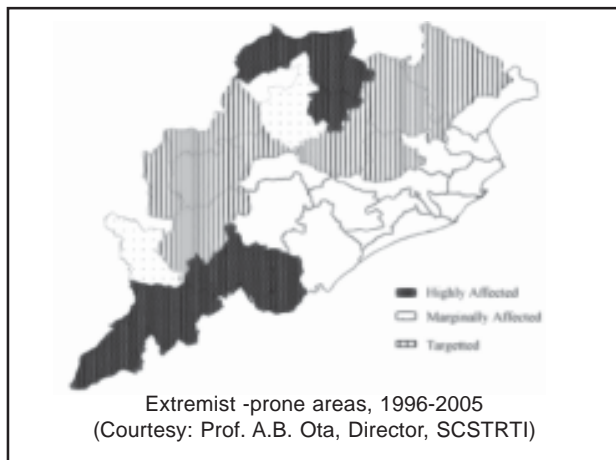
- ◆ Additional R&R Package to the Displaced Tribals.
- ◆ Since a sizable number of tribals are experiencing multiple displacements due to successive projects coming up in same localities, their plight has been taken into account and the policy has kept provision to pay 50 per cent additional R&R Package for such displaced, who usually belong to the tribal communities.

The pro-tribal provisions envisaged in the 2006 R&R Policy of Orissa are at very early stage of implementation. It is hoped that the woes of the tribals will be addressed to a large extent and they will not only be able to restore their pre-displaced status of livelihood, but they will be better than before and can become beneficiaries of the projects.

2.11 Extremist Activities

The inaccessible hilly terrains, dense forest, lack of adequate development inputs, grievances of the tribals coupled with lack of responsive administration etc. have become conducive to the spread of extremist activities in Orissa. The seriousness of the problem is underlined and evident by number of co-ordinated extremist activities in southern Orissa in recent times.

The Extremist movement in Orissa emerged in the early 1960s as a peasant movement in Gunpur Subdivision of the then undivided Koraput district. It now has influence over 12 of the State's 30 districts. There have clearly been major changes in the strategy and even ideology in recent times, as their influence has spread to new areas in the State. In the early years, the Extremist had concentrated on tribals, whom they used as couriers and foot soldiers, while this served the immediate purposes of the rebels; the impact on the lives of the tribals was minimal. They clung faithfully of relying "on the force of the popular masses. The support of the masses offered them great advantages as regards transport, assistance to wounded, intelligence, disruption of the enemy positions, etc.



The continuity of the Extremist threat has often been explained in terms of the persistence and exacerbation of the basic causes' that led to its birth – feudal exploitation and oppression of the rural poor, who constitute the majority of the people in Orissa, by the wealthy few. Among the poor were the tribal people, who are deprived of their rights to earn a livelihood by selling minor forest produce, are exploited by landlords, contractors and moneylenders. The reduction in

public spending in order to bring down the fiscal deficit has also compounded the woes of the people. There is no doubt that the Extremist are taking advantage of the prevailing socio-economic problems of the tribals in southern Orissa, particularly those living in the forest areas. Moreover, inequality or non-egalitarianism, disparity in development performance, regional imbalance, etc. are regarded as root causes of social maladjustment.

Further, it is observed that people in backward regions of Orissa lack adequate economic opportunities. They are relatively deprived of the fruits of developmental efforts. People in socio-economically backward regions often carry a deep sense of frustration and discrimination against their better off neighbours. Poor and dissatisfied people are often easily manipulated by antisocial elements and persons with powerful vested interests. These pockets of poverty breed serious socio-economic problems. There is corroborating evidence that the problems of terrorism, violence, increased incidence of crime, law and order and social strife in many tribal pockets are attributed to social and economic backwardness of such regions.

Orissa is one of the poorest states in India with 47.15 per cent of its people below the poverty line, as against a national figure of 26.10 per cent. The incidence and persistence of poverty is even higher in Southern Orissa, which comprises Kandhamal, Gajapati, Koraput, Balangir, and Kalahandi (KBK) districts. The State Per Capita income is alarmingly increasing from Rs.2, 901/- during 1993-94 to Rs.5, 067/- during 2000-01 as per quick estimates.

Compared to the coastal region, the incidence of poverty has adversely affected the propulsion of development mechanisms, thereby hindered the progress of the area and the people.

The Extremist movements spread to tribal pockets in these districts, resulting in protests against discrimination in access to non-timber forest produce and alienation of tribal land. By 1962, the left party had succeeded in mobilizing the tribals into forming their own associations and a project called food liberation was launched in the Gunupur sub-division of Koraput district. Initially, the movement was confined to Gunupur and the Paralakhemundi area of Ganjam, Gajapati and Rayagada districts.

State's Response

The response of the State towards the problem has been largely incoherent. Government in 1990-1995, recognized the problem as a socio-economic one, in a measure aimed at checking the Extremist movement and made the administration more people friendly and in 1992, the then Chief Minister, divided large districts into small ones. However, despite this administrative restructuring, there was no visible impact on Extremist activities. On the other hand, they expanded their geographical area of operation and target groups.

Though the Extremists problem in Orissa is widely perceived as a governance problem, the Government has tended to treat it as a law and order problem. In this backdrop, the current Chief Minister's latest move seems to have given the State Government some direction. The Chief Minister has maintained that he has an open mind about talks with the Extremists.

State Government is planning to empower the tribals in remote areas through developmental programmes in order to counter the rising influence of Extremists. This is by itself, even if accomplished, would not be enough. Apart from developmental activities, the State Government will need to upgrade its Police Force to effectively tackle the problem, which the State Government is committed to do. While the Extremists possess modern weapons, including AK-47 series

rifles, the light machine gun and self-loading rifles, police stations in the affected districts, like Koraput and Malkangiri, for instance, the police have less access to modern weaponry compared to the Extremists. The number of personnel trained in anti-guerilla warfare remains small.

There is no doubt that lack of sensitive administration has been responsible for underdevelopment, increased exploitation and inequality in the rural areas. However, the presence of Extremists and the terror created by them has worsened the plight of the common man and also development administrators.

Though the State has been suffering from the menace for the last 40 years, there appears to be no suitable strategy of response in place. While a sensitive administration and proper understanding of the tribal problems could help counter extremism in Orissa, a systematic approach, which is both long-term and result-oriented, is now an urgent imperative.

CHAPTER-3

Profile of Study Villages

Keeping in view the objectives of the present research project, altogether 20 study villages, two from each of Tribal Development Projects were selected in accordance with the sampling procedure as mentioned earlier for in-depth empirical study. These included six villages from three selected ITDAs, four villages from two Micro Projects, eight villages from four MADA Pockets and two villages from one Cluster Approach Pocket (CAP) as presented in **Table 3.1**. The spatial location of the study villages shows that four villages are each in northern, western and southern regions, two in coastal plains and six in central region of the State. Thus the study villages are spread over and representative of all regions where tribal development projects are in operation, at present. The profile of each of the study villages is presented here. Village location map, socio-gram showing availability of infrastructural facilities and services inside and outside the village and sketch map of settlement and tables on socio-economic data of each of the study villages separately are appended.

1. Sibanathpur

It comes under Sarsara Balang Gram Panchyat of Bonai block as well as Bonai ITDA in Sundargarh district. It is bounded by the village Sarsara Balang in the north, Dundpat R.F in the south, village Sarsara in the east and Khajuridiha in the west. It is well connected by a two kms. long katcha road which branching out from NH-26, passing in the northern side of the village. It is located at a distance of about 4 kms from the Gram Panchayat headquarters and 35 kms from the block as well as the ITDA headquarters at Bonaigarh.

The village settlement is located on a comparatively plain land with forests in the western side and Dundpat R.F and a perennial hill stream in the south. The houses are mostly of katcha type with mud walls and straw thatched roofs and a few are with roof thatched with cement tiles. The houses are constructed on both sides of the katcha road and village paths, confirming to the linear pattern.

There were 79 households with 381 persons as per the study conducted in 2007. The Kisan tribe with 71 households is numerically the most preponderant group. There are only 3 households of Munda Lohara tribe and 2 households of Oraon tribe. There are 3 households which belonged to Pano, a Sch.Caste Community.

The average size of household in the village was 4.82 persons. There is not much change in the population during the period 2001 and 2007. The sex ratio stood at 1005 females among Sch.Tribes and 1286 among Sch.Castes per 1000 males in the village against 1003 and 797 respectively at the State level in 2001. There were 100 males (52.9%) and 91(47.4%) females

returned as unmarried persons. Among the married persons, there were 3 widowers, 14 widows and one female divorcee, representing 18 broken families in the village. The percentage of population in the broad age-group of 0-14 years, adults of 15-59 years and aged of 60 years constituted 25.98 %, 63.98% and 10.53% respectively of the total population. Among males it stood at 29.10 per cent, 59.79 per cent and 11.11 per cent and among females 22.22 per cent, 67.31 per cent and 10.47 per cent respectively. The youthful group and aged persons represent the economically non-participating group depending on the adults who are economically productive for their survival. It is seen that 36.51 per cent of the population are dependant.

The overall literacy rates in the village are encouraging. It stood at 79.29 per cent among males, 68.16 per cent among females and 73.56 per cent for the total population in the year 2007 against 75.35 per cent, 50.51 per cent and 63.08 per cent respectively in the State in 2001. In the study village there is no gender disparity in literacy rates. Classification of literates and educated persons according to educational level shows that 10.55 per cent are just literate, 50.94 per cent have gone up to class-V, 39.15 per cent up to matriculation and 0.78 per cent up to +2 standard. Classification of literate and educated persons on the basis of age groups shows higher proportion of literacy among the younger age groups above 6 years up to 45 years and it drops down in the older age groups. Number of children actually going to school constituted 92.42 per cent for the total, 97.14 per cent for the males and 87.10 per cent for the females of their respective population in the age group of 6-14 years.

Work force participation rates show that 72.44 per cent of the total population 69.31 per cent among males and 75.52 per cent among females returned as main workers. The corresponding figures at the State level in 2001 stood at 69.84 per cent for males and 75.00 for females, showing slightly higher proportion of females participating in economic activities. Only five children under 14 years of age and 23 persons aged 60 years or more among S.T. were found participating in economic activities. Among the total main workers, 95.90% primarily depended on agriculture either as cultivator (43.80%) or agricultural labourer (52.10%). Thus there has been no economic diversification in the village and as a result they still toil with land and exploit forest for their survival.

All the households owned land. Among them 16.50 per cent owned less than one acre, 2.5 per cent up to one acre, 58.20 per cent between one and two acres, 16.50 per cent between two and 3 acres and 6.40 per cent above 3 acres each. None of the household had alienated land by sale, mortgage or in any other form. There were 71 cultivating households out of 79 households in the village. As high as 89.9 per cent were returned as marginal farmers, 8.9 per cent as small farmers and 1.3 per cent as medium farmers cultivating 2 to 4 hectares. The average size of operational holding comes to 1.80 acres per cultivating household.

Almost all households possessed fruit trees in the backyard or in their land. Only 20.37 per cent of agricultural land was provided with irrigation. Paddy and maize are the common cereal crops grown by them. They also grow mug, birhi and kulthi among pulses, mustard, groundnut and potato to a limited extent. Collection of firewood and sal leaf is common to all households primarily for their own consumption. Only 9 out of 79 households were found engaged in small business, and 3 households in regular service. None of the households found carrying on shifting cultivation and household crafts.

As regards possession of valuable assets like T.V., Radio, Pump set, Bicycle, two or four wheelers, the village exhibited a poor show. As many as 71 households were with bicycles, one

household with two wheelers, 4 households with T.V.set, 37 households with radio, 2 households with music system and 2 with pump set.

As many as 62.03 per cent of the household had annual income within Rs.15000/- and 34.18 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/- and only two households above Rs.30, 000/-. The per capita annual income stood at Rs.17, 463.00 at current price. As much as 45.69 per cent of the income was derived from settled agriculture, 4.85 per cent from horticulture and 4.90 per cent from animal husbandry, 19.81 per cent from wage earning, 14.09 per cent from regular service and 4.16 per cent from forestry. On the whole, the villagers are yet to adopt gainful economic activities like business, fishery and animal husbandry to reduce pressure on land. The per capita annual expenditure was worked out to be Rs.4248/- and proportion of expenditure on food stood at 48.8 per cent.

There is an Anganwadi Centre in the village. The village is dependent on Sarsara (4 km) S.Bolang (2 km) and Jodabandha (23 km) for primary education, on Fuljhar (25 km) for secondary education and on Bada Purunapani for education in Ekalavya Model School. In the village there is a grocery shop, private doctor and sale centre of fertilizer and pesticide. For all other services and facilities villagers depend on Sarsara (4 km), S.Bolanga (2 km), Balanga (1.5 km) and Jhiruapuli (12 km). The village is electrified and electricity is used for irrigation and domestic purposes. There are five Tube wells, and 9 sanitary wells, out of which only three numbers each are in good condition to provide drinking water. One pond and perennial hill stream are available for the village. The village has a Community Centre, a Mohila Mandal and Palli Sabha.

The village should be provided with adequate drinking water facility and provision of water for irrigation. Steps should be taken to control the use of liquor. Posting of health worker in the village, payment of old age and widow pension after identification should be done.

2. Nuagaon

The village is included in Koida Gram Panchyat as well as Koida block under Bonai ITDA of Sundargarh district. It is bounded by village Kamand in the north, Tentulidiha in the south, Kadadiha village in the east and Bandal in the west. It is well connected with a katcha road touching N-H-215 (Panikoeli-Rourkela) at Koida where headquarters of block and Gram Panchayat are located. However, the village is located at a distance of about 80 Kms from the ITDA headquarters at Bonaigarh.

The village settlement is located in plains area, surrounded by forests in the north and west and mining quarries in the south-western and eastern sides. Agricultural lands are in the north-eastern side. Houses, with the exception of a few, are of katcha type with mud walls and straw thatched roof or mostly with corrugated G.I sheets or cement tiles. Houses have been constructed in rows on both sides of katcha road and Village Street. A hill stream passes in the north-western side of the village settlement.

There were 67 households with a population of 370 in the village at the time of study in 2007. The Pauri Bhuiyan with 54 households is numerically the majority among the Sch.Tribes. In addition to them, there were 12 households belonging to the Munda tribe and only one belonging to Keuta caste among the other castes category. The overall average size of a household is 5.50 persons. It is found that there is very little change in the total population of the village in 2007 over 2001. The sex ratio is 1033 females per 1000 males as against 172 in the whole

state in 2001. The percentage of married persons was 54.90 among males and 48.9 among females. There were 1 widower, 8 widows and 3 female divorcees in the village, which constituted the quota of broken households. The percentage of population in the young age group of 0-14, adults in 14-59 and aged in the age of 60 and above stood at 32.06, 66.32 and 1.62 respectively. In case of males it stood at 35.17 percent, 63.18 percent and 1.65 percent respectively and among females 29.16 per cent 69.24 percent and 1.60 percent respectively. It shows that the percentage of male children is higher in young age-group whereas females are higher in the adult age-group.

The overall literacy was 63.99 percent among the total population as against 63.08 percent in the State. Among males it stood at 74.38 and among females at 54.55 in comparison with 75.35 per cent and 50.51 per cent at the State level in 2001. As far as educational level of literates and educated persons is concerned, it is seen that only 0.47 per cent have gone upto +2 level, 38.60 per cent up to matriculation and the rest i.e. 60.93 per cent were just literate or read up to class-V. Literacy rate for the age group 6-14 years stood at 94.12 per cent for the total and 90.62 percent and 90.70 percent for the males and the females respectively. It drops down in the higher age-groups registering 77.78 percent in the age group 14 to 25 years, 52.94 percent for 25-45 years, 19.57 per cent for 45-59 years to zero percent for 60 years and above. The percentage of children in the age-group 6-14 attending school stood at 94.12, 94.62 & 90.70 for the total, males and females respectively. Educational level of the literate and educated persons shows that persons have not gone beyond the +2 level by only one person. The quota of just literate upto class V and 10+ stood at 9.30 per cent, 51.63 percent and 38.60 per cent respectively. Thus education is gaining popularity among younger generation, even though higher education is still a dream for them.

Work force participation rates show that as many as 66.40 per cent of the total population was returned as main workers. Among the males and females, it stood at 65.36 per cent and 67.55 per cent respectively. The comparable figures at the State level during 2001 Census stood at 72.44 for the total and 69.84 percent and 75.00 per cent for the males and the females respectively. Only one person in the age group of 6-14 years and 3 persons above 60 years and above are found working. Classification of main workers on the basis of occupation indicates that 63.0 per cent of the males go to work in mining area and only 19.3 per cent and 13.0 per cent found working as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. In case of females 73.3 percent are engaged in cultivation. Non-workers constituted 34.62 per cent and 32.45 per cent among males and females respectively owned land. But most of the households (89.7%) owned land up to 3 acres. One household has sold 2.47 acres of land. Cultivating households classified on the basis of size of operational holdings shows that 61.5 per cent are marginal farmers and 23.9 per cent as small farmers. Thus households having small holdings are forced to work in mining area.

As seen among several tribal communities growing of fruit trees is a common practice among the inhabitants of this village. As many as 32 out of 67 households have fruit trees and 60 households have backyard plantation. Besides rice grown as the main crop, mustard, maize, fulses and potato are also grown by them. All households are dependant on collection of minor forest produce primarily for their own use and occasionally for sale. There are 3 persons who are doing regular service.

As regards possession of valuable household assets it is found that a few households owned

two wheelers and TV while majority of them have bicycle and radio. Classification of households on the basis of annual income shows that 58.21 per cent come under the income range up to Rs.15000/- and 37.51 percent between Rs.15,000/- and 30,000/- There are only one household each in the higher income groups viz, Rs.30,000/- to 45,000/-, Rs. 60,000/- to 1,00,000/- and above Rs,1,00,000/-. The main sources of their income are agriculture (28.67%), agricultural labour (37.79%) and regular service (18.98%). Per capita annual income has been worked out to be Rs.3, 576.00. It is revealed that 47.5 percent of the annual expenditure is on food.

There is a primary school and an Anganwadi centre in the village. The village depend on Soyamba (4 kms) for upper primary education (Ashram School), Dengula (10 kms) for secondary education, Rajamunda (24 kms) for education in Ekalavya Model Residential School. There is a grocery shop and a P.C.O in the village. The village is primarily dependant on Koira (10 kms) for most of services and facilities and to some extent on Bonaigarh (80 kms).

There is a Mahila Mandal and a Community Centre and Palli Sabha in the village. There are two SHGs existing in the village. None from the village is provided with old age or widow pension. Old age or widow pensioners are conspicuously absent in the village though availability of such eligible persons for social opportunity can not be dispensed with.

The village is still facing problem in getting adequate safe drinking water. The approach road is not yet provided with a bridge over the hill stream. The Community Centre building is not yet completed. Absence of irrigation facilities is a major problem in getting adequate return from the cultivation. Opening of mining and quarries have resulted in deforestation and bringing health hazard due to pollution of the environment. Posting of health worker in the village is a basic necessity.

3. Kampaguda

It is included in Sukulipadar Grampanchayat of Mohana block of Parlakhemundi ITDA in Gajapati district. It is bounded by village Lundruguda in the north, Pathargadia in the south, Katipadar in the east and Kuihuru and Kumangapadar in the west. It is located at a distance of 2 kms on road with Gram Panchayat headquarters, 15 km on road away from the block headquarters and 109 Kms from ITDA headquarters at Parlakhemundi.

The village settlement is situated on plains land surrounded by forests on south-west region. Houses are mostly of katcha type with wild grass thatched roof and some are pucca houses with RCC roof or tiled roof. Some families have been provided with houses under IAY Scheme. Houses have been built in rows on either side of the village street, confirming to a linear pattern. Agricultural lands are located in the southern region of the settlement.

There are 87 households with 458 persons at the time of survey in 2007. It is a multi-ethnic village with the Saora and Lanjia Saora taken together having 75 households constituting the majority. There are 10 households belonging to Gouda Caste, one Brahmin household and only one Dombo household.

The average size of a household is 5.26 persons in the village. There has been not much change in the total population in 2007 over 2001. The sex ratio stood at 911 females among S.T. against State average of 1003 in the State in 2001. The sex ratio among 'others' which stood at 1083 in the village is quite high. The percentage of married and unmarried persons constituted 43.01 and 51.75 per cent, respectively. Classification of population by age shows

that the young group (0-14) claimed 35.59 per cent, adult group (14.59) 59.26 per cent and the aged above 60, 4.15 percent. Among males the corresponding figures were 36.98 per cent, 59.24 per cent and 3.78 per cent respectively. Among females it stood at 34.09 per cent, 61.36 per cent and 4.55 per cent respectively. Among the married persons, there were 5 widowers, 18 widows and one female divorcee.

The total literacy rate stood at 70.21 per cent for all persons, 84.85 per cent for males and 53.93 per cent for females. As regard educational level of the educated persons, not a single person has gone above 10 + levels. Literacy rates among the tribal people are more or less the same as recorded by the total population of the village. Classification of literates on the basis of age has revealed that the highest rate is 95.06 per cent in the age group of 6-14 years. It recorded a downward trend systematically with the rise in the age recording the lowest percentage ie. 5.26 per cent among persons above 60 years. The literacy rates do not show much difference on the basis of sex. Nearly 90 per cent of the children in the age group 6-14 among both sexes are attending school. Facts mentioned above show that the spread of primary and secondary education is quite encouraging.

Work participation rates indicate that 76.82 per cent of the male population, 80.15 per cent of the females and 80.13 per cent of the total population of the village have been returned as main workers. This indicates that higher proportion of females have to work. It is further seen that children (80) and aged persons (13) have to participate in the economic activities. As many as 63.6 per cent of the male workers and 71.0 per cent of the female workers are engaged as cultivator and agricultural labourers. The rest are engaged in service, animal husbandry, shifting cultivation and small business.

It is seen that ten tribal households, one belonging to Sch.Caste and five households belonging to other castes do not own land. Among the land owning households 52.30 percent owned land up to one acre each. 18.5 per cent between 1 and 2 acres , 24.6 per cent between 2 and 3 acres and 4.6 per cent between 3 and 4 acres among the tribal households. All the six households belonging to Other Castes have possessed land upto one Acre. There had been no sale or mortgage land in the village. Among the cultivating households, 85.9 per cent were marginal farmers and the rest were small farmers. There were also five households who carried on shifting cultivation. Rice is the common crop grown by the cultivating households in addition to maize and ragi. They also grow pulses, like black gram, arhar and mug among the pulses. Collection of minor forest produce is a common practice in the village as an important supplementing economic pursuit. In the whole village, only two persons are engaged in regular service and only one household carry on small business.

Proportion of income derived from different sources show that 35.99 per cent is from cultivation, 29.23 per cent from wage earning 11.62 per cent from livestock rearing and 11.20 per cent from forestry. In the village 35.63 of the households had annual income of Rs.15000/-, 57.47 per cent between Rs.15000/-and Rs.30,000/- and the rest between Rs.30,000/- and Rs.50,000/-. The per capita income stood at Rs.3721/- in case of Sch.Tribes Rs.7, 350/- in case of Sch. Castes and Rs.4, 044/- in case of other castes. As much as 69.3 per cent of the expenditure is on food.

The village has a primary school and an Anganwadi Centre. It depends on village Sukulipadar (2 km) for upper Primary education for secondary education and Ekalavya Model School at

Chandragiri (18 kms). For all other facilities and services they also depend on Sukulipadar, Luhagudi (10 kms) and Mohana (15 kms) and Chandiput (9 kms). The village has two sanitary wells and four tube wells, 3 ponds and a hill stream to provide water supply. The village is electrified and power is used for domestic purpose. There is a Mahila Mandal and Palli Sabha in the village. As many as 9 old age pension holders and seven widow pension holders are in the village.

There is no all weather roads connecting Gram Panchayat and Block headquarters as bridges over Jamunala and Damanala have not been constructed. Further, local cultivators require irrigation through L.I points so as to get adequate return from their cultivated land.

4. Tumkur

It comes under Bada Kalakote Gram Panchayat of Gumma block in Parlakhemundi ITDA of Gajapati district. It is bounded by village Taramagada in the north, Saruabada in the south, Ragaijhar in the east and village Kalakote in the west. The village is hidden in the forest clad hill ranges and located at a distant of 9 kms, on a kutch road from block headquarters at Gumma. Another 3 Kms long Katcha road connects the village with Gram Panchayat eadquarters at Badakalakote.

The settlement pattern is of compact type with houses dispersed here and there on uneven terraces of the hill, narrow foot paths running up and down in between. The agricultural land and the swiddens in Soretal Dangar and Dumbakot Dongar for shifting cultivation are located around the settlement. Excepting a few with fireproof roof, houses are generally of kutch type with mud walls and grass thatched roofs.

The village is exclusively inhabited by the Saora tribe having 98 households with 476 population which works out to 4.85 members per household. There has been not much change in the growth of the population during the period from 2001 to 2007. The sex ratio stood at 852 females far 1000 males against 979 for the tribal population in the State. The quota of married persons (46.01%) and unmarried (49.79%) shows very little difference. Proportion of married women (50.68%) is higher than those of the males (42.02%). The percentage of population in the young group (0-14 yrs), adult group (14-59 yrs) and aged 60 yrs + constituted 32.14 per cent, 63.03 per cent and 4.83 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for males stood at 35.54 per cent, 59.79 per cent and 4.67 per cent respectively and for females 30.13 per cent, 64.85 per cent and 5.02 per cent respectively. Thus males have higher quota in all age-groups over the females. Comparatively the aged group is having lower quota, which indicates higher proportion of death in the older age. There are 5 widowers, 14 widows and one male divorcee in the village.

The percentage of literacy stood at 46.46 per cent for the total population excluding 0-6 years, 56.31 percent for the males and 35.64 per cent for the females at the time of study. Among the literates and educated persons, 3.55 per cent are just literate, 45.18 per cent read upto class V and 50.76 per cent upto class-X and only one person has gone upto graduation. The percentage of literacy is very high ie. 91.88 in the age group of 6.-14 years, followed by age group 14-25 years with 68.69 per cent and then it further drops in the higher age-groups. Among them, the percentage of children actually going to school in the age-group 6-14 stood at 91.09 for the

total, 88.46 among males and 93.88 per cent among females. It is thus, found that there is educational improvement among a primitive tribal group like the Lanjia Saora.

The percentage of main workers to the total population stood at 88.24 for the total, 85.60 for the males and 91.32 for the females. This shows that very high proportion of the population have to work for their livelihood. The children and the aged persons have to participate in the economic activities. Occupational distribution of the main workers shows 55.11 per cent among males and 68.17 percent among females carry on cultivation both shifting and settled and as agriculture labourer. Almost all households carry on shifting cultivation and collect minor forest produce, five households are engaged in small business and three persons have joined in regular service. Altogether 89 out of 98 households owned land for settled cultivation. Among them 50.6 per cent owned land less than one acre, 15.7 per cent one acre, 20.2 per cent between 1 to 2 acres, 4.5 percent between 2 and 3 acres, 7.9 percent between 3 and 5 acres and only one household 6 acres or more. As many as 4 households have sold 8.16 acres of land and 7 households mortgaged 26.57 acres. As regards cultivating status of the households it seen that 69.70 per cent of the households are marginal farmers 9.00 per cent small farmers and 4.99 per cent medium- small farmers. Among them 26.5 per cent of the households owned fruit trees. They grow mainly paddy in area under settled cultivation. In addition to this 22.4 per cent of the households carry on shifting cultivation, cultivating annually 17 acres for growing pulses, oil seeds and ragi.

As regards possession of valuable household assets, 16 households have radios, 9 households' bicycles and two households have two wheelers. Classification of households show that 55.08 per cent of the total households have annual income amounting to less than Rs.15, 000/- and 30.61 per cent between Rs.15000/- to Rs.30, 000/- and the rest, ie. 14.31 per cent above Rs.30, 000/-. The major sources of their income are agriculture and wage earning which are supplemented by forest collection and livestock rearing. The per capita annual income was Rs.4437/-. Among them 53.9 per cent of the annual expenditure is on food.

The village is adequately provided with sources of drinking water through one tube-well one sanitary well and water taps. There is provision of electricity which is utilized for domestic purpose and lighting the educational institutions and the Community Hall. One each of lower primary school, M.E.School and Anganwadi Centre exists in the village. The village depends on village Badakalakote (3kms) and Gumma (8 Kms) for secondary education, medical facility, postal service, V.A.W and market facility. However, there is grocery shop, tea stall and village quack. As regards existence of village institutions, there is a church, a Community Hall Bana Sangrakhyana Samiti and Palli Sabha and centers of two N.G.Os, named PREEM dealing with Plan of CCD and with agriculture, health, social services and forestry programmes. In the village there are six old-age and seven widow pension holders.

Allotment of developed agricultural land to the beneficiaries is the basic requirement of the village.

5. Jamuna

It is located in Pithahata Gram Panchayat in Nilgiri block as well as ITDA in Balasore district. It is bounded by village Sana-Nuagaon in the north, Chera hills (1600') and village Risia in the south, village Krushnachandrapur in the east and Kaptipada block areas of Mayurbhanj district

in the west. The village is approachable by a two-kilometer feeder road which meets the Balasore-Udala road. It lies at a distance of about 25 Kms from block and ITDA headquarters at Nilgiri and 6 kms from Gram Panchayat headquarters at Pithahata.

The village is situated in an undulated land surface on the bank of a hill stream, named Tangarnalla flowing in its north-western side. Most of the houses have mud walls with fire proof roof thatched with naria-tiles which are locally manufactured by the potters Houses in rows have been constructed on both sides of the approach road and village street maintaining distance among various tribes and castes living in the village. Forests are situated on the southern side of the village and agricultural lands are spread over other directions of the village.

It is a multi-ethnic village having three tribal groups, one Sch.Caste and five belonging to other castes. In the present study 205 households with 939 population of the village have been covered. Among tribes there are Santals (87 households), Bhumijas (73 households) and Madia (4 households). There is only one washer man (Dhoba) household among the Sch.Castes. The Maghia with 12 households, Khandayat with 9 households, Barber (5 households, Potters (4 households) and Brahmin (2 households) constitute other caste category. The average size of a household was 4.53 persons. The sex ratio stood at 916 females among Scheduled Tribes, 1000 for Sch. Castes and 890 for others. The proportion of married and unmarried persons is 47.50 per cent and 48.35 per cent besides the widows with 2.44 per cent and widower with 6.03 per cent. Among males, the percentage of married persons constituted 45.01 and among females 52.01. The young age-group of 0-14 claimed 30.35 percentage, adult age group of 14-59, 60.92 per cent and the aged group above 60 years claimed 8.73 per cent. Among males the corresponding figures were 30.14 per cent, 61.31 per cent and 8.55 per cent and among females 30.58 per cent, 60.49 per cent and 8.93 per cent respectively. Overall 39.08 per cent of the population claimed by children and aged persons who are economically dependent on the adults. There are 12 widowers and 27 widows in the village.

The overall literacy rates stood at 75.63 per cent for the males, 56.86 per cent for the females and 66.67 per cent for the total population of the village at the time of study in 2007. In comparison to this, the Sch.Tribes has recorded slightly less, the corresponding percentage being 71.98, 54.79 and 63.75 for the males, females and the total population respectively. Classification of the literates and educated persons by age and sex indicates that the age group 6-14 years has recorded the highest literacy rates which stood at 93.75 per cent for the males, 92.22 per cent for the females and 93.01 per cent for the total. It drops down in a tapering manner in the higher age groups to the extent of 23.81 per cent, 12.50 per cent and 18.29 per cent for the males, females and the total in the older age-group of 60 years and more. Classification of literates and educated persons by education level shows that 5.36 percent in the total population are just literate, 46.43 per cent read upto class-V, 45.18 percent upto Class -X, 0.71 per cent with +2 standard and 2.32 per cent with graduation level and above. There are 12 males and one female who read upto graduation and above. Children in the school going age-group of 6-14 years are found attending school in higher proportion in the village. Their percentage stood at 93.75 for males 92.22 for females and 93.01 for the total which is encouraging.

Participation of persons in economic activities shows that 66.45 of the total population have been returned as main workers in the village. Among the males and the females, it stood at 67.62 per cent and 65.18 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for the tribal people stood at 69.23 per cent for the males, 64.67 per cent for the females and 67.06 per cent for the

total. This indicate that higher proportion of the tribal people participate in economic activities. Among the tribals, 6 children below the age-group 0-14 years and 32 males and females in the aged age group of 60 years and more have been returned as main workers. In the village 33.55 per cent of the population has been returned as non-workers.

The people of the village primarily depend on agriculture and agricultural labour. As much as 95.6 per cent of the male and 85.6 per cent of the female main workers are engaged in cultivation and labour. There were four persons serving in different organization, 10 households engaged in small business and 89.78 per cent of the households collect minor forest produce to supplement their income.

As much as 62.8 per cent of 164 tribal households and 60.00 percent of the households belonging to other castes are landless. Moreover, 26.0 per cent of the landowning households owned land upto one acre and 18.00 per cent between 1 and 2 acres and 21.3 percent between 2 and 3 acres. Among the tribal households as many as 24 tribal household mortgaged 59.44 acres of land and two households sold 4.94 acres of land. There were 61 cultivating households, all belonging to the groups of marginal and small farmers. As many as 24 households have been allotted with orchards by Government. Rice is the main crop grown by them. As regards possession of valuable household assets, it is seen that 162 households have bicycle, 12 households with T.V, 6 households with radio and 5 households with two wheelers.

Proportion of annual income derived from different shows that 41.99 per cent is from wage-earning, 24.65 per cent from settled agriculture and 17.05 per cent from forestry among all households. As many as 49.76 per cent of the households have annual income below Rs.15000/- and 43.41 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. The per capita annual income was Rs. 3691/- among Sch.Tribes and Rs.6608/- among the other castes. As much as 59.3 per cent of the annual expenditure was on food.

It is a road side village and has Primary and Upper Primary schools, Anganwadi Centre, Post Office, P.C.O and health clinic. For secondary education the villagers depend on Darkholi (3 kms). Educational institutions, like Sevashram and Ashram School of ST & SC Development Department are located in the nearby villages, namely Nuagam (4 kms) Banabhuin (20 kms) and Telipal (10 kms). For various other facilities and services, they are dependant on some of these villages and some other villages like Berhampur (13 kms) and Pithahata (6 kms) and Nilgiri (23 kms). The village is provided with pipe water and 3 tube-wells in addition to 2 ponds and a hill stream. There is provision of electricity which is used for domestic purposes and street lighting. There are a community hall, Mahila Mahala, Pani Panchyat and Palli Sabha, pottery and terracotta production unit and tailoring shop. As many as three persons are getting old age pension and two widow pension holders are there in the village.

6. Nuasahi

It comes under Sajanagarh Gram Panchayat of Nilgiri Block as well as ITDA in Balasore district. It is surrounded by village Goudamarasahi in the north, Kusumia in the south, Jamudihi in the east and village Banthiapada in the west. It is situated on the Balasore-Udala road, at a distance of about 3 kms from the Gram Panchayat headquarters and 9 Kms from block and ITDA headquarters at Nilgiri.

The village settlement is located on plain land with a hill stream flowing in the northern side of the village. It is bounded by forests in the north-western corner of the village. Houses which are of katcha type with mud walls and straw thatched roof, are scattered on both sides of the village paths.

The village is uni -ethnic. There are 104 households with a population of 475 belonging to the Bathudi tribe.

Age and sex composition of the population shows that the young age-group under 14 years constituted 28.57 per cent in the total population. 26.85 per cent among the males and 30.44 per cent in the total population, the adults in the age group 14 to 59 years claimed 66.94 per cent in the total population 68.66 per cent among the males and 66.65 per cent among the females. Aged group of 60 years and above had 4.63 per cent, 4.49 per cent and 4.78 per cent among the total, males and females respectively. The sex ratio stood at 939 females for 1000 males. The quota of unmarried persons stood at 57.14 per cent among the males and 50.0 per cent in case of females. There was not a single widower or widow in the village.

Literacy status of the population revealed that 33.64 per cent of the population was literates. It stood at 35.53 per cent in case of males and 31.60 per cent among females. Thus literacy status of the tribal people is quite discouraging in comparison to their counterparts at the State level recording 37.37 per cent in the total population, 51.48 per cent for the males and 23.37 per cent for the females in 2001. Literacy in the population based on age and sex revealed that 37.50 per cent among the males, 44.68 among the females and 41.35 per cent of the total population in the age-group 6-14 years were literate. There is slight rise in the literacy rates in the age group 14-25 years, recording 41.10 per cent, 49.12 per cent and 44.62 per cent among the males, females and the total respectively. Thereafter, it goes down in the subsequent age-groups, registering very low rates in the aged group registering only 9.09 per cent among the group 60 years and more. As regards educational level of the literates and educated persons it shows that only one person has gone upto graduation level. Among them 43.24 per cent have read upto class V and 46.62 per cent upto class -X. the percentage of children in the school going age-group of 6-14 years shows that 41.38 per cent, 37.50 per cent and 44.68 per cent among the total, males and females respectively attending school. It is thus seen that the literacy status of the tribal people of this village is not encouraging, more particularly among the males registering lower rates than those of the females.

Participation of persons in economic activities shows that 72.42 per cent of the total population, 75.10 per cent of the males and 69.57 per cent of the females have been returned as main workers. Among them, 95.6 per cent of the male main workers and 83.1 per cent of the female workers are found engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Only 11 persons are found engaged in leaf-plate making and four persons in regular service. All households supplement their income through collection of minor forest produce and animal husbandry. Thus there has been no diversification in economic activities, still sticking to their age old economic pursuits. Further economic hardship has forced them to engage the younger and older people in economic activities to earn their livelihood.

There were 22 landless households. Among the landowning households, 43.6 per cent owned land amounting to less than one acre, 25.00 per cent one acre and the rest ie. 31.4 per cent above one acre. There has been no transaction of land by sale or mortgage. The cultivating

status of the households show that 90.2 per cent are marginal farmers 8.5 per cent small farmers and only one household is a large farmer cultivating more than 10 hectares. Only 2.49 per cent of the cultivating area is irrigated. Paddy and minor millets among the cereals, are the only crops grown by them. Only a few families have fruit bearing trees. As regards possession of valuable household assets, it is seen that only 6 households have T.V. sets, 28 households radio sets, 90 households bicycle and two households' two wheelers.

Proportion of income derived from different sources shows that 35.71 per cent is obtained from wage earning, 24.84 per cent from settled cultivation, 18.12 per cent from regular service and 11.52 per cent forestry. Among them, 86.54 percent of the households earn less than Rs.15000/- annually and 10.58 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. The per capita annual income is Rs.2956/- . Among them, annual expenditure on food is 54.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

The village is adequately provided with educational institutions with provision from primary to secondary education. There is one Primary and another Upper Primary School and a High School of Education Department and one Kanyashram for girls of ST & SC Development Department. There is also Anganwadi Centre in the village. The village is primarily dependent on Sajangarh (3 kms) and Nilgiri (9kms) for other facilities and services. There is one tube well in working condition and a hill stream providing water. The village is electrified and electricity is used for domestic purpose and for street lighting. In the village there are five old age pension holders and 5 widow pension holders. There is a Community Centre, Mahila Mandal, and Panipanchayat in the village. The village is in dire necessity of drinking water supply and irrigation facility.

7. Badapada

The village comes under Madulipada Gram Panchayat of Khairput block in Malkangiri district and is covered under Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada under special project for PTGs. The village is bounded by village Dumuripada in the north, Mudulipada in the south, Bhuriguda in the east and village Balamguda in the west. It is situated at a distant of about 4 kms on a Katcha road with Gram Panchayat as well as Micro Project headquarters at Mudulipada. It is connected with the block headquarters at Khariput by the Khairput Mudulipada all weather road.

The village settlement is located on a hill slope surrounded with forest clad hills, namely Arakunda and Bididangar in the eastern side where shifting cultivation is undertaken by the villagers. A perennial stream flows in the southern side. The houses with mud walls or bamboo wattles plastered with mud and fire proof roof of corrugated G.I. sheets are found dispersed on the hill slope. Narrow paths run up and down within the settlement area. Land under settled cultivation is located in the valley bottom. The abode of village deity is located in the western corner of the settlement.

There are 97 households with 349 population during the study in 2007, all of them belonging to the Bonda tribal group. The average size of household is worked out to be 3.63 members. The sex ratio is 856 females per 1000 males. The males have outnumbered the females and it is far below the state figure during 2001 Census. Population of unmarried males (97 persons) is higher than females (66 persons). There are 3 widowers and 6 widows among the married persons in the village. Population classified on the basis of age and sex shows that 38.97 per

cent belong to the young group of 0-14 years, 57.31 per cent to adult group of 14 -59 years and 3.72 per cent to aged group of 60 years and above. The percentage of literacy for the Bondo population, males and females stood at 19.80 per cent, 25.64 per cent and 13.64 per cent respectively excluding the age-group of 0-6 years against 31.37 per cent, 51.48 per cent and 23.37 per cent for the State for the total tribal population in 2001. However, the percentage of children in the age-group of 6-14 years going to school is not very encouraging as more than two third of the children are only going to school.

The percentage of main workers among the total population, males and females stood at 58.45 per cent, 53.19 per cent and 64.60 per cent respectively. There are two female children (0-14years), one male and 10 female in the age group (60 years+) were returned as main workers. However, very high proportion of main workers was found among the males (55%) and females (52.88%) in the age group 25-45 years. They are followed by the males (22%) and the females (23.08%) in the age group of 45-59 years. Occupational distribution of main workers shows that 95 per cent of the males and 91.51 per cent of females have been returned. Remaining main workers are agricultural labour. In addition to settled cultivation 54 out of 97 households undertake shifting cultivation and all households collect minor forest produce. Gainful employment, like small business and service and cottage industry is totally absent. Majority of them grow fruit trees in their backyard and ginger in the swiddens.

As many as 82.47 per cent of the total households have possessed land. Among the land owning households, 83.75 per cent owned land below one acre, 12.50 per cent one acre and 3.75 per cent between 1 and 2 acres. There has been no transaction of land by sale or mortgage in the village. All the cultivating households (80) are marginal farmers. Out of 41.65 acres of land, 13.10 acres are irrigated. They grow cereals, like rice, ragi and maize, pulses such as greengram, black grams and horsegram and oil seeds, like niger. None of the households possessed valuable assets like bicycle, two wheelers, T.V., radio, pump set, etc.

Annual income is derived mostly from shifting cultivation (21.13%) and settled cultivation (16.53%), followed by forestry (23.07%), wage earning (19.92%), livestock rearing (15.35 per cent). All households have been found deriving annual income within Rs.15000/- registering Rs.1749/- per capita annual income. Expenditure on food constituted 73.50 per cent of the total income

There is a primary school and an Anganwadi Centre in the village. It is primarily dependant on Mudulipada(4 kms) for secondary education for boys and girls under ST & SC Development Department, medical facilities, postal services veterinary purpose, VAW Centre, fair price shop and veterinary services. The village is also dependent on Khairput (18 kms) for commercial bank, marketing facilities, curative centre etc. Provision of safe drinking water supply with two tube wells has been made. Still then inhabitants use a perennial hill stream which flows close to the settlement. The village is not yet provided with electricity. There are youth dormitories separately for unmarried boys and girls. The seats of village deities, called Kundi and Birhu are located at the outskirts in the eastern side of the village. There is also a Mahila Mandal and Palli Sabha in the village.

The basic problems of the village include the installation of tube wells, provision of irrigation, allotment of land for cultivation, supply of bullock and improvement to the existing approach road.

8. Katamguda

The village comes under Andrahal Gram Panchyat in Khairput block in Malkangiri ITDA as well as district. The village is covered under Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada. The village is surrounded by village Ellatanguda in the north, Amblaguda in the south, Polanguda in the east and Kirsanipada in the west. It is connected with the Project headquarters by a katcha road and by an all weather road with block headquarters at Khairput. It is located at a distance of 12 kms from Project headquarters and 25 kms from block headquarters.

The village settlement is located on the foot hill, flanked by Katangaguda hill in the west and forests and Goukhanda hill in the east. Swiddens for shifting cultivation are located in hills slopes. All the houses have roofs with corrugated G.I sheets, supplied by the Micro Project. The walls are either made of mud or bamboo wattles plastered with mud. Houses are dispersed with narrow paths passing in between.

The village has 33 households with 129 persons, all belonging only to the Bonda tribe. The average size of households comes to 3.91 members.

The broad age-groups of the population shows that 38.76 per cent come under the young group of 0-14 years, 60.46 percent in the adult age-group of 14 to 59 years and 0.78 per cent in the aged age-group of above 60 years. This indicates that the life span of the people is comparatively low. The sex-ratio shows that there were 1048 females per 1000 males in the village. There were 6 widows and one widower among the married persons in the village. The percentage of unmarried persons stood at 55.56 for males, 50.00 for females and 52.71 for the total population.

The literacy status of the population shows that 20.41 per cent among the males, 11.62 per cent among the females and only 15.60 per cent among the total population were literate. This is quite low in comparison to the State average for the Scheduled Tribes. As regards educational level of the literate and educated persons it is seen that not a single person has read beyond class-V. The percentage of those who read upto class V is 70.00 among the males 71.43 among the females and 70.59 among the total and the rest were just literate. In all age-group above 6 years, literates in age-group 14-25 years constituted the highest. The percentage of children in the school-going age-group of 6-14 years actually going to school was 7.69, 8.33 and 8.00 for the males, females and the total. This shows that Bondo populations in the village have remained educationally backward on the one hand and most of the children on the other hand are also not going to school.

Participation of persons in different economic pursuits indicates that 55.56 per cent among males, 56.0 per cent among females and 55.81 per cent among the total population have returned as main workers. Among them two children and one male and 11 female in the aged group above 60 years have to participate actively in economic pursuits. As regards occupational distribution of the main workers, it is seen that all except one person who is engaged a labour, have returned as cultivators. However, all households carry on collection of minor forest produce and shifting cultivation. As many as 75.86 per cent of the children below 14 years are found to be non-workers.

Ownership of land for settled cultivation shows that 78.13 per cent of the landowning households are having land less than one acre, 9.38 per cent one acre each and 12.50 percent between 1

and 2 acres. There is only one household having no land. There has been no transaction of land either by sale or mortgage in the village. Cultivating status of the households shows that all are marginal farmers i.e. farmers cultivating within one hectare each. As many as 17 households have fruit bearing trees. Only 2.75 acres of land out 21.35 acres of land under settled cultivation. They grow paddy, ragi, niger and pulses as common crops. None of the households is provided with irrigation, and own valuable household assets, like T.V., two wheelers, radio, bicycle, pump set etc.

All the households had annual income within Rs.15000/- . Among them important sources of income are animal husbandry (28.22%), forestry (26.36%), shifting cultivation (22.33%), settled cultivation (8.65%) and horticulture (6.08%). The per capita annual income stood at Rs.1833.00 in the village. Annual expenditure on food constituted 73.6 per cent of the total expenditure.

Various Government and non-government facilities and services are conspicuous by their absence in the village. There is only one Anganwadi centre in the village. For various other facilities and services it depends on Andrahal (1.5 kms), Anakadoli (9 kms), Mudulipada (12 kms) and Khirput (30 kms). There are youth dormitories separately for boys called Selandingo and for girls known Engersingdingo existing in the village. The village is provided with pipe water for drinking and cooking purposes. No electricity has been provided to the village. The seats of village deities are situated in the outskirts of the eastern side of the village. The Mahila Mandal is also exist in the village.

9. Timi

The village coming under Seegarh Gram Panchayat in Pallahara block of Angul district included in the Pauri Bhuiyan Development Agency, Jamardihi. The village is bounded by village Jamardihi in the north, Kamparkela in the south, Mankadchuan in the east and village Tumkal in the west. It is located at a distance of 4 kms by a katcha road from the Micro Project headquarters at Jamardihi and 8 kms by an all weather road from the block headquarters at Pallahara. The N.H.-6 passes in the south-western corner of the village.

The village settlement located in the valley flanked by forest clad Dharmasala hill in the west and Mundapodi hill in the east. Houses are mostly of katcha type with mud walls and straw thatched roofs and a few with cement tile roofs. These are dispersed on both sides of the village paths. A hill stream flows in the north-western corner of the village settlement. Agricultural lands are located in north-western and south-western sides of the settlement.

It is exclusively a tribal village with 62 Pauri Bhuyan households and only one household of Munda tribe with 261 persons and 7 persons respectively. The average size households come to 4.25 members.

Classification of population by age and sex shows that population in the young group of 0-14 constituted 32.85 per cent among the males, 32.06 per cent among females and 32.46 per cent among the total population. The aged group of 60 years and more claimed 5.97 per cent and the adult group of 14 to 59 years constituted 61.04 per cent among the males 61.07 per cent among females and 61.57 per cent in the total population. Thus the quota of aged persons is quite low indicating shorter span of life of the people. The sex ratio stood at 956 females per 1000 males at the time of study in 2007. As much as 50.37 per cent of the population was unmarried. In case of males and females it stood at 53.28 per cent and 47.33 per cent respectively. There were 4 widowers and 7 widows in the village.

The percentage of literacy in the village stood at 83.26 for the total population, 93.44 for the males and 72.07 for the females at the time of study in 2007. Literacy rates in the age-group of 6-14 years stood at 98.08 per cent for the total, 100.00 per cent for the males and 95.45 per cent for the females. With the rise in the age-group the percentage of literacy declines. As regards educational level of the literates and educated persons, it revealed that only two persons have read upto +2 levels, 10.31 per cent upto class X, 37.63 per cent upto class V and 51.03 per cent were just literate. Percentage of children in the school-going age-group actually going to school were 65.52 for the total, 73.33 among males and 57.14 among females indicating lower proportion of children attending schools.

Work participation of the persons shows that 54.74 per cent of the total population, 50.20 percent among the males and 54.48 per cent among the females have been returned as main workers. It is seen that 7 males and 6 females in the age group of 60 years and above have to work for their survival. Among them 45.52 per cent of the population were returned as non-workers, constituted mainly by the young groups. Occupational distribution of the main workers shows that 77.22 per cent of the male workers and 84.72 per cent among the female workers were cultivators. There were also 12.66 per cent of the males and 12.50 per cent among the females returned as agricultural labour. All the households collect minor forest produce and two households carry on business. All households owned land. As much as 28.57 per cent of the households owned land upto one acre, 61.90 per cent between 1 to 2 acres and 9.52 per cent between 2 to 3 acres. Only one household has sold 1.75 acres of land. As much as 96.53 per cent of the cultivating households owned fruit bearing trees. Rice is their main crop. They also grow mustard and groundnut among the oil seeds, mung, black gram and kulthi among the pulses. As regards possession of valuable household assets, only 6 households have radio, two households' music system and 53 households' bicycles.

Proportion of annual income derived from different sources indicates that 43.30 per cent is obtained from settled cultivation, 12.57 per cent from horticulture, 6.44 per cent from animal rearing, and 18.68 per cent by forestry. Classification of households on the basis of annual income shows that 52.38 of the households had annual income upto Rs.15000/- and the rest ie. 47.62 per cent within the range of Rs.15000/- to Rs.30, 000/-. As much as 54.3 per cent of the annual expenditure was on food.

The village has a primary school and an Anganwadi Centre. In the nearby Kamparkela village (2 kms) there is a Kanyashram of SSD Department, Upper Primary School of Education Department at Malyagiri (6 kms) one High School of SSD Department and another High School of Education Department at Seegarh (4 kms). For all other services and facilities it is dependent on Pallahara (8Kms). There are 3 tube wells and one sanitary well in the village providing drinking water in addition to two ponds and a hill stream. The village is electrified but electricity is not used for any other purposes except for domestic purpose. There is a Palli Sabha in the village.

Problems encountered by the villagers include (a) untimely repairs of tube wells, (b) restoration of electricity supply discontinued due to theft of the wires, c) allotment of land now under cultivation by the families and settlement of the same in their names. The village is also in need of one WHS, a community hall, repairs and maintenance of the approach road.

10 Sibida

The village is included under Nagira Gram Panchayat under PBDA, Micro Project, Pallahara Block in Angul district. It is bounded by village Sandhar in the north, Jalla in the south, Balibahal in the east and village Kaira in the west. The village being located in a hilly tract, shortest road communication with the Project headquarters at Jamardihi is not yet possible. However, the village is approachable by road passing through Banspal Block area of Keonjhar district. In such case, one has to cover 118 Kms enroute Banspal and Pallahara to reach the Project headquarters by public transport.

The village settlement is located in a valley flanked by Chandankhunia hill in the north, a perennial hill stream, named Kukurmara nalla in the east, Bhatughar hill in the south and Biri Tunguri hill with a hill stream in the west. Houses which are of katcha type with walls of wooden logs plastered with mud and roof thatched with wild grass, are dispersed on both sides of village paths. Agricultural lands are spread over south-west corner of the settlement and the swiddens for shifting cultivation are located in the above mentioned hill slopes.

There are 61 Paudi Bhuiyan households with 280 population and two Blacksmith households with 12 persons in the village. The average size of households comes to 4.59 members. The quota of young (0-14 years), adult (14-59 yrs) and aged (60 years and more) come to 38.70 per cent, 55.14 per cent and 6.16 per cent respectively. Corresponding percentage among males stood at 36.69, 57.09 and 5.40 and among females 40.52, 47.71 and 7.19 respectively. The quota of female in the adult age-group is comparatively lesser than that of the males. The sex ratio stood at 1101 females per 1000 males in the total population of the village. The percentage of married persons was 39.57 among males, 35.29 among females and 37.33 in the total population. In addition to them, there were 5 widowers, 13 widows and two female divorcees in the village. The unmarried persons constituted 56.83 per cent among males, 54.90 per cent among females and 55.82 per cent in the total population.

Percentage of literacy stood at 72.03 per cent among males, 51.26 per cent among females and 61.60 per cent in the total tribal population at the time of survey in 2007. Children in the age of 6-14 have recorded 81.25 per cent among the males, 86.11 per cent among the females and 83.82 per cent for the total which are higher than that of the total population as well as in respect of other age-groups. It is also observed that the literacy rates declined systematically when moving towards the higher age-groups. As regards educational level of the literate and educated persons, it is seen that only one male person has read upto +2 standards. As many as 74.84 per cent read upto Class-V and 15.48 per cent upto class X in the village.

Participation of persons in economic activities shows that 56.12 per cent among males, 47.71 per cent among females and 51.71 percent of the total were returned as main workers. There were 6 males and 7 females aged 60 years and more were also returned as main workers. Occupational distribution of main workers shows that 98.13 per cent male workers, 100 per cent of the female workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together. As many as 10 households have been engaged in small business. All the households carried on shifting cultivation in 58.48 acres of swiddens annually. All households carry on collection of minor forest produce. Quota of non-workers constituted 43.88 per cent among the males, 52.29 per cent among the females and 48.90 among the total population.

As regards ownership of land it is found that all the households own land. Among them, 26.98 per cent of the households owned land less than one acre, 57.14 per cent one acre to 2 acres, 11.11 per cent between 2 to 3 acres and only two households between 3 to 5 acres. There has been no transfer of land by way of mortgage or sale. Regarding cultivating status of the households, it is observed that 93.65 per cent of the cultivating households are marginal farmers and 6.35 per cent small farmers. As many as 45 out of 63 households have fruit bearing trees.

Provision of irrigation is more or less totally absent as only one acre of land is irrigated. Besides rice, black gram, mung, kulthi, and mustard are common crops in the village. As regards possession of household assets, it is seen that 12 households have radio sets and 48 households bicycle.

Proportion of income derived from different sources revealed that 34.10 per cent of the total annual income is derived from settled cultivation. They also obtained 6.42 per cent from shifting cultivation, 10.74 per cent from horticulture, 15.12 percent from wage earning and 11.36 per cent from forestry and 3.71 per cent from service. On the basis of annual income, 61.90 per cent of households had annual income less than Rs.15, 000/- and rest ie. 38.10 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. As much as 52.6 per cent of the expenditure is incurred for food.

The village is provided with a Sevashram School under SSD Department and one Anganwadi Centre. There is also a grocery shop. For Upper Primary and Secondary education it is dependent on Taramakanta (4 kms) in Keonjhar district and for secondary education in SSD Department School at Malyagiri (26 kms). It is also dependant on Nagira (15 kms) for postal service and Grain Bank. For all other services and facilities it depends on Pallhara (110 kms) and Jamardihi (118 kms) by road. There are two tube wells and two sanitary wells in good condition in addition to a hill stream as sources of water supply. The village is not yet electrified. There is a Palli Sabha in the village.

Some of the inhabitants want to settle the land with ROR, now under their cultivating possession. Irrigation through WHS, road communication allotment houses under Indira Awas Yojana and electricity are some of the requirements of the inhabitants.

11 Khasabahali

The village comes under Nisanpur Gram Panchyat of Narla block as well as MADA Pocket in Kalahandi district. It is bounded by village Panimunda in the north, Pajibahali in the south, Sankarmal in the east and Dhamankhuntha in the west. The village is situated at a distance of 16 Kms from block headquarters at Narla and 3 kms from the G.P. headquarters at Nisanpur on Narla- Bhawanipatna all weather road. The nearest bus-stop is 3 Kms away at Nisanpur.

The village settlement is located on plains land and houses are located in rows on both sides of the village streets, confirming to linear pattern. Houses mostly consist of katcha walls and roofs thatched with naria tiles or cement tiles. The forests are located in north-eastern side and agricultural land surround the village site. The village with 333 populations in 88 households is multi-ethnic in its population composition only. There were only 55 Kandha households with 209 persons among the Sch.Tribes, 18 households with 62 per sons among the Sch.Castes and 15 households belonging to Other Castes namely the Paika and the Koltha with 6 households each and Gouda with three households, all having 62 persons. The average size of households among the Kandha is 4.1 only. On the whole, the total population was 334.

Age composition of the population shows that the young group aged below 14 years constituted 26.43 per cent in the total population, 25.99 per cent in the male population and 26.93 per cent among the females in the village. Among the Kandhas in comparison to the total population, it is higher among the males (30.56%), females (26.73%) and the total population (28.70%). The adult group of 14 to 59 years in the total population stood at 60.07 per cent, 60.16 per cent among the males and 61.45 per cent among the females. In case of the Kandha tribe, it is found that it is higher recording 66.99 per cent for the total, 64.81 per cent among the males and 69.11 per cent among the females. The aged group of 60 years and above constituted 3.00 per cent among the total population in the village, 3.39 per cent among the males and 2.56 per cent among the females. It is also higher among the Kandhas recording 4.31 per cent for the total, 4.63 per cent for the males and 3.96 per cent for the females. There were 935 females among the Kandhas and 885 females in the total population per 1000 males. Among the Kandhas 50.93 per cent among the males 39.60 per cent among the females were unmarried. There were also one widower and 6 widows among them. In the total population of the village 50.85 per cent among males and 38.46 per cent among females were found unmarried. There was no widower or widow among other communities.

Literacy rate of the total population stood at 84.10 per cent among the males, 62.82 per cent among the females and 74.17 per cent in the total population. The Kandhas recorded 83.33 per cent, 70.30 per cent and 77.03 per cent for their males, females and total population respectively. Among the literate and educated persons, four non-tribal persons only have gone upto graduation level while two each from the Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes read upto +2 level. There were also 81 persons read upto Class-X. Excluding the aged groups, the percentage of literacy is encouraging among the youths and the adults. It is also seen that 92.59 per cent of the male children and 92.59 per cent of the female children in the school going age-group are attending school.

Participation in economic activities revealed that 68.52 per cent among the males and 71.29 per cent among the females were main workers. Participation of children under 14 years and aged above 60 years is not significant as not many of them found engaged. There is overwhelming dependency on settled cultivation as 80.16 per cent of the males and 85.09 per cent of the female main workers is engaged as cultivator and agricultural labour. Among them two persons each are found engaged in small business, regular service and household crafts. They supplement their income through animal rearing and forestry.

As regards ownership of land, it is found that 10 out of 88 households are landless out of which seven households are tribals and three belonged to Sch.Castes. Among the landowning households, 24.36 per cent owned less than one acre each, 26.92 per cent one acre 8.33 per cent between 1 to 2 acres, 25.64 per cent between 2 to 3 acres and 17.95 per cent between 3 to 5 acres. One household each from among the Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes have sold land. Cultivating households (64) classified on the basis of size of operational holding indicates that 82.05 per cent are marginal farmers and the rest i.e. 17.95 per cent small farmers. Only 3.37 per cent of land is irrigated. They grow rice as their main crop as well as pulses like mung, black gram and kulthi. There are 3 households owning fruit trees.

As regards possession of valuable household assets, only 18 households have radio, one household music system and 16 households bicycle.

Proportion of income derived from different sources revealed that 39.02 per cent is derived from settled cultivation, 25.42 per cent is derived from shifting cultivation, 25.42 per cent from labour, 14.31 per cent from horticulture, 7.33 per cent from livestock rearing, 7.08 per cent from forestry and 2.66 per cent from regular service. Classification of households on the basis of annual income indicates that 26.14 per cent had less than Rs.15000/-, 22.73 per cent between Rs.15000/- to Rs.30, 000/- and 1.14 per cent between Rs.30, 000/- to Rs.45, 000/-. It is seen that 61.3 per cent of the total annual income is spent on food.

There is one Primary School and an Anganwadi Centre in the village. One private doctor is staying in the village. The nearest High School is situated at G.P. headquarters (3 kms) at Nishanpur. There are also High School, Ekalavya Model School and a Sevashram at Narla (16 kms). Branches of Gramya Bank, Commercial Bank, Service Cooperative Society, Post Office, PCO and Health Sub-centre are located in the village Nishanpur. At Narla +2 and +3 college, PHC, Horticulture Nursery, R.I., Office, Police station, Railway station and VAW Centre are located. The village has two tube wells and one sanitary well to provide drinking water. There is only one pond in the whole village. There are five SHGs and one NGO, named Social Economic Development programme (SEDP) dealing with agriculture, health and forestry development. The village has a Mahila Mandal and Palli Sabha.

Lack of adequate water supply for drinking and irrigation require urgent attention. Further there is need for supply of electricity. Provision of Community Centre, improvement of the Primary School building and implementation of labour intensive programme and payment of old age pension, should be undertaken.

12 Dendoguda

It is included in Rakshi Gram Panchayat of Narla block in Kalahandi district. It is bounded by village Saria in the north Dongargundri in the south, Sangundri in the east and Reserved Forests in the west. It is located at a distance of 8 kms from Rakshi and 22kms from Narla beside an all weather road connecting Bhawanipatna, the district headquarters.

The village settlement is situated on plains land at the foot of forest clad hills in the north. Houses have been built in rows on either side of the main road and village streets. Almost all houses are katcha with naria tile roofs.

The village has 78 households with 317 populations during the present study in 2007. Among them, the kondh tribe has 43 households with 184 populations and the Domb, belonging to Sch.Castes has 35 households with 133 populations. Average size of household among the Kandhas comes to 4 members and among the Doms 4.3 members.

Age composition of the population shows that young group of 0-14, claimed 36.79 per cent among the males, 30.77 per cent among the females and 34.24 per cent in the total population of the Kandhas. In case of the Doms corresponding figures were 34.33 for the males, 30.91 per cent among the females and 37.59 per cent in the total population. Among the adults in the age-group of 14-59 years, males claimed 57.55 per cent, females 62.82 per cent and the total population 59.78 per cent among the Kandhas. In case of the Doms it stood at 62.68 per cent among the males, 60.00 among the females and 62.41 per cent in the total population. Aged group above 60 years constituted 5.66 per cent among the males, 6.41 per cent among the females and 5.98 per cent in the total population of the Kandha tribe. In case of the Doms, it stood at 2.99 among the

males 9.09 per cent among the females and 6.02 per cent in the total population. Among the Kandhas there were 736 females per 1000 males and in case of Doms; it was 986 females per 1000 males. The percentage of unmarried persons was 61.32 per cent among the males and 43.59 per cent among the females in case of the Kandhas. Among the Doms it stood at 55.22 per cent among the males and 50.00 per cent among the females. There are 2 widowers and 6 widows among the Kandhas and 2 widowers and 5 widows among the Doms.

Literacy status among the Kandhas shows that there were 72.64 per cent among the males, 60.26 per cent among the females and 67.39 per cent in the total population during the study in 2007. As regards educational level of the literate and educated persons, it is found that there were two male persons, one belonging to Kandha and the other to Dom, read upto Graduation level. There are also four Kandha and three Dom male persons who read upto +2 level. Among the total literate persons 14.76 per cent were just literates, 51.23 per cent read upto class V and 30.54 per cent upto class-X. The percentage literacy in the age-group of 6-14 years was as high as 98.74 per cent as well as in the age-group 14-25 years recording 91.94 per cent. It drops down in the subsequent older age-groups recording 21.06 per among the aged persons. The percentage of children in the school going age-group of 6-14 years were 96.43 of the total, 91.67 among the males and cent per cent among the females.

Participation of persons in economic pursuits has shown that 50.00 among the males and 62.62 per cent among the females in case of the Kandha population and 70.15 per cent of the males and 54.55 per cent among the females in case of the Dom are main workers. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constituted 88.68 per cent among the males and 83.67 per cent of the females in case of the Kandhas and 68.03 per cent of males and 72.23 per cent of females among the Dom. Among the children below 14 years there were 6 and in the aged group there were 16 persons who were engaged as main workers. In the whole village there were 8 Dom persons engaged in small business. All households carry on collection of minor forest produce. None of them carry on shifting cultivation.

There were 7 Kandha households and 6 Dom households who do not own land. Among the landowning households, there were 3 Kandha and one Dom households having less than one acre each. The percentage of households owning one acre were 19.44 per cent among the Kandha and 41.38 per cent among the Dom. Households owning land between 1 to 2 acres constituted 8.33 per cent among the Kandhas. Highest percentage of households, ie. 36.11 among the Kandhas and 44.83 among the Dom have land measuring 2 to 3 acres. There were 10 households among the Kandhas having land between 3 to 5 acres while among the Dom there were 2 households. Only one Dom household had land above 5 acres. There has been no sale or mortgage of land in the village. As many as 76.92 per cent of the cultivating households were marginal farmers, 21.54 per cent small farmers and one small medium farmer belonging to the Kandha in the village. Most of the households have fruit bearing trees. Their main crop is rice. Only a few households grow pulses like mug, black-gram and Kulthi. Only 3 acres of the cropped area is irrigated. In the village 10 households possessed radio, 2 households music system, 9 households bicycle and one household two wheelers.

It is seen that 81.44 of the annual income is derived from cultivation, horticulture and wage earning, 8.47 per cent from animal husbandry and 6.11 per cent form forest collection. Per

capita annual income stood at Rs.5226/- among the Kandhas and Rs.2106/- among the Dom. As many as 91.03 per cent of the households had annual income below Rs.15000/- and 6.41 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/- and one household among the Kandh between Rs.30, 000/- to 45,000/-. As much as 49.9 percent of expenditure is on food.

The village has Lower Primary School, M.E.School and one Anganwadi Centre. It is dependent on Rakshi (8 kms) for secondary education, Postal service, Veterinary services, agricultural inputs sale centre. The Forest Beat house and V.A.W Centre are also located here. The nearest Bus stop is in this village and Railway Station at Rupra Road (10 kms) where R.I Office is also located. The village has two sanitary wells and two tube wells for providing drinking water. There is one pond and also a hill stream flowing close to the village. The village is not yet electrified. For other facilities and services, the village is dependent on Rakshi (8 kms), Rupa Road (10 kms) and Narla (22 kms). In the village there are Mahila Samiti, Ban Sangraksharana Samiti and Palli Sabha.

The inhabitants face a number of problems namely, inadequate drinking water, unemployment, lack of electricity, irrigation and good communication. Housing condition is deplorable.

13 Tadakasahi

It is included in Ankuli Gram Panchayat of Patrapur MADA Pocket as well as block in Ganjam district. It is encircled by village Jarada, the headquarters of Police Station in the north, Tuparda in the south, village boundary of Jarada in the east and Mansibada in the west. The village is situated at a distance of about 55 kms from MADA Pocket headquarters and 35 kms from block headquarters. The village though well connected by road, the nearest bus stand is at a distance of 10 kms at Khariaguda.

The village settlement is located at the foot hills. Houses in rows are seen on both sides of the road passing through the settlement. Houses are of katcha type. Forests are located in the north eastern side of the village and agricultural lands in the northern region.

It is a small village with a mixed population of 100 in the year 2007. The Savar with 13 households and 66 populations is the lone tribal group inhabiting the village. The Dandasi with 3 households and the Dom with only one household, both belong to Sch.Castes and the Bindhani with 2 households and only one Brahmin household belonging to other caste category inhabit the village. The average size of household among Savar tribe was 5.1 members and 5 members in the total households of the village.

Age structure of the population revealed that there were 54.54 per cent among the males and 48.48 per cent among female belonging to the Savar tribe in the young group of 0-14 years. The adults constituted 40.46 per cent and 46.53 per cent respectively and aged claimed 4.00 per cent and 5.00 per cent among the males and the females respectively. In the total population the young age-group constituted 50.98 per cent among the males and 40.86 per cent among the females. The aged group had 5.14 per cent among the males and 5.03 per cent among the females. The adults constituted 56.12 per cent among the males and 54.00 per cent among the females. There were 1000 females per 1000 males among the Sch.Tribes as well as Sch.Castes. The quota of unmarried persons was 66.67 per cent among the males and 57.58 per cent among the females in case of Sch.Tribes in comparison to 60.78 among males and 51.02 per

cent for females in the total population of the village. There were two widows among the Sch.Tribes and one widower and two widows among the Sch.Castes.

Overall literacy rates in the village stood at 56.86 per cent among males, 40.82 per cent among females and 49.00 per cent in the total population. In case of Sch.Tribes literacy rates are slightly higher as it stood at 66.67 per cent for males and 53.03 per cent in the total population. In the village there is only one male person among Sch.Tribes who read upto +2 as the highest educated person. There were 12 persons, 9 males and 3 females read upto class X and 2.04 per cent were just literate. Literacy rate in the age-group 6-14 years was 88.46 per cent. Among the children in the school going age group of 6-14 years, 93.33 per cent among males and 81.82 per cent among females were going to school.

Work participation rates show that 45.45 per cent of males and 42.42 per cent of the females were returned as main workers. This indicates that the quota of non-workers and part time workers is comparatively higher. Among the main workers 37.50 per cent of the males and 28.57 per cent among the females were returned as cultivators Agricultural labourers constituted 29.17 per cent among the males and as high as 61.90 per cent among the females. It is also seen that four persons each were engaged in small business and regular service and one person in household craft in the village. Almost all households carry on collection of minor forest produce and a large number of them rear domestic animal.

There were 6 out of 13 tribal households and 5 out of 7 non-tribal owning land. In case of the former, three households possessed 2 to 3 acres each and one household each had one acre, 3 to 5 acres and above 5 acres. Among the non-tribal there were 3 households having 2 to 3 acres and one household owning 1 to 2 acres. Classification of households on the basis of size of operational holding shows that there were four households each among the Sch. Tribes and Sch.Castes were Marginal Farmers. There were two households coming each under Small Farmers and Small – Medium Farmer. Only one tribal household had sold one acre and two households mortgaged one acre of land. One household belonging to Sch.Caste had sold Ac. 1.50. A few households owned fruit trees. Ac. 9.50 out of Ac. 26.50 have been provided with irrigation facilities. They grow paddy, niger, mustard and potato as their important crops. There were four households having radio, eight households with bi-cycle and one household with pump set in the whole village.

Annual income derived from different sources show that settled agriculture combined with agricultural labour providing 63.29 per cent is the dominant source. Income derived from regular services constituted 26.59 per cent is followed by small business (4.80%) and forest collection (4.27%). As many as 65 per cent of the total households had annual income amounting to less than Rs.15000/-, 15.00 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30, 000/- and 10.00 per cent each between Rs.30, 000/- and Rs.45,000/- and Rs.60,000/- and 100,000/-. Per capita annual income comes to Rs.5418 among the tribals and Rs.4585/- in the total population. As much as 65 per cent of their annual expenditure is on food.

There is a Primary School run by Gram Vikash, one NGO having a centre in the village in addition to M.E.School under Education Department. There is an Anganwadi centre, Govt. Rice Depot, PCO and bi-weekly market which sits on Sundays and Tuesdays. For various other facilities and services they depend on Turubudi (8 kms) and Patrapur (35Kms). The inhabitants depend on one tube well and a hill stream for drinking water. There is no electricity in the village. In addition to a centre of Gram Vikash, there is a community Centre in the village. A Mahila Samiti, Community Centre and Palli Sabha are there in the village.

The housing condition is not satisfactory. Lack of adequate sources of drinking water, good communication and electricity add to their low living condition. Lack of irrigation facility and non-implementation of labour intensive programmes stand on their way for better living. The village is located in the malaria- prone area.

14. Kampakumajhari

It comes under Turubadi Gram Panchayat in Patrapur MADA Pocket as well as block of Ganjam district. It is bounded by Barimahilapara in the north, Katakumpajhari in the south, Nadaripur in the east and village Krushnapur in the west. The village is connected by G.P. road to Turubudi (2 kms) the G.P. headquarters and bus-stop. The village is located at a distance of about 45 kms from the block headquarters at Patrapur and 2 kms from MADA Pocket headquarters.

The village settlement is located at the foot hills. Houses are situated in rows on both sides of a village street. Houses are of katcha type with mud walls and roof thatched with straw or wild grass. Forests are located in the north and the agricultural land in the southern part of the village. The river Bahuda with a dam on it flows in the northern region of the village

It is a multi-ethnic village with 55 households and 275 persons in the year 2007. Among them, the Savar with 47 households and 233 persons in the lone tribal group. The Dandasi belonging to Sch.Castes has one household. There were Kamar with 4 households, the Vaisya with one household and the Gouda with 2 households belonging to the other castes group. The average size of household in the village was 5 members.

Population classified on the basis of age shows that the young age-group of 0-14 years constituted 36.05 per cent among the Sch.Tribes and 32.43 per cent among 'Other Castes' category. Adult age-group of 14-59 years claimed 60.52 per cent among the Sch.Tribes and 59.56 per cent among 'Other Castes'. Aged group above 60 years were 3.43 per cent among the tribals and 8.11 per cent among the 'Other Castes. It is found from the above that young age-group among the tribal people is higher while in the aged group it is lower than the Other Castes. Similar is the situation among the males and the females in the above age-groups. Sex ratio stood at 1044 females among the tribals and 609 among 'Other castes' per 1000 males. The percentage of unmarried constituted 57.02 per cent among males, 53.78 per cent among females and 55.36 per cent among the total population in case of Sch.Tribes. Among other castes it stood at 56.52 per cent, 35.71 per cent and 48.65 per cent for males, females and the total population respectively. There were one widow and 5 widows among the Sch.Tribes and only one widower among other castes.

The percentage of literacy stood at 50.00 per cent, 31.39 per cent and 40.34 per cent among males, females and the total population respectively in case of Sch.Tribes in comparison to 40.91 per cent, 26.67 per cent and 35.14 per cent in their counterparts among 'Other Castes'. This shows that the tribals are showing higher literacy rates than those of the other castes. Educational level of the literate and educated persons shows that there were 6 tribal male persons and two males and one female belonging to other castes have read upto +2 level. However the highest quota is recorded in case of literates up to class V level among both tribals and other castes. It stood at 65.96 per cent and 61.54 per cent respectively. Percentage of children in the age-group 6-14 years actually going to school constituted 80.95 per cent, 72.41 per cent and 76.00 per cent among Sch. Tribes in case of males, females and the total

population respectively in comparison to 83.33 per cent, 100.00 per cent and 85.71 per cent respectively among 'Other Castes' showing higher rate than that of the tribals.

Participation in economic activities by persons show that 50.00 per cent among males and 6.06 per cent among females in case of Sch.Tribes and 40.91 per cent of males and 53.33 per cent among females among 'Other Castes' were returned as main workers. Occupational distribution of main workers among the Sch.Tribes has shown that 63.16 per cent were engaged in settled cultivation and 10.53 per cent as agricultural labour. Among the Sch.Tribes four persons were engaged in small business and three persons in regular service. Almost all households carry on collection of forest produce and rear some variety of domestic animals. Among 'Other Castes, 37.50 per cent among males, and 66.67 per cent among females were returned as cultivators and 12.50 per cent among males and not a single person among the females were agricultural labour. There were seven persons found engaged in small business and one person in regular service. Among the Sch.Tribes there were two females persons in the age group below 14 years and 4 males above 60 years ha been returned as main workers.

As regards ownership of land it is seen that 14 out of 47 households owned land which indicates proportion of landless households is very high among them. Two households, each had land less than one acre, one acre and 1 to 2 acres and three households between 2 to 3 acres. Not a single household among Other Castes had owned land. None of the household had sold or mortgaged land. Among the Sch.Tribes 66.67 of the cultivating households were marginal farmers, 16.67 per cent of Small Farmers and Small marginal farmers among 'Other Castes. Only a few households owned fruit trees. Only 9.50 per cent of the cultivable area is irrigated. They grow rice, ragi, niger, arhar, mug and black gram as their main crops.

Proportion of income derived from different sources indicates that major bulk of it is from settled cultivation (38.73%) and wages (53.40%) among the Sch.Tribes and 32.39 per cent from settled cultivation and 46.94 per cent from wages among 'Other Castes. The rest is mostly from regular service, forestry and livestock rearing. Annual per capita income was Rs.3153/- among tribals and Rs.3348 among 'Other Castes'. Among Sch.Tribes 57.45 per cent of the households had annual income below Rs. 15000/-, 36.17 per cent between Rs.15000/- and Rs.30,000/- and rest ie. 6.38 per cent between Rs.30,000/- and Rs.45,000/-. Among 'Other Castes', 28.57 per cent were within Rs.15,000/- and Rs.30,000/-. Expenditure on food constituted 61.0 per cent of the total annual income.

The village has Upper Primary School, an Anganwadi Centre and Post Office. It is dependent on Turubudi (2kms) for secondary education, PCO, commercial bank, Forest Beat house and LAMPs and on Khariaguda (9 Kms) for college education, R.I.Office and Weekly market. For all other services it depends on Patrapur (45 kms) and Thumba. Only one tube well and a sanitary well supply drinking water. However, river Bahuda is more dependable source of water for the village. The village is provided with electricity used for domestic purpose and irrigation. It has a Pani Panchayat and Palli Sabha.

Provision of safe drinking water source, adequate irrigation from the Bhagalati Dam, provision of houses and IAY, establishment of residential school and a centre for health care services, are required by the inhabitants.

15. Latkanpada

It is covered under Kurumpuri Gram Panchyat of Komna MADA Pocket as well as block in Nuapada district. It is bounded by Nuapada in the north, Mundapala in the south, and west and Kashipala in the east. The village is connected by Kurumpuri G.P. road with the G.P. headquarters (2 kms) and located at distance of 30 kms from the block as well as the MADA pocket headquarters. It is situated by the side of the all weather road connecting Komna with Nuapada. The village settlement is located at the foot hills and houses have been built in rows along both sides of the village street. Houses are of katcha type with mud walls and roof thatched with naria tiles. Forests with Khetajhula canal are situated in the north side.

The village has a mixed population of 528 with 129 households in 2007. Among them the Gond tribe with 62 households and 244 persons constituted the majority. Among Sch.Castes, there are 7 Dom households with 27 persons. There are 46 households with 194 persons belonging to the Gouda Caste. There are 13 households with 59 persons belonging to the Mali and only one household with 4 persons belonging to Teli constitute 'Other Caste' category.

Age composition of the population show that the young group of 0-14 years constituted 36.27 per cent for males, 34.18 per cent for females and 35.24 per cent for the total tribal population in the village. As against this, the 'Other Caste' category has 36.18 per cent for males, 33.86 per cent for females and 35.02 per cent for the total population. The adult group of 14 to 59 years has 56.69 per cent among males, 59.18 per cent among females and 59.30 per cent in the total tribal population. In case of 'Other Caste' category their respective quota are 57.69 per cent, 61.42 per cent and 59.53 per cent. The aged group above 60 years has constituted 6.56 per cent among Sch.Tribes and 5.45 per cent in case of 'Other Caste' category. Thus there are no significant differences among the tribals and Other Castes. The sex ratio is 921 females among the Sch.Tribes, 800 females among the Sch.Castes and 977 females among Other Castes per 1000 males, percentage of unmarried persons constitute 48.82 per cent among males and 41.88 per cent for the females in case of tribals and 41.02 per cent and 44.57 per cent respectively among Other Castes. There are three widowers each among Sch.Tribes and Others Castes and four widows among Sch.Tribes and 10 widows among Other Castes.

Overall literacy in the village is 48.67 per cent for the total population, 55.15 per cent among males and 45.70 among females in the whole village. Among the Sch.Tribes it is as low as 30.33 for the total, 40.16 per cent for the males and 28.21 per cent among the females, but higher among Other Castes recording 64.98 per cent for the total population 67.69 per cent for the males and 62.20 per cent among the females. As regards educational level of literate and educated persons, it is seen that one female among the Sch.Tribes and two males belonging to 'Other Castes' have read upto graduation level constituting the highest educated persons in the village. There are only three persons gone upto +2 levels, 65 persons upto class X level. Percentage of literacy in the age-group 6-14 years is very high as it stood at 92.73 percent for males, 82.35 per cent for the females and 76.47 per cent for the total population. Literacy rate goes down in the subsequent higher age-groups recording only 10.00 per cent in the age-group of 60 years and above. In the school going age-group of 6-14 years, 92.73 per cent among males, 82.35 per cent among females and 87.74 per cent of the total persons are found attending school. This indicates that there is spread of education among the younger generation at the primary level.

Participation in economic activities show that 58.27 per cent of males and 53.85 per cent among females in case of Sch.Tribes and 56.92 per cent among males and 56.69 per cent among females among 'Other Caste' category are returned as main workers. In case of Sch.Tribes 79.73 per cent of males and 93.24 per cent of their total main workers among females are found engaged either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Rest of the workers is engaged in livestock rearing and collection of minor forest produce. In case of 'Other Caste' category, 95.95 per cent among males and 98.61 among females are engaged in cultivation and agricultural work. The rest are engaged in livestock rearing and forestry. It is seen that four children below 14 years of age and 23 persons above 60 years of age are main workers in the village.

There are only 19 out of 62 tribal households and 53 out of 60 households among other castes have owned land. Among Sch.Tribes, 15.79 per cent owned land less than one acre, 31.58 per cent one acre each, 15.79 per cent between 2 and 3 acres and 21.05 per cent between 2 to 3 acres among the landowning households. In case of Other Castes, there are 22.67 per cent having less than one acre, 12.00 per cent having one acre, 26.33 per cent between 2 and 3 acres and 36.00 per cent between 3 to 5 acres among the landowning households. Hence landlessness and ownership of small area of land is comparatively higher among Sch.Tribes than those of 'Other Castes'.

There has been no transaction of land by sale or mortgage in the village. Cultivating households classified on the basis of size of operational holdings show that 63.16 per cent are marginal farmers, 26.32 per cent small farmers and 10.53 per cent as small medium farmers among the Sch.Tribe. In case of Other Castes 56.60 per cent are marginal farmers and the rest ie. 43.40 per cent are small farmers. However 33.50 per cent of the cultivable area is provided with irrigation. Common crops which are grown include rice, niger, mustard and potato. Almost all tribal and Sch.Caste households collect minor forest produce and rear domestic animals and birds while a few belonging to 'Other Caste' category undertake such activities.

Proportion of annual income constituted 13.81 per cent from agriculture, 65.62 per cent from wage earning and 2.85 per cent from forestry among the Sch.Tribes. Among 'Other Castes' 16.81 per cent of the income is from agriculture, 60.51 per cent from agricultural labour, 17.26 per cent from service and 4.11 per cent from forestry. Among the Sch.Tribes, 66.13 per cent have annual income upto Rs.15000/-, 29.03 per cent between Rs.15000/- to Rs.30,000/- and the rest above Rs.30,000/-. Per capita annual income comes to Rs.3863.00 among the Sch.Tribes, Rs.2974.00 among Sch.Castes and Rs.40.58 among Other Castes. Annual expenditure on food constituted 59.80 per cent of the total expenditure.

The village has one Anganwadi Centre and a M.E.School and EGS Centre under Education Department. It depends on G.P. headquarters at Kurumpuri (8kms) for secondary education and also for Post Office, L.I Centre, V.A.W Centre and P.C.O. The nearest health care services, Commercial and Cooperative Banks, +2 and +3 Colleges, Industrial Training Institute etc. are in Nuapada(16 kms) which is district headquarters, Aurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries, Forest Range Office, Veterinary dispensary, and Child labour Special Schools are located at Komna (30kms) which is the block headquarters . A village Committee on development programme and Pani Panchayat are there.

Major problems of the village include inadequacy of drinking water absence of health care facilities and irrigation facilities. There are also very poor people who require houses and BPL cards. The school building which is in bad condition requires repair and maintenance.

16. Maniguda

The village is located in Jatagarh Gram Panchyat of Komna MADA Pocket as well as block in Nuapada district. It is surrounded by village Torbad in the north, Ganiari in the south, Sinamunda in the east and Daripara in the west. The village is located at a distance of 8 Kms from G.P. headquarters and 12 kms from block headquarters connected by all weather roads.

The village settlement is located on plains area at the foot hill. Houses are situated in rows on both sides of the road connecting Komna. Houses are of Katcha type with mud walls and thatched with naria tiles. Forest clad hill is situated in the north side and agricultural lands at its foot.

The village is multi-ethnic in its population composition with the Gond tribe having 132 households and 598 persons being the preponderant group, followed by the Mirdha tribe with 23 households and 99 persons. Among the Sch.Castes, the Dom with 22 households and 86 persons is the lone group while the Gouda with 47 households and 180 persons and the Khatriya with 21 households and 87 persons belong to the 'Other Castes' category. Average size of household comes to 4.5 persons among Sch.Tribes and 3.9 persons in case of Other Castes.

Age composition of the population shows that the young group under 14 years of age constituted 34.5 percent among males, 30.99 per cent among females and 31.57 per cent of the total tribal population in comparison to 32.19 per cent, 33.88 per cent and 32.91 per cent among males, females and total population respectively among 'Other Castes' category. Adult group of 14 to 59 years claimed 61.63 per cent among males, 63.51 per cent among females and 3.55 per cent of the total tribal population. In case of other castes it stood at 63.70 per cent of males, 61.81 per cent among females and 63.34 per cent in the total population. Aged persons of males have 4.88 per cent among Sch.Tribes and 3.75 per cent among Other Castes. These indicate that there is no significant variation in age and sex composition of population belongs to different categories in the village. Sex-ratio stood at 884 females among Sch. Tribes, 1000 females among Sch.Castes and 829 females among 'Other Castes' category per 1000 males. The quota of unmarried persons constituted 55.68 per cent among males, 46.79 per cent among females and 51.51 per cent among total tribal population. Among 'Other Castes' it stood at 54.11 per cent, 41.32 per cent and 48.31 per cent respectively for males, females and the total population. There are 4 widowers, 15 widows and one divorcee among Sch.Tribes and 3 widowers and 3 widows among Other Castes. There are also 3 widows among the Sch.Castes. Altogether there are 21 widows and 7 widowers in the village.

Overall literacy rates are 73.35 per cent among males, 56.82 per cent among females and 65.62 per cent of the total population in the village in 2007. In case of tribal people respective rates are 70.27 per cent, 59.63 per cent and 65.28 per cent and among Other Castes rates stand at 80.14 per cent, 55.37 per cent and 68.91 per cent respectively. From the above it is evident that tribal women are educationally slightly advanced than males. In the village, there are 12 persons, 10 males and two females who read upto graduation level. Among them, 5 each belongs to Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes and two to other castes. There are also 21 persons, 19 males and two females read upto +2 level. The quota of literate at the level of class-V is higher than those of the persons in other educational level. In the village, persons in the age-group of 6-14 years have the highest quota ie. 98.35 per cent. All children in the school going age-group of 6-14 years among Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes are attending school. Among others, it is 98.35 per cent only.

Participation in economic activities shows that 59.19 per cent of males, 62.39 per cent of females and 60.69 per cent of the total population among the Sch.Tribes are returned as main workers. In case of Other Castes, it is 50.68 per cent of males, 56.20 per cent of females and 53.18 of the total population are main workers. Occupational distribution of the main workers shows that 79.73 percent of males and 95.24 of females among Sch.Tribes and 95.95 per cent of males and 98.61 per cent of females among Other Castes are found engaged in cultivation as cultivators or agricultural labourers. There are five tribal persons and 6 non-tribal persons who have joined regular service. There are also 14 persons among Sch.Tribes and 5 Persons belonging to Other Castes are engaged in small business. Almost all households collect minor forest produce and rear domestic animals to supplement their income. Aged persons have to work for earning their livelihood.

As regards possession of land it is seen that 107 out of 155 tribal households, 20 out of 22 Sch.Caste households and 61 out of 68 households in 'Other Castes' category have land. Among Sch.Tribes 13 households (12.15%) have owned land upto one acre each, 5 households between 1 to 2 acres, 34 households (31.78%) between 2 to 3 acres, 46 households (42.99%) between 3 to 5 acres and 9 households above 5 acres. Comparatively majority of non-tribal households have smaller size of land. However 10 tribal households have sold Ac.11.50 and similar number of households has mortgaged Ac.13.00. Only two households belonging to Other Castes have mortgaged Ac.2.00 of land.

Cultivating households classified on the basis of size of operational holding shows that 47.66 per cent are marginal farmers, 43.93 per cent small farmers and the rest are medium farmers among Sch.Tribes. Among Other Castes, 91.80 per cent of the household are marginal and small farmers. Most of the households have fruit bearing trees. Only 25 percent of 437 acres of land is irrigated. They grow rice, mustard and groundnut as their main crops. There are 15 households having TV, 8 households have ponds, 77 households radio, 92 household have music system, 208 households bicycle and 9 households have two –wheelers.

Proportion of annual income derived from different sources show that tribal households derive 81.76 percent of their annual income from agricultural activities, 8.25 per cent from regular service and 5.96 percent from small business. In case of Other Castes, 52.52 per cent of their annual income is derived from agricultural activities, 24.32 per cent from service and 5.53 per cent from small business. Among Sch.Tribes, 41.94 per cent of the households have annual income upto Rs. 15,000/- and 54.84 per cent between Rs. 15,000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. In case of Other Castes, 48.98 percent have income upto Rs.15, 000/- and 54.84 percent between Rs.15, 000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. Per capita annual income comes to Rs.4067/-among Sch.Tribes, Rs.5775/- among Sch.Castes and Rs.3791/- among Other Castes.About 60.3 per cent of the annual income is spent on food.

The village has Primary School, M.E.School and High School of Education Department. Residential Sevashram and Kanyashram of SSD Department are located in Jatagarh (8 kms) and ITI and +2 and +3 College at Nuapada (25 kms). There is an Anganwadi Centre, Post Office and a Cooperative Society in the village. Village is dependent on Tarbod (4 kms) for health services, Commercial Bank, P.C.O. weekly market, VAW circle and Veterinary service. Village is dependent on Komna (12kms) and Nuapada (25 kms) for higher level facilities. There are 17 sanitary wells and 6 Tube wells in the village in addition to four ponds for water supply. Most of the ponds and wells are not used or damaged. Village is electrified and electricity is used for domestic consumption and street light. There is a Jagannath temple in the village.

One Village Committee on development programme, Pani Panchayat and Bana Sangrakshena Samiti have been constituted.

There is no adequate supply of drinking water and irrigation facility. Houses and land for landless households with employment opportunity is a prime necessity for improving the economic condition of the tribal people in particular.

17. Keloposi

It is covered under Belapose Gram Panchayat of Pallahara MADA Pocket as well as block in Angul district. It is bounded by boarder of Sambalpur district in the north, village Hatighincha in the south, Mankadchua in the east and Kanjia in the west. The village is connected with a 3 kms long fair weather road connected with NH-6. It is situated at a distance of about 12 Kms from the headquarters of MADA Pocket as well as Pallahara block.

The village settlement is situated in plains, encircled by forests in all sides excepting the south-west corner. Here houses are scattered over a considerable area and several groups of houses are situated close to the agricultural land. Houses are of katcha type with mud walls and cement tiled roof. The Mankad Chuan Hill is near the village in the northern direction.

It is predominantly a tribal village having 64 households with 285 persons belonging to the Munda tribe and 2 households with 11 persons belonging to the Kolha tribe and 2 households with 11 persons belonging to the Kisan tribe. One household with 6 persons belongs to the Kolha tribe. There is only one Lohara household belonging to 'Other Castes' category. Average size of household comes to 4.1 persons in the village.

Population classified by age and sex in the village shows that the young age-group of 0-14 years constituted 38.62 per cent among males, 34.94 per cent among females and 36.77 per cent of the total tribal population. Among the adult age-group of 14-59 years the quota was 57.93 per cent among males, 59.33 per cent among females and 58.59 per cent in the total population. Aged group above 60 years constituted only 3.45 per cent among males, 5.73 per cent among females and 4.64 per cent of the total population among the Sch.Tribes. This shows that the females in the adult and old age outnumber the males. There are 1083 females among tribal people and 1082 females per 1000 males in the total population of the village. The percentage of unmarried among males, females and the total population stand at 53.79, 49.68 and 51.66, respectively. Among them there are 3 widowers, 7 widows and 2 women divorcees. The quota of unmarried persons among the non-tribals more or less is the same. Among the non-tribals, there is not a single widower, widow or divorcee is found.

As regards literacy status of the tribal people, it is seen that 55.17 per cent among males, 40.50 per cent among females and 50.66 per cent of the total population are literates against 54.79 per cent, 48.84 per cent and 50.66 per cent respectively in the total population. Thus the tribal women are slightly less educated than those of the non-tribals. As regards educational level of the educated persons it is found that only one male person among the Sch.Tribes read upto +2 level who is the highest educated person in the village. Further, only two tribal persons, one each from among the males and the females have read upto 10+. There are also two persons, one male and another female among other castes who have also read upto 10+. Literacy is the highest in the age-group of 6-14 years and there after drops down in the

subsequent higher age-groups. It is seen that 77.78 per cent among the males, 71.43 per cent among the females and 74.85 per cent among the total school going age-group of 6-14 years are going to school.

Work participation rate indicates that the main workers constitute 55.17 per cent among males, 56.05 per cent among females and 55.77 per cent among the total tribal population of the village. Among the main workers, 97.50 per cent of the males and cent per cent among the females are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Only two male persons are engaged in livestock rearing and forestry. Three children under 14 years of age have to engage themselves in economic activities.

All tribal households own land. Among them, 16.42 per cent own land upto one acre, 77.61 per cent between 1 to 2 acres and the rest ie. 5.97 per cent between 2 to 3 acres. There has been no sale or mortgage of land in the village. Cultivating households classified on the basis of size of operational holding show that 98.53 per cent are marginal farmers and only one household is a small farmer. Almost all households own fruit bearing trees and several households have orchards. Provision of irrigation facility is totally absent. They grow rice, oil seeds, and pulses like Kulthi, mug and black gram. All households collect minor forest produce to supplement their income. As regards possession of valuable household assets, it is seen that 20 households have radio, one household with music system and 48 households bicycle.

Income derived from different sources shows that 34.54 per cent is derived from settled cultivation, 25.08 per cent from wage-earning, 17.01 per cent from forestry, 7.94 per cent from livestock rearing and 8.96 per cent from horticulture. Classification of households on the basis of amount of annual income shows that 44.78 per cent have income below Rs.15000/- and 53.73 per cent between Rs.15, 000/- and Rs.30, 000/-. Only one household has income between Rs.30, 000/- and Rs.45, 000/-. The per capita annual income comes to Rs.3415/-. Expenditure on food claims 53.2 per cent of the total annual expenditure.

The Gram Panchayat Office is situated close to this village. There is a Primary School in the village. It depends on M.E.School at Balipasi (2 kms) residential Sevashram and Ekalabya Model School at Naikenpali (4 kms), High School, +2 and +3 College and ITI at Pallahara (12 kms). For all other services and facilities it depends on Pallahara. Kanyashram and Ashram School under SSD Department are located at a distance of 25 kms in the village Jamardihi. There are 3 tube wells and one sanitary well to supply drinking water. There is also a pond in the settlement. The village is not yet electrified. There is a centre of REENA, one NGO in the village undertaking health and educational programmes. One village committee on development programme and Mahila Samiti exist in the village.

The Inhabitants are in dire need of safe drinking water, electricity, irrigation facility and health care services.

18. Kantanali

It comes under Namposi Gram Panchyat in Pallahara MADA Pocket as well as block in Angul district. It is bounded by village Nauagaon in the north, Luguda in the south, Saheliabeda in the east and the Malyagiri R.F in the west. The village is connected by a fair-weather road of 5 kms in length with the bus-stop at Jamara. It is located at a distance of about 9 kms from G.P. headquarters at Namposi and 22 kms from MADA Pocket and block headquarters at Pallahara.

The village settlement is situated on an undulated land surrounded by forests on all sides with agricultural land lying in between the settlement and the forests. Majority of houses are situated in rows on both sides of the village road and a few small groups of households are located in the north-western cover of the village close to their agricultural lands. Houses are of katcha type with mud walls and roofs thatched with cement tiles.

It is a multi-ethnic village having several tribal and non-tribal groups. The total population is 265 with 53 households at the time of the present study in 2007. The population belong to the Sch.Tribes namely Munda (74 persons), Ho (87 persons) are found in the village. Their total population comes to 161 in 31 households. There are also 10 households belonging to Chasa Caste with 42 persons, 5 Mahanto with 21 persons and 3 Sundhi households with 17 persons constituting the "Other Castes" category. The average size of households comes to 5.19 persons among the Sch.Tribes and 5.0 persons for the total population in the village.

The age and sex composition of the population of the village shows that the young age-group of 0-14 years claimed 33.81 per cent among the males, 42.22 per cent among females and 38.51 per cent among the total population. In comparison to the above the total population registering 31.71 per cent among males, 35.91 per cent among females and 33.96 per cent shows a lower quota. Adult group of 14-59 years claimed 66.19 per cent among males, 56.67 per cent among females and 60.87 per cent in the total tribal population. In case of total population their quota stands at 65.04 per cent 59.16 per cent and 61.89 per cent respectively. The aged group of 60 years and above has only 3.25 per cent among males, 4.93 per cent among females and 4.15 per cent of the total population of the village. The females in the adult age-group outnumber the males. There are 1268 females among the Sch.Tribes, 1100 females among the Sch.Castes and 976 females among the other castes per 1000 males in the village. The percentage of unmarried persons are recorded at 53.52 among males, 61.11 among females and 57.76 of the total tribal population as against 42.86 per cent, 34.15 per cent and 38.55 percent respectively for the total population in the village. There are three widows and one widower among Sch. Tribes and only two widows among the non-tribals in the village.

Percentage of literacy in the village is 60.75 for the total population, 66.67 for males and 55.63 for females during the study in 2007. As against this the tribals have 67.51 per cent for the males, 55.56 per cent for the females and 60.87 for the total population. Among other castes, the rates are comparatively higher which stood at 71.43 per cent among males, 63.41 percent among females and 67.47 per cent of the total population. As regards educational level of the literates it is seen that one male has gone upto graduation level and a female upto +2 level among 'Other Castes' as the highest educated persons of the village. There are also 33 matriculates, 7 belonging to Sch.Tribes and 26 belonging to 'Other Castes' in the village. Among them, 22 belong to males and 11 to females. Literates based on age and sex have recorded that population within the age of 25 years have very high rates of literacy ranging from 73.60 percent to 83.33 per cent among males and 55.17 per cent to 83.33 among the females. Percentage of children in the school going age-group of 6-14 years is 73.33 for males and 52.38 among the females in case of Sch.Tribes as against cent per cent in case of Sch.Castes and 'Other Castes in case of males and 66.67 and 60.00 for the females respectively, are attending school.

Participation of persons in various economic pursuits reveals that 63.38 per cent of males and 44.44 per cent of females among Sch.Tribes, 50.00 per cent and 45.45 per cent among

Sch.Castes and 59.52 per cent and 39.02 per cent among 'Other Castes' respectively have returned as main workers. Among the male main workers 93.33 per cent and among females cent per cent in case of Sch.Tribes are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourer. In case of 'other castes' cent percent of the main workers of both sexes is associated with cultivation and agricultural labour. Only 3 male main workers among Sch.Tribes are doing regular service. Almost all households carry on collection of minor forest produce and rear animal. Only one household carries on small business as part-time work.

All except one tribal household in the village own land. Among the Sch.Tribes 26.67 per cent of the households have land less than one acre, 66.67 per cent one acre and 2 households (6.67%) between 1 to 2 acres. In case of scheduled Castes all the four households have land between 1 to 2 acres. Among other castes, 15.79 per cent of the households have land less than one acre and 63.16 per cent between 1 to 2 acres. Only one tribal household mortgaged one acre of land. On the basis of size of operational holding cent percent cultivating households among Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes are marginal farmers while it is 69.14 per cent in case of other castes. Most of the households have fruit trees. On the whole only 3.50 acres of land is irrigated. They grow rice, oil seeds and pulses. As regards possession of valuable household assets it is found that 3 households have T.V. set, 18 households with radio, 40 households with bicycle and 5 households with two wheelers.

Income derived from different sources shows that 23.26 per cent is derived from settled cultivation, 19.20 per cent from wage earning, and 5.93 per cent from horticulture, 26.60 per cent from service, 5.69 per cent from livestock rearing, 12.70 per cent from forestry and 2.21 per cent from business. Households classified by annual income shows that as many as 43.80 per cent have annual income below Rs.15, 000/- and 50.41 per cent between Rs.15000/- to Rs.30, 000/-. The rest 4.96 per cent above Rs.30, 000/-. The per capita annual income is Rs.4080/- for Sch.Tribes Rs. 2643/- for Sch.Castes and Rs.51.38/- for the other castes. In the village, the annual expenditure on food constitutes 47.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

There are two Primary Schools and Adult Literacy Centers in the village. For secondary education they depend on Jharbeda(9Kms) Pallahara(22 Kms) and on Jamardihi for education in residential Sevashram and Kanyashram of SSD Department, Post Office, VAW Centre, Livestock Aid Centre and PCO are located in Jharbeda. For all other services it is dependent on Pallahara. There are three tube wells and one sanitary well in the village to supply drinking water. In addition to these there are three ponds and a nulla flowing close to the village. The village is not electrified. There is a village Committee to look after the development programme.

The inhabitants face several basic problems relating to health care services. Supply of drinking water is not adequate and there is none to provide health care services. Land under their cultivation are not yet settled with them. Irrigation facilities are totally absent. There are no quarters for the teachers and adequate number of teachers.

19. Badheikatini

It is covered under Bhaliabedakatini Gram Panchayat in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket in Dhenkanal Sadar block of Dhenkanal district. It is bounded by village Balabhadrapur in the north, Bhaliabedakatini in the south, Sarian in the east and village Kamarpur in the west. It is

a road side village, well connected with the G.P. headquarters at Bhaliabedakatini (3 kms) and Cluster Pocket headquarters at Dhenkanal town (10Kms). The nearest bus stop is at Kankadahad (5 kms).

The village settlement is located at the foot hills and houses have been built in rows on both sides of the village road. Houses are mostly katcha, made of mud walls and roof thatched with straw. Only a few houses are thatched with cement tiles. Forests are located at the southern outskirts of the village and agricultural land close to the habitation.

It is a small village with a population of 171 in 39 households. All excluding one household with 5 persons of the Gouda Caste belong to the Savar tribe. The average size of households is 4.5 persons among the Saora tribe.

Age and sex composition of the population in the village shows that the young group under 14 years is 31.11 per cent among the males, 27.50 per cent among the females and 29.41 per cent among both the males and females. The adults in the age-group from 14 to 59 years constituted 60.59 and the aged group above 60 years 10.00 per cent. The sex ratio is 879 females per 1000 males. There were 5 widowers and 9 widows in the village constituting 16.74 per cent of the total population. The unmarried constituted 49.45 per cent, 37.50 per cent and 43.86 per cent among the males, females and total population respectively. The married persons constituted 43.86 per cent, 45.05 per cent and 51.25 per cent and 47.95 per cent among the males, females and the total population respectively.

The overall literacy rates stood at 71.95 per cent, 73.53 per cent and 72.57 per cent for the males, females and the total population respectively among the Sch. Tribes as against 51.48 per cent, 23.37 per cent and 37.37 per cent for the males, females, and the total tribal population in the State in 2001. As regards educational level of the literate and educated persons, it is seen that not a single person has gone beyond matriculation level. Only 12 males and 9 females are found in the level of class V up to class –X respectively. The percentage of just literate persons constituted 28.81, 34.00 and 31.19 among the males, females and the total persons. Percentage of literacy based on age and sex shows little difference. The percentage of children in the age group 6-14 years going to school to the total population in the group stood at 65.00, 100.00 and 76.67 among the males, females and the total respectively. Thus it is revealed that higher proportion of females is literate and educated than the males. However, not a single person has gone beyond the level of class X in the village.

Proportion of economically engaged as main workers shows that majority of the people have to work to earn their livelihood. The percentage of main workers constituted 71.43 per cent, 71.25 per cent and 71.36 per cent for the males, females and the total population. As many as 60.59 per cent of the total population in the village returned in the economically active in the age-group of 15-59 years. Thus it reveals that persons who are below the age of 14 years and also above 60 have to work. The quota of non-workers (including marginal workers) constituted 28.57 per cent, 28.75 per cent and 28.65 per cent for the males, females and the total population respectively. Occupational distribution of main workers shows that 84.21 per cent of males and 84.21 per cent of the females are cultivators. The rest of the main workers are agricultural labourers. This indicates that all the households are totally dependant on agriculture,

The village as a whole is solely dependant on agriculture. As against this the size of landholding gives a deplorable picture. As many as 19.23 per cent of households owned land below one

acre, 53.85 per cent between one to two acres and 26.92 per cent between 2 to 3 acres. Not a single household is found owning land beyond 1.2 hect. Land alienation by sale or mortgage has not occurred in the village. As regards size of operational holdings it is seen that 24 out of 25 cultivating households are marginal farmers and only one is a small farmer. Out of 35.29 acres, 0.99 acres is only irrigated. Paddy is the only crop grown by local cultivators. Out of 39 households, 35 collect forest produce such as firewood and sal leaf primarily for own use and occasionally for sale. In case of possession of valuable household assets, only one household has a music system, 12 households radio and 22 households owned bicycle.

As many as 32 out of 39 households had annual income below Rs.15000/- ,five households between Rs.15000/- and Rs,30,000/- and only two households between Rs.30,000/- and Rs. 45000/-. As much as 82.86 per cent of the income is derived from agriculture and wage earning and the rest from animal husbandry and forestry. The per capita annual income is Rs.3,090/-. As much as 58.60 per cent of the expenditure is spent on food.

The village has a Lower Primary School and M.E. School as well as an Anganwadi Centre. The nearest Residential Sevashram for girls is located in the village Sansailo (3 kms). The High School at Kankadahad (5 Kms),+2 and +3 College at Bhapur(10Kms) and Dhenkanal Town (10 Kms) are the nearest to the village. Primary Health Centre, Service Cooperative Society and Post office are located in Bhaliabada Katri (3 kms). For various other services and facilities they have to depend on Dhenkanal town. The village has adequate drinking water supply through piped water, tube wells and sanitary wells. But the village is not yet electrified. There is a community hall in the village.

The inhabitants need electricity, irrigation facility, settlement of land and allotment of houses under IAY.

20. Upar Natakata

This village comes under Madhusahupatna Gram Panchayat in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket of Dhenkanal Sadar block in Dhenkanal district. It is bounded by Bimbal in the north, Saharanali in the south, Tala Natakata in the east and Barsupl in the west. The village is connected by a two kms long fair weather road branching out from Dhenkanal – Kankadahad road. It is also connected by road to G.P. headquarters at Mudhusahupatna (5 kms) and Dhenkanal town (12 kms). Buses ply through the village from Kankadahad to Dhenkanal.

The village settlement is located on foot hills and houses are dispersed on both sides of the village street. Houses are of kutcha type with mud walls and straw thatched roof. Village forests are situated in the north-western side of the village.

The total population of the village is 443 at the time of the present study in 2007. Among them, there are 55 households with 261 persons belonging to the Juang tribe. There are also 25 Pano households with 107 persons and 15 Teli households with 75 persons. Average size of households among the Sch.Tribes is 4.9 persons against 4.3 persons of Sch. Castes and 5 persons among Other Castes.

Classification of population by age and sex revealed that the young group (0-14 years) constituted 41.18 per cent among the males, 36.80 per cent among females and 39.08 per cent for the total population among the Sch.Tribes. Similarly the adult groups (14-59 Years) claimed 44.86

per cent for males, 42.90 per cent for females and 43.60 per cent among the total tribal people. The aged group (60 years and above) claimed only 3.68 per cent among the males, 5.60 per cent among females and 4.60 per cent for the total. On the whole, adult groups outnumbered all other groups in the village. The picture among the Sch.Castes and other castes shows the similar trend in age and sex composition of the population. The sex-ratio is 919 females among the Sch.Tribes, 945 females among Other Castes per 1000 males. The percentage of unmarried persons recorded 61.03 per cent among the males, 44.80 per cent for females and 53.26 per cent among the total population in case of Sch.Tribes. The trend is similar in case of Sch.Castes, but it is higher among the Other Castes. There were 11 widows among the Sch.Tribes and two among the Sch.Castes. The percentage of married males, females and total constituted 38.97, 46.40 and 42.53 respectively in the total population in the village.

Literacy rate stood at 49.21 per cent, 36.31 percent and 43.18 percent among the males, females and the total population respectively in the village. As against this, literacy rates are 33.33 per cent, 22.12 per cent and 27.83 percent respectively in case of Sch.Tribes, Sch.Castes and Other Castes. Sch.Castes and Other Castes have recorded higher literacy rate in comparison to Sch.Tribes. As regards educational standard of the educated persons, it is seen that not a single person in the village has read beyond class 10+ standard. As many as only 29.79 per cent, 24.59 per cent 27.74 per cent among males, females and total population respectively have gone up to class 10+ in the village. The rest are either just literate or gone upto Class-V. Literacy rates in the age-group of 6-14 years and 14-25 years are higher than those of the literates in the higher age-group. The percentage of children in the age-group 6-14 years going to school stood at 52.63 per cent, 53.41 per cent and 53.00 per cent in case of the males, females and the total children. On the whole, spread of education is further to be accelerated.

Work participation rate in the total population of the village shows that 46.61 per cent, 48.31 per cent and 47.40 per cent among the males, females and total population respectively are main workers. In case of Sch.Tribes which stood at 47.79 per cent, 56 per cent and 51.72 per cent respectively is comparatively higher than those of the total population of the village. Distribution of main workers according to occupation shows that 44.96 per cent and 48.82 per cent of the male workers and female workers respectively work as agricultural labourers, which is the highest. They are followed by the cultivators with 22.41 per cent and 19.61 per cent for the males and the females respectively. Not a single person is found engaged in regular service. However, few of them are engaged in small business and forestry.

As many as 33 out of 95 households in the village owned land. Landless households constituted 76.36 percent, 64.00 per cent and 26.67 percent among the Sch.Tribes, Sch.Castes and Other Castes respectively. Size of landholding among the landowning households gives a deplorable picture. As many as 42.42 per cent of the land owning households have less than one acre each, 24.24 per cent between 1 to 2 acres and 18.18 per cent between 2 to 3 acres. There are five households belonging to other castes only have owned land above 3 acres. As many as 9 tribal households and 5 Sch.Caste households are found to have mortgaged 5.91 acres and 3.61 acres of land. Excluding one out of 27 cultivating households are either marginal or small farmers. Paddy is the common crop grown by the local cultivators. Collection of minor forest produce is quite common as 94.74 per cent of the households are found undertaking it. As regards possession of valuable household assets, it is seen that 8 households have radio, 40 households bicycle and one household with two wheelers. Excluding six households all other

89 households have annual income below Rs.15000/-. As evident from the above analysis, their main sources of income are cultivation, agricultural labour and forestry. The per capita annual income was Rs.2331/- Rs.2496/- and Rs.3364/- for the Sch.Tribes, Sch.Castes and Other Castes respectively. More than 50 per cent of expenditure is in food.

The village is provided with one Sevashram, one Upper Primary School and an Agnanwadi Centre. The nearest High School, +2 and +3 College and ITI Colleges are located at Pallahara (12 kms). For other facilities and services, the village is dependent on village Bhapur (5 kms) and Madhusahapatna (5 kms). There is provision of pipe water, one tube well and two sanitary wells for drinking water. The village is not electrified. There is a church in the village. There is Community Centre and Village Committee to look after development programmes implemented in the village.

After presentation of the profiles of each of the study villages in all the tribal development projects, the socio-economic profiles of Scheduled Tribes in the study area is discussed below in nutshell to get full view of the tribal scenario.

Socio-economic Profiles of Scheduled Tribes in the Study Area

Facts and figures which emerged from the preceding pages have thrown some light to assess the present level of development of the study villages and their tribal inhabitants covered under the special tribal development projects viz, ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pockets. A comparative picture of the situation in the study villages selected from the above tribal development Projects is discussed here.

As far as provision of basic amenities like, communication, drinking water and, health facilities, primary education, electrification, credit and marketing etc are concerned; there is no wide gap in the study villages. As regards communication facilities all villages except Kattamguda in BDA, Mudilipda are connected by all weather roads. However, villages in MADA pockets have better communication and transport facility.

All the study villages excluding Sibnathpur in Bonai ITDA and Kattamguda in BDA, Mudulipda, have primary schools within the village. However the above-mentioned villages depend for primary education on the nearby villages located within 2 Kms. There are 11 villages each having two Primary Schools.

All the villages have Anganwadi Centre. Further most of the villages are served by Special Residential Schools such as Sevshram, Ashram and Kanyashram, High School Ekalavya Model School of ST & SC Development Department located at close proximity. Only one village viz Maniguda in Komna MADA Pocket has High School within the village. In a few villages, NGOs have been running literacy programmes.

There is provision of protected drinking water through tube wells, pipe and/or cistern in addition to several numbers of sanitary wells in each of the study villages. Further all, except five villages in MADA pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket have natural water sources like river, hill stream or spring at close proximity. A number of villages have also pond/tank. But there has been scarcity of drinking water as reported by the inhabitants due to lack of regular maintenance and repairs of the tube-wells which go out of order. Study villages of the Micro Projects and a few in MADA Pockets have not yet been provided with tube well.

Provision of health and medical facilities within the villages is absent. Excluding Sibanathpur in Boni ITDA where a PHC is located, all villages depend on outside for medical facilities by travelling a distance 5 Kms to 20 Kms. All the six villages of the ITDAs, three villages of MADA pockets have been provided with electricity.

As regards other infrastructural facilities like Veterinary Services, Cooperative and Credit Institutions, Marketing places and Commercial Banking facilities, it is found that most of the villages are deprived of such facilities within easy reach. Only four, out of 20 study villages have been provided with irrigation facilities by the Official Agencies while in some villages some of the inhabitants have irrigation facility of their own.

Regarding existence of village institutions, it is seen that both the villages of BDA, Mudulipada have their traditional youth dormitories, several villages have community centre/club and organization for women called Mahila Mandal/Samiti. All villages have Pallisabha and village committee while a few having Pani Panchayat and Banasangrakhana Samiti. There are 61 SHGs in the study villages formed by men and women, the latter having larger quota.

As regards implementation of welfare measure for the destitute and disabled persons through payment of pension, it is seen that almost all villages have received attention of the Government. There are 169 persons receiving old age pension, 31 disabled pensions and 25 widow pension in the study villages. However there are 188 widows among Sch. Tribes in the study villages.

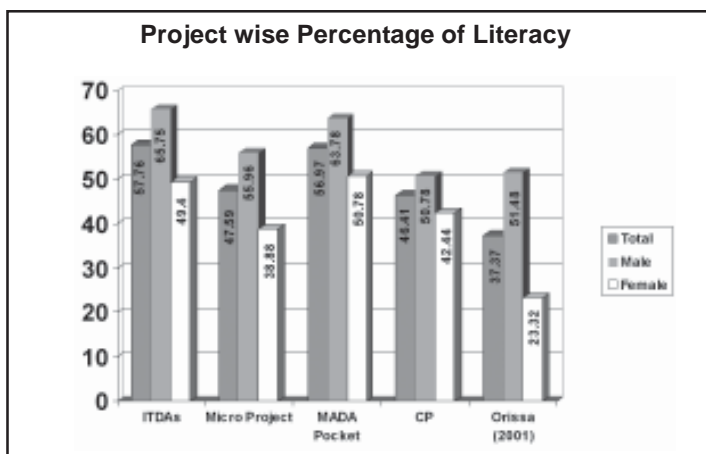
In addition to the above, it is seen that tribal households in the study villages have been covered under Income Generating Schemes mostly under agricultural and allied sector. There are also 61 SHGs in all the study villages formed to provide employment opportunities as well as to meet the small credit need of the beneficiaries enrolled as members. Further NREGP is also going on in 18 villages. Outcome of the Income Generating Schemes have been analyzed under Chapter –7.

The present study has covered 20 villages having 1766 households with a total population of 7923 in 2007. Among them, there are 1401 Sch.Tribe households with 6398 persons constituting 80.75 per cent of the total population and the Sch.Castes have 122 households with 187 population claiming 2.36 per cent of the total population in the study villages. Village wise concentration of tribal population varies from 80.00 per cent in Jamuna under Nilgiri ITDA to 100.00 per cent in Tumkur in Prlkhemundi ITDA. All villages in Micro Projects except Sibida in PBDA, Jamardihi (95.89%), have cent per cent tribal population. In case of MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pockets, the percentage varies from 46.21 in Latkanpda under Komna MADA Pocket to as high as 97.08 in Badheikatani in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket. Thus it has revealed that most of the study villages have higher concentration of tribal population.

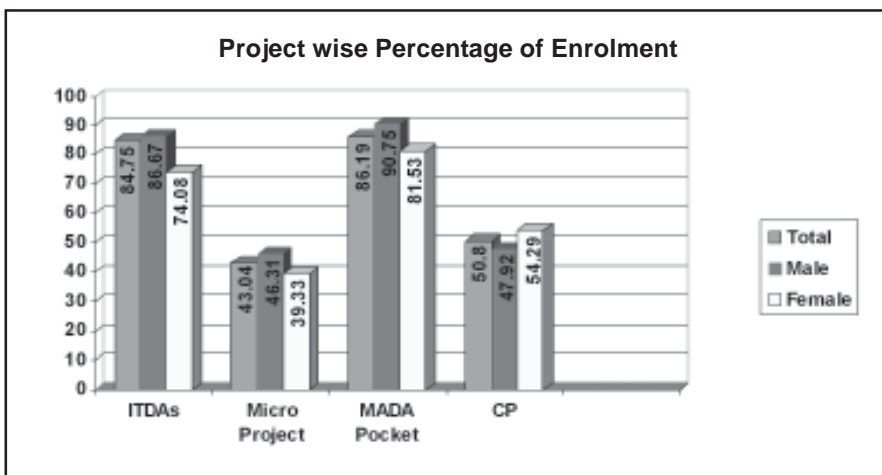
It is seen that the percentage of male dependants (0-6 years and 60 years and above) does not show any difference in the different tribal development project areas except in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket. In respect of female dependants, the percentage is slightly higher in Micro Projects and Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket than those of ITDAs and MADA pockets. The quota of adults who are considered to be economically active varies from 56.19 per cent in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket to 63.02 per cent in

ITDAs among the males and 58.37 per cent in Micro Project to 64.42 per cent in ITDAs. It is disheartening to note that there are 188 tribal widows in all the study villages out of which only 25 belonging to all communities have been receiving widow pension.

Education is considered as an essential indicator of socio-economic development. It is seen that there are male persons in only four villages and one female only in one village who have educational qualification upto gradation level as the highest educated persons in the study villages. In rest of the villages the highest educated persons among the males and females have gone upto Class X or +2 levels. As regards percentage of literacy among the tribal population, the graph presented below will show the variation.



It is evident from the above graph that educational advancement has made head- way to a desirable extent during the last six years. It is also clearly seen from the quantum of enrolment among the school-going age-group (6-14 years) children in the T.D. project areas as shown below. Thus educational progress is somewhat satisfactory in ITDAs and MADA Pockets at primary level.



Project wise Percentage of Enrolment

T.D Project	Percentage of enrolment		
	Total	Male	Female
ITDAs	84.75	86.67	74.08
Micro Project	43.04	46.31	39.33
MADA Pocket	86.19	90.75	81.53
CAP	50.80	47.92	54.29

Proportion of persons who are actively engaged in economic activities as main workers is more or less equal among the males and females in T.D.Project areas excepting those in the ITDAs where males (54.76%) have outnumbered the females (43.23%). This indicates that the scope for full time employment for women has reduced. Occupational distribution of main workers has revealed that more than 80 per cent to cent percent (in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket) are found engaged in cultivation and as agricultural labourers. More than 90 per cent of the households carry on collection of minor forest produce and rear domestic animals to supplement their income. Around 4 per cent of the households carry on small business in ITDAs and MADA pockets. Further 48.43 per cent of the total households in Micro Projects and 4.46 per cent in the ITDAs carry on shifting cultivation. Thus, there has been no occupational diversification and the quota of workers engaged in gainful employment like service, business, industrial activities etc. is quite negligible. Thus the mainstay of the tribal people is agriculture, both settled and shifting cultivation and horticultural plantations, which are supplemented by collection of minor forest produce and rearing of domestic animals and birds to a great extent.

Possession of land among the tribals in the T.D. Projects areas gives a gloomy picture. In ITDAs 24.70 percent of the households are totally landless. Among the landowning households, 44.87 per cent owned land up to one acre, 7.74 per cent 3 acres and above and the rest possessed between one and 3 acres. In Micro Project villages, 7.09 per cent of the households are landless. Among land-owning households, 59.75 per cent have land up to one acre and 0.85 per cent have 3 acres or more and the rest between 1 acre and 3 acres. Higher proportion of tribal households in villages of MADA pockets (30.87%) and CAP (58.08%) are landless. Among the land-owning households in the MADA pockets 24.77 per cent owned land up to one acre and 25.09 per cent up to 3 acres or more and the rest, ie. 49.23 per cent between one and three acres. In the villages under Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket, 56.41 per cent have land up to one acre and the rest between one and three acres. On the whole, size of landholding is very small, percentage of cultivable area irrigated varies from as low as 4.04 per cent in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket to 9.66 per cent in ITDAs, 16.02 per cent in MADA pockets to as high as 46.76 per cent in villages of Micro Projects. In these project areas provision of irrigation facility is difficult due to undulating nature of land. Hence, the cropping intensity and adequate return from land are not always possible. Considering from the view of size of operational holding, it is seen that cent per cent of the cultivating households in Micro Projects and Cluster Approach Pockets and more than 95 per cent in ITDAs and MADA pockets are either marginal or small farmers.

Their main crop is rice. They also commonly grow maize and minor millets. Ragi is grown in villages located in southern parts of the State. They grow a few varieties of pulses, like birhi,

kulthi, arhar and mug and oil seeds, like niger, mustard and groundnut. In some areas they have started growing potato and vegetables. However the yield rate of crops is not encouraging. In short, tribal agriculture in these project areas is still characterized by undulated land surface, fragmentation of land, small holding, lack of irrigation facility, labour-intensive practice with very little capital investment sticking to age-old traditional techniques of cultivation and lacking cropping intensity and exposed to vagaries of nature such as flood, drought and damage caused by pests and wild animals. Hence the yield rate is invariable low.

Besides house, land and domestic animals, the tribals are in possession of fruit-bearing trees and orchard allotted by the government which supplements their income. In the study villages of the ITDAs, 14.7 percent of the households have fruit trees and 16.12 per cent with orchards. In the Micro Projects, 31.64 per cent households are in possession of fruit trees and 31.89 per cent with orchards. In the MADA pockets, 10.05 per cent of the households own fruit trees and 11.42 per cent orchards. In the study villages of Cluster Approach Pocket none of the households owns either fruit trees or orchard.

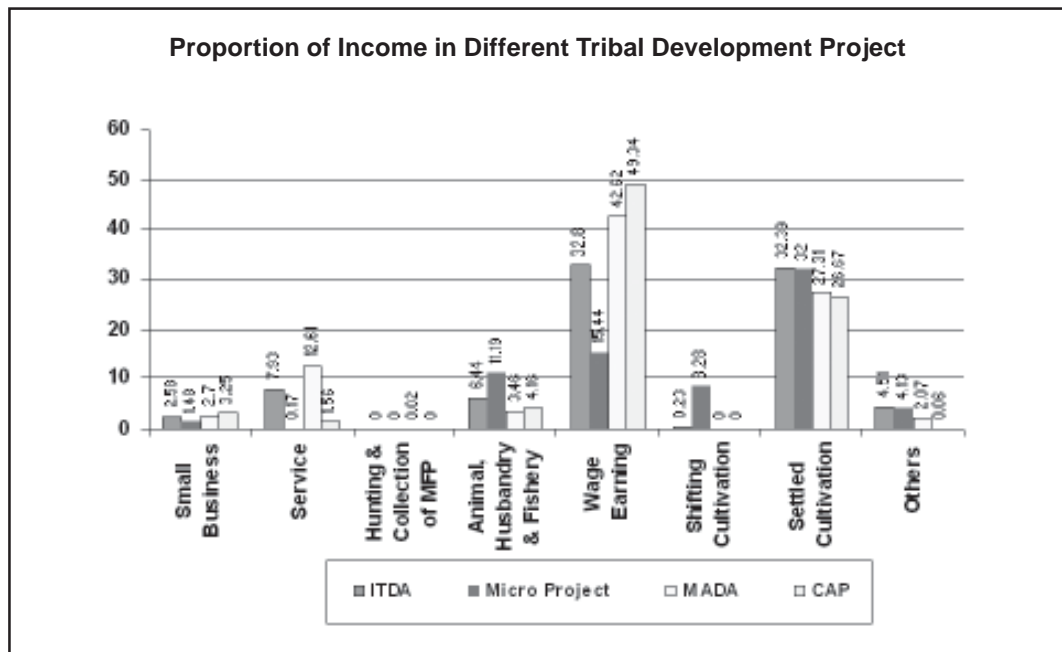
As regards possession of valuable household assets, it is found that none of the tribal households in the study villages, except one household at Jamuna own tracker/power tiller. Only one household in the village Sibanathpur in Bonai ITDA has a pump set. A few households in ITDAs and MADA pockets own TV set. Possession of radio/music system in villages of ITDAs (22.29%) and MADA Pockets (31.29%) is somewhat appreciable. Ownership of four wheelers is totally absent while only a few households have two-wheelers. Possession of bi-cycle by tribal households is popular in the area as 66.4 per cent households in the ITDAs, 38.98 per cent in Micro Projects, 60.89 per cent in MADA pockets and 38.71 per cent in Cluster Approach Pocket have possessed it

The proportion of income derived by the tribals in different tribal development projects are furnished below.

Proportion of Income in Different Tribal Development Project

Sl. No.	% of Annual Income from different sources	Name of different TD Projects			
		ITDAs	Micro Projects	MADAs	CAP
1	Settled cultivation	32.39	32.00	27.31	26.67
2	Shifting cultivation	0.23	8.28	-	-
3	Wage earning	32.80	15.44	42.62	49.34
4	Animal husbandry & Fishery	6.44	11.19	3.46	4.16
5	Small busineses	2.58	1.48	2.70	3.25
6	Service	7.96	0.17	12.62	1.56
7	Collection of MFP/Hunting	9.46	17.53	6.16	14.11
8	Others	4.51	4.13	2.07	0.06

Proportion of income derived from different sources by tribal households in different tribal development projects is shown in a graph below.



Classification of tribal households on the basis of annual income during the year 2006-07 shows that the majority of the households in the study villages have income upto Rs.15, 000/- . Their percentage stand as 58.49 in ITDAs, 53.49 in MADA Pocket, 79.13 in Micro Projects and as high as 88.17 in Cluster Approach Pocket. It is followed by the group having income between Rs.15,000/- and Rs.30,000/- recording 34.82 per cent in ITDAs, 42.28 per cent, in MADA pocket, 20.87 per cent in Micro Project and 9.68 per cent in the Cluster Approach Pocket. The rest of the households have recorded less than 6 per cent in ITDAs, MADA pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket while it is nil in Micro Projects.

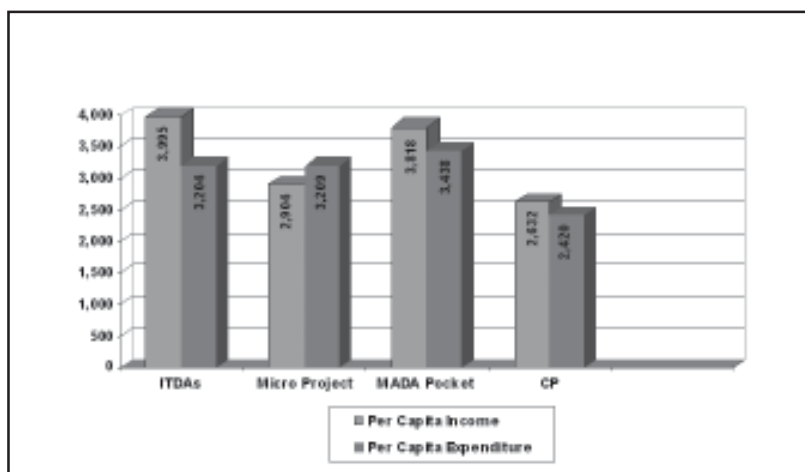
Per capita annual income in the study villages of ITDAs varies from Rs.2, 956/- in Nuasahi of Nilgiri ITDA to Rs.4, 437/- in Tumkur of Parlakhemundi ITDA and in the rest four villages it is above Rs.3574/-. Per capita annual income is comparatively very low in the study village of BDA, Mudulipada recording an average amount of Rs.1773/- as against Rs.3, 872/- in PBDA, Jamardidhi.

In case of study villages under MADA pocket there is wide variation in per capita annual income, recording as low as Rs.3, 118/- in Khashabahali of Narla MADA pocket to as high as Rs.5, 416/- in Tadakasahi in Patrapur MADA pocket. Overall average annual income in the study villages is Rs.3, 818/-. In two study villages in Badheikatni and upper Natakata in Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket, it is Rs.3058/- and Rs.2331/- respectively. On the basis of quantum of average per capita annual income and expenditure the study villages under different tribal development projects stand as indicated below.

Project wise Per Capita Income and Expenditure

T.D Project	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Per capita expenditure (in Rs)
ITDAs	3,995/-	3,204/-
Micro Project	2904/-	3209/-
MADA Pocket	3818/-	3438/-
CAP	2632/-	2420/-

A graphical presentation of the project wise per capita income and expenditure is given below.



CP: may be read as CAP (Cluster Approach Pocket)

CHAPTER-4

Implementation Strategy

4.1 Operational Instruments:- ITDAs

4.1.1 Nilagiri ITDA

Nilagiri ITDP (now ITDA since 1979) was launched on 1st December 1975. It was registered bearing No. 15081 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It has been operating as an autonomous body since 1979 for the total development of ST people and the area.

Location & Geophysical Features

The geographical area of Nilagiri ITDA is 252.91 sq. kms. It lies between 21° 55' N and 21° 79' N Latitude and 86° 60' E to 86° 85' E Longitude. It is unique that the ITDA covers only one block, i.e Nilgiri Block which is bounded in the north and west by Mayurbhanj district, in the south by Oupada Block and in the east by Remuna Block in Balasore district. Nilagiri area is included under the montane and sub-montane tract of the district. Towards south of Nilagiri, a range of hills forming parts of the Eastern Ghats runs in the North West direction. The peaks of some important hills towards north of Nilagiri are Machha Pahada (299.62m). Dhobasila Pahad (438.30m) and Swarnachuda hill (544.37m.). Towards south and west of Nilagiri there is a continuous range of hills, such as Sunchut Parbat (453.54m.) Katilia Parbat (682.45m.), Jhanuadi Pahad (626.97m.), Bamanihuli Pahad (682.45m.) and Jugjuri Pahad (408.13m.).The Nilagiri hills contain laterite soil and there are dry deciduous mixed forests. Important timbers trees are asan, piasal, dhau, sisu, sal, kasi etc. In hill slopes of Nilagiri hills common variety of bamboo grows (cf. Behuria.1992:1-23). The average annual rainfall in Balasore district is 1583.3mm and Nilagiri-Soro region gets the highest rainfall. May is the hottest month with the temperature varying from 36° .5' to 26° 3'. December is the coldest month with temperature varying from 26° 8c to 14° 0c. The river Sona towards north of Nilagiri flows north west to south west.

The ITDA comprises 25 GPs, 149 villages including 12 uninhabited villages and 181 hamlets. The headquarters of the block and the ITDA is located at the same place and is well connected with district headquarters and the state capital.

Demographic profile

As per 2001 census, the total households and population of Nilagiri ITDA are 24965 (including 18319 ST households) and 1, 10,232 respectively. Out of the total population, 55,975 are males and 54257 females. The sex ratio is 969 and the density of population is 447 persons per sq. km. The average population size per village is 800 and household size is 6. Out of the total population, 10418 persons (9.48%) are SC and 61902 persons (56.16%) are ST.

As regards population growth during 1991-2001, the S.T with 21.58% population growth is slightly more than the population growth of S.C (18.46%) and all communities (14.42%). Over a period of three decades (1971-2001), the proportion of ST population of the ITDA has been increased by 2.93%, which shows a positive impact of socio economic development intervention by the ITDA for ST people. The infant mortality rate of the area during 2003-04 was 48.6%. The sex ratio of STs in the area as per 2001 census is 990 females followed by SCs (977) and all communities (969).

Nilagiri ITDA area indicates a rise in literacy rate of total population by 12.71 % over the decade 1991-2001. As per 2001 census, the general literacy rate is estimated at 56.60 % as against 43.89 % in 1991. The males with 43.89 % literacy rate are much ahead of the literacy rate of 26.31 % by their female counterpart.

Though there is a rise of literacy of ST from 15.60 % in 1971 to 22.46 % in 1991, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population and SC population. The ST female literacy is extremely low, less than 10 %.

The main work force in Nilagiri ITDA area comprises 32 % of its total population and 77 % of it depend on agro-based economy. The cultivators form 34.46 % of the work force, agricultural labourers comprise 41.44% and 1.12 % earn their livelihood from allied agricultural activities, like 'livestock, forest and fisheries'

As per 2001 census, the work force in Nilagiri ITDA area comprises 36.50% of its total population. Among them, male constitutes 53.71 % and female constitutes 18.83 %. Of the total workers, 74.12% are main workers and 26 % marginal workers

Land Utilisation Pattern

Out of 24661 hecets of total land area in Nilagiri ITDA, 14761 hectares (59.85%) are arable lands, 956 hectares (3.88%) are forestland, 3032 hectares (12.29%) are cultivable wasteland while 1251 hectares (5.08%) are pasture and grazing land and 332 hectares (1.35%) are covered under tree crops and grooves. The land use pattern shows 656 hecets. (18.65%) land as barren, 2658 hecets. (10.78%) land put to non-agricultural use and 1014 hecets. (14.80%) as current and other fallows.

Major Economic Activities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the area and people. It is supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is the principal crop supplemented by mustard and niger oil seed. The people have adopted horticulture plantation and lac cultivation, bee keeping and leaf cup and plate making. Barter system is prevalent in the interior tribal pockets.

The major crops grown in the area is paddy supplemented by mustard and niger. The other agricultural crops of the area are wheat, maize, ragi, green gram, horse gram, til, groundnut, potato, jute and sugarcane. The yield rate of paddy per hectare is 12.68 quintals. At present, shifting cultivation is not of any concern in the area. Almost all the ST households possess domestic animals and domestic birds. Besides agricultural activities, the ST people are also engaged in mining works as labourers, traditional artisans, like blacksmith, carpenter, bamboo worker, mat maker, etc.

Most of the economic activities are now done through group mode. As such, SHGs in the area are involved in the activities, like Goatery and Duckery, power tilling, Khali stitching, Sunflower Demonstration, Pisciculture, Lac cultivation etc.

Extent of poverty

As per 1997 survey conducted by Nilagiri Block there were as many as 20,844 households under BPL category.

Social groups

The area is the habitat of different ethno-cultural/social groups. Among general castes, Brahmin, Karan, Kshatriya, Gauda, Bania, Guria, Kachara, Badhei, Bhandari, Kumbhar, Mali, Teli, Raju, Tambuli communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among SCs Bauri, Chamar, Dhoba, Dom, Gokha, Hadi, Pan, Kandara, Kela, Mahuria, Namasudra etc. and among STs Bhumija, Santal, Kol, Bathudi, Munda etc. and the PTGs, like Mankirdia, Hill Kharia and Lodha are living in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

The total length of different roads available in Nilagiri ITDA area comes to 577 kms., excluding the village pucca roads. Some of the GP/ village roads are not all weather due to want of culverts and causeways. There are 3 nos of P.W.D roads spread over 38 kms and 3 nos of R.D. road spread over 35 Kms. Block roads connect 18 villages extending over 21 kms, G.P roads connect 326 villages/hamlets extending over 455 kms and 142 villages connected with pucca roads. Forest roads stretch up to 28 Kms. As regards the postal communication, the area is facilitated with two Sub Post Offices and 22 Branch Post Offices.

Educational Institutions

The educational institutions cover Primary, M.E, and High Schools of Education Department and Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyashram and High School and Primary School Hostels of S.T & S.C Development Department existing in Nilagiri I.T.D.A area.

Total number of Primary Schools of SSD Deptt. and Education Deptt. in the project area is 97. The average population per school is 1044, which is about 3.5 times more than the actual norm of 300 pupils per primary school. Similarly, the number of M.E School is 41, which shows 2469 pupils per M.E School that is about 5 times more than the actual norm per school. The project area is facilitated with 22 Primary School Hostels. Still 3 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per the Govt. norm one GP should have one Primary School Hostel. There are 32 high schools at 25 GPs confirming to the norm of at least one High school per GP. There are only one Girls' High School and two Kanyashrams providing limited scope for promotion of girls' education. The above analysis reveals that the existing educational institutions are not adequate enough to serve all the populations for their easy access to the educational facilities.

Health Care Facilities

The total number of existing Primary Health Centers and Mini Health Centres is 6. On an average 16,872 population depends on one PHC/MHC, which indicates the status of health infrastructures and inadequacy of the health care services for the people in the project area,

deviating from the actual norm of 3000 populations per one PHC. Besides there are 30 ANM Centers, 5 Leprosy Centers, 3 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 2 Ayurvedic Dispensaries functioning in the area.

ICDS

All the villages in Nilagiri ITDA area have either Anganwadi Centre or Sub Centre. But keeping the population pressure in view the ICDS facilities at village level seems to be inadequate. There are 141 Anganwadi Centers and 47 Anganwadi Sub-Centers operating in the area. One Anganwadi Centre/Sub Centre for 538 people in the area shows the deviation which is far from the actual norm of one Anganwadi Centre per 150 persons in each area.

Drinking Water Facilities

Safe drinking water is very essential for health and hygiene. There are 585 tube wells, 105 sanitary wells in the area. Besides, 61 villages have pipe water facilities. The additional requirements of tube wells in the Agency area are 501. There are 326 defunct tube wells needing repair and 298 wells need to be converted/ improved into sanitary wells.

Irrigation

Some parts of the project area consist of plains having well cultivated land, and watered patches during the rainy seasons by natural streams and rivers. The river Sono is the major river and the hill streams, like Ghogra, Tangana and Kamla, provide irrigation facilities during kharif season to some extent. As many as 12 MIPs and river lift points are operating in the area. Construction of Diversion Wires and Water-Harvesting Structures can check soil erosion and the running water can be stored for utilisation at the fag end of the kharif season so as to provide water to the paddy fields and it can also help a lot for enhancement of ground water level. In the project area 5951 hecets (40.32%) lands are irrigated. Of them, 4570 hectares (76.79%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 1381 hecets (23.21%) in Rabi season. Medium Irrigation Projects irrigate 1242 hecets land in Kharif; Minor Irrigation 2912 hecets in kharif and 1082 hecets in rabi; Lift Irrigation 351 hecets. in kharif and 269 hecets in rabi and Dugwells 65 hecets. in kharif and 30 hecets in rabi season.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions have been established in Nilagiri ITDA area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area there are 2 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 7 Livestock Centres and 6 Artificial Insemination Centres functioning.

Co-operative organization

In Nilagiri ITDA area, 2 LAMPS and 12 Cooperative Societies are operating. There is a Tusser Rearing/Reeling Cooperative Society near Taratari village of Pithahata GP that helps support technically and financially to the tribals who are interested in the tassar based cottage industries.

Banking Institutions

A number of Commercial Banks and Cooperative Institutions are operating in Nilagiri ITDA area to mobilize savings and advance loans to different people, especially for development purpose.

The Financial institutions of the area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal people to facilitate them and to develop their socio-economic conditions. There is one SBI, one UBI, one UCB and 5 GBs functioning in the Project area.

Market

There are 15 nos. of weekly hats. Besides weekly hats, there are also 21 nos. of rest sheds, 26 nos. of market sheds and 24 nos. of market pindis in the ITDA area. Out of total 25 G.Ps, 21 have their own market buildings.

Resources utilization and mobilization

Household and Cottage Industry

The popular cottage and household industries of the tribals are Bee Keeping, Lac Cultivation and Processing and Sericulture, Tussur reeling, Khali stitching, Stone carving and Rope making. The existence of Bee keeping Training Centre at Chatrapur GP and Lac Processing Centre near Taratari village of Pithahata GP have been playing as a catalyst in improving the skills of the traditional tribal artisans.

Forestry

The adequate number of Asan and Arjun trees of area help for tussur and lac cultivation and Bee keeping. There is huge permanent pasture and grazing area, business on livestock can thrive. Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum, Honey etc. are some of the important miner forest produce available abundantly in the forest and it provides scope for promotion of forest- based cottage industry.

Administrative structure

At the state level the Commissioner-cum-Secretary of SSD Department is the controlling authority of ITDA. The Project Level Committee (PLC)/Governing Body (GB) is the apex management body of the ITDA. The Project Level Committee (PLC) / Governing Body has been set up under the Chairmanship of Collector, Balasore. The other members of the PLC/ Governing Body of ITDA are Project Administrator as Member-Secretary, local M.P., M.L.A, Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti, one Tribal Lady of the area and all District Level Officers of Balasore.

PA ITDA (Group A-1 Officer) is the head of the ITDA. He is assisted by supporting staff like Asst. Engineer, Jr. Engineer, Head Clerk, Statistical Asst., other clerks and class IV employees. The total staff strength of the ITDA is 17 (Group A-1, Group B-3, Group C-6, and Group D-7). But, 2 posts (One JE and one Steno) of the total sanctioned posts of the ITDA were lying vacant, during the time of the field study.

Implementation Strategy

In TSP areas of Orissa, ITDAs have emerged as nodal agencies to look after tribal development programmes and thereby translate policy issues and options into action for Tribal welfare and development measures. For undertaking planned development of the ST people and their areas, flow of funds have been sourced broadly under two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. For over a period of 3 decades, Nilagiri ITDA has been implementing various development programmes under Individual Benefit Oriented (IBO) Income Generating Schemes (IGS),

Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes, like Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities.

The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the ITDA with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The engineering Cell of ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

Planning Process:

Usually the 5-year plan and annual plan of the ITDA is being framed on the basis of the guidelines issued by MOTA, GOI, New Delhi and SSD Department, GOO, Orissa from time to time. The PLC/GB prepares developmental plans and sees smooth management of ITDA business and implementation of different development programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District Level Agencies and their monitoring. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow from ITDA under SCA to TSP and under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Schemes are invited from the Block Development Officers which are compiled at ITDA level and placed in the GB for discussion and approval.

People's participation:

Prior to submission of schemes, the Welfare Extension Officers of the Block contact the ST people and their leaders like ward members and village leaders for individual /group under IGS as well as for the infrastructure schemes. Before submission they are finalized at block level in the presence of BDO and Chairman of PS.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The PLC sits once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievements and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees.

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the development programmes. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 6 GB/PLC meetings of the ITDA were held. On an average every year only about 1 GB/PLC meeting of the ITDA was held as against the required number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of ITDA programme by the GB/PLC had not been done properly.

Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. The specific sectors and activities under each of the development interventions that were extended during the last five years (2002-03 to 2006-07), as reported by Nilagiri ITDA were agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, irrigation, vocational training, formation of SHGs and development of PTGs.

Project under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution:

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance, which is spent for specific purposes, such as creation of infrastructures and community assets in tribal areas that would provide basic/minimum amenities, like education, health, communication, electricity and water supply. Over a period of last 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07), Nilagiri I.T.D.A. had undertaken the Irrigation, Communication, Creation of Education Infrastructure, Power Supply, Water Supply projects for creation and maintenance of infrastructures in the area.

The details of the scheme/project wise physical and financial achievement of Nilagiri ITDA have been furnished in the table below.

Table 4.1 : Scheme/Project wise physical and financial achievement of Nilagiri ITDA

SINo.	Scheme IGS	Coverage of beneficiary/area	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Agriculture	270	16.18
2.	Horticulture	36	1.02
3.	Animal husbandry	98	9.35
4.	Cottage Industry	995	40.49
5.	Irrigation	18	52.66
6.	Vocational training	248	8.20
7.	SHG	30	3.00
8.	Mankirdia PTG Development	-	0.20
9.	IRD Pattern	-	7.20
	Sub total	-	138.30
	IDS		
1.	Irrigation Projects	19	63.20
2.	Road & communication	28	66.53
3.	Education Infrastructure	31	53.48
4.	Power Supply	14	10.96
5.	Water supply	03	1.30
6.	Office Building and Staff Qrs.	02	1.07
	Sub total	-	196.53
	IEC		
1	Training & Awareness	200	0.40
	Sub total	-	0.40
Grand total			335.23*

* *Expenditures of incomplete and on-going projects have been excluded.

Allotment and Expenditure

The allotment and expenditure position of Nilagiri ITDA under the head SCA to TSP and Art. 275(1) is furnished in the table given below;

Table 4.2 : Allotment and Expenditure of Nilagiri ITDA under SCA to TSP & Art. 275 (1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	SCA to TSP Allotment	Art. 275 (1) Expenditure	Total Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
2002-03	75.39	39.31	28.50	28.50	103.89	67.81
2003- 04	62.07	81.94	23.30	23.30	85.37	105.24
2004-05	54.91	82.09	28.21	28.21	83.12	110.30
2005-06	63.19	72.95	63.44	63.44	126.63	136.39
2006-07	67.63	53.08	39.44	11.80	107.07	64.88
Total	323.19	329.37	182.89	155.25	506.08	484.62

Funds to the tune of Rs.506.08 lakh was made available with Nilgiri ITDA over a period of five years (2002-03 to 2006-07) under the heads, SCA to TSP and Art. 275 (1). The year wise allotment of funds received by Nilagiri ITDA is reported uneven. Every successive year should have been received an additional amount of at least 10% higher than that of the previous year's allotment. This has not happened in case of Nilagiri ITDA. Out of the total allotment of Rs.506.08 lakh, the share under SCA to TSP was Rs. 323.19 lakh and Rs 182.89 lakh under Art. 275 (1).

During the same period, the total expenditure of Nilagiri ITDA under SCA to TSP as well as Art. 275 (1) was Rs.484.62 lakh (95.76%). While the expenditure under SCA to TSP was exceeded the allotment, the expenditure under Art. 275 (1) was Rs. 155.25 lakh (84.89%).

Development Status

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development Department to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The data base as on the 31st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker, (iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

After about one and a half decade, the categorisation and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/ programmes, etc. but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise; we may utilize it for our purpose.

There is only 1 block within the jurisdiction of Nilagiri I.T.D.A. in Balasore district. It comes under the category – C bearing rank as 161. It is one of the backward blocks (87) in the State.

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure

The interventions so far made in the I.T.D.A areas on various components indicates that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and on Information, Education and Communications (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there are some missing critical Socio-Economic and Physical Infrastructures. Some of the critical missing socio-economic infrastructures observed from the analysis of tables are given below:

- I. Supply of Agricultural Inputs
- II. Training and Capacity Building in Agriculture Sector for the Beneficiaries
- III. Backyard Plantation and Vegetable Cultivation
- IV. Demonstration of Horticulture Plants
- V. Schemes for providing assistance to purchase of Milch Cow and Goat rearing
- VI. Financial Assistance for IGS like Stone Carving, Bee Keeping, Lac Cultivation, Khalli Stitching, etc.
- VII. Financial Assistance for Dug Well and Bore Wells
- VIII. Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- IX. Sinking and Repair of Tube Wells
- X. Awareness Camps for Tribal Women and Men including SHG Members.

Role of NGOs

NGOs like CAPART and SAGEN have been associated in the welfare and development interventions at the study villages. Their activities include non-formal education, mushroom cultivation, promotion of SHGs, generation of health awareness. People are being aware about health and education after the intervention of social activities by SAGEN, a local NGO, Baripada.

Household crossing poverty line

As many as 34 % ST families who had participated in the FGDs estimated them as APL category.

Socio-economic barriers

The present study at two villages of the ITDA reveals the following socio-economic barriers of the area.

Due to lack of skill, there is seasonal unemployment. People are in unauthorized possession of Govt. lands that need settlement for their economic empowerment. Under NREGP Act, as many as 29 persons applied for the Job cards and only 9 of them got the Job cards but no work by the end of December, 2007. In all the activities the women workers get fewer wages by Rs. 5/- than the men. Women are discriminated in participation of political decision and worship of deities. The adult girls face restriction while moving out of home. Adult girls are discriminated against the boys. The traditional labour cooperatives at the village are obsolete. Labourers are disorganized. They move out of the village through the contractor in off seasons. None of the

ST members of the village was covered under Janashree Vima Yojana. The children and women of the Batisahi hamlet could not cover the distance to avail the supplementary feeding programme at the Anganwadi Center. T.V., Radio, and news paper are not available in the village. They know all information from the educated persons of the village, which they collect from the block headquarters. The wage rate in the locality varies for different works. The wage rate for the agriculture work for male and female is Rs. 50/-. For paddy transplantation work it varies from Rs. 35/- to Rs.40/-. For Govt. work it is fixed at Rs.55/- for men and Rs. 50/- for women. Seasonal migration of labourer was reported. Khali stitching by women are deprived of electrification. They are apprehending fear of threat of competition from the high castes traders. There is self-management of Lift Point at a cost of Rs. 300/- but it was not paid. Seasonal migration of labour has posed discontinuity in regular contribution of fees towards SHG funds. Up to 2nd plan period, people fully depended on forest resources. Now they have been marginalized as wage labour and partly depend on MFP collection. Tassar collection has been vanished. Flow irrigation from Rushia dam and river lift irrigation seem to be inadequate, as 20 acres of land of the villagers remain un-irrigated at Jamuna village.

Implementation of Fifth Schedule Mandates

Most of the villagers are not aware of the safeguards and provisions enshrined in the constitution and guaranteed through legislations meant for the interest of ST people living in the 5th Schedule areas of the State.

Land alienation

Though the ST people are not fully aware of the relevant Acts and rules still land alienation is not reported at both the study villages. The ST cultivators ranging from 50% to 60% land users, since generations, have been cultivating the encroached degraded forest land along the rivulets flowing near the village or forest close to the village. Isufractuary rights of the ST land users over these lands have not been accorded so far. People are eagerly waiting for the early implementation of Act, right of ST and forest dwellers on forest land.

Money lenders Act

No private money lender has been given license by the GP to carry on money lending in the area. Now people are mostly depending on SHGs and banks for consumption loans and loans for other purpose.

Bonded labour

Bonded labour is not reported at any of the study villages.

PESA Act

People are participating in the election to PRIs. They have availed the benefit of reservation of seats in PRIs as per the PESA Act. Ward members and PS members have been elected from among the ST people. People are participating in Pallasabhas but not in the Gramsabhas at Panchayat level as the same is not held as it should have been. No Gramsabha is held. Only the decisions of the Pallasabhas are complied at GP level.

Success Stories

1. Supply of Plough Bullock

Shri Dasarathi Begsingh, S/o Sukura Begsingh belongs to the Bhumija Tribe. He is about 35 years old. He belongs to Nuasahi village under Sajanagerh Gram Panchayat. His educational qualification is 9th standard. He is married and living with 4 members in his family. His primary occupation is cultivation and secondary occupation is petty business. He is a small farmer having 1 acre of irrigated land and comes under BPL category. Shri Dasarathi Begsingh had applied for a pair of plough bullock under the Income Generating Scheme from ITDA, Nilagiri and got the approval within 3 months. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20, 000/- (Rs.10, 000/- as subsidy and Rs.10, 000/- as loan component with 12% rate of interest per annum). He purchased a pair of improved local variety of bullock with the sanctioned amount. He has been able to earn an additional income of Rs.5, 000/- per annum by using the plough bullock in his agricultural field. He has been able to acquire some assets for his family. In addition to the above scheme, he has also got some bank loan from United Bank of India, Berhampur Branch for agriculture purpose. It was found that he is repaying the bank loan on regular basis. Till date (at the time of our survey during 2007-08) he had repaid Rs.5,000/- towards principal amount. The Scheme has enabled him for sending his children to school and running his family smoothly.

2. Grocery Shop

Shri Biranchi Naik, S/o Shri Radha Naik belongs to the Bhumija Tribe is about 30 years of old. He belongs to Jamuna village under Pithahata Gram Panchayat. He is a marginal farmer having 2 acres of un-irrigated land and coming under BPL category. His family consists of 6 members including his old father and mother, wife and two children. His income from cultivable land was very negligible to maintain his family and to provide them at least two meals a day. During 2003-04, he approached the Nilagiri ITDA for a loan for starting a grocery shop and he got assistance of Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and Rs.10,000/- as loan component) from United Bank of India, Berhampur Branch through ITDA at 12% rate of interest per annum. After getting the loan, he started a small grocery shop of essential consumer goods and stationary items. He received loan in two phases and completely utilized the loan amount with his business. After a few days, his business continued smoothly and he got an additional income of Rs.3000/- per month from the business. Due to his small business, all the local people also got the benefit of getting essential commodities with affordable price within the locality. Shri Naik has planned out to open a STD Booth and a Tea Stall in addition to this business to earn extra income.

3. Goat rearing by SHG

The women SHG, namely Maa Bhudarchandi was formed with 11 members of Nuasahi hamlet in Sajanagerh Grampanchayat. The SHG was sanctioned Rs 2.20 lakh from the bank for goatery business including khalistitching. Out of the total sanctioned amount, Rs 1.20 lakh was released as subsidy. The group members purchased 85 nos. of the goats and two bucks from the local market



and also constructed goat pen for goats. Unfortunately, 30 nos. of Goats were burned. They had also engaged themselves in Khalistitching. The groups had earned approximately Rs 19,000/- from Khalistitching and it is expected that the goat rearing would also fetch them a good income in near future.

4. Construction of Culvert

The village Nuasahi is located at Ajodhya G.P. in Nilagiri block of Nilagiri ITDA. Recently, a Culvert has been constructed at Ruhia Sing Adivasi Sahi of Nuasahi village for drainage of surplus rainwater and to connect the Adivasi Sahi with the village. The cost of the project was Rs.75, 000/-. Now the people of the Adivasi Sahi are using the culvert for communication purpose.



5. Electrification of Nuasahi Adivashi Sahi

L.T. Extension was made up to Dhobasila at a cost of Rs 0.80 lakh for power supply to Nuasahi Adivashi Sahi. The ITDA Nilagiri had provided the required fund under the scheme of electrification of tribal village. Due to the power supply, the people are getting the benefit of running their machines and tools for income generation programmes. The tribal students would also be able to read at night.

6. Lac Processing Center

During the year 2005-2006, ITDA, Nilagiri financed Rs.4, 00,000/- to 200 ST families @ Rs.2, 000/- for Lac cultivation in the interior pockets of Nilagiri Sub-Plan area. The brood Lac for this cultivation was purchased from the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi in Jharkhand State (Formerly Bihar State). The finance was made through the Lac Industrial Co-Operative Societies, Natapada in Nilgiri Block. The technical guidance was provided by the above Co-Operative Societies. The 1st harvesting of the Lac was made in the month of February, 2006 and second harvesting during October, 2006. As per the report of the society and sample survey, it was found that each family earned Rs.4, 000/- to Rs.7, 000/- per crop which has been made a substantial aid to their economic condition.



Lac collection, processing & transaction by Tribals at Lac Industrial Co. operative Society, Natapada & K.C. Pur of Garadihi G.P



The ITDA Nilgiri had constructed a Lac processing workshop at Tartari at a cost of Rs 2,50,000/-. It also provided revolving fund of Rs 1.00 lakh to Lac Industrial Co-operative Society, Natapada to carry out lac procurement from the tribal lac cultivators and collectors. After construction of the Lac Processing Center and organization of workshop, the tribal lac collectors are now able to process the lac and getting higher prices than that of selling the raw lac, which fetched them low price.

7. Batisahi SHG of Nilagiri ITDA

The SHG namely Sached Alha Mahila Sangha of Batisahi hamlet comprises of 12 female members. The ITDA provided them Rs 2,40,000/- through bank linkage scheme including subsidy of Rs 1,20,000/- for vegetable cultivation and purchase of a power tiller. The group members purchased a Power tiller. The SHG members ploughed their own land with the help of power tiller as well as hired the tiller to other cultivators in the near by area @ Rs. 170/- per hour for ploughing their lands. They also raised different vegetables during the Rabi season. The group earned approximately Rs. 35,000/- by hiring the tiller and selling the vegetables in the local market



4.1.2 Paralakhemundi ITDA

Project Profile

Prior to formation of ITDA, Paralakhemundi in 1979, the TDA, Paralakhemundi was functioning since March 1972 covering 7 blocks of Paralakhemundi Sub-Division (now Gajapati District). The TDA programme was only additive or supplemental in nature and is not intended to replace or substitute the normal flow of funds from the State Government source for execution of various developmental schemes in the project area. The programmes implemented during TDA period were mainly limited to agriculture, irrigation and rural communication programmes. Since TDA was functioning in this area, ITDP/ITDA was not constituted, although ITDPs were formed

since 1974-75 in other tribal areas of State. At the instance of Govt. of India, it was decided that after 30.06.1979, the uniform pattern of ITDP/ITDA should be extended to the entire Sub-Plan area. The ITDP, Paralakhemundi was grounded on 30.06.1979 as per Resolution No. 19149 dt.28.06.1979 of erstwhile H & TW Department, Govt. of Orissa. Later the ITDP, Paralakhemundi was redesignated as ITDA being registered as a society on 30.06.80 as per the Societies Registration Act, 1860 bearing Registration No.15998/832 of 1979-80.

The Parlakhemundi ITDA consists of 5 blocks (Mohana, R. Udayagiri, Nuagada, Gumma and Rayagada), 96 GPs, 1380 villages including 76 uninhabited villages of Gajapati district. The ITDA is well connected with district headquarters and the state capital. This area was previously a part of Paralakhemundi Sub-division of Ganjam district and northern Ganjam was included under the Middle Mountainous Country. The common interfluves of the Mahanadi, the Rushikulya and the Vamsadhara vary in height from 600m to 1000m, and contain mountain peaks, such as Mahendragiri (above 1500 metres) and Devagiri (1,360 metres). The interfluve area stretches in N-S direction and is highly eroded (cf. Sinha, 1999: 16- 18). Two important rivers in the area are the Mahendratanaya and Rada nadi. There are reserve, non-reserve and protected forests in the area. Important timber vegetation includes, sal, piasal, asan, dharua, sidha, sisoo, kusum, jamu, gambhari, arjun, bheri, mohul, tentuli, harida, bahada, amla, teak, etc. Bamboo occurs in northern tropical moist and dry deciduous forests. A large number of medicinal plants are also available in forest of the area. The climate is generally pleasant with equable temperature. Rainfall is received through the south- west monsoon. June is the hottest month (temp. 32° 2C - 26°.9C) and December is the coldest month (Temp. 27°.5C- 16°.6C. The mineral resources found in the area include Bauxite, Manganese, Mica, Monazite, etc (cf. Behuria, 1995: 1-55). The area receives average annual rainfall of 1324.86 mm.

Demographic profile

As per 2001 census, the total households and population of the Paralakhemundi ITDA is 72,666 and 3, 47,022 respectively. Out of the total population, 1, 70,142 are males and 1, 76,880 are females. The sex ratio is 1040 and density of population is 20 persons per sq. km. The average population size per village is 266 and household size is 5. Out of total population 2, 37,489 (68.44 %) persons are ST and 11,561(3.33%) are SCs.

As regards population growth during 1991-2001, the ST with 21.60% population growth is slightly more than the total population growth (20.65%) rate.

In Paralakhemundi ITDA area there is a rise of literacy rate of total population by 12.2% over the decade 1991-2001. As per 2001 census, the general literacy rate is estimated at 36.92% as against 24.72% in 1991. The males with 51.21% literacy rate is much ahead of the literacy rate of 23.40% by their female counterparts.

During 1991 census, literacy rate of ST was 16.60 %, which was far behind the total literacy (24.72%) and SC literacy (24.79%) in the ITDA area. ST male literacy was 27.03% and female literacy was only 6.91% during the same period.

As per 2001 census, the work force in Paralakhemundi ITDA area comprises 55.57% of its total population. Among them, male constitutes 56.42% and female constitutes 54.76 %. Of the total workers, 64.11% constitute main workers and 32.26% marginal workers. Among the main workers, the males constitute 60.83% and the females only 39.17%. Among the marginal workers, the females constitute (77.83 %) which is more in comparison to male workers (33.42%).

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land (2, 98,403 Hect.) in the ITDA, 71, 753 hecets. (24.05 %) are arable land, 67247 (22.54 %) hecets. are forest land, 3418 hecets (1.15) are cultivable waste while 8911 hecets. (2.99 %) are pasture land and 4583 hecets. (1.54%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 119039 hecets.(39.89 %) land as barren ,7831 hecets.(2.62 %) put to non agricultural use and 15621 hecets.(5.23 %)as current and other fallows.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by Maize and Ragi. The people are now accustomed to horticulture including vegetable and other cash crop cultivation. Around 59.78% are cultivators and 30.32% are agricultural labourers. In the ITDA area activities like preparation of Jaikhadi bags, Cane and bamboo work, broom making, siali leaf plate making and Tibetan woolen carpet preparation are taken up.

Out of total paddy cultivable area of 50,716 hecets., only 3421(6.74 %)hecets. of land are irrigated. Out of total irrigated land, 2927hecets.(85.56 %) are irrigated in Kharif season and 494 hecets. (14.44%) in Rabi Season.

In Paralakhemundi ITDA area, tree and groves cover 4583 hecets. (1.54%) of land. Besides, 3418 hecets (1.15%) are cultivable wasteland and119039 hecets.(39.89 %) are barren land can be put under horticulture programme. The highland in Paralakhemundi ITDA is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers, spices, roots and tubers, aromatic and herbal plants. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. Its agro climatic condition and soil type supports a wide range of horticultural crops.

Besides agriculture and traditional activities, the people of the ITDA area have taken up subsidiary occupations, like poultry farming, goat rearing and diary farming. The cattle population in the ITDA area during the year 2006-07 was 2,00,111 and poultry bird was 135940.

Extent of Poverty

Total no. of BPL households in the ITDA area was 53,260. Among them, ST BPL households were 33,457 (60.94%), SC BPL households were 8192 (15.38%) and OC BPL households were 7,966 (14.96%).

Social group

The ITDA area is inhabited by different ethno-cultural groups. Among them the Agaria, Brahman, Karan, Kshatriya, Gauda, Bania, Guria, Badhei, Bhandari, Kamara, Kansari, Keuta, Kumhar, Teli, Sundhi communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among SCs Chamar, Dhoba, Dom, Gonda, Ghasi, Pan, etc. and among STs Oraon, Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Kolha etc. and the PTG, like Paudi Bhuyan are living in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Connectivity

In ITDA area G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. There are 334.8 kms. of PWD road, 39 numbers of RWD road spread over 297.68 kms., 578 nos. of GP roads spread over 1506.5 kms., 431 nos. block road spread over 1393.2kms. in the ITDA area.

Post Office

There are total 87 nos. of post offices in the ITDA area. Out of them, 8 nos. are sub-post offices and rest 79 is branch post offices.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department and S.T&S.C. Development Department. As many as 865 no. of Educational Institutions exist in Paralkhemundi I.T.D.A area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 637 and ME school is 169. The project area is facilitated with 54 Primary School Hostels. There are still 42 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per Govt. norm, one GP should have one Primary School Hostel. There are 58 High Schools in 96 GPs not confirming to the norm of at least one High School per GP. There are 2 Girl's High School, 2 Ashram schools, 32 Residential sevashram/ Primary sevashram and 7 Colleges to provide educational facilities to the students in the area.

Medical Institutions

Among existing health care facilities in the Paralkhemundi ITDA area, there are 12 PHC/ Additional PHC and 2 CHC are functioning. Besides there are 1 Dispensary, 11 Leprocy Centre/ Hospital/Additional PHC, 3 Homoeopathic Dispensaries, 6 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 102 ANM Centers are operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

ICDS

There are 801 Anganwadi Centres in the area. Still, 503 villages are not served by any Anganwadi Centre.

Drinking Water Facilities

Out of total 1304 villages, 478 villages have been provided with 986 numbers of sanitary wells, 782 villages provided with 1165 numbers of Tube-wells. Only 6 villages and 8 Schools have been provided with drinking water facilities through pipe water.

Irrigation

The total irrigated area of the Paralkhemundi ITDA is 3421 hecets. Out of total 3421 hecets. of irrigated land, 2927 hecets. are irrigated during khariff season and 494 hecets. are irrigated during Rabi season.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, 7 Veterinary hospitals /dispensaries, 28 Livestock Aid Centers and 5 Artificial Insemination Centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 7 VAS/ Addl. VAS and 14 Livestock Inspectors to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In Agency area, there are 23 Financial Institutions operating to provide credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 151 Cooperative institutions and 7

LAMPS are functioning in the area. There are 28 weekly markets and 5 daily markets operating in the area.

Resource utilization and mobilisation

Forest Produce

The people of the area collect different minor forest produce like Kendu, Amla, Kanda, Mahua flower, Tola, Tamarind and Fuel Wood from the forest in a large scale. As they have no knowledge about the present market price of the product, some outside traders purchase the same from them at lower price with exchange of salt and potato. Government can make provision for collection of Minor Forest Produce from the people in a standardized rate and take steps for its value addition before marketing of the product. The people of the area can also be engaged in processing activities of the products and can engage themselves in gainful employment.

Household and Cottage Industry

The vast area is covered under forest. There is scope for preparation of Leaf cup and plate out of the sal leaf available in the area. Thus Government may open a leaf cup and leaf plate making centre and train the people of the area so that they can earn money and that will prevent the emigration of the people to outside area.

Administrative Structure

The Project Administrator, ITDA and other categories of staff directly work under the supervision and guidance of the Collector, Gajapati who is also the Chairman of the Governing Body. Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes Development Department is the administrative head of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary is the controlling authority of ITDA. The Project level Committee(PLC)/Governing Body have been set up under the Chairmanship of Collector, Gajapati.The other members of the PLC /Governing Body of the ITDA are Project Administrator as member Secretary,local MP., MLA,Chair Person,Panchayat Samiti and all district level Officers of Gajapati. District.The officers of SSD Department also supervise and evaluate the functioning of the ITDA and implementation of various schemes, programmes and projects, from time to time.

PA, ITDA (Group A Officer)is the head of the ITDA. He is assisted by supporting staff like Asst.Engineer, Jr. Engineer, Head Clerk, Statistical Assistant., other clerks and class IV employees. The total sanctioned post of the ITDA is 20.At present staff in position is 19 (GroupA-1, Group B-4, Group C-8, and Group D-6). Out of total sanctioned posts, one Grade D category posts is lying vacant.

Implementation Strategy

In TSP areas of Orissa, ITDAs have emerged as nodal agencies to look after tribal development programmes and thereby translate policy issues and options into action for Tribal welfare. For undertaking planned development of the ST people and their areas, flow of funds have been sourced broadly under two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. For over a period of 3 decades, Parlakhemundi ITDA has been implementing various development programmes under Individual Benefit Oriented (IBO) Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes, like Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities.

The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the ITDA with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The engineering Cell of ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

Planning Process

Usually the 5-year plan and annual plan of the ITDA is being framed on the basis of the guidelines issued by MoTA, GOI, New Delhi and SSD Department, GOO from time to time. The PLC/GB prepares developmental plan and sees smooth management of the ITDA business and implementation of different developmental programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District level agencies and their monitoring. Principally the non –lapsable funds for such programmes flow to ITDA under SCA to TSP and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Schemes are invited from the Block Development Officers which are compiled at ITDA level and placed in the GB for discussion and approval.

People's participation

Prior to submission of schemes, the Welfare Extension Officers of the Block contact the ST people and their leaders like word members and village leaders for individual /group under IGS as well as for the infrastructure schemes. Before submission they are finalized at block level in the presence of BDO and Chairman of PS.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The PLC sits once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievements and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 9 GB/PLC meetings of the ITDA were held. On an average every year only about 2 GB/PLC meetings of the ITDA was held as against the required number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of ITDA programme by the GB/PLC had not been done properly.

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the development programmes.

Physical and Financial Achievement (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. The specific sectors and activities under each development interventions that were extended during the last five years (2002-03 to 2006-07) as reported by Parlakhemundi ITDA were Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Cottage Industry, formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) and other miscellaneous bankable schemes. Besides, Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) like Connectivity, Education, Drinking Water supply, Irrigation projects and IEC activities like exhibition, training are taken up in the area to provide basic amenities to the people of the area.

Under First Provison to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance which is spent for specific purposes, such as creation of

infrastructure and community assets in tribal areas to provide basic amenities to the people. Parlakhemundi ITDA has undertaken works like construction of road, bridges, improvement of schools, irrigation and development of marketing facilities for creation of infrastructure in the area.

The details of the scheme/project wise physical and financial achievement are furnished in the table below.

Table 4.3 : Allotment under SCA to TSP & Achievements of Parlakhemundi ITDA (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Year	Allotment (Rs. In lakh)	Achievements	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakh)
2002-03	199.07	NA	226.75
2003-04	189.91	880	189.91
2004-05	188.78	1082	188.78
2005-06	232.48	2110	232.48
2006-07	253.86	3481	353.86
Total	1164.10	7553	1191.78

(Source: Monitoring Cell, ST&SC Development Department)

During the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07, funds to the tune of Rs. 1164.10 lakh was made available with Parlakhemundi ITDA and Rs 1191.78 lakh was spent for as many as 7553 beneficiaries. The expenditure exceeds the allotment indicates utilization of unspent balance from the financial year 2001-02 available with the ITDA. Full utilization of funds is a symptom of good governance in respect of implementation and completion of development projects.

During the last 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07), a sum of Rs.1809.85 lakhs was made available to Parlakhemundi ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 1164.10 lakh and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs.645.75 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to

Table 4.4 : Scheme-wise and Year-wise Allotment & Expenditure of Parlakhemundi ITDA under SCA to TSP & Article 275 (1)

Financial Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the first Provison to Article 275(1)	Total	SCA	Under the first Provison to Article 275(1)	Total
2002-03	199.07	93.00	292.07	226.75	65.18	247.68
2003-04	189.93	152.38	342.31	189.91	59.37	216.89
2004-05	188.77	46.99	235.76	188.78	38.54	131.00
2005-06	232.48	209.75	442.23	232.48	37.58	185.51
2006-07	353.85	143.63	497.48	353.86	294.62	648.48
TOTAL	1164.10	645.75	1809.85	1191.78	495.29	1429.56

Rs.1429.56 lakh (78.99%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1191.78 lakh (102.38%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs.495.29 lakh (76.70 %).The excess expenditure under SCA to TSP over last five years is due to the utilization of unspent balance over the years.

Development Status

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Co-ordination Department to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The data base as on the 31st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker, (iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

After about one and a half decade, the categorisation and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/ programmes, etc. but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise; we may utilize it for our purpose.

There are altogether 5 blocks within the jurisdiction of Paralakhemundi I.T.D.A. The relative development status of each block along with rank is stated below, as determined by the above Committee:

Table 4.5: Development Status of Blocks in Paralakhemundi ITDA

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1.	Mohana	D	4
2.	R. Udayagiri	D	20
3.	Nuagada	D	6
4.	Gumma	D	2
5.	Rayagada	D	1

From the above table it seems that all the five blocks of the Paralakhemundi ITDA are under very backward category.

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure

The interventions so far made in the I.T.D.A areas on various components indicate that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development

Schemes and on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been extended in the project area. But there are some missing critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure like Provision of Safe Drinking Water, Irrigation Facilities, Educational Facilities, Health Care Facilities, Promotion of Connectivity, Electrification of Tribal Hamlets, Sinking and repair of Tube Wells, Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bathrooms which are essential in the project area.

Role of NGOs

One NGO, namely PREM PLAN is operating in the village Tumkur. It is providing medicine to the pregnant mothers, facilitating formation of Self Help Group and providing drinking water facility to the villagers. Besides it is also organizing the health camps for the villagers.

Socio-Economic Barriers

The present study at one village of the ITDA reveals the following socio economic barriers of the area.

There are no communication facilities to the area. Most of people do not have knowledge about the ITDA and its function. Therefore, a few people are availing the Government schemes operating in the area. Maximum people are marginal farmers and some of them are landless. Due to lack of irrigation facilities most of the land left uncultivated. Many people remain unemployed due to non availability of non agricultural work inside and outside of the area. There is no expansion of information technology and no market and cooperative institution in the village.

Implementation of Fifth Schedule Mandate:

Most of the villagers are not aware of the safeguards and provisions enshrined in the constitution and guarantees through legislations meant for the interest of ST people living in the 5th Schedule Areas.

Land alienation

Though the ST people are not fully aware of the relevant Acts and rules still land alienation is not reported in the study villages. Usufructuary rights of the ST land users over these lands have not been accorded so far. People are eagerly waiting for the early implementation of Act, Right of ST and Forest Dwellers on forest land.

Money lenders

No private money lender has been given license by the GP to carry on money lending in the area.

Bonded labour

Bonded labour is not reported at any of the study villages.

Success and Failure Stories

Success Stories of Parlakhemundi ITDA

1. Pipe water system for drinking water purpose

This is a drinking water project under infrastructure programme at village Tumkur, G.P: Badakalakote, Block: Guma, Dist: Gajapat. During the year 2006, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) have constructed a pipe water system in the village Tumkur. Before the initiation of the project, the villagers had to face a lot of difficulties in getting safe



drinking water during summer season. Mostly, they depended on stream water flowing near the village, which dried up during summer season. After construction of the drinking water project, as many as 75 ST households of the village were benefited. The OTELP has already proposed to provide drinking water to all households of the village by next year (2007) and to extend the surplus water for use in agriculture. This was found to be a successful project as it has already been providing safe drinking water to most of the villagers and further aims at meeting the irrigation purpose of the tribal farmers.

2. Goat Farming in Saratmik Mahila Mandal

This is a Income Generating Programme implemented by ITDA through SHG at village Kampaguda (Saora Sahi), Sikulipadar G.P under Mohana Block in Gajapati district. Saratmik Mahila Mandal (Self Help Group) was formed in the year 2004 constituting 20 ST members. Initially, they had



collected Rs. 20/- per member per month and every month they had deposited the total amount with State Bank of India, Chandiput Branch of Mohana Block. After the successful working of this Mahila Mandal, ITDA Paralakhemundi provided a loan of Rs.2,00,000/- to the SHG for goat business with subsidy amount of Rs,1,00,000/-. This loan was sanctioned by the State Bank of India, Chandiput Branch on 4.4.2006. After getting the loan, they bought 100 nos. of female goats and 10 nos. of male goats. At the time of our

survey (in the month of December, 2007) it was reported that the loan amount of Rs.12, 000/- was repaid from the income of the goat farm and there were more than 200 nos. of goats in the farm run by the SHG. Later during the year 2007-08, ITDA had extended further help by constructing a Goat pen at a cost of Rs.1 lakh for Goat farm. This scheme of animal husbandry was reported as a successful one by providing additional income to the women members of SHG and empowering them economically.

3. Cashew Plantation

Prior to 2004, forest lands were used by the villagers for shifting cultivation. But when Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) took up different developmental programmes in the villages during the year 2004, people started cultivating cashew plantation with the help of OTELP in the forestlands and now their income level has been raised highly in comparison to the income from the shifting cultivation, which they were practicing previously.

Failure Stories of Paralakhemundi ITDA

1. Nehru Rural Transport Society

Nehru Rural Transport Society at village Tumkur, G.P Badakalokote, Block Guma, Dist Gajapati was formed during the year 2003-04 (05.01.2004) with 10 ST members under BPL category. All the members were young and unemployed.

Two members of this group had received motor driving training organized by Paralakhemundi ITDA. As per the provision of ITDA, they had applied for a loan for purchase of a vehicle for transport purpose. ITDA, Paralakhemundi provided a loan amount of Rs.3,64,342/- to the members of the Society for purchase of the vehicle (Mahendra Commander Jeep) under Income Generating Programmes with a subsidy amount of Rs.1,25,000/-. The Society purchased the vehicle on



27.03.2007. ITDA provided only the purchasing cost of the vehicle and the society took another loan from a private party (Money Lender) of Rs.50, 000/- with an interest rate of 60% per annum towards Registration, Insurance and construction of body hording cost. This vehicle had been financed by State Bank of India, Gumma. The repayment of installment of loan amount was Rs.7000/- per month.

Initially one member of the group, named Parsuram Sabar was driving this vehicle. But after a few days due to conflicts among the group members, they kept one outside driver for running the vehicle. All the members have stated that no additional income is earned from the vehicle. They have already repaid a portion of the loan amount of Rs.1, 00,000/-which they had got from road construction work in the village. During last year (2006) they failed to repay the loan installment due to their insufficient income. Now (2007-08) the outstanding loan amount comes to Rs.2.20 lakh.

Reasons of Failure of the Scheme:

- ◆ There is large number of vehicles (55 nos.) running in Gumma area. The vehicle managed by the group could not compete with the other vehicle owners.
- ◆ Ghat Road and poor condition of the roads require regular maintenance of the vehicle, the cost of which is too high in comparison to income from the vehicle.
- ◆ There was no co-ordination and mutual understanding among the members of the group.

2. Pipe Water System (Drinking Water Purpose)

During the year 2007-08, Paralakhemundi ITDA constructed a pipe water system to provide drinking water facility to the villagers of Kampaguda (Saora Sahi) under Sikulipadar G.P of Mohana



block in Gajapati District. Till now, this system has not been functioning due to lack of electricity. ITDA has no provision to provide electricity facility to the area. Electricity Department is demanding Rs.10,000/- towards the electric connection to the village. Besides, the villagers have to take the burden of paying monthly electric charges. The villagers are incapable of making such payment for which the system is now remained unused. Now the villagers demand that ITDA should make provision of energizing the well and construction of drainage system in the village for releasing the surplus water.

4.1.3 Bonai ITDA

The Bonai Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P.) was launched on August 1974. It was converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with effect from March, 1979. The ITDA was registered under the Societies Registration Act. No. XXI, 1860 bearing registration No. 155055/1899 of 1978-79 and operated for the total development of the ST people.

Location & Geophysical Features

Bonai from geophysical situation comes under the physiographic region of the Mankarnacha-Malyagiri and Gandhamardan Mountains of the Baitarani and the Brahmani interfluves sub-region of Middle Mountainous Country. The peak of Mankarnacha of Bonai reaches 1,092 metres height above the sea level. The above mountain is a part of the Eastern Ghats, whose original trend is north-east to south-west (cf. Sinha, 1999: 18-19). The principal peaks in this region are Mankarnacha, Badamgarh (1074 m), Bichakhani (903 m) and Khandadhar (914 m). The river Brahmani flows in its north-eastern border. The forests are of northern tropical dry deciduous type and important trees include sal, asan, kurum, piasal, kusum, mohula, kendu, khair, sisu, bandhan, etc. The climate is generally characterised by a hot dry summer. The rainfall due to

south-west monsoon is well distributed. The average annual rainfall is 1647.6 mm. May is the hottest month (temp. 41°C - 27 ° C) and December is the coldest month (Temp 27° C-12°C) (Cf. Senapati, 1975: 1-40). The important economic minerals in the area include iron-ore, manganese, limestone, dolomite, etc. The Bonei I.T.D.A is bounded by Sambalpur district in the South-West, Keonjhar district in North-East, Angul district in South-East and Panposh I.T.D.A in the north.

Total area of the ITDA is 2,322 sq. kms. It comprises four blocks, namely Bonaigarh, Lahunipada, Koira and Gurundia, 55 Gram Panchayats and 596 villages including 22 uninhabited villages. The ITDA headquarters is well connected with district headquarters and State Capital.

Demographic profile:

As per 2001 census, the total households and population of the Bonai ITDA are 61380 and 2,77,001 respectively. Out of the total population, 1,39,336 are males and 1,37,665 are females. The sex ratio is 992, and density of population is 119 persons per sq. km. The average population size per village is 482 and household size is 4. Out of total population, 1,87,471(67.68%) are ST and 20,874 (7.54%) are SCs.

As regards population growth during 1991-2001, the SC with 19.04% population growth is slightly more than population growth of ST (14.91%) and all communities (13.90 %).

In Bonai ITDA area, the literacy rate of the people was 39.62% during the decade 1981-91. The males with 53.42% literacy rate are much ahead the literacy rate of 25.42% by their female counterparts. Though there is a rise in literacy rate of ST in the state, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population (39.62%) and SC population (43.61%) in the ITDA area. As per 1991 census, the ST literacy is 29.99%, ST male literacy is 44.30% and female literacy is only 15.74% in the area.

As per 2001 census, the work force in Bonai ITDA area comprises 46.60 % of its total population. Among them, males constitute 53.78 % and females constitute 39.33%. Of the total workers, 54.06 % are main workers and 45.94 % marginal workers. Among the main workers, the males constitute 78.55 % and the females only 21.45%. Among the marginal workers, the females constitute 66.06%, which is more in comparison to male workers (33.94%).

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land of 1,69,244 hec. in the ITDA, 44,497 hec. (26.29%) are cultivable land, 66,602 (39.35%) hec. are forest land, 15,086 hec (8.91%) are cultivable waste land while 7,126 hec. (4.21%) are pasture land and 168 hec. (0.09%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 5112 hec. (3.02 %) land as barren, 8024 hec.(4.74 %) put to non-agricultural use and 22629 hec. (13.37 %) as current and other fallow land.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by mustard and Niger oil seed. The people are now accustomed to horticulture including vegetable and other cash crop cultivation. In course of time, tribal communities have been monetized; however, barter system still prevails in interior areas. In the ITDA area activities like Khalli stitching, Cotton weaving, Basket/Bamboo mats making, Selling of tusser looms are practiced by most of the tribals.

A total of 10,255 (17.27%) hect. of land are irrigated. Out of total irrigated land, 7099 hect. (69.22%) are irrigated in Kharif season and 3,156 hect. (30.78%) in Rabi Season.

In Bonai ITDA area, tree and groves cover 168 (0.09 %) hectares of land. Besides, 15086 hectares (8.91%) cultivable wasteland and 5112 hect. barren land can be put under horticulture programme. The highland in Bonai ITDA is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers, spices, roots and tubers, aromatic plants and herbal gardens. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. Its agro climatic condition and soil type supports a wide range of horticultural crops.

Under different development programmes, medium land has been developed with fruit trees, like banana, mango and K. lime and equal area has been covered under vegetables and spices, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, raddish, beans, ginger, turmeric, chilli, coriander leaf, and tuber crops, like yam, colocasia.

As many as 266 (3.41%) ST households were identified depending on shifting cultivation. Of them, 20 (7.52%) households depended on shifting cultivation fully and 246 (92.48%) households partly to eke out their livelihood (UBMS, 1978-79).

Besides agriculture and traditional activities, the people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat rearing and diary farming. The cattle population in the ITDA area during the year 2001 was 21, 20,276 and poultry bird was 12, 72,578.

Extent of Poverty

Total no. of BPL households in the ITDA area was 47,390. Among them, ST BPL households were 34,134 (72.33%), SC BPL households were 5,090 (10.79%) and OC BPL households were 7,966 (16.88%).

Social groups

The I.T.D.A. area is inhabited by different ethno-cultural groups. Among them, the Agaria, Brahmin, Karan, Kshatriya, Gauda, Bania, Guria, Badhei, Bhandari, Kamara, Keuta, Kumhar, Mali, Teli, Sundhi communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among SCs, Chamar, Dhoba, Dom, Gonda, Ghasi, Pan, etc. and among STs Oraon, Gond, Kisan, Bhuyan, Kolha etc. and the PTGs, like Paudi Bhuyan and Mankirdia are living in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Connectivity

Establishment of road connectivity is vital for implementing development activities. In ITDA area, G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. RD Department has constructed 1, 66,036 kms. road and Village Panchayat has constructed 946.95 kms. road in the ITDA area.

Post Office

There are total 74 nos. of post offices in the ITDA area. Out of them, 11 nos. are sub-post offices and rests 63 are branch post offices.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department, S.T.S.C. Development Department, Non-Government Organization, Missionaries and Private

Bodies. All total, there are 631 nos. of Educational Institutions exist in Bonai I.T.D.A area. Total number of Primary/Open primary schools in the area is 151 and ME school is 73. The project area is facilitated with 35 Primary School Hostels. There are still 20 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per Govt. norm, one GP should have one Primary School Hostel. There are 57 High Schools in 55 GPs confirming to the norm of at least one High School per GP. There are only 3 Kanyashrams providing scope for promotion of Girls' education. Besides the above educational Institutions, there are 69 Educational Guarantee Scheme, 9 English Medium Schools and 4 Missionaries Schools operating in the area.

Health Care Facilities

Among existing health care facilities, there are 13 PHC and 2 CHC are functioning in the Bonai ITDA area. Besides there are 1 Dispensary, 1 Hospital, 4 Homoeopathic Dispensaries, 9 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 82 ANM Centers and 1 Private Nursing Home are operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

Drinking Water Facilities

Out of total 579 villages, 563 villages have been provided with 188 numbers of sanitary well, 2050 numbers of Tube-wells. Only 2 villages have been provided with drinking water facilities through pipe water.

Irrigation

The cultivable area of the Bonai ITDA is irrigated through minor irrigation project and lift irrigation projects. Out of total 10,255 hec. of irrigated land, 7,099 hec. are irrigated during kharif season and 3156 hec. are irrigated during Rabi season.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, 8 Veterinary hospitals, 24 livestock centers and 26 artificial insemination centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 4 VAS/Addl. VAS and 28 Livestock Inspectors to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In the Agency area, there are 17 Financial Institutions operating to provide credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 4 Co-operative institutions and 13 LAMPS are functioning in the area.

Women Specific Programme

Total 200 women specific programme are operating in Boani ITDA area. ITDA is the funding agency and Integrated Child Development Projects are implementing agency of such programme.

Storage, marketing and other Facilities

In the ITDA area there exist one Cold Storage, 24 Go-downs, 34 Rest Sheds and 70 Market Pindis.

Public Distribution System

Providing food security to the vulnerable people and maintaining food chain in the drought prone areas is the primary responsibility of the Government. The Public Distribution System aims at

ensuring access to essential commodities to the people, fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution. There are total 218 retail shops in four blocks of the ITDA area.

Resource utilization

Household and Cottage Industry

In the ITDA area, most of the tribals are engaged in the activities like Khalli stitching, Cotton weaving, Basket making, selling of tussar loom. Cotton weavers are mostly Pans, Gondas or Hansi. Besides, both the STs and SCs, prepares bamboo/palm leaf mats, baskets and fans.

Forestry

Minor Forest Produces like Sal Leaf, Sal Seed, harida, bahada, karanja, kusum, honey, different kinds of fruits and roots are available in the nearby reserved forest and in the village forest. Collection, Processing and value addition of these MFPs can bring additional income to the people engaged in these activities.

Administrative Structure

The Project Administrator, ITDA and other categories of staff directly work under the supervision and guidance of the Collector, Sundergarh who is also the Chairman of the Governing Body. Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes Development Department is the administrative head of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary is the controlling authority of ITDA. The Project level Committee (PLC)/Governing Body has been set up under the Chairmanship of Collector, Sundergarh. The other members of the PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA are Project Administrator as member Secretary, local MP, MLA, Chair Person, Panchayat Samiti and all district level officers of Sundergarh District. The officers of SSD Department also supervise and evaluate the functioning of the ITDA and implementation of various schemes, programmes and projects, from time to time.

PA, ITDA (Group A Officer) is the head of the ITDA. He is assisted by supporting staff like Asst. Engineer, Jr. Engineer, Head Clerk, Statistical Assistant., other clerks and class IV employees. The total sanctioned post of the ITDA is 15. At present staff in position are 12 (GroupA-1, GroupB-1, Group C-7, Group D-3). Out of total sanctioned posts, one Grade B and two Grade-C category posts are lying vacant.

Implementation Strategy

In TSP areas of Orissa, I.T.D.As have emerged as nodal agencies to look after tribal development programmes and thereby translate policy issues and options into action for Tribal welfare and development. For undertaking planned development of the ST people and their areas, flow of funds have been sourced broadly on two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. For over a period of 3 decades, Bonai ITDA has been implementing various development programmes under Individual Benefit Oriented (IBO) Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), and Social Benefit Oriented Programmes like Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities.

The different IGS programmes are implemented in group mode by the ITDA with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The engineering cell of the ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

Planning Process

Usually the 5-year plan and annual plan of the ITDA is being framed on the basis of the guidelines issued by MoTA, GOI, New Delhi and SSD Department, GOO from time to time. The PLC/GB prepares developmental plan and sees smooth management of the ITDA business and implementation of different developmental programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District level agencies and their monitoring. Principally the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow to ITDA under SCA to TSP and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Schemes are invited from the Block Development Officers which are compiled at ITDA level and placed in the GB for discussion and approval.

People's Participation

Prior to submission of schemes, the Welfare Extension Officers of the Block contact the ST people and their leaders like ward members and village leaders for individual /group under IGS as well as for the infrastructure schemes. Before submission they are finalized at block level in the presence of BDO and Chairman of PS.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The PLC sits once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievements and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 7 GB/PLC meetings of the ITDA were held. On an average every year only about 1 GB/PLC meeting of the ITDA was held as against the require number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of ITDA programme by the GB/PLC had not been done properly.

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the development programmes.

Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. The specific sectors and activities under each of the development interventions that were extended during the last five years (2002-03 to 2006-07), as reported by Bonai ITDA were agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, irrigation, vocational training, formation of SHGs and development of PTGs

Under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance which is spent for specific purposes, such as creation of infrastructure and community assets in tribal areas to provide basic amenities to the people. Bonai ITDA has undertaken works like construction of road, bridges, improvement of schools, irrigation and electrification and drinking water facilities for creation of infrastructure in the area.

Table 4.6: Allotment & Expenditure of Bonai ITDA (2002-07)

Financial Year	Allotment		Total	Expenditure		Total
	SCA to TSP	Article 275(1)		SCA to TSP	Article 275 (1)	
2002-2003	139.46	128.50	267.96	139.46	128.50	267.96
2003-2004	118.07	69.00	187.07	118.07	69.00	187.07
2004-2005	146.99	54.90	201.89	146.99	54.90	201.89
2005-2006	171.28	155.58	326.86	171.28	155.58	326.86
2006-2007	279.01	87.46	366.47	275.51	87.46	362.97
Total	854.81	495.44	1350.25	851.31 (99.59%)	495.44 (100%)	1346.75 (99.74%)

The utilization of funds by Bonai ITDA during the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07 under SCA to TSP was 99.59 % and under Article 275 (1) was 100 % and from both the funding sources the utilization was 99.74 %. Thus the funds utilization was quite impressive.

Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalance in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development Department to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The data base as on the 31 st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of

Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker, (iv) percentage of net irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (ix) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

After about one and a half decade, the categorization and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/programmes, etc. but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise, we may utilize it for our purpose.

There are 4 blocks within the jurisdiction of Bonai I.T.D.A. Their development status as determined by the Committee is stated below along with relative rank and category of each block:

Table 4.7: Development Status of Blocks in Bonai ITDA

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Category	Rank
1.	Gurundia	C	99
2.	Koira	B	181
3.	Bonai	B	177
4.	Lahunipada	C	158

There are two “developing blocks” (B) and two “backward blocks” (C) in the ITDA area.

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure

The intervention so far made in the ITDA areas on various components indicates that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there are some Missing Critical Socio-economic Infrastructures, like Provision of Safe Drinking Water, Irrigation Facilities, Education Facilities, Health Care facilities, Promotion of Connectivity, Electrification of Tribal Hamlets, Sinking and Repair of Tube wells, etc. which are essential for the project area.

Role of NGOs

Developmental efforts through the NGOs are not reported at the study villages.

Socio-Economic barriers

Due to lack of irrigation facilities in the area, the agricultural production is very low. As such paddy production is inadequate to fulfill their consumption requirements. Therefore, they prefer to work as daily wage labour and go out side of the village in search of work.

The MFPs are available in plenty in the nearby reserve forests and village forest. They failed to collect the MFPs that could have supplemented their income. Most of the houses of the villages are deprived of electrification facilities. There is difference in wage rate among male and female workers. Though there is Adult Education Centre in the Nuagaon village, no body is interested to attend the school as they feel too tired after a days work. Job cards are at the hands of the ST people but they are not getting works under NREGS.

Implementation of Fifth Schedule Mandates

Most of the villagers are not aware of the safeguards and provisions enshrined in the constitution and guaranteed through legislations meant for the interest of ST people living in the 5th Scheduled areas.

Land alienation

Though the ST people are not fully aware of the relevant Acts and rules still land alienation is not reported at both the study villages. Isufructuary rights of the ST land users over the lands have not been accorded so far. People are eagerly waiting for the early implementation of Act, right of ST and forest dwellers on forest land.

Money lenders Act

No private money lender has been given license by the GP to carry on money lending in the area. Now people are mostly depending on SHGs and banks for consumption loans and loans for other purpose.

Bonded labour

Bonded labour is not reported at any of the study villages.

PESA Act

People are participating in the election to PRIs. They have availed the benefit of reservation of seats in PRIs as per the PESA Act. Word members and PS members have been elected from among the ST people. People are participating in Pallisabhas but not in the Gramsabhas at Panchayat level as the same is not being held. Only the decisions of the Pallisabhas are complied at GP level.

Success Stories

1. Construction of Checkdam near Badaposh, Bonai Block

The construction of Checkdam near Badaposh, Bonai block was benefited to 65 ST people of the village. The length of the Checkdam is 15 mtrs. and the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,00,000/-.



2. Construction of Slab Culvert near Sindurkela, Bonai Block

The construction of Slab Culvert near Sindurkela has connected Deogarh district, Sindurkela, Pithachor, Gujapal, Kulkuta and Sarsara. It was constructed during 2007-08 out of SCA fund. The length of the project is 12 mtrs. and the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,00,000/-.

Vegetable and Wheat Cultivation through Community Dug Well

During the fieldwork, a case study was taken on the community development scheme to record the present status of the scheme. Badjone Diversion Weir is located at Kalsora village of Kurmundihi Gram Panchayat in Bonai block. Shri Kartik Munda, a beneficiary of the village belongs to the Munda tribe and is about 50 years old. His family consists of 6 members out of which 5 are males and two are females.

His house is built on 0.08 decimals of land. He has possessed 3 acres of cultivable land, out of which 2 acres are low land. During the year 2005-06, he had produced 2 quintals of potato, 1.5 quintals of tomato and wheat in his agricultural land. He is working as a daily labourer. During the year 2005-06, he earned Rs.3000/-from wage earning and Rs.1, 700/-from cultivation.

He has one pair of bullock, which are used in cultivation. The beneficiary was using water from the dug well for horticulture and agriculture purposes. Under community Dug Well scheme, now he is using the water for irrigating crop fields. The beneficiary requires further assistance of Rs.20,000/- for purchase of agricultural implements and to utilize them in land development.

4.2 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

4.2.1 Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada (Micro Project)

The Bonda Development Agency is the oldest Micro Project in the State. It is operating from its headquarters at Mudulipada in Khairput Block of Malkangiri District since 1977-78 for all round development of Upper Bonda/Hill Bondo, popularly called the Bondo Highlanders. Physiographically Malkangiri area is included in the Upper Valley of the Sabari river or Malkangiri uplands. These uplands are situated on the south- western tip of Orissa. It experiences extreme climate and S.W. Monsoon makes the region the wettest part of State (Sinha, 1999: 21 306-07 & 310-11).

The Upper Bonda, concentrated in two Gram Panchayats, such as Mudulipada and Andrahal, are relatively isolated. The landscape is characterized by hill ranges, difficult terrains and hill streams. From the points of view of socio-cultural similarities and differences, physiographic features and agro- climatic conditions, the area can be sub-divided into 4 distinct zones, such as (1) Mudulipada sub-zone, (2) Andrahal sub-zone (3) Pindajangar, sub-zone and (4) Patraput sub-zone. In Mudulipada sub-zone the elevation ranges from 400 metres to 900 metres; in case of Andrahal sub-zone it is from 600 metres to 1000 metres; in Pindajangar sub-zone it is from 500 metres to 9000 metres; and in Patraput sub-zone it ranges from 500 metres to 800 metres. Two important rivers, such as the Damaladei Nadi and Champanala flow near Mudulipada. A number of hill streams and springs are found in Andrahal and Pindajangar sub-zones. The Machhkund River and its tributaries flow in the Patraput sub-zone. The natural vegetation in all sub-zone are characterised by open mixed jungles. The Sita Kunda and Banapacheri ghati are located in Mudulipada sub-zone; the Barhamali Parbat makes the Andrahal sub-zone highly inaccessible. One significant feature of Patraput sub-zone is that the Sileru river and the Machhkund river are flowing northward directions demarcating the boundary between the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Demographic Profile

The Bonda Development Agency covers 30 settlements. As per the base line survey report of SCSTRTI, 2007, total Bonda households at 30 settlements are 1585. The total population of Micro Project has been increased from 5530 persons in 2001 census to 6008 persons in 2007. Their sex ratio is 1211 and growth rate is +7.90 (2001-2007). Their literacy rate, which was 6.35% during 2001 Census, was enhanced to 10.33% during 2007, male literacy was increased from 10.69% to 17.15% and female literacy from 2.60% to 4.70%.

As per 2001 census, the work force in the Micro Project area comprises 75.03% of its total population. Among them, male constitutes 42.52% and female constitutes 55.26%. Of the total workers, 77.64% are main workers and 26.62 % marginal workers.

Among Bondos, 508 (32.05%) are landless households and 1455 (91.80%) are BPL households. Average land per household is 1.09 acres.

Land Utilisation Pattern

As per Government record 1147.696 hecets. are cultivable waste land ,7918.333hecets. are put to non agricultural use,17730.902 hecets are barren land, 431.375 hecets. are under settled cultivation. From the Govt record it is found that 356.743 hecets. are private land ,17374.159 hecets are Govt. land and 74.632 hecets. of land are encroached by the tribe.

Major Economic Activities

The Bondo depends on swidden cultivation, settled cultivation, forest collection and wage earning to earn their livelihood. Around 59.68% households have adopted shifting cultivation and 28.73% have adopted settled cultivation as primary occupation. Besides,96.92% households depends on forest collection ,79.23% depends on wage earning and 38.85% households adopted settled cultivation as secondary occupation.(Baseline Survey of SCSTRTI,2002-03) Rice is the principal crop supplemented by Ragi and Minor millets.The other agricultural crops produced by them are niger, maize, pulses and vegetables. Besides they have adopted horticultural plantation like cashew nut, mango, banana and spices cultivation lika turmeric, ginger, chilli in their land. They collect MFPs like Sal seed, Mohua flower, Tamarind, Siali fibre, Hill brooms and sell them in the market to supplement their income. Animal husbandry and traditional Arts and Crafts also supply them with a small additional income. Bondo women are expert in weaving. They used to make Ringa (waist cloth for women)with tree barks. Their annual income per household was Rs.7113/- and annual expenditure was Rs.6806/- per household (Baseline Survey of SCSTRTI, 2002-03).

Social composition

The social composition of Bondo villages shows that there are 9 clan groups namely, Kirsani, Sisa, Muduli, Badanaik, Mandra, Dora, Jigidi, Chalan and Batri.Among them, Kirsani is numerically dominant and found in all the 29 villages and Muduli clan group is found in 26 villages. Andrahal is the biggest Bondo village having maximum number of 8 clan groups. There exist six uni-clan villages in the Micro Project.

Existing Infrastructure facilities

Communication

There are 26 kms. of P.W.D roads in the Micro Project area. Besides, there are 12 nos. of RD road spread over 12.37 kms, 12 nos. of G.P road spread over12.37 kms and 28 nos. of village pucca road spread over14.70 kms in the Micro Project area. Out of 29 villages, 19 villages are connected by jeepable road. There is no communication facility to rest 10 villages. These vil-lages are connected with foot paths.

Educational Institution

There are 14 Primary Schools, 1 Primary School hostel, 8 Anganwadi centers/Sub Centres, 1 Kanyashram, 1 Girls' High School and 1 High School in the Micro Project area. Besides, there are also 8 Gyan Mandirs functioning in the area.

Health care Facilities

There are 1 PHC, 1 Ayurvedic dispensary and 2 ANM Centers to provide health care facilities to the people of the Micro Project area.

Drinking water facilities

There are 30 tube wells, 18 sanitary wells in 16 different villages in the Micro project area. Besides, there are 10 nos. of cistern in 8 villages. The pipe water facility provided to the area has been defunct.

Irrigation

There are 5 Diversion Weirs and 1 LIP operating in the area to provide irrigation facilities. Total area under irrigation is 104.66 hectares.

Veterinary Centre

There is only one Veterinary Centre, 1 Livestock Aid Center and 1 Artificial Insemination Center in the Micro Project to provide health care facilities to the animal resources of the area. There is one livestock inspector to look after the health of the animal resources.

Resource utilization and mobilization

Forestry

The Bondo hills are full of forest with deciduous plant species. Among different forest species found in the forest are Bija, Kusum, Kendu, Black berry, Champa, Rose wood, Myrabolams, Bamboo, Siali creepers, Broom stick etc. Besides, fruit trees like Mango, Jackfruit, Tamarind, Sago Palm are grown abundantly in the area. Food processing center may be established in the area to collect and process the fruits and sell them at a higher price at different market centers outside the Micro Project area. Interested and literate Bondo youths may be trained in fruit processing activities who will engage themselves in gainful employment. Collection of forest produce such as mushrooms, edible roots and tubers, seeds, leaves, tender bamboo shoots, fruits is another important source of their livelihood. They collect and sell Siali creepers and Bamboo grass. Forest supplies those building materials and herbal medicines.

Agricultural land

The streambeds and valley bottom have been terraced and converted to rice field. The area under rice cultivation is very limited due to undulating mountainous terrain. There is a great demand for rice land and the Bondos are eager to develop and bring more and more land under rice cultivation. Government may take steps for development of the wasteland for agricultural purpose by utilizing their labour.

Natural water sources

There are a number of perennial hill streams and springs in the area. The water of the streams is utilized for drinking and irrigation purpose.

Household Industry

Bondo women are expert in weaving. They used to make Ringa with tree barks. They also make headbands from a variety of local grass and Sisal fibre.

Administrative structure

Project Level Committee (PLC) /Governing Body (GB) is the apex body of management of the Micro Project. The Project Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Collec-

tor, Malkangiri. It makes developmental plans and sees smooth management of Micro Project business and monitoring of implementation of different development programmes and their execution by Micro Project. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow to Micro Project under SCA to TSP. The PLC/ Governing Body of Micro Project is constituted by the following members:

1. Collector, Malkangiri- Chairman
2. Project Administrator, ITDA-Vice Chairman
3. Sub Collector, Malkangiri- Member
4. Special Officer- Member Secretary
5. Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti, - Member
6. All concerned Serpanches- Member
7. All District Level Officers- Members

The PLC meets once in a quarter of a year to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievement and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the Micro Project and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the Micro Project with the help of Field Assistant. The Junior Engineer of Micro Project executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS. Field investigation confirms that over a period of 5 years (2002-2007), only 5 GB meetings were organized and that too all of them were not held at the Mudulipada, the Agency Headquarters. This is a violation of guide lines on management and functioning of the Micro project.

The PLC/Governing Body of the Micro Project is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector, the Chairman of the Micro Project and Director, ST/SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and they periodically monitor the development programmes. The total staff strength of the Micro Project is 7(Group B-1, Group C-4, and Group D-2). All the sanctioned posts of the Micro Project were filled up during the study.

Implementation Programmes

The Micro Project development programmes are now implemented in group mode in respect of income generating schemes. Regarding infrastructure development programmes and works programmes the villagers are invited to set up a committee for execution of works to be funded by the Micro Projects. For family oriented individual work programmes, like construction of houses, land development and digging of compost pits, the micro project directly extending financial assistance to the beneficiaries and getting the works done through constant supervision of the agency staff at field level. It was found that all the development programmes are not approved by the GB before their implementation by the Micro Project since the GB was not convened in time.

Planning process

The GB meets once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievement and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the Micro Project and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees.

The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the Micro Project with the help of Field Assistant. The Junior Engineer of Micro Project executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

People's participation

After the approval of the Annual Action Plan, the Micro Project Staff organize meetings and group discussion with the people before implementation of the schemes. The villagers are consulted about their requirement. The non-formal education teacher also motivates the people to accept the new variety of seeds, crops introduced in the area.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Usually the Special Officer of the Micro Project and the Field Assistant regularly monitor the work/ongoing schemes at the field. The PLC/Governing Body of the Micro Project is the supervisory body of the programmes and reviews the allotment, expenditure, and physical achievement and approves the annual Action Plan prepared by the Micro Project. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the Micro Project and Director, STSC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the developmental programmes.

During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 6 GB meetings of the ITDA were held. On an average every year about 1 GB meeting of the Micro Project was held as against the required number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of ITDA programme by the GB had not been done properly.

Table 4.8: Allocation and Utilization of funds, BDA (2002-03 to 2006-07)

(Rs in lakh)

Financial Year	Allotment		Total	Expenditure		Total
	SCA to TSP	Central Sponsored Scheme		SCA to TSP	Central Sponsored Scheme	
2002-2003	8.35	31.35	39.70	9.34	23.53	32.87
2003-2004	17.99	1.83	19.82	0.75	1.80	2.55
2004-2005	19.75	2.80	22.55	9.78	17.73	27.51
2005-2006	20.15	6.73	26.88	18.09	6.73	24.82
2006-2007	28.64	6.84	35.48	41.20	15.22	56.42
Total	94.88	49.55	144.43	79.16 (83.43%)	65.01 (131.20%)	144.17 (99.82%)

During the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07, the total allotment to Micro Project from SCA to TSP and Centrally Sponsored Scheme was Rs.144.43 lakh where as expenditure under both the heads for the same period was Rs.144.17 lakh. On the hole the funds utilization pattern of the BDA shows a remarkable financial achievement. The utilization of SCA to TSP funds was 83.43%. But in case of Central Sponsored Scheme it was 131.20%. This expenditure which exceeds the allotment for the period under report was due to spending of unutilized spilled over amount of the year 2001-02.

Table 4.9: Physical and Financial Achievements of BDA (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Year	IGS Coverage of Beneficiary	IDS Amount Spent	Total Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent	Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent
2002-03	3456	13.10	10	12.04	3466	25.14
2003-04	2099	1.93	7	10.91	2106	12.84
2004-05	665	10.24	179	8.14	844	18.38
2005-06	343	12.98	262	5.11	605	18.09
2006-07	6419	39.03	652	3.18	7071	42.21
Total	12982	77.28	1110	39.38	14092	116.66

The total beneficiaries covered under different IGS and IDS schemes during 2002-2007 was 14092 and the amount spent was Rs 116.66 lakh. The Physical achievement of beneficiaries seems to be higher than that of the total number of families (1585 households) reported in the Micro Project areas. This shows that all most all members of the households are being receiving benefits under different schemes of PTG Development. The physical and financial achievements reported do not cover schemes, like IEC and others.

Role of NGOs

Different NGOs like ASRA (Association for Research and Action), Action Aid, CSSAC (Center for Social Service and Change), ASHAKIRAN are working in the Micro Project area with different developmental intervention for the people.

Case studies

1. Minor Irrigation Project at Badpada of Mudulipada GP

A Minor Irrigation Project has been constructed across the perennial stream near Badpada village by Malkangiri ITDA during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The Micro Project, Bonda



Development Agency had deposited the fund out of SCA to TSP (incentive grant) to the tune of Rs.6, 94,000/-with ITDA. After completion of the irrigation project, 69 Acs. of lands of are being irrigated and 69 nos. of Bonda beneficiaries are benefited by the scheme. Now the farmers are

able to grow double crop in the ayacut area. The financial conditions of the Bonda farmers have been improving gradually after the construction of the MIP.

2. IGS Programmes by SHG

Under SCA grant, 65 numbers of SHGs, each were provided with Rs.10,000/- micro-credit support. Out of them, 3 Women SHGs were linked with Bank credit as well as provided subsidy from SCA grant available with BDA, Mudulipada. During the year 2007-08, after bank linkage,



the bank gave loan to the SHGs, an amount of Rs.3, 20,000/- (@ Rs10,000/-per member to 32 members) was given as subsidy to 3 SHGs of Andrahal village. The SHGs purchased a MiniTruck (TATA 407) for transportation purpose. Besides, they do other activities like broom making, Khali Stitching, Vegetable vending etc. Now the vehicle is running successfully and SHGs are able to deposit the monthly installment towards repayment of loan and interest. This truck is giving the SHGs a good profit and each SHG is getting profit of about Rs.12, 000/- per month. After repayment of loan amount, the SHGs are expected to get more income. Besides, one Bonda boy has been engaged as driver to run the vehicle, which is giving him employment and income. The scheme has also been helped to extend transport facilities to the Bondo hills, which was reported conspicuously inadequate previously.

3. Stream based Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Project

Tulagurum Village in Bondo hills has 37 households. The villagers were faced scarcity of drinking water for their daily use. They used to bring water from a spring flowing down the hill, which is located 1200 mtrs. away from their village. From that spring, a PVC pipe line was laid down and one storage tank and one filtration tank was constructed down the hill. In the due course, a pipe line through the gradient outlets was provided through which irrigation is being done. The water is supplied to all the households through stand posts. This Project was constructed at a cost of Rs 3, 75,000/- from SCA to TSP scheme during the year 2007-08. The project is successful as 37 Bondo families are



The project is successful as 37 Bondo families are

supplied with safe drinking water through pipe line and it has also enabled them to irrigate their land.

Over a perennial stream near Badpada village in Mudulipada G.P., one MIP was constructed at the cost of Rs.6,94,000/- from SCA to TSP grant (incentive grant) under IGS head. Through this project, more than 69 Acrs of land (69 nos. of beneficiaries) is provided with irrigation



facilities and entire villagers of Badpada villages are being benefited. Now the farmers of this village are able to grow double crops like Paddy, Ragi, Maize & vegetables in the MIP ayacut area. The average income per beneficiary per acre has increased to Rs.8000/-annually.



Electrification at Sileiguda village of Mudulipada G.P.

Sileiguda village is 2 kms away from the project Headquarters, Mudulipada. For the last two years, the villagers were demanding for electrification of their village. During 2007-08, at a cost of Rs.3.24 lakh under SCA to TSP, the village has been electrified and 29 houses of the villages have been provided with domestic supply of electricity.

Banana Plantation, BDA, Mudulipada

To up-lift the Bonda beneficiary economically, banana cultivation was taken up in 20 acres of land at different Bonda villages close to the water source. Dwarf Cavendish variety suckers were provided to 20 beneficiaries for this purpose. A total amount of Rs.1,60,000/- has been spent for plantation of the banana suckers. Due to this development intervention, it is expected that each beneficiary would get an additional average annual income of Rs.60, 000/-after one year.



4.2.2 PBDA, Jamardihi, Angul District

Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA) has its Headquarters at Jamardihi in Pallahara P.S of Anugul district. The area is bounded by Deogarh district in the west, Sundergarh district in the north–west, Keonjher district in the north-east and Pallahara P.S in south. The Agency includes 25 villages in 2 G.Ps, such as Pechamundi and Nagira. The two important rivers, such as the Kukhra and the Mankada flow in the region in N-E to S-W direction. The Nagira hills attain a height of 2,682ft. May is the hottest and December is the coldest month. Pallahara region has average annual rainfall of 1782 mm. and on an average there are 73 rainy days in a year (*cf.* Ahmed, 1964: 3-5). This region physiographically comes broadly with in the Middle Mountainous Country and specifically in the Mankarnacha-Malayagiri and Gandhamardan mountains of the Brahmani and Baitarani interfluves. In Pallahara, Malayagiri peak reaches the height of 1,170 m. above sea level (*cf.* Sinha, 1999: 18 & 21). The region is mostly hilly and densely covered with forest abounding in sal trees. The important economic minerals are, chromite, clay, garnet, graphite, iron ore, limestone, manganese ore, mica, quartzite etc. (Senapati, N.1972: 1-22).

Demographic Profile

The Paudi Bhuyan inhabits in the Bhuyan Pirth of Keonjher district, Bonai hills of Sundergarh district and Nagira hills of Angul district. Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA) covers 25 villages. As per the field study (2007-08), the total Paudi Bhuyan household is 1243 and population is 5637. Their male population is 2819 and female is 2818. Their sex ratio is 1000, and population growth rate is +11.89 (2001-2007). Their literacy rate, which was 29.60% during 2001 Census, has been increased to 31.84% during 2007; male literacy has increased from 39.30% to 43.24% and female literacy from 19.30% to 20.44%.

As per CCD Plan (2007-08) estimate, the work force in the Micro Project area comprises 73.83% of its total population. Among them, male constitutes 50.21% and female constitutes 49.78%. Of the total workers, 74.12% are main workers and 13.77% marginal workers.

Land Utilization Pattern

As per Government record 81 sq. kms is forestland, 878.89 acres are cultivable land and 1092.96 acres are fallow land. Out of total cultivable land, 107 acres are irrigated land. Among the total households, 12.08% were landless households and average land holding per household was 1.95 acre (SCSTRTI Survey, 2001-02).

Major Economic Activities

The Paudi Bhuyans mainly depend on shifting cultivation followed by settled cultivation, forest collection, and wage earning to earn their livelihood. As per the field study 2007-08, around 87.29% households have adopted cultivation and 30.89% worked as agricultural labour. Besides, 65.33 % households depended on forest collection, livestock rearing and fisheries.

Rice is their principal crop supplemented by Ragi and minor millets. They principally grow these cereals. The other agricultural crops produced by them are wheat, pulses, groundnut, oil seeds and vegetables. They collect MFPs like Sal seeds, Mohua flowers, Tamarind, Siali fibre, hill brooms and sell them in the market to supplement their income. Animal husbandry and traditional Arts and Crafts also supply them with a small additional income. Their annual income

per household was Rs.6215 /- and annual expenditure was Rs.6709 /- per household (Baseline Survey of SCSTRTI, 2002-03).

Social composition

The ethnic composition of Paudi Bhuyan villages includes the Scheduled Castes, like Dhoba, Pano, Ghasi and Keuta and Sch. Tribes, like the Munda, Kolha, Oraon, Kisan and Gond. The other castes inhabiting in villages are the Brahmin, Gouda, Teli, Sundhi, Barber and Jhara.

Existing Infrastructure facilities

Communication

In the Micro Project area, G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. There are 26 kms. of PWD road, one RD road spread over 9 kms., 13 nos. of GP roads spread over 2.6 kms., 24 nos. block road and 12 kms of forest roads spread over 12 kms. available in the Micro Project area. So far, 10 villages have been served with all weather roads and only one village of the Micro Project is not connected by any road facility.

Post Office

There are 4 nos. of Post Offices in the Micro Project area. As many as 15 villages have no post office facility within a distance of 5kms.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department and S.T&S.C. Development Department. All total, there are 45 nos. of Educational Institution exist in Micro Project area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 15 and ME schools is 3. There are 3 High Schools in the Micro Project. Besides, there are 5 EGS Centers, one Ashram school, one Residential Sevashram and 17 Gyan Mandirs to provide educational facilities to the PTG students in the area.

Medical Institutions

Among the existing health care facilities in the Micro Project area, there are one PHC and 2 ANM Centers. Besides, there are two Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the area to provide health care facilities to the people. 11 villages have no medical facilities within a distance of 15 kms.

ICDS

In the micro Project area 17 villages have been facilitated with either Anganwadi Centers or Sub Centers but all the villages are reported to be covered under ICDS programmes.

Drinking Water Facilities

Out of total 25 settlements, 8 villages have been provided with 15 numbers of sanitary wells, 19 villages provided with 42 numbers of Tube-wells. Still 6 villages have not been provided with safe drinking water facilities.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, 2 Veterinary Hospitals /Dispensaries are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 2 Livestock Inspectors to look after the health of animals.

Marketing Facilities

There are 3 weekly markets are operating in the area.

Resource utilization and mobilization

Forestry

The vegetation of the area covers with sal, asan, mahul, bamboo, mango, kendu, jackfruit etc. and MFPs, like tassar, resin, sal leaf, hill brooms, mahul, ripe/green mangoes, sal seeds, mahua flowers are collected for personal use and also for sale.

Agricultural land

There are 878.89 acres of cultivable land in the Micro Project area. Out of total cultivable land, 107 acres are irrigated land. In the agricultural land they produce different kinds of pulses, minor millets and vegetables.

Natural water sources

Mainly the Nagira waterfall and its rivulets serve as the watershed of the area.

Households Industry

Preparation of hill brooms, bamboo basketry and mango pickles are principal household industries of the Paudi Bhuyans.

Administrative structure

The Governing Body (GB) is the apex body of management of the Micro Project. The GB has been set up under the Chairmanship of Collector, Angul. It makes developmental plans and sees smooth management of Micro Project business and monitoring of implementation of different development programmes and their execution by Micro Project. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow to Micro Project under SCA to TSP. The Governing Body of Micro Project is constituted with the following members:

1. Collector, Malkangiri- Chairman
2. Sub collector, Palhara-Vice Chairman
3. Special Officer- Member Secretary
4. Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti, - Member
5. All concerned Serpanches- Member
6. All District Level Officers- Members

The Governing Body of the Micro Project is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the Micro Project and Director, ST/ SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and they periodically monitor the development programmes. The total staff strength of the Micro Project is 7 (Group B-2, Group C-3, Group D-2). All the sanctioned posts of the Micro Project were filled up during the study except the post of Jr. Engineer.

Planning process & Implementation Strategy

The GB meets once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievement and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan

prepared by the Micro Project and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the Micro Project with the help of Field Assistant. The Junior Engineer of Micro Project executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

People's participation

After the approval of the Annual Action Plan, the Micro Project Staff organize meetings and group discussion with the people before implementation of the schemes. The villagers are consulted about their requirement. The non-formal education teacher also motivates the people to accept the new variety of seeds, crops introduced in the area.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Governing Body had been sat only once in every year, over the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07, which indicate the inadequate and poor monitoring mechanism of the development programmes implemented by the Micro Project meant for the total development of the Paudi Bhuyans. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 4 GB meetings of the Micro Project were held. On an average every year less than 1 GB meeting of the micro Project was held as against the require number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of the programme by the GB had not been done properly.

Usually the Special Officer of the Micro Project regularly monitors the work/ongoing schemes at the field. The Governing Body of the Micro Project is the supervisory body of the programmes and reviews the allotment, expenditure, and physical achievement and approves the Annual Action Plan prepared by the Micro Project. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the Micro Project and Director, STSC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the developmental programmes.

Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements

Table 4.10: Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements, PBDA, Pallhara (2002-03 to 2006-07)

(Rs in lakh)

Year	IGS Coverage of Beneficiary	IDS Amount Spent	Total No of Projects taken up	Amount Spent	Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent
2002-03	2038	21.72	57	24.70	2038	46.42
2003-04	532	12.41	34	15.63	532	28.04
2004-05	805	10.59	4	1.95	805	12.54
2005-06	1192	10.78	5	5.56	1192	16.34
2006-07	1192	57.20	2	4.24	1192	61.44
Total	5759	112.70	102	52.08	5759	164.78

The total beneficiaries covered under different schemes during last 6 years (2002-2007) was 5759 and the amount spent was Rs 164.78lakh.?

Table 4.11: Allotment and Expenditure (2002-03 to 2006-07)

(Rs in lakh)

Financial Year	Allotment		Total	Expenditure		Total
	SCA to TSP	Central Sponsored Scheme		SCA to TSP	Central Sponsored Scheme	
2002-2003	9.71	-	9.71	30.66	-	30.66
2003-2004	15.28	8.45	23.73	22.67	3.29	25.96
2004-2005	16.02	14.75	30.77	8.39	13.99	22.38
2005-2006	36.57	-	36.57	21.02	-	21.02
2006-2007	26.25	4.46	30.71	32.37	4.46	36.83
2007-08	14.26	66.63	80.89	9.04	16.77	25.81
Total	118.09	94.29	212.38	124.15	38.51	162.66

During last 6 years, total allotment to the Micro Project from SCA to TSP and Centrally Sponsored Scheme was Rs.212.38 lakh where as expenditure under both the head for the same period was Rs.162.66 lakh, which shows an unspent balance of Rs.44.57 lakh with the Micro Project.

Development Status

There are 5 Community Centers, 21 Irrigation Projects, 60 numbers of fire proof houses, 29 village roads, 4 cross drainages, 12 tube wells have been constructed in the Micro Project area. Total 187.00 Acs. land development have been taken up and 783 beneficiaries have been covered under Janashree Bima Yojana. The development intervention of the PBDA, Jamaradihi has helped as many as 273 (21.96%) poor Paudi Bhuyan households who have crossed the poverty line.

Missing Critical Socio Economic Infrastructure

The interventions so far made in the Micro Project area on various components indicate that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there is one missing critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure i.e Awareness camps for Tribal men and women including SHG members which may be taken up.

Role of NGOs

Development works in the Micro Project areas through the NGO functionaries are reported to be conspicuously absent.

Extent of Poverty

The Micro Project has estimated (Special Survey, 2007) that about 78 % of the total Paudi Bhuyan families are yet languishing in poverty.

Socio Economic Barriers

The socio-economic barrier that pose hindrances to the development programmes for the Paudi Bhuyans are Shifting cultivation, inadequate and undeveloped and paucity of settled agricultural land and inadequacy of assured irrigation facilities, inadequate educational facilities, health care, child care and drinking water facilities. Malaria is endemic in the area.

Success Stories

1. Extension of Canal with Repair Work at Sibida Village

Canal at Sibida has been constructed with a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh under CCD Plan during 2007-08. The aykut area is 30 acres. As a result, 30 beneficiaries of that area will be benefited by doing cultivation & it will check podu cultivation. They get sufficient water for agriculture and the each family would approximately earn more than Rs. 2500/- per year from cultivation.



Banana Plantation/ Vegetable Cultivation at Timi Village

The PBDA has extended financial assistance of Rs. 41,082/- under SCA to TSP during 2007-08 to the Paudi Bhuyans of Timi village for banana cultivation in an area of 16 acres of 16 families. It is estimated that they would be able to earn more than Rs.4, 00,000/- and above per year very shortly. This scheme has helped the tribals to be aware and wean away from shifting cultivation.



Banana Plantation



Vegetable Cultivation

During 2007-08, a dug well has been constructed under SCA to TSP with a cost of Rs. 41,082/- for vegetable cultivation,. The aykut area of the dug well is 7 acres. The well is providing irrigation facilities to crop fields of 41 families of the village for growing vegetables. It is expected that the beneficiaries would earn more than Rs.1, 50,000/- per year from cultivation of different kind of vegetables and cash crops which would solve their financial crises and would check podu cultivation in the area.

4.3 MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MADA)/CLUSTER POCKET:

4.3.1 NARLA MADA Pocket

Location & Geophysical Features

NARLA MADA Pocket is included in Narla block of Bhawanipatna Sub-Division in Kalahandi District. Narla block is bounded by Bhawanipatna in the north, Madanpur-Rampur in the south, Lanjigarh in the east and Kesinga in the west. It is situated 30 Kms away from Bhawanipatna, the district headquarters of Kalahandi on the State High Way (S.H) from Bhawanipatna to Bhubaneswar. Narla comes within Bhawanipatna uplands of the southern Tel basin (Sinha, 1999:21). The valley of the river Utei consists of a large portion of Madanpur- Rampur and Narla police station areas and is interspersed by stray hills and isolated peaks. Geomorphologically the country is chiefly undulating and roughly 180 metres above the sea level. The total geographical area of the MADA Pocket is 258.24 sq. kms out of which forest area covers 1155.88 hectares. There are forest-clad hills in the area. There are perennial hill streams and the river Utei is tributary of the Tel, which receives drainage of Madanpur-Rampur police station area. The Utei drains the wide plain between Rampur and Narla. Among the important mineral resources in the area mention may be made of Bauxite, Graphite, Manganese and Galena. The natural vegetation of the area is characterized by evergreen forests and contains Sal (*Shorea Robusta*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dharua, Bamboo, Kendu, Bahada, Harida, Jamun, Mohul, Kasi, Bija, Kurum etc. The fauna comprises both herbivorous and carnivorous animals. The climate of the area resembles that of the main Deccan plateau (cf. Senapati, N.1980: 1.34). The soils of the area include black cotton and clay loam.

Social Groups

Various tribal communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among them, major communities are Kondh, Gond, Savar, Munda, and Banjara. SCs, like Dom, Pano, Ghasi, Dhoba and other caste groups, like Brahmin, Khandayat, Kumbhar, Teli, Sundhi are also inhabiting in the area.

Demographic Profile

The Narla MADA Pocket comprises of 7 GPs and 23 villages. As per 2001 Census, the total household and population of the MADA Pocket is 3295 and 13682 respectively. Out of total population of 13682, males are 6900 (50.43%) and females are 6782 (49.57%) and 6841(50%) are STs and 2511 (18.35%) are SCs. Among the STs, the distribution of male and female population is almost equal i.e 3400 and 3441 respectively. In case of SCs male is 1283 and female is 1228. The density of population per sq. km is 53. The average population per village is 595 and average population per household is 4.

The literacy rate of the people in the MADA Pocket as per 2001 Census is 11.29%, male literacy is 12.12% and female literacy is 10.46%. The ST literacy rate (19.44%) in the area is little bit higher than the SC (16.92%) and Other Caste groups (13.25%). The male literacy rate is highest among STs (24.7%) where as the female literacy rate is highest among SCs (16.36%).

As per 2001 Census, the workforce in the Narla M.A.D.A. Pocket comprises 66.61% of its total population. Among them male constitute 67.61% and female constitute 65.60%. Among the total workers, 68.67% are main workers and 31.33% are marginal workers. Of the main workers, nearly 84% of the workers constitute agricultural workers.

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land 25824 Hects. in the MADA area, 1514 hecets. (5.86%) are cultivable land, 1155.88 (4.48 %) hecets. are forest land, 7894.49 hecets (30.57%) are cultivable waste while 1101.44 hecets. (4.27%) are pasture land and 9817.78 hecets. (38.02%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 1560.61 hecets. (6.04 %) land as barren, 1338.85 hecets. (5.18 %) put to non agricultural use.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the population of the MADA area are agriculture, supplemented by minor forest produce, hunting, fishing and small business. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by pulses, wheat and oil seeds. The people are now accustomed with other cash crop like cotton cultivation. In the MADA area activities like Khalli stitching are practiced by most of the tribals.

Besides agriculture, the people of the MADA area also take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat rearing, and diary farming.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

In MADA area G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. All the villages are well connected with Block Headquarters. R.D. Department has constructed 12 nos. of roads spreading over 120 kms., PWD has constructed one road spreading over 26 kms, Block has constructed 12 nos. of roads spreading over 118 kms and Village Panchayat has constructed 32 nos. of road spreading over 71 kms in the MADA area.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department in the area. All total, there are 22 no. of Educational Institutions exist in MADA area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 16 and ME school is 4. Besides, there are 2 High Schools in operating in the area.

Health Care Facilities

Among the existing health care facilities in the Narla MADA area, there are one Mini Health Center (MHC) and 3 ANM Centers and one Homeopathic Dispensary operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

Drinking Water Facilities

All the 23 villages have been provided with 90 Tube-wells and 11 villages are provided with sanitary wells in the MADA area.

Irrigation

The cultivable area of the MADA Pocket is irrigated by traditional method and also through minor irrigation and lift irrigation projects. Out of total 1514 hecets. of irrigated land, 1049 (69.29%) hecets. are irrigated by traditional method, 215 (14.20%) hecets. through lift irrigation and 250 (16.51%) hecets. through minor irrigation projects. Out of the total irrigated land, 754 hecets. are irrigated during Kharif season and 760 hecets. are irrigated during Rabi season.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area 8 Artificial Insemination Centers is functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 2 VAS/ Addl. VAS and 8 Livestock Inspector appointed in the area to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In Agency area, there are 3 Financial Institutions operating to provide credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 7 Cooperative institutions and one LAMPS are functioning in the area.

Marketing Facilities

In the MADA area, there exist 2 weekly markets and 2 daily markets for transaction of goods and commodities.

Administrative Structure

The developmental activities for STs in MADA area are operated through Block. BDO of the Block (Group A Officer) is the chief executive of the MADA programmes. The Additional WEO of the block looks after the developmental activities implemented for the STs out of the SCA funds available with the MADA Pocket. Besides, one Junior Engineer of the Block is appointed to look after the construction works under the infrastructure development in the area.

The MADA functions under the guidance of a Governing Body. It was seen that only 4 meetings were held in 5 years. This explains that the management and function of MADA programmes is not in conformity with the guidelines. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, a total of 4 GB meetings of the MADA were held. On an average every year even only one GB meeting of the MADA had not been held as against the required number of 4 meetings in a year. This shows that the monitoring of MADA programme by the GB had not been done properly.

Allotment & Expenditure

Over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) funds to the tune of Rs. 146.85 lakh was made available with BDO, Narla for the MADA Programme under SCA to TSP as well as Article 275 (1). The total amount of allotted funds was utilized fully. The source wise details of funds available and expenditures incurred are given below.

Table 4.12: Allotment & Expenditure under SCA to TSP, Narla MADA (2002-07)

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2002-03	2.46	2.46	-
2003-04	5.30	5.30	-
2004-05	2.84	2.84	-
2005-06	7.21	7.21	-
2006-07	5.98	5.98	-
Total	23.79	23.79	-

Funds to the tune of Rs.23.79 lakh were made available with BDO Narla for the MADA Programme over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) under SCA to TSP. the allotted funds was utilized fully.

Table 4.13: Allotment & Expenditure under Article 275(1), Narla MADA (2002-07)

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2002-03	10.00	10.00	-
2003-04	10.00	10.00	-
2004-05	10.00	10.00	-
2005-06	90.53	90.53	-
2006-07	2.53	2.53	-
Total	123.06	123.06	-

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs.123.06 were made available with BDO Narla for the MADA Programme over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) under Article 275 (1), which was spent fully.

Role of NGOs

One local NGO, namely SEDP has undertaken health, sanitation and drinking water schemes at villages of the Narla MADA Pockets. It was reported by the villagers that it had organized health camps at regular intervals and extended the provision of safe drinking water at the villages.

Case studies of Beneficiaries

1. Construction of Culvert along with improvement of Road

A connectivity project, construction of culvert along with improvement of Road was done during the year 2004-05 at village Gunpur of Gadebardha G.P. The total cost of the construction of road and culvert was Rs.55, 000/-. The expenditure was met out of SCA fund available with Narla MADA. The road project connects the village Gunpur with the GP headquarters and other villages of the MADA. Thus the long demand of the villager to extend the connectivity with the GP headquarters was fulfilled and now they get benefit of easy approach for all purposes like purchase and sell of goods and commodities, medical facilities, etc.

2. Irrigation – Supply of Pumpset

Two beneficiaries namely Smt. Amruti Majhi, w/o Baikuntha Majhi, aged 50 years and Smt. Jamanti Majhi, w/o Krutibas Majhi, aged 43 years, belong to BPL category. They are inhabitants of Ranipeta Village of Gadebandhu G.P of Narla Block. They have possessed Ac. 2.49 of land. Under Millon well scheme, they were jointly supplied with a pumpset costing Rs. 18,500/- by the MADA for vegetable cultivation and other agricultural activities. Due to extention of irrigation facility to their land, they are now doing vegetable cultivation and growing different pulses in their land and maintaining their family smoothly by selling the extra produce in the local market.

Similarly in other cases also, from the villages, like Gunupur, Nisanpur, Dhamankhunta, the beneficiaries are covered under Million Well Scheme and in each case, two beneficiaries jointly provided with a pumpset of Rs. 18,500/- by the MADA in 2006 for irrigation of land for vegetable cultivation and other agricultural activities. All the beneficiaries covered under this scheme have got additional financial benefit by raising more crops in their land.



4.3.2 Patrapur MADA Pocket

Location & Geophysical Features

Patrapur in Ganjam district forms a part of the tableland in the western part of Surangigoda hills (1799 feet) which is located towards north-western direction. Total geographical area of the MADA Pocket is 562-sq.kms. The river Bahuda flows through Patrapur area in the north –east direction. The soil of the area is alluvial mixed with laterite. The area receives an annual average rainfall of 1267.7 mms. The temperature varies between 25° 7 C and 32°, 5C. The forest of the area is of tropical semi-evergreen type and the principal trees are Sal, Piasal, Harida, Bahada and Bamboo.

Demographic Profile

This MADA Pocket comprises of 6 GPs and 205 villages. Out of total 205 villages, 164 are inhabited and 41 are uninhabited villages. As per 2001 Census, the total household and population of the MADA Pocket is 6075 and 30215 respectively. Out of total population of 30215, males are 15174(50.22%) and females are 15041(49.78%) and 11551(38.23%) are STs and 3731 (12.35%) are SCs. Among STs, the distribution of male and female population is almost equal i.e 5778 and 5773 respectively. In case of SCs, male is 1863 and female is 1868. The density of population per sq. km is 54. The average population per village is 184 and average population per household is 5.

The total literacy rate of the people in the MADA Pocket as per 2001 Census is 50.11 %, of which male literacy is 59.01 % and female literacy is 41.12 %. The literacy rate of Other Caste Groups (60%) is higher than that of ST (46.40%) and SC (21.98%) in the area.

As per 2001 Census, the workforce in the Patrapur M.A.D.A. Pocket comprises 75.46% of its total population. Among them, males constitute 82.38% and females constitute 68.48%. Among the total workers, 53.95 % are main workers and 46.05% are marginal workers. Of the main workers, nearly 93.50% of the workers are agricultural workers.

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land of 35194 hecets. in the MADA area, 18764 hecets. (53.32%) are cultivable land, 3278(9.31%) hecets. are forest land, 2429 hecets (6.90%) are cultivable waste while 850 hecets. (2.42%) are pastureland and 7344 hecets. (20.87%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 50 hecets. (0.14 %) land as barren, 2410 hecets. (6.85%) put to non agricultural use and 69 hecets. (0.20%) are current fallow land.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the people of the MADA area are agriculture, supplemented by minor forest produce, hunting, fishing, and small business. Paddy is their principal crop supplemented by pulses, wheat and oil seeds. Besides, they collect firewood, bamboo, mahul, tola from the nearby forest. The people are now accustomed to other cash crops like cotton and ground nut. In the MADA area activity like Khalli stitching is practised by most of the tribals.

Total irrigated land is 14316 hecets, out of which 12031 hecets.(84.03%) are irrigated during Kharif season and 2285 hecets. (15.96%) are irrigated during Rabi season

Besides agriculture, the people of the MADA area also take up subsidiary occupations, like small business, poultry farming, goat rearing, and diary farming.

Social Groups

Various tribal communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among them, major communities are Savar and SCs like, Domb, Dandasi and Other Caste Groups like, are Brahmana, Gouda, Vaisya, Bindhani, Kamar, are also inhabiting in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

In MADA area, G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. Some villages are well connected with Block Headquarters. R D Department has constructed 18 nos. of roads spread over 60 kms., PWD has constructed 15 nos. of roads spread over 40 kms , Block has constructed 180 nos. of roads spread over 200 kms and Village Panchayat has constructed 120 nos. of roads spread over 120 kms. Besides, there are 80 nos of village pucca roads extending upto 100 kms. in the MADA area. Still, there are no communication facilities to 140 villages.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department in the area. There are 77 no. of Educational Institutions in the MADA area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 34 and ME schools 6. Besides, there is one Gyan Mandir, 3 High Schools and 33 EGS Centres operating in the area to provide education to the children. Still, 140 villages have no schooling facility within one km. radius.

Health Care Facilities

Among existing health care facilities in the Patrapur MADA area, 1 PHC, and 23 ANM Centers and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary and one Leprosy Centre are operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

Drinking Water Facilities

All the 164 villages have been provided with 220 Tube-wells and 110 villages have 180 sanitary wells and 20 villages are provided with pipe water facilities in the MADA area.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, there are 6 nos. of Veterinary hospital/dispensary, 15 nos of both Live Stock Aid Centre and Artificial Insemination Centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 2 VAS/ Addl. VAS and 15 Livestock Inspectors appointed in the area to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In Agency area, 8 Financial Institutions are operating to provide credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 18 Cooperative institutions are functioning in the area. Total 824 nos. of SHGs are working in the area and doing business of different commodities.

Marketing Facilities

In the MADA area there are 6 weekly markets and 1 daily market for transaction of commodities.

Administrative Structure

The developmental activities for STs in MADA area are operated through block. The BDO of the Block (Group A Officer) is the controlling head of the administration of the MADA Pocket. One additional WEO is posted in the block to look after the developmental activities implemented for the STs through MADA Pocket. Besides, one JE is appointed to look after the infrastructure development in the area. At present, there is one WEO posted in the block to carry out the developmental activities in the MADA Pocket. The PLC meeting is held once in a year for approval of Annual Action Plan of MADA area. The Sub Collector is the Chairman, BDO is the Member Secretary and all district level Officers of different departments, and concerned MP/ MLA are the members of the Project Level Committee (PLC). Only four PLC meetings were held during 2004-05 to 2007-08 as against the required number of 16 meetings.

Implementation of Programmes

Different IGS/IDS schemes are operated in the MADA area through the block.

Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements from SCA to TSP (2003-04 to 2007-08):

During last 5 years (2003-04 to 2007-08), investment has been made only on irrigation projects. The amount spent under irrigation of 280 Acs. during the period was Rs 26.50 lakh.

Table 4.14 : Allotment & Expenditure under SCA to TSP, Patrapur MADA (2003-08)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2003-04	5.73	5.73	-
2004-05	5.81	5.81	-
2005-06	5.83	5.83	-
2006-07	6.47	6.47	-
2007-08	6.14	1.00	5.14
Total	29.98	24.84	5.14

The total beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the same period were 320. Funds to the tune of Rs.29.98 were made available with MADA Pocket over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2007-08) under SCA to TSP. Out of the total fund allotted, Rs. 24.84 has been spent and Rs.5.14 has remained unspent.

Table 4.15: Allotment & Expenditure under Article 275(1), Patrapur MADA (2003-08)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2003-04	1.50	1.50	-
2004-05	0.75	0.75	-
2005-06	3.85	3.85	-
2006-07	2.74	2.74	-
Total	8.84	8.84	-

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs.8.84 lakh during four years (2002-03 to 2006-07) under Article 275 (1), has been spent fully under different IDS schemes.

Role of NGOs

The Gram Vikas is undertaking different welfare and development activities, like education, health care, providing fireproof housing roof for the tribals at villages of Patrapur MADA pocket.

At village Tadakasahi, Ankuli GP of Patrapur block, 'Gram Vikas' a Non Government Organization is functioning since last five years (2002-2007). Its development activities include health and education programme for the poor tribals and financial assistance to the villagers for GCC roof for the houseless families.

According to the community at the sample village, none of them has been benefited under the government programmes and none of them has been given any financial support from the government.

The villagers of the sample village said that they are benefited by the Non-Governmental Organization '**Gram Vikash**'. They are provided with tin roof for their house @ 2% interest and the total loan amount could be recovered in 7 years with a monthly instalment of Rs.200/- per month. So the community is very happy with the activities of the non-government organization which is functioning successfully in the village.

Success Stories

1. Field Channel at Daleswari Village

During the year 2005-06, a field channel was constructed under MADA scheme. The field channel connects to Bataghosara Daleswari main Dam. The cost of the project was Rs 2.57 lakh. It irrigates 50.00 ac. of land of tribals of the Daleswari village in jarada Panchayat, Patrapur Block.



2. Concrete Road in Olama village

During 2006-07, a concrete road was constructed in the Olama village at a cost of Rs. 2.76 lakh out of MADA fund. The road passes through the village to connect all households. Before the the construction of the road, the village was totally lacking any road at all. Due to the construction of the road the villagers have been benefited.



3. Construction of road from Tadakasahi village to Ankuli GP

Tadakasahi, one of the study village comes under Ankuli GP of Patrapur block. The village had no fair weather road to GP Headquarters. During 2006-07, a road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh under MADA Scheme. This project has provided the communication facilities to the people of the study village as well as other adjacent villages to GP Headquarters and has facilitated 800 people in their day today activities.

4.3.3 KOMNA MADA POCKET

Location & Geophysical Features

KOMNA in Nuapada district comes within the Bhawanipatna uplands of the southern Tel basin (cf Sinha, 1999:21) The mountainous tracts extending almost to the entire western part of Nawapara district from north to south contains a broad plateau varying from 610 to 915 metres in height, cut off from the plains below by a range of precipitous hills (Senapati, N, 1980:6). Sunabeda plateau lies towards the western part of Komna block/ Police station area. The river Indra forms the eastern border and flows from north to south. The State High Way No.3 connects Komna with Nawapara in the north and Khariar town in the south.

Demographic Profile

The geographical area of the MADA Pocket is 1035.5 sq. km. This MADA Pocket comprises 15 GPs and 72 villages. As per 2001 Census, the total household and population of the MADA Pocket is 12290 and 54723 respectively. Out of total population of 54723, males are 26447(48.33%) and females are 27257(49.81%) and 29739 (54.34%) are STs and 6549 (11.97%) are SCs. Among STs, the distribution of male and female population is almost equal i.e 14621 and 15118 respectively. In case of SCs male is 3267 and female is 3282. The density of population per sq. km is 53. The average population per village is 760 and average population per household is 4.

The total literacy rate of the people in the MADA Pocket as per 2001 Census is 30.13%, male literacy is 40.38% and female literacy is 17.64%. The literacy rate of SCs (33.67%) is higher than that of Other Caste Groups (30.81%) and STs (28.94%) in the area.

As per 2001 Census, the workforce in the Komna M.A.D.A. Pocket comprises 75.15 % of its total population. Among them, males constitute 94.98 % and female constitute 58.71%. Among the total workers, 71.79 % are main workers and 28.21% are marginal workers. Of the main workers, nearly 83.33% of the workers constitute agricultural workers.

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land of 9310 hecets. in the MADA area, 2605 hecets. (27.98%) are cultivable land, 1180(12.67%) hecets. are forestland, 1230 hecets (13.21%) are cultivable waste while 480 hecets. (5.16 %) are pastureland and 2220 hecets. (23.85%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 90 hecets.(0.97 %) land as barren ,1425 hecets.(15.31%) put to non agricultural use and 80 hecets. (0.85%) are current fallow land.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the people of the MADA area are agriculture, supplemented by minor forest produce, hunting, fishing, and small business. Paddy is their principal crop supplemented by pulses and wheat. Besides they collect firewood, bamboo, mahul, tola from the nearby forest. The people are now accustomed with other cash crops like cotton and ground nut cultivation. In the MADA area activity like Khali stitching is practised by most of the tribals.

Besides agriculture, the people of the MADA area also take up subsidiary occupation, like small business, poultry farming, goat rearing, and diary farming.

Social Groups

Various tribal communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among them, major communities are Gond, and Mirdha. The SCs like Dom, Pano, and other caste groups, like Brahmana, Khandayat, Gouda, Teli, Barik and Mali also inhabit in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

In MADA area, G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. Some villages are well connected with Block Headquarters. R D Department has constructed 11 nos. of roads spread over 75 kms., PWD has constructed 4 nos.of roads spread over 25 kms , Block has constructed 22 nos. of roads spread over 55 kms and Village Panchayat has constructed 49 nos. of roads spread over 120 kms. Besides, there are 54 nos of village pucca roads extending upto 28 kms. in the MADA area. There are 15 nos. of forest roads extended upto 110 kms. in the area.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of educational institutions established by Education Department in the area. There are 101 no. of educational institutions in the MADA area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 49, ME school is 25. Besides; there is 18 High Schools and 9 EGS Centres operating in the area to provide education to the children.

Health Care Facilities

Among existing health care facilities in the Komna MADA area, there are 1 MHC, and 15 ANM Centers and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

Drinking Water Facilities

All the 72 villages have been provided with 245 Tube-wells and 3 villages/ school are provided with pipe water facilities in the MADA area.

Irrigation

Total irrigated land is 1475 hecets., out of which 1050 hecets.(71.19 %) are irrigated during Kharif season and 425 hecets. (28.81%) during Rabi season. The cultivable area of the MADA Pocket is irrigated through lift irrigation, bore well/dug well. Out of total 1475 hecets. of irrigated land, 856 hecets. are irrigated by lift irrigation and 619 hecets. through bore well/dug well.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, there are 2 nos. of Veterinary hospital/dispensary, 15 nos of Live Stock Aid Center and 5 Artificial Insemination Centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 3 VAS/ Addl.VAS and 5 Livestock Inspectors appointed in the area to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In the area, there are 2 Financial Institutions to provide credit facilities to the people. Besides these Financial Institutions, 2 Cooperative Institutions are functioning in the area.

Marketing Facilities

In the MADA area there exist 5 weekly markets for transaction of various commodities.

Administrative Structure

The developmental activities for STs in MADA area are operated through block. The BDO of the Block (Group A Officer) is the controlling head of the administration of the MADA Pocket. One additional WEO is posted in the block to look after the developmental activities implemented for the STs through MADA Pocket. Besides, one JE is appointed to look after the infrastructure development in the area. At present, there is one WEO and one JE posted in the block to carry

Allocation and Utilization of Funds

Table 4.16: Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements from SCA to TSP, Komna MADA (2003-04 to 2007-08)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	IGS Coverage of Beneficiary	IDS Amount Spent	Total Projects	Amount Spent	Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent
2003-04	429	7.44	6	2.39	429	9.83
2004-05	517	13.67	7	7.00	517	20.67
2005-06	568	29.48	13	10.05	568	39.53
2006-07	660	19.34	9	7.97	660	27.31
2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2174	69.93	35	27.41	2174	97.34

out the developmental activities in the MADA Pocket. Besides, JAO and horticulture staff is also involved in the project work. During the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08, only one PLC meeting in a year was held for management, monitoring and implementation of development programmes of the Komna MADA

The total beneficiaries covered under different schemes during last 5 years (2003-04 to 2007-08) were 2174 and the amount spent was Rs 97.34 lakh.

Table 4.17: Allotment & Expenditure under SCA to TSP, Komna MADA (2003-04 to 2007-08)

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Allotmentreceived	Expenditureincurred	Unspentbalance
2003-04	29.09	20.53	8.56
2004-05	35.04	20.29	14.75
2005-06	40.63	31.61	9.02
2006-07	29.45	27.45	2.00
2007-08	24.18	11.75	12.43
Total	158.39	111.63	46.76

Funds to the tune of Rs.158.39 were made available with Komna MADA Pocket over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2007-08) under SCA to TSP. Out of the total fund allotted, Rs. 111.63 has been spent and Rs.46.76 has remained unspent.

Table 4.18: Allotment & Expenditure under Article 275(1), Komna MADA (2003-08)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	32.77	31.27	1.50
2006-07	12.49	12.00	0.49
2007-08	10.00	1.00	9.00
Total	55.26	44.27	10.99

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs.55.26 were made available with Komna MADA Pocket over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2007-08) under Article 275 (1), out of which 44.27 was spent totally.

Role of NGOs

It was reported that no NGO is involved in the development activities of the two study villages. The MADA had not done any development activities in its area in collaboration with the NGOs.

Success Stories

1. WHS at Village Sikaripada:

AWS was constructed in the village Sikaripada of Komna Block to provide irrigation facility to the people during kharif season. Since the village comes under drought prone area, crop failure was a continuous process and therefore construction of WHS in the upperside of the cultivation area was demanded by the people to irrigate their land. It took 3 years for complete construction of a Water Reservoir in two acres of land at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh. This WHS has been providing irrigation facilities to 30 acres of lands of 20 tribal farmers who are cultivating different crops successfully both in kharif and summer seasons.

2. Maa Sarala Mahila SHG at Village Jatagarh

The Commercial bank sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakh (gave Rs. 1.00 lakh in cash) to the Maa Sarala Mahila Sanchaya Committee of Jatagada village of Komna block during the year 2006-07. The SHG members purchased 50 goats and 50 sheep and covered them with insurance. They constructed a common shed for the goats for rearing. But, due to animal epidemic, about 20 goats/sheep died. Their insurance claim was settled and they could manage repurchasing the animal equal to the number of the dead ones. After the advice of the veterinary doctors, the numbers the beneficiaries were benefited. Each she goat and sheep could produce more than two kids in a year. Since the availability of pasture was plenty, the animals grew healthy and added with more numbers. And that benefited the beneficiaries with additional benefit of Rs 10,000/- annually. At the time of the investigation as many as 57 goats/sheep were in the shed.

3. Health programme at Village- Maniguda, G.P. Jalgarh, Block Komna

Mrs. Jagyasini Tandi W/O Mr. Dayasagar Tandi of Manikguda village of Komna block got appointment in ASHA on dt. 4.12.06. She was trained for one month at community Health Centre, Komna during 2007. Now she is working in the village since one year. Now the community is well aware of NRHM programme of the Govt of India Phalaria tablets , DOT for T.B are distributed among the villagers and Polio programme is also organised at village level. Immunization programmes are also held in the village. In the month of December, she handed over 10 family planning cases and 12 delivery cases to Community Health Centre of the sample village in which they were benefited from the Health Department. Delivery patients were given a self cheque of Rs.1400/-(fourteen hundred) only and also a delivery kit before seven days of the delivery date from the Health Department. The ASHA worker is given Rs.350/- for one delivery patient and Rs.150/- for one family planning case from the Health Department.

ASHA worker said that before doing this job she was a house wife. Her husband's income was not sufficient to maintain her family. But this job has provided economic support to her family. According to her view not only she is benefited by the job but also the whole community of the sample village. Under this health programme of the Government, they were aware about the NRHM programme which is running successfully.

4. Budhavaja Mahila Bahumukhi Samabaya Samittee – Manikguda

There are 7 (seven) societies in Komna Block as against 27 (twenty seven) societies in Nuapada district. Budhavaja Mahila Bahumukhi Samabaya Samittee at Manikguda village is one among them. It is hypothecated to BSCC Bank (Bhawanipatna society, Co-operative Bank. It's head

office is functioning at Bhawanipatna. A Branch Office is available at the Komna block headquarters. This society established on 27th July, 1998. This society covers 7 villages including Manikuguda. All members of the society from all 7 villages have been benefited by the Cooperative Society, but the tribals of Manikuguda village have been benefited the most. The tribal BPL card holders of the village are given 4 liters. of kerosene @ Rs.9.86 per liter whereas the other categories of the tribals getting 1 liter. This society also helps collect daily collections and give loans to the needy share holders upto Rs.5,000/- for the activities such as petty business, goat rearing, etc. According to the view of community, this society is successfully managing its activities keeping the essential requirements of the people of Manikuguda village.

5. Jaya Bhima SHG Group of Latkanpada – A study village G.P. Kurumposi, Komana Block.

Jaya Bhima SHG group of Latkanpada village started on 18th July, 2003 having 14 members headed by Gajraj Majhi and Subar Majhi. The members contributed Rs.10/- Rs.20/- and Rs.50/- each gradually in every month in a continuous process. They deposited the collection money in Anchatika Gramya Bank, Tarbod. During the year 2003-04, they were given financial assistance of Rs.3, 50,000/- by Fishery Deptt. Orissa, Nuapada for pisciculture at Latkanpada. MIPD RLTP (KBK) Project had given equipment such as 12 large size of fishing net, one wooden boat, and Rs,50,000/- and also a building with assets such as 6 chairs and two tables, one petromax light and one large size of aluminum box to SHG for keeping the fishing nets etc.

During 3 years (2004-05 to 2006-07) they earned Rs.65, 000/- from fishing. The SHG members estimated that approximately 10 quintals of fish available in the project dam, which they have to disposed off in the local market. The total cost of the product in the local market would amount to Rs.65, 000/-. The SHG Group's savings pass book has recorded a balance amount of Rs.32, 169/- as on dated 6.7.05. Besides fishing, the other activities of the said group are that each member has availed consumption loan from their deposited balance amount @ 3% rate of interest. All the members of the SHG are very happy and satisfied with their group activity.

4.3.4 PALLAHARA MADA POCKET

Location & Geophysical Features

Pallahara M.A.D.A pocket is situated in Pallahara block of Angul district. Physiographically Pallahara is included broadly within the Middle Mountainous Country and specifically in the Mankarnacha – Malyagiri and Gandhamardan mountains of the Brahmani and Baitarani interfluves. In Pallahara, Malyagiri peak reaches 1,170 metres above the sea level and peak is a part of the Eastern Ghats. The area comes within Panposh – Keonjhar – Pallahara plateau of the Upper Baitarani catchments basin (cf. Sinha, 1999: 18 & 21). The area receives an average annual rainfall of nearly 1421 mms. The temperature of the area ranges from 7 ° C to 41 ° C. The Kukhra river, a tributary of the Brahmani flows perennially in the area. The forests are classified as tropical semi-evergreen type. The timber producing trees are sal and piasal and the chief MFP consists of Kendu leaves, Sal seeds, fibres and resin (jhuna). The block headquarters is well connected with all weather metal roads which is linked with the N.H No.6 (Rout, J.P, 1986:1-2).

Demographic Profile

The geographical area of the MADA Pocket is 1944.96 sq. km. This MADA Pocket comprises of 18 GPs and 142 villages. As per 2001 Census, the total household and population of the

MADA Pocket is 12766 and 57447 respectively. Out of total population of 57447, males are 29123(50.70%) and females are 28323(49.30%) and 26076 (45.39%) are STs (excluding the Chuktia Bhunjia, PTG population of 5633 who are residing in the MADA Pocket) and 7790 (13.56%) are SCs. The density of population per sq. km is 32. The average population per village is 405 and average population per household is 5.

The total literacy rate of the people excluding PTG in the MADA Pocket as per 2001 Census is 46.21%, male literacy is 47.03% and female literacy is 45.37%. The literacy rate of SCs (51.35%) is higher than that of Other Caste groups (51.31%) and STs (40.06%) in the area.

As per 2001 Census, the workforce in the Pallahara M.A.D.A. Pocket excluding the PTG comprises 27.59 % of its total population. Among them, males constitute 28.98 % and females constitute 26.16%. Among the total workers, 92.43% are main workers and 7.57 % are marginal workers. Of the main workers, nearly 93.88 % of the workers constitute agricultural workers.

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land of 128070.80 hecets. in the MADA area, 14090 hecets. (11.00%) are cultivable land, 108270(84.54%) hecets. are forestland, 1922.80hecets (1.50%) are cultivable waste while 604 hecets. (0.47%) are pastureland and 800 hecets. (0.62%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 1400 hecets.(1.09 %) land as barren ,574 hecets.(0.45%) put to non agricultural use and 410 hecets. (0.32%) are current fallow land.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the population of the MADA area are agriculture, supplemented by minor forest produce, hunting, fishing, and small business. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by pulses, wheat and oil seeds. The people are now accustomed to other cash crop, like cotton. In the MADA area activity like Khali stitching is practised by most of the tribals.

Social Groups

Various tribal communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among them, major communities are the Kisan,Kolha, Munda, and Ho.The SCs like Bauri, Dhoba, Pano,Tanla ,Hadi, Ghasi,Ghantra, Bhoi, Pantanti and Other Caste groups like are Brahmana Chasa, Mahanta, Gouda are also inhabiting in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

In MADA area, G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. Some villages are well connected with Block Headquarters. R D Department has constructed 5 nos. of road spread over 40 kms., PWD has constructed 3 nos.of roads spread over 28 kms , Block has constructed 40 nos. of roads spread over 200 kms and Village Panchayat has constructed 270 nos. of road spread over 270 kms. Besides, there are 100 nos of village pucca roads extending upto 18 kms. in the MADA area. Still, 15 villages of the MADA area lack communication facilities.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of educational institutions established by Education Department and SSD Department in the area. There are 260 nos. of Educational Institutions in MADA area. Total number of Primary schools in the area is 135, ME school is 83, EGS Centre is 28. Besides, 13 High Schools and one Collage are functioning in the area to provide education to children.

Health Care Facilities

Among existing health care facilities in the Pallahara MADA area, 4 PHCs, and 8 ANM Centres ,2 Ayurvedic Dispensary and 2 Homeopathic Dispensary are functioning in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

Drinking Water Facilities

All the 142 villages have been provided with 725 Tube-wells and 225 sanitary wells and only one village is provided with pipe water facility in the MADA area.

Irrigation

Out of net area sown of 14090 hecets, total irrigated land is 2731 hecets (19.38%). All the land irrigated is used for production of Kharif crops and 320 hecets. (11.72%) are irrigated during Rabi season and 50 hecets (1.83%) in summer season. The cultivable area of the MADA Pocket is irrigated through Minor irrigation, bore well/dug well and perennial stream. Out of total 2731 hecets. of irrigated land, 2461hecets. are irrigated through Minor Irrigation Point, and 70 hecets. through bore well/dug well and 200 hecets. through perennial stream.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, 1 no of Veterinary hospital/dispensary, 5 nos. of Live Stock Aid Center and 3 Artificial Insemination Centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. There are 2 VAS/ Addl.VAS and 5 Livestock Inspectors appointed in the area to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In Agency area, there are 5 Financial Institutions operating to provide credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 5 Co-operative Institutions are functioning in the area.

Marketing Facilities

In the MADA area there exist 4 weekly markets and 1 daily market for transaction of goods and commodities.

Administrative Structure

The developmental activities for STs in MADA area are operated through block. The BDO of the Block (Group A Officer) is the controlling head of the administration of the MADA Pocket. One additional WEO is posted in the block to look after the developmental activities implemented for the STs through MADA Pocket. Besides, one JE is appointed to look after the infrastructure development in the area. At present, there is one WEO and one JE is posted in the block to carry out the developmental activities in the MADA Pocket. The PLC meetings were held once in every year during the period, 2003-04 to 2007-08.

Allocation and Utilization of Funds**Table 4.19: Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements from SCA to TSP, Pallahara M.A.D.A (2002-03 to 2006-07)**
(Rs.in lakh)

Year	IGS Coverage of Beneficiary	IDS Amount Spent	Total Projects	Amount Spent	Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent
2002-03	65	8.07	4	2.70	65	10.77
2003-04	174	17.45	9	5.82	174	23.26
2004-05	145	16.50	8	7.08	145	23.58
2005-06	130	16.56	6	7.09	130	23.64
2006-07	165	17.92	9	8.30	165	26.22
Total	679	76.50	36	30.99	679	107.47

The total beneficiaries covered under different schemes under SCA to TSP during last 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) was 679 and the amount spent was Rs 107.47 lakh.

Table 4.20 : Allotment & Expenditure under SCA to TSP, Pallahara M.A.D.A (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2002-03	10.77	10.77	-
2003-04	23.26	23.26	-
2004-05	23.58	23.58	-
2005-06	23.64	23.64	-
2006-07	26.22	26.22	-
Total	107.47	107.47	-

Funds to the tune of Rs.107.47 were made available with Pallahara MADA Pocket over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2007-08) under SCA to TSP. Out of the total fund allotted, all amount has been utilized.

Table 4.21 : Allotment & Expenditure under Article 275(1), Pallahara M.A.D.A (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2002-03	135.00	130.00	5.00
2003-04	1.90	1.90	-
2004-05	5.00	5.00	-
2005-06	22.19	22.19	-
2006-07	11.12	8.14	2.98
Total	175.21	167.23	7.98

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs.175.21 were made available with Pallahara MADA Pocket over a period of 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) under Article 275 (1), out of which 167.23 has been spent and Rs.7.98 has remained unspent.

Role of NGOs

It was reported that no NGO is involved in the development activities of the two study villages. The MADA had not done any development activities in its area in collaboration with the NGOs.

Success Stories

1. Construction of Irrigation Field Chhanel at Jamara Sahara Sahi

An irrigation project was executed at Jamara Village of Nampasi G.P. in Pallahara Block during 2007-08 by Pallahara MADA in Angul District. The estimated cost of project was 2.00 lakh and



it was incurred out of the fund under SCA to TSP. It generated labour employment of 1200 mandays. The village is predominately inhabited by ST families. Most of the ST families earn their livelihood by cultivation. After completion of the above project, 46.50 Hectares of land of 40 ST families have been irrigated. The per capita income of the said ST families has been increased and the standard of living of these families has been improved to a great extent. Besides paddy cultivation, the ST farmers are undertaking vegetable cultivation in their land. Taking an over view of the project, it is found successful in enhancing the Socio-economic condition of the local ST families.

2. Embankment at Raipal

An irrigation project was executed at a cost of Rs 1.50 lakh under SCA to TSP in Raipal village of Tharbidi GP in Pallahara Block of Angul District during 2007-08. The village area is predominately inhabited by ST families. Most of the ST families earn their livelihood by cultivation. After implementation of the Project, 2400 acres of land of 15 ST families have been irrigated. The per capita income of the said ST families has been increased and the standard of living of the families has been improved to great extent. Besides paddy cultivation, the ST families are undertaking vegetables cultivation in their lands due to provision of Irrigation facility. Taking an over view of the project, it is found that the project is helpful in socio-economic development of the local ST people and has generated labour employment of 1250 mandays in the area.

4.3.5 DHENKANAL CLUSTER POCKET

Location and Geophysical Features

Dhenkanal forms a part of the Middle Mountainous Country of Orissa which covers almost three-fourth of the entire State (Sinha, 1999: 16). Kapilas (2,087 ft.) hill is situated towards its eastern side. The river Brahmani flows towards its northern side. It is well connected with roads and railways. The area has tropical semi evergreen forests with Sal as predominant type of tree producing timber. The soils are mostly red soil, laterites and black cotton soil. May is the hottest and December is the coldest month. The average annual rainfall is 1421.1 mms. The south west monsoon rains are experienced in the area. Among the mineral resources, mention may be made of coal, chromites, glass sand, graphite, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, mica etc. Small amounts of iron ore and gold (alluvial) are also available (Ahmed, M, 1966:3-5).

Demographic Profile

The geographical area of the Cluster Pocket is 395.69 sq. km. The Cluster Pocket comprises 7 GPs and 23 villages (21 inhabited and 2 are uninhabited). As per 2001 Census, the total household and population of the Cluster Pocket is 2239 and 10510 respectively. Out of total population of 10510, males are 5471(52.06%) and females are 5039(47.94%) and 4917(46.78%) are STs and 1408 (13.40%) are SCs. The density of population per sq. km is 27. The average population per village is 457 and average population per household is 5.

The total literacy rate of the people in the Cluster Pocket as per 2001 Census is 47.02%, male literacy is 56.47% and female literacy is 36.75%. The literacy rate of SC (56.18%) is higher than that of Other Caste groups (52.88%) and ST (39.41%) in the area.

As per 2001 Census, the workforce in the Cluster Pocket comprises 39.01% of its total population. Among them, male constitute 52.09% and female constitute 24.81%. Among the total workers, 78.05 % are main workers and 21.95 % are marginal workers. Of the main workers, nearly 68.75% of the workers constitute agricultural workers.

Land -Utilization Pattern

Out of total land of 36519 Hects. in the Cluster Pocket area, 15729 hecets. (43.07%) are cultivable land, 1716(4.70%) hecets. are forestland, 5749 hecets (15.74%) are cultivable waste while 2513 hecets. (6.88%) are pastureland and 1149 hecets. (3.15%) are covered under grooves. The land use pattern shows that 3802 hecets.(10.41 %) land as barren ,3944 hecets.(10.80%) put to non agricultural use and 1917 hecets. (5.25%) are current fallow land.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the population of the Cluster Pocket area are agriculture, supplemented by minor forest produce, hunting, fishing, and small business. Paddy is their principal crop supplemented by pulses, wheat and oil seeds. In the Cluster Pocket area activities like Khali stitching are practiced by most of the tribals.

Social Groups

Various tribal communities are found inhabiting in the area. Among them, major communities are Savar, and Juang, Kisan, Bhuiya, Munda, Kolha. SCs like Kaibarta, Dhob, Hadi and other caste groups, like Brahmana, Chasa, Gouda, Teli, Barik also inhabit in the area.

Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Communication

In the Cluster Pocket area G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. Some villages are well connected with Block Headquarters. PWD has constructed 2 nos. of roads spread over 18kms, Block has constructed 5 nos. of roads spread over 20 kms and Village Panchayat has constructed 18 nos. of roads spread over 40 kms. Besides, there are 15 nos of village pucca roads extending upto 10 kms. in the Cluster Pocket area.

Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department and SSD Department in the area. All total, there are 20 nos. of Educational Institutions exist in Cluster Pocket area. Total number of Primary schools/ Primary school Hostel in the area is 18, ME school is 1, and EGS Center is 1. There is no High School in the area to provide higher education to the children.

Health Care Facilities

Poor health care services are found in the area. Among the existing health care facilities in the Dhenkanal Cluster area, there is only 1 Homeopathic Dispensary operating in the area to provide health care facilities to the people.

ICDS

There are. Anganwadi Centres/Sub Centres in 11 villages to look after the health of mother and child and nursery education of the children. This facility is not available in 6 nos. of villages in the area.

Drinking Water Facilities

Out of 23 villages, 19 villages have been provided with 42 Tube-wells and 4 villages with sanitary wells. None of the village is provided with pipe water facilities in the Cluster area.

Irrigation

Out of net area sown of 15729 hecets, total irrigated land is 15294 hecets (97.23%). Out of total irrigated land, 7456 (48.75%) hecets. are irrigated during Kharif season and 7838(51.25%) during Rabi season. The cultivable area of the Cluster Pocket is irrigated through CIB and WHS. Out of total 15294 hecets. of irrigated land, 9814hecets.(64.17%) are irrigated by CIB, and 5480 hecets.(35.83%) through WHS.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, one Veterinary hospital/dispensary, 5 nos of Live Stock Aid Centre and 3 Artificial Insemination Centres are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. One VAS/ Addl.VAS and one Livestock Inspector are appointed in the area to look after the health of animals.

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

In the agency area, there is one Financial Institution which provides credit facilities to the people of the area. Besides these financial institutions, 33 Co-operative institutions are functioning in the area. 33 SHGs are operating in the area, and they have under taken different schemes like goat rearing, khalli stitching, rice processing, vegetable cultivation and manufacturing of DOWCRA items.

Marketing Facilities

In the Cluster Pocket area there exist one weekly market and one daily market for transaction of goods and commodities.

Administrative Structure

The developmental activities for STs in Cluster Pocket area are operated through block. The BDO of the Block (Group A Officer) is the controlling head of the administration of the Cluster Pocket. One additional WEO is posted in the block to look after the developmental activities implemented for the STs through Cluster Pocket. Besides, one JE is appointed to look after the infrastructure development in the area. At present, there is one WEO and one JE is posted in the block to carry out the developmental activities in the Cluster Pocket.

Allocation and Utilization of Funds :

Table 4.22: Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements from SCA to TSP, Dhenkanal CAP (2002-03 to 2006-07)

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	IGS Coverage of Beneficiary	IDS Amount Spent	Total Projects	Amount Spent	Coverage of Beneficiary	Amount Spent
2002-03	-	-	-	38.38	-	46.78
2003-04	-	3.40	-		-	
2004-05	-	2.00	-		-	
2005-06	-	3.00	-		-	
2006-07	-	87.00	-	2.60	-	89.60
Total	-	95.40	-	40.98	-	136.38

The total beneficiaries covered under different schemes under SCA to TSP during last 5 years (2002-03 to 2006-07) were and the amount spent was Rs136.38 lakh.

Funds to the tune of Rs.22.12 were made available with Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket over a period of 5 years (2003-04 to 2007-08) under SCA to TSP. Out of the total fund allotted, all amount has been utilized fully.

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs.40.98 were made available with Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket over a period of 5 years (2003-04 to 2007-08) under Article 275 (1), out of which total amount has been spent.

Table 4.23 : Allotment & Expenditure under SCA to TSP, Dhenkanal CAP (2003-04 to 2007-08)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2003-04	4.33	4.33	-
2004-05	4.33	4.33	-
2005-06	4.33	4.33	-
2006-07	4.76	4.76	-
2007-08	4.37	4.37	-
Total	22.12	22.12	-

Table 4.24: Allotment & Expenditure under Article 275 (1), Dhenkanal CAP (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Year	Allotment received	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	8.50	8.50	-
2005-06	27.79	27.79	-
2006-07	2.09	2.09	-
2007-08	2.60	2.60	-
Total	40.98	40.98	-

Role of NGOs

It is reported that no NGO is working in the study villages of the Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket.

Case studies

1. WHS at Natakata Village

One WHS at Natakata village in Madhusahupatna GP of Dhenkanal block was constructed during 2004-05. The cost of the Project was Rs.1.00 lakh. It irrigates 10 hect. of land of 15 ST beneficiaries of the village. People are cultivating paddy and pulses during winter and summer season after the construction of the WHS. This is said to be a successful project.

2. Lift irrigation project at Natakata

Besides, there is composite hand based lift irrigation project constructed by OSFDC through OAIC, Dhenkanal during 2005-06 with a cost of Rs.4.20 lakh with the objective of irrigating 25 hect. of land of 40 beneficiaries. The LI Project is defunct due to lack of power supply. It has been reported as a failure project due to improper implementation and wrong selection of the project site.

3. Construction of Sevashram Building

The Sevashram building at Natakata in MS Patana of Dhenkanal Block was constructed during 2004-05 and completed during 2005-06. The total cost of the project was Rs. 0.85 lakh. It has created educational infrastructure for the all students majority of whom are ST of the village and its nearby areas.



4. WHS at village Majhisahi

The construction of irrigation project was started during 2004-05 and completed during 2005-06 at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh. It irrigates 15 hact. of land of 25 beneficiaries of Majhisahi village of Saptasarya GP. Due to irrigation facilities through the WHS, the tribal farmers of the acyacut area have been able to cultivate vegetables as well as cash crops, like wheat, sunflowers and rubber. A 10-member SGH, namely Mirabai Banasahi of Saptasajya had been provided financial assistance for Rs. 18,000 under pisciculture scheme in the year 2007-08 through Cluster Approach Pocket. At the end of the year the SHG members got Rs 10,000/- from the fish selling.



One Sri Dularam Bony of Malhisahi village aged 48 years was given incentive by Rubber Board, Bhubaneswar for rubber plantation in 1992-93. There were 600 rubber plants in the filed. Now the beneficiary is investing Rs. 1000/- per year for manuring the plants. Presently 80 nos. of plants are survivr. He is getting 14 ltrs (4.00 kg of rubber from each tree). The total production of rubber from all the plants comes to 2.00 Qtl. annually which cost is Rs. 20, 0000/- after their processing. This has helped enhance his annual income and provide him employment.

5. Maa Mangala SHG, Badheikateni

The SHG is formed taking 11 women members from ST families. Of them 10 members are BPL category and 1 is APL category family. The SHG was given revolving fund of Rs. 10,000/- in 2004-05. In the year 2007-08 it was sanctioned goat rearing scheme. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakh was sanctioned out of which 1.25 lakh was bank loan and the rest 1.00 lakh was subsidy through Dhenkanal cluster Pocket. At present the SHG has as many as 108 nos of goats surviving. On an average each member of the SHG is getting additional income of about Rs. 4,000/- per annum. The members are showing interest in goat rearing, and they take good care of the animal. It seems a good scheme for the ST women of Badheikateni village.



4.4 DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

The OSFDC is the nodal agency which undertakes the DTDP programmes in Orissa. The structure, function and performance of the OSFDC are discussed below.

4.4.1 Introduction

The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operative Corporation (OSFDC) Ltd. was grounded in August 1979. Since then, it has been working for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Scavengers and Minority people of the State. Its objectives are to raise the Socio-economic status of ST/SC/Minority people and Scavengers through different schemes implemented by Govt. Its mission is to promote different types of training to the BPL, SC/ST & minority people and Scavengers for their self employment and vision is to reduce the BPL categories among them. At the outset, the OSFDC was looking after the schemes for development of Scheduled Castes only and the implementation of Scheduled Tribes development programmes has been entrusted with it since 1984.

4.4.2 Structure

OSFDC Ltd. is a Co-operative Institution under administrative control of the ST and SC Development Department, Govt. of Orissa. It is the State Channelising agency for development of SCs in the whole of the state and for STs in DTDP areas (23 districts). The OSCSTDFCC has a Chairman-cum-Managing Director as its head. The General Manager, who is an OAS-I/IAS Officer, is in charge of its administration. The other officials, who discharge responsibilities in the Corporation, are the Credit Advisor, Development Officer, Assistant Development Officers, an Officer in charge of Programmes and so on.

For the purpose of loan received from National Corporation, the whole of the State of Orissa is covered. The OSFDC programmes are implemented by the Corporation at the state headquarters by the District Collectors and District Managers at the district level, Sub-Divisional Development Officers and Additional District Welfare Officers at the Sub-Divisional level and by the Block Development Officers and Welfare Extension Officers at the block level. Taking into account the concentration of SC and ST population in different areas, district branches in the seven districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Koraput and Sambalpur were started. The Collector of each district is in overall charge of implementing the schemes of the Corporation. He is assisted by a District Manager, OSFDC, Project Administrator of ITDA and District Welfare Officers for the smooth implementation of the schemes. The Collector, as the head of the district, plays crucial role in coordinating the activities of different departments associated with the implementation of the Schemes. The Collector issues instructions to the field level officers. However, instead of suggesting grandiose schemes, the model schemes prepared by the Corporation are adopted. The model schemes are tailored to the requirements of the SCs and STs, who are below the poverty line.

There were 14 (OAS Officers of Class II rank) having brought on deputation to function as District Managers in OSFDC Branches at district level, i.e. 13 undivided Districts and Rayagada. They remain in-charge of all Corporation activities except loan activities for Minority and Backward Class people. In the remaining 16 Districts, DWOs function as District Managers. The District Manager of the OSFDC in the district remains responsible for the execution of the programmes.

He acts as magistrate in the time of seize vehicle, supervision/checking of irrigation project, disciplinary authority of SHGs under OSFDC schemes, disburses loan/subsidy to SHGs, acts as funding agency of OAIC/OLIC and remittance of interest money to Head Office and collects Utilization Certificates from different banks and makes contact with defaulters for recovery of loan regularly. Additional District Welfare Officers in the subdivisions and Welfare Extension Officers in the Blocks assist the District Managers for carrying out the programme. However, the Collectors take steps to ensure that the officers and the agencies involved in the implementation of the schemes go about the tasks assigned to them.

The OSFDC has constituted different Committees for smooth transaction of its business and programmes. The District Level Task Force is constituted with the Collector as the Chairman, SP, DFO (T), Sub-Collector and three tribal representatives—to be nominated by the RDC as members and DWO as Member Convener for implementation of various rules and regulations concerning Welfare of SC & ST to prevent their exploitation. The Dist. Level Project Appraisal Committee is formed with Collector as the Chairman and PD, DRDA, Sub-Collectors and DSWO as members and DWO as Member Convener to choose the suitable NGO for sanction of G.I.A. for different schemes of NGOs. Both the Committees sit in every quarter of a year. District Level Selection Committee for SC/ST/Minority/Scavengers is constituted with Collector as Chairman, two MLAs nominated by Collector, as member and DWO-cum-D.M. OSFDC –Member Convener. It sits according to the advertisement published by Head Office, OSFDC, BBSR to select suitable applicants/SHGs.

4.4.3 Function

The OSFDC promotes the economic development of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scavengers, living below the poverty line. It receives Special Central Assistance from Govt. of India for implementation of Schemes for SC and ST people living below the poverty line and loan from National Corporations for lending term loan to SC and ST people living below double the limit of the poverty line.

It provides them financial inputs for improving their economic condition of the BPL segment of the population by undertaking family oriented schemes through Disperse Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). The OSFDC implements various economic development programmes, like, 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 Pockets 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, and Term Loan Scheme for Minorities with assistance from NMDFC.

Its functions are to plan, promote, undertake and assist programmes, like agriculture development, animal husbandry, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small scale industry, village industry, cottage industry, trade, business, etc. to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to have a better living; to provide them technical know-how, managerial assistance, financial assistance, financial guarantees to loans and cash credits institutions and working capital to the affiliated societies, and to coordinate, supervise and control the activities of the affiliate societies.

4.4.4 Performance

Since its inception in 1979, the Corporation has been working for the economic development of the poor and downtrodden section among the SC, ST and Scavengers. Up to 31.03.2007, the OSFDC has provided loan as well as subsidy to them under different sectors as given below.

Table 4.25: Disbursement of Loans and Subsidy under different Sectors by OSFDC

SI.No	Sector	Amount of loan (Rs. in Lakh)	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1	NSFDC (Term Loan and Micro Credit Finance)	2881.00	-	1762
2	NSTFDC(Term Loan)	444.60	-	127
3	NSKFDC	98.42	-	398
4	SCA to SCP	-	24310.14	810543
5	SCA to TSP (DTDP)	-	3395.99	87855
6	NSLRS	-	1732.72	22239
	Total	3424.02	29438.85	922924

(Source: OSFDC. Ltd., Bhubaneswar)

For development of ST living outside the TSP, MADA, Cluster and Micro Project areas, a total sum of Rs. 3395.99 lakh under SCA to TSP (DTDP) were spent benefiting as many as 87855 ST families. The funds allotted by Govt. and expenditure incurred by OSFDC under DTDP for the development of ST people during 2002-03 to 2007-08 is furnished below.

Table 4.26 : Statement showing the funds allotted by Govt. & expenditure incurred by OSFDC under ST (DTDP) Sector

SINo.	Year	Funds allotted by Govt. (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure incurred by OSFDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Beneficiary assisted	Remarks
1	2002-03	448.74	174.56	2179	The year below wise and Scheme wise details are furnished in separate table below
2	2003-04	223.00	94.69	1008	
3	2004-05	350.00	106.49	1156	
4	2005-06	700.00	187.75	2061	
5	2006-07	388.00	344.14	7616	
6	2007-08	903.81	1003.45	4905	
Total	3013.55	1911.08	18925		

(Source: OSFDC. Ltd., Bhubaneswar)

Over the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 as many as 18925 ST beneficiaries were assisted Rs. 1911.08 lakhs under the DTDP undertaken by OSFDC as against the total allotment of Rs. 3013.55 lakh made available with the Organization.

The different schemes implemented by the OSFDC are as follows:-

1. Bankable IGS: (SCA to SCP) AND (SCA to TSP)

Under this Scheme, Bank loans are being financed by commercial banks to the beneficiaries and subsidy is being disbursed by the OSFDC with a maximum of Rs.10,000/-per beneficiary. The beneficiaries are being selected in the Gram Sabha and sponsored by the B.D.Os for the rural beneficiaries and Executive Officers for urban beneficiaries under BPL category to the financing banks. The Bank after due scrutiny sanction the loan and claim subsidy to the District Office. Now group loan to S.H.Gs are being insisted by the OSFDC for better implementation of the Scheme.

2. High Cost Schemes

The high cost scheme loans are being financed by the Corporation Head Office to SC/ST beneficiaries basing on the target fixed at the beginning of the financial year. From the year 1992 to 2006, 23 SC & ST beneficiaries have been directly financed by OSFDC Schemes by this Office. The funds of loan meant for NSFDC- 85 %, OSFDC- 10% and Promoters Contribution- 5% . In this connection, application invited by the Corporation has not yet been published till date for the year 2006-07.

3. Incentive Grant SCA to TSP (Micro Credit)

The District Manager sponsors proposal from ST group in DTDP area to meet the expenditure from available un-utilized amount. Incentive Grant SCA to TSP has been sanctioned by Corporation head office basing under the ST population of this district. After receipt of the proposals, it will be scrutinized and approved by the Collector for release of the amount to ST, DTDP, and SHG accordingly.

4. O.A.I.C & O.L.I.C

The Agro Industries Corporation and Lift Irrigation Corporation are the executing agency under this Scheme. The District Manager, OAIC & Executive Engineer, O.L.I.C are submitting proposals for Shallow Tube Wells, Water Harvesting Structure, Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation Points etc. The proposals are submitted basing on the SC/ST population. After receiving the proposal the same has been countersigned by the Collector and submitted to the Corporation Head Office for necessary approval and release of funds. The funds are released by Head Office on instalment basis.

5. Skill Development Training to SC/ST/Scavenger

This scheme has been introduced very recently. The OSFDC Head Office has invited applications through advertisement in newspapers. Its district branch Offices submits applications of ST youths for Skill Development Training in every year.

Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) and Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP):

As per the information furnished by OSFDC, it is operating the MML and DTD Programmes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through implementation of economically viable schemes. The margin money loan programme is being implemented by

the Corporation at the state headquarters by the District Collectors and District Managers at the district level, Sub-divisional Development Officers and Additional District Welfare Officers at the sub-divisional level and by the Block Development Officers and Welfare Extension Officers at the block level.

Regarding achievement, OSFDC financed Rs.1079.34 lakh to 10,142 beneficiaries during the year 2004-05. OSFDC has prepared an Action Plan for 2005-06 to provide financial assistance of Rs.6793.59 lakh to 60,947 beneficiaries. Under the sectors, SCA to TSP (ST Sector) and Term Loan Scheme for ST, the OSFDC had provided the funds as indicated below.

Table 4.27: Scheme wise physical and financial achievement of OSFDC for the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 and plan proposal for 2005-06

Sector	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06 (Proposal)	
	No. of ben.	Amount financed	No. of ben.	Amount financed	No. of ben.	Amount to be financed
SCA to TSP (ST Sector)	1008	94.69	1156	106.49	10010	814.70
Terms Loan Scheme for ST	52	206.82	-	-	180	629.00
Total	1060	301.51	1156	106.49	10190	1443.7

A few prominent success stories as reported by OSFDC by covering different sectors and various regions of the state are presented below.

Central Tool Room & Training Centre: During 2007-08, 60 nos. of ST candidates have been sponsored by the ST & SC Development Department for “Basic Machining (Tool and Mould Making) in Central Tool Room & Training Centre. The residential training programme at CTTC has commenced w.e.f 4.7.2007 with a training cost of Rs.30, 000/- per head. OSFDC has selected and admitted the candidates. CTTC offers a guarantee of placement to the trainees after completion of 6 months. This yields brighter employment prospects of poor tribal youth.

CIPET Training (AUTO CAD/C.N.C. Programming: During 2007-08, 20 +20 nos. of ST candidates has been sponsored by the ST & SC Development Department for residential training programme at CIPET (Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology) on “AUTO CAD & C.N.C Programming”. The course has commenced with effect from 09.07.2007 with a training cost of Rs.9000/- per head. OSFDC had been entrusted with the work of selection & admission of the candidates. 20+20 ST students from different ITDAs & DTDP areas were undergoing the training. This 3 month training would facilitate for getting better placement offers and brighten their future.

Goatery by ST Women in Gajapati District: 10 Scheduled Tribe (Saora) women of Talasingi village under Parlakhemundi block of Gajapati district formed “Arunodaya Mahila Shakti Group” on 13.12.2004. in view of their success. OSFDC sponsored their name for Goat rearing loan through Indian Bank, Garabandha branch. The Unit Cost was Rs.2, 21,000/- out of which Rs.1, 00,000/- was subsidy. The loan was disbursed on 27.3.2007. After receipt of the loan, the group purchased 100 improved variety of goats and 5 nos. of bucks. Within a period of 3 months, 13 kids were born and by that each member was earning about Rs.700/- to 1,000/- per month.

Marketing facility to the SHGs through participation in the Exhibition: For providing

marketing facilities to the SHGs financed by OSFDC, it had been decided to encourage them to participate in different exhibitions organized at local level as well as State level and National Level, as it was felt that without market linkage, no group would sustain and their product will be simply dumped in the go down without any financial benefit to the members. Incentives in the form of T.A/D.A. etc are being provided for their participation in such exhibitions. In annual Adivasi Exhibition held at State level every year on 26th January, OSFDC has been providing SHGs, stalls free of cost for the exhibition and sale of their products.

Executive Development Programme for OSFDC Officials: Every year Executive Development Programmes (EDP) is held for the development of managerial skill of the officials of the OSFDC with financial and technical assistance from National Corporatins, like NSFDC, NSTFDC etc. In this programme, field officials from 30 districts, head office and officials of National Corporations meet and discuss regarding difficulties faced by the field officers in implementation of programme, and up to date information given on principles and guidelines. This type of programmes helps the officials to clarify their doubts and help in better functioning.

Computer Training under NSFDC & NSTFDC: OSFDC from the year 2003-04 is conducting training under I.T Sector with Grants in Aid received from NSFDC & NSTFDC, New Delhi, for Sch. Caste and for Sch. Tribe candidates. Training on Diploma in Hardware Networking (DHN) and Advance Diploma in Software Technology (ADST) have been conducted for 199 SC candidates (8 batches) and 50 ST candidates by ECIL, Bhubaneswar with Grant in Aid of Rs.29.02 lakhs from NSFDC and Rs.5.28 lakhs from NSTFDC. This training programme was successfully completed. 53 SC trainees who had taken training in both DHN & ADST courses have been given placement in companies such as KIIT, Bhubaneswar, Cyber Scribe Pvt Ltd, Bhubaneswar Try-online, Bhubaneswar, Sikhya Sahayak, Airtel, Satyam Computer, Exide Battery, Orisoft, Bhubaneswar to name a few.

Mohanty (2006) observes the lacuna in structure and functioning of the OSFDC and suggests for its betterment in the following lines:-

“The following steps, deemed to be appropriate were suggested to Government for acceptance to bring about financial improvement of the Corporation. Recently, State Government has already appointed 22 DWOs through direct recruitment. It was felt appropriate to entrust the responsibility of Corporation to these DWOs instead of continuing with the existing Dist. Managers at high cost. The probable expenditure on this account could be saved to the tune of about Rs.25.00 lakhs per annum including other miscellaneous expenditure.

The present workload in the office of the Corporation of Managing Director does not justify for posting of a regular Managing Director. He could be also otherwise burdened with certain responsibility. If he is posted both as Director, OBC and M.D., OSFDC/OBCFDC then his expenses to the tune of Rs.3.5 lakhs would be saved from Corporation money.

As regards delivery of assets after sanction of loan by the Bank, it was pointed out that the area is still grey. It is alleged that the Banks are not sanctioning the full cost of the project as a result in many cases the beneficiaries are obliged only in receiving the subsidy amount. But this aspect needs to be properly taken care of.

Government considered the suggestions of Corporation and decisions were taken as below:

Both the posts of DWO and Dist. Manager were amalgamated and declared as DWO-cum-District Managers of OSFDC, who will look after the works of welfare wing as well as OSFDC. In this way the salary and other burdens of OSFDC could be reduced to a considerable extent.

It was felt that the grass root contact in OSFDC was almost nil. Therefore, all the Welfare Extension Officers of the Welfare Department were declared as WEO-cum-Asst. Managers of

OSFDC. By doing this, 400 WEOs were available with OSFDC for sponsoring of applications, enquiry, sanction, disbursement and recovery of loans.

As per the previous practice, the Head Office situated at Bhubaneswar was the nerve centre for sanction of all kinds of loans. But in a drive to simplify it and to make the system more people friendly so that poor SC/ST people are not required to come to the Head Office, every time they have a problem, the DWO-cum-District Managers were declared as the "Profit Centres".

The District Collectors were delegated with the power of sanction of all types of loans including High Cost loans at their level. It was decided that the loan applications shall be filed before the BDO/Asst. Manager who in turn will make a visit to beneficiary's site and submit his pre-appraisal visit note. Prior to it, all Brochures will be made available in G.Ps to have general awareness. Block will recommend the case to Collector and who will sanction taking the consent of other members in Selection Committee including some MLAs.

For the last three years, OSFDC has not received any funds under the SC/ST Sector due to non-availability of adequate guarantee. Expeditious steps were taken by the Corporation. Meetings were organized with the Hon'ble Minister, Finance and in order to avail loan from the National Corporations, letter of assurance of Rs.6.00 Crore, Rs.9.00 Crore & Rs.1.00 Crore were respectively arranged from State Government in favour of NSFDC, NSTFDC and NSKFDC and communicated to them.

Unutilised funds to the tune of Rs.164.05 lakhs under the Schemes of NSFDC/NSTFDC/NMDFC/NSKFDC and NBCFDC lying unutilized with the Head Office for past years could be sanctioned and released to the Districts for disbursement in favour of the beneficiaries.

All the Asst. Managers were given with recovery target. They were also given money receipt books and red notice for serving on the defaulters. In this way collection of recovery could be simplified. A beneficiary, who was supposed to come to the District Headquarters for giving the recovery amount, now could deposit the same at his Block with the WEO-cum-Asst. Manager. Due to stress given on person to person recovery and by taking coercive measures, the recovery received and remitted to the National Corporations was the highest since its inception.

For completion of incomplete irrigation projects and for their energisation, for the first time, a joint enquiry was conducted by the Head Office Officers along with the OAIC and OLIC officials. After joint verification, the estimate of these projects could be reduced by Rs.1.00 Crore and the Corporation gained by the same.

Under infrastructure development programme, Rs.3.43 Crore was released which was lying for 6/7 years without any expenditure for development of 742 educational institutions.

Streamlining of accounts of the District offices was achieved by sending audit team from Head Office. In this way around Rs.6.00 Crore of unutilized fund was traced with the Districts and they were instructed to refund. * **December - 2006**

Since flow of funds from NMDFC, NBCFDC & NSKFDC was guaranteed; application forms along with Scheme details have been printed in shape of booklets and brochures and supplied to all G.Ps for wide circulation during 2006-07. Previously the awareness about the Schemes was very less. But now eligible persons can know about the details of the Schemes from their village Panchayats. Besides, it was stipulated that there would be pre-sanction visit by Asst. Manager. Basing on the pre-sanction visit the case will be recommended by Block and District. District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector and MLAs as members will finalise the select list. Collector as the Chairman of the District Committee will sanction the loan. The Head quarters office of OSFDC/OBCFDCC will only ensure flow of funds from National

Corporation to districts. Then District will ensure disbursement and subsequently take steps for collection.

It was experienced that training programme under Skill Development executed by NGOs did not yield any desired results. In many cases, the programme remained confined to paper work only. Detailed guidelines were formulated, weekly examinations were introduced, but it hardly brought remarkable improvement especially in coastal districts. Considering all these facts, it was decided to organize such training through ITIs/ITCs. A massive training programme with cost of Rs.3.08 Crore was undertaken for skill development of unemployed youth for SC, ST and Scavengers with the help of Director, Technical Training, Cuttack through ITIs.

The prescribed documentation form for poor beneficiaries was of 49 pages in English language for the last 25 years. As a result mostly illiterate beneficiaries were taking months together for completing documentation. The prescribed forms have been translated into Oriya and reduced to five pages only to facilitate documentation at the earliest.

4.5 Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

4.5.1 Introduction

The Scheduled Tribes of South-western parts of the Orissa State live in the worst-off areas. Ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and a high risk of drought in the area have resulted in food insecurity, increasing out-migration and malnutrition. Ecological imbalance is now seriously undermining the livelihood patterns and increasing vulnerability. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low incomes have led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribals into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of the tribals is increasingly vulnerable due to a persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base. Land alienation has relatively deprived them of their land; forest legislation has turned them into encroachers on land they have always used; and they have also been disproportionately affected by displacement due to mining operations, irrigation projects, wildlife sanctuaries, etc. These have led to social discontent and unrest which provide fertile ground for extremist activities which only more meaningful development of the tribal areas can combat.

With this backdrop, the Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) was conceived with the purpose of making a long term, sustained and grass-root level intervention for the development of the tribal population in the above said worst-off tribal areas. OTELP is a long-term development intervention in southern tribal belt of Orissa where poverty and deprivation are pervasive. The programme is to be jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa.

The purpose of the Programme would be to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The programme would adopt an inclusive approach for targeting, selecting villages in which the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes constitute not less than 60% of the population and where most households are below the poverty line.

4.5.2 Structure:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the central level and the ST & SC Development Department at the State level are the nodal agencies for the OTELP. The ST & SC Development Department has been designated as the Lead Programme Agency and entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the programme. A well structured Programme and Management System has been developed for smooth and effective implementation of the Programme. The programme

envisages a three tier management structure as follows: i) the SHGs and VDCs as the main implementing agencies at the grass root level; ii) the ITDAs at the district level and a Programme Support Unit (PSU) within the ST/SC Development Department at the State level. Each block would generally be assigned to a facilitating NGO for providing support to the SHGs and VDCs for capacity building, micro planning and supervision. The Programme would cover 30 most backward blocks with tribal concentrations in seven districts, namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, and Rayagada in South-West Orissa. Programme will be implemented in 3 phases over 10 years. Phase-1: Inception (upto 1yr); Pilot (1-3 years): 10 blocks testing; Phase-II: Up scaling (4-7 years): 11 to 30; Consolidation: (8-10 years). During Phase I, Programme activities would be initiated in four districts and ten blocks. The List of proposed Blocks to be covered under the programme in 3 phases is given in the statement below.

Table 4.28 : Coverage of OTELP in Orissa State

Districts	Blocks	Blocks covered under Phase-I	Blocks covered under Phase-II	Blocks to be covered under Phase-III
1. Kandhamal	1. Balliguda 2. Kotgarh 3. Daringdabi 4. Tumudibandha 5. Nuagaon	1. Daringibadi 2. Tumudibandha	1. Daringdabi 2. Tumudibandha 3. Nuagaon	1. Balliguda 2. Kotgarh 3. Daringdabi 4. Tumudibandha 5. Nuagaon
2. Kalahandi	6. Th. Rampur 7. Lanjigarh	3. Th. Rampur 4. Lanjigarh		6. Th. Rampur 7. Lanjigarh
3. Gajapati	8. Rayagada 9. Gumma 10. Mohana 11. Nuagada 12. R. Udaygiri	5. Rayagada 6. Gumma 7. Nuagada	4. Nuagada 5. R. Udaygiri	8. Rayagada 9. Gumma 10. Mohana 11. Nuagada 12. R. Udaygiri
4. Rayagada	13. Kashipur 14. Gudari 15. Chandrapur 16. Bissam Cuttack 17. Muniguda		6. Kashipur 7. Gudari 8. Chandrapur 9. Bissam Cuttack 10. Muniguda	13. Kashipur 14. Gudari 15. Chandrapur 16. Bissam Cuttack 17. Muniguda
5. Koraput	18. Narayanpatna 19. Bandhugaon 20. Dasmanthpur 21. Pottangi 22. Similiguda 23. Laxmipur 24. Nandapur	8. Narayanpatna 9. Bandhugaon 10. Laxmipur	11. Dasmanthpur 12. Pottangi 13. Similiguda 14. Nandapur	18. Narayanpatna 19. Bandhugaon 20. Dasmanthpur 21. Pottangi 22. Similiguda 23. Laxmipur 24. Nandapur
6. Malkangiri	25. Kudumuluguma 26. Mathili 27. Khairput		15. Kudumuluguma 16. Mathili 17. Khairput	25. Kudumuluguma 26. Mathili 27. Khairput
7. Nowrangpur	28. Kosagumuda 29. Jharigaon 30. Papadahandi		18. Kosagumuda 19. Jharigaon 20. Papadahandi	28. Kosagumuda 29. Jharigaon 30. Papadahandi
7 Districts	30 Blocks	10 Blocks	20 Blocks	30 Blocks

(Source: TSP Document 2007-08, ST&SC Development Department, Orissa)

Target Group: The villages in which the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes form not less than 60% of the population and where most households are below the poverty line have been selected to be covered under the programme. Thus, tribal and non-tribal households would be included but the tribal population would represent the largest share. Extensive PRA exercises for poverty mapping, introduction of self-targeted activities and intensive sensitisation programmes would be used to ensure the inclusion of the marginal groups.

The structure of the programme components is a combination of capacity building: Supporting NGOs in community mobilization, awareness about rights and duties, participatory planning and strengthening CBOs, livelihood enhancement: Land and water management, Forest & NTFP enterprises, Increase in agricultural productivity, SHG & micro-finance, development of community based economic & social infrastructure, support for policy initiatives: Legal defense fund for land restoration, operational costs for detection and disposal of land alienation costs, funds for survey and settlement (100 to 300 slope), development initiative fund: A flexible fund for good ideas, programme management and food handling.

To achieve the objectives, the Programme will: (a) build the capacity of marginal groups as individuals, and grassroots institutions; (b) enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways; (c) encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households; (d) monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies; (e) strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities; (f) encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through effective implementation of the legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households and through recommendation of other policy improvements; and (g) build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

The overall strategy of the Programme focuses on empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals. The Programme would adopt a flexible, non-prescriptive, process-oriented approach to enable the stakeholders to determine the scope of Programme activities, their timing, pace and sequencing.

The development actions to be supported through the Programme are being identified by the communities through a participatory planning exercise. The Programme adopts a 'watershed plus' approach using the watershed as the basic vehicle, for natural resource management but with the scope to address broader issues of sustainable livelihoods including savings and credit, access to common property resources, off-farm/non-farm activities, issues related to non-timber forest products, and community Infrastructure. WFP food assistance would enhance the capacity of food insecure households to participate in developmental interventions which will strengthen their long-term food security and improve their overall well-being.

4.5.3 Function

Progress of Implementation: The programme was formally launched by the Honourable Chief Minister, Orissa on 2nd October, 2004. The State Level Programme Management Committee and Programme Steering Committee have been constituted and the State Level Programme Support Unit has been set up with the posts of Subject Matter Specialists for PSU and ITDAs having been filled up partly on contractual basis through open advertisement and partly by officers from different Govt. departments through selection by a Selection Committee, so constituted for the purpose. Fifteen FNGOs have been selected to function as Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in 10 blocks of the 4 districts of Phase – I. Twelve out of these selected FNGOs have already signed MoU with the respective PA, ITDAs and have been assigned 136 micro watersheds in ten blocks of the programme area of Phase – I to be covered under Watershed Development and Livelihoods support activities. These cover 396 no. of Programme villages with 62861.38 ha. of non forest area and nearly 30000 ha. of forest area to be treated. Establishment of community level institutions like VDA, SHG, VSS have been taken up along with PRA exercise and base line survey for assessment of the resources in the programme villages followed by formulation of Village Development and Livelihoods Plans which include treatment plan for the watersheds, Education and Literacy Plan, Health, Sanitation & Drinking Water Plan, Vocational & Skill up gradation Plan, Household wise / SHG wise feasible livelihoods Plan with good economic returns, food security Plan and Marketing Plan etc. All the staff of PSU/ITDAs, the representatives of all the 10 FNGOs and their Watershed Development Team members are being exposed to different training programmes and exposure visits to get acquainted with the methodology of watershed development programmes in general and institution building & capacity building processes in particular. Awareness generation camps are being conducted to get the communities acquainted on Programme activities along with land right, other developmental Programmes and Schemes of Govt., Panchayatiraj Institutions etc. Entry Point Activities are being taken up on the basis of identified need to instill confidence and trust in the community and to build up partnership with programme villages. Plantation of 3, 02,462 seedlings have already been taken up during 2005-06 over an area of 1114.69 ha. A UNDPS/DFID/IFAD/WFP Joint Review Mission has reviewed the progress of implementation during 21st to 27th April 2005 and the Mission has given a satisfactory report on the momentum gained in programme implementation since its formal launching. This has been followed by a Process Facilitation Workshop during August, 2005 and First Phase Mid-Term Review Mission during March, 2006. The observation of the Mission has been encouraging with suggestion to intensify the Capacity Building efforts at the community level.

The cumulative expenditure under the programme by end of December, 2006 stands at Rs. **31, 30, 75,205/-**, as mentioned below. Out of this, re-imbursement claim for Rs. 30, 13, 54,703/- has been submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India through Finance Department, Govt. of Orissa.

Utilization of World Food Programme (WFP) through Supply of Food Grains

Table 4.29 : Programme Components & Expenditure, OTELP

Sl.No.	Programme Components	Expenditure incurred in Rs.
1	Technical assistance, Contractual Services, Studies & Training	7,2720,084
2	Salaries & Allowance	1,52,61,371
3	Vehicle, Equipment & Materials	58,39,421
Sl.No.	Programme Components	Expenditure incurred in Rs.
4	Grant Fund	11,00,000
4	Other incremental Operating Cost	35,10,366
5	Development Initiatives Fund	1,07,77,660
6	Investment Fund	20,38,66,303
Total		31,30,75,205

100 MT of Rice and 8 MT of pulses have been received from WFP in the month of September, 2005 for utilization during 2005-06, which has been utilized by end of March, 2006. Further 1030 MT of Rice and 72.4 MT of pulses have so far been received during 2006-07. Out of which lifting of 380 MT of Rice and 53.4 MT of pulses allotted during Sept, 2006 and Oct, 2006 is under progress. The month wise utilization is as follows:

Table 4.30 : Utilization of Food Grains (WFP) during 2005-06 by OTELP

Sl. No.	Month	Rice in MT	Pulses in MT	Total in MT
1	October, 05	14.70	1.18	15.88
2	November, 05	16.56	1.33	17.89
3	December, 05	25.94	2.08	28.02
4	January, 06	10.49	0.83	11.32
5	February, 06	22.15	1.47	23.62
6	March, 06	11.06	0.74	11.80
7	April, 06	30.33	2.46	32.79
8	May, 06	41.31	3.31	44.62
9	June, 06	15.53	1.31	16.84
10	July, 06	02.71	0.15	02.86
11	August, 06	155.03	5.68	160.71
12	September, 06	89.00	7.12	96.12
13	October, 06	198.57	11.60	210.17

Achievements/Activities Status

The OTELP's achievement and activities status as reported in the Annual activity Report of SSD, GOO is reproduced below.

- I. OTELP has made considerable progress in the last 20 months. The State Level Programme Management Committee (PMC) and Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

have been constituted. The PSU is now fully operational with competent, dedicated and hard working professional and administrative staff. At District level, OTELP units have been established within the ITDAs and in general the staff of these units is competent and very committed.

- II. Fifteen FNGOs were selected to cover in 10 blocks of the four programme districts. Of these, twelve have signed MoU and they have been assigned 136 micro watersheds. These watersheds cover an area of 62,861 ha of non forest land and about 30,000 ha. of forestland. Within these watersheds, a total of 396 natural villages are now participating in the programme. To date 136 Village Development Committees (VDCs), 120 VDAs have been registered, 1024 SHGs (382 new SHGs) and 144 VSSs have been established. The Baseline Survey has been completed and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) have been conducted in all programme villages. Work has commenced on the formulation of Village Development and Livelihoods Plans (VDLPs) in all micro-watersheds and so far 79 have been completed. A total of 418 Entry Point Activities have been implemented in 356 villages. VSS have completed 17 Community Forest Plans and 12 of these have so far been approved.
- III. Watershed treatment works and agricultural/horticultural development activities have commenced. Farmers have been provided with high yielding varieties rice, fruit-tree seedlings, and vegetable seeds and this has enabled them to increase their production on both irrigated and dry land and to intensify and diversify their production. Early indications show that vegetables are providing a new source of income for many households. Where irrigation has been improved, farmers are recognizing that water will be sufficient to plant a second crop in rabi (winter) season. The construction of godowns (warehouses) has allowed communities to store NTFP and other produce in order gain higher prices in the off-season. A pilot project on marketing is now operational. It is being organized by MART, a Resource NGO, and is already showing an impact by reducing exploitation by traders and enabled the communities to receive fair prices for their products and add value by simple processing techniques.
- IV. The Natural Resource Management component has exceeded its target of 120 micro watersheds by 13 % (136 projects) and the targeted geographical coverage by over 14,000 ha. (+ 23 %). Over 120 VDCs have been formed and registered. 79 VDLPs have been prepared, 70 of these have been sanctioned and the rest are in an advanced stage of formulation. Several training events have been conducted for all stakeholders and the emphasis given to "concept clarification" has greatly facilitated a greater common understanding of the spirit and purpose of the OTELP. A recording and documentation system for physical measures undertaken has been developed and is in operation. It is heartening to note that two Revenue staff will be posted at each ITDA in order to carry out surveys and process entitlement.
- V. Rural infrastructure has been upgraded with the construction of water storage structures and watershed treatment works, and drinking water facilities, storage warehouses, feeder roads and multi-purpose halls.
- VI. The project interventions have generated a demand for labour and paid labour is providing increased incomes in Programme villages and in some locations this is reducing distress

migration. Because payment are made through the VDCs all participants receiving the minimum wage not sub-standard rates normally paid by unscrupulous agents and contractors. Women and men are also being paid at the same level. Putting the payment process in the hands of the community is a major tool for empowerment of the community as well as providing better returns to the labourers. The WFP food support has also proved to be very popular. The WFP food support has proved to be very popular to date. WFP has provided 200 MT of rice and 8 MT of pulses as a part of daily wage payment.

- VII. Women's Empowerment: OTELP has succeeded in creating the first necessity for women's empowerment- a platform and space for women to participate and boost their confidence in themselves. The programme currently reaches out to 1024 self help groups, 382 of which have been initiated by the programme. Women constitute close to 50 percent of the membership of the 136 Village Development Committees that have been formed so far. More than 60 percent of the Community Mobilisers are women. Most of the village nurseries set up by communities is being managed by women. With the help of MART, women in about 50 programme villages have enhanced their incomes through better processing practices and collectivised sale of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) such as Siali leaf, mango jelly and cashew. The payment of equal wages to women and men is being made to have a salutary effect locally. Through these and other measures, women are gradually being enabled to become active participants in their development and that of the community.

Capacity Building & Community Empowerment Issues

- a. The Revised Training Calendar for the year 2006-07 has been prepared at the ITDA level. The activities under Capacity Building and Community Empowerment process have been intensified by conducting regular training and community mobilization camps by the FNGOs and ITDA.
- b. In order to enhance the general awareness among the communities on different existing social security schemes, a booklet in Oriya has been compiled by the Programme Officer (PM&E), ITDA, Baliguda, which is under scrutiny for final publication. This booklet will become a Guide Book for the village volunteers to understand the social securities schemes and their applicability with special reference to the eligibility criteria and the process of selecting the eligible persons, so that the village volunteers can facilitate the process. Besides, it has been made mandatory for the VDC and other CBOs to include vulnerable households as the members of the organizations, where they will have a stake in the decisions taken.

As regards the up scaling the intervention, a detailed proposal has been worked out to study and developing a livelihood strategy under OTELP along with simple sector wise operational guideline and implementation plan. The duration of the assignment will be four months. The proposal will be sent shortly to DFID for necessary Technical Assistance.

The PSU has also taken up a preliminary discussion with the Scientists of the consultancy unit of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar, for designing operational manuals in the form of sustainable farm models on agriculture, horticulture, livestock, pisciculture, and agro forestry activities under the Production System Enhancement. These models will include the details of the inputs, possible sources, procedures and expected yield / income in case of each category of activity. This will help develop a complete strategy to

utilize funds under RFS and CIF as per the credit requirement of the beneficiaries with the objective of providing a sustainable livelihoods support and reducing the pressure for lending from the money lenders.

In regard to implementation of the Participatory Forest Management component of the programme, clear instruction from Forest Department has been issued to the forest field functionaries as per the decisions taken in the coordination meeting held on 2nd September 2006. The PCCF (O) has also posted one Dy. Forest Ranger against the vacant post of Forestry Officer in ITDA, Balliguda.

4.5.5 Success Stories

Some of the success stories of the OTELP published in the Annual Activities Report of SSD department, GOO as well as in the daily news papers are reproduced below.

1. Solar Lighting System by Tribal Women

The village Tingnaput of Narayanpatna block in Koraput district, taken up under Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), is situated in an interior hilly terrain and is devoid of the minimum infrastructure facilities. The likeliness of conventional electric supply in these villages is not apparent in near future. Earlier, in the year 2000, this village was installed with one street light pole through the Energy Department of the Govt. of Orissa. But the village being quite interior and almost at the end of the Main Grid line, the connection could not be activated even after laying a line wire of 4000 meters long and the facility could never be enjoyed by the villagers. Subsequently the line wire was also stolen by the miscreants. Supply of electricity to the village had always been a dream for the poor villagers. They were used to the habit of winding up the day to day house hold affairs by evening and confining to their houses after the sunset due to frequent serpent and reptile attacks.

During the late part of 2005, when the community mobilization and preparation of Village Development and Livelihoods Plan (VDLP) was in progress, supply of electricity to the village was identified by the villagers as a priority need. There are 36 households in the village. The Programme Support Unit in consultation with the Associate Professor, NIRD, Hyderabad put forth the proposal of Solar Energy system before the community members and there was a high degree of appreciation for adopting it through community participation and particularly involving the women groups as has been operationalised in Paderu village of Andhra Pradesh.

An exposure visit to Paderu was organized for some of the villagers of Tingnaput. Thereafter on a pilot basis, four tribal women from the village, namely Talsu Minikia, Minakshi Diwan, Pulka Wadeka and Bunei Hidreka were sent to NIRD for five and half months from 15th July, 2006 to 31st January, 2007 to undergo training on fabricating, wiring and setting up solar energy system. The training was more of hands than theoretical and was conducted by the tribal women of Paderu village, who have formed Women Bare Foot Solar Engineers Association (WBSEA) NIRD, Hyderabad. The four tribal women of Tingnaput village successfully completed the training and came back with full confidence to establish the Solar Lighting system in the village.

It was then followed by series of discussions in the village to apprise all the villagers on the modalities of implementing the proposed Solar Lighting system and its maintenance in order to

ensure sustainability of the intervention. A Solar Energy Committee (Wadeka Raju Jani Village Energy Committee) has been formed by the villagers including the trained women members for smoothly carrying out the above activity. A savings bank account has been opened by the villagers in the name of the Energy Committee. They have started contributing Rs.50/- each per month to this account as rent against the provision of the electricity supply system. In addition, they have also initiated collecting Rs.700/- per house hold in installments, which would be kept in the above account as a fixed capital for investment on purchase of battery at the end of 4 to 5 years of operation. The villagers decided to construct an additional room in the village school building for functioning of the Electricity Supply Workshop to be run by the Energy Committee. This will also facilitate constant supply of electricity to the school building so that the villagers can use it for evening classes of community meeting or awareness programmes. They will also be able to run a TV in the said workshop.

Thus, with the whole hearted participation of the villagers and necessary facilitation from the WBSEA, NIRD, Hyderabad, the trained women of Tingnaput could successfully establish the Solar Lighting System in the village, which was inaugurated by Mr. Lennart Bage, President, IFAD on 26th March 2007. The solar lighting system includes provisions, like 18 W Home lighting systems in every household with an additional facility for Radio, SPV Lantern System and one Street Lighting System for the Village. The immediate Impact observed is as follows;

- ◆ The children are able to study at evening hour,
- ◆ Women are able to work and cook in home light.
- ◆ Village women are able to do tying of hill brooms to sell in the next weekly market. Each night, they tie 5 nos. of hill brooms costing Rs.10/- to 12/- per hill broom.
- ◆ Women and children are safe from the serpent and other reptiles.
- ◆ Villagers are using the street light in the evening period for WRJVEEC meeting as well as for VLSC meeting.
- ◆ It has become possible to use the water tube well even during night for drawing water for drinking purpose.
- ◆ Villagers from near by villages and other interior villages have been influenced about this solar home light and willing to get similar facility in their villages.
- ◆ All SHG members are united to control and manage the WRJVEEC Committee.
- ◆ It has helped the village women to save lot of time, which they were earlier spending by going to far to purchase kerosene frequently.
- ◆ There is no more fear of any disaster (House fire) through kerosene lamp.
- ◆ The trained tribal women are now able to fabricate different solar light systems like solar lantern, solar torch etc., which will be an additional livelihoods support for them.

2. Collective Marketing: A Pilot Initiative

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programmes is being implemented in seven most backward tribal dominated districts of Orissa. Lack of awareness, poor infrastructure, extremely low literacy, particularly in case of women are some of the critical factors contributing to the acute poverty and misery of the tribal communities in these districts. Agriculture has been the main source of livelihood in this region accounting for livelihoods support only for 4.6 months in a year. Only 15% -20% of agricultural land is available for

cultivation and the villagers largely depend on shifting cultivation, collection and marketing of NTFPs is the other major livelihoods support activity of the tribals to fetch the bare necessities of their day to day lives and to mitigate their food requirement round the year. Mostly the Non Timber Forest Produces collected by the tribals are sold to get some important ingredient such as salt, kerosene etc. Many horticultural produces, such as pumpkin, jack fruit; tamarinds etc. are sold through eye estimate of the traders. At times during the difficult times, the products of entire trees are auctioned in a throw away price. The other products are sold through a barter system to the local traders who exploit these tribals the most and resulting in food insecurity and at times leads to starvation death. During the initial interaction, it emerged that the tribal communities had been practicing the trading business for a long time, but in a disorganized manner, which made them victim of exploitation by the middle man and as a result they were deprived of the true value of their products.

With this back drop, Marketing and Research Team (MART), Bhubaneswar has been engaged as Resource NGO since 15th April, 2006 to promote Collective Marketing on pilot basis in 56 villages spread over all the phase I programme districts namely Koraput, Kandhmal, Kalahandi and Gajapati of OTELP. Emphasis was laid on adequate hand holding support to the SHGs and CIGs. The assignment involves a process driven approach in establishing Collective marketing model of selected produces available in the programme villages with adequate hand holding support and appropriate networking facilities among the traders.

Under the above focused intervention members from SHGs have been effectively facilitated on collective marketing and exposed to different market areas to articulate the marketing skills. Adequate marketing inputs have been rendered to the village volunteers, community mobilisers, WDT (Social Scientist), and WDT (Micro Finance) for ensuring sustenance of Collective Marketing by the Self Help Groups and Common Interest Groups. Further the Programme Officer (Micro Finance) and Capacity Building Officer) from ITDA are also given required exposure and orientation for necessary marketing initiation at their level.

All the villages have been provided with weighing machines in order to ensure that the villagers get to know the actual quantum of the products they are collecting and the market price they are to fetch. The villagers were taken to near by market places including the district head quarters, to which they were never exposed before. They were facilitated to directly interact and negotiate with the traders and ascertain the price of different products. The SHGs and the CIGs were facilitated to purchase the collection of each house hold and make in to a bulk so as to ensure a viable sale of the commodity directly to the traders as per their (traders) requirement.

This resulted in reducing the exploitation of the primary collectors by the middle men and also in an appreciable increase in their income, while helping the SHGs and CIGs to establish them as sustainable community based growth centers. The groups have started enjoying the benefit of collective marketing. By now 60 Self Help Groups/ Common Interest Groups have gained rich experiences on storage, value addition, selling by weighing, negotiating with traders on rate fixation etc.

To date, the total turnover by the selected groups is about Rs. 24 lakh. The 13 major products covered under Collective Marketing in 56 villages of the four districts are given as below.

Table 4.31: Major products covered under Collective Marketing in villages, OTELP

Sl.No	Product	Villages Covered	District Covered	Procurement Price	Sale Price	Total Quantity (qtls)	Total Turnover	Incrementon Procurement Price (%)
1	Siali Leaf	9	Kalahandi/ Kandhamal	500	550	110	60500	10
2	Mustard	15	-Do-	1700	1960	120	236200	15
3	Niger	33	Kalahandi/ Kandhamal/ Koraput	1700	2000	284	582200	20
4	Caster	6	Kandhamal	1750	1910	10	19100	10
5	Nahula		Kandhamal/ Koraput	1000	1250	220	275000	25
6	Nango Jelly	6	Koraput	3000	4200	21.22	89124	40
7	Oil Cake	3	Koraput		150	13.62	2043	100
8	Kandula	4	Koraput	1600	1700	60	102000	6.25
9	Cow peas	3	Kalahandi	1900	2750	50	138600	45
10	Cashew nuts	3	Gajapati	31.50	34.50	123.5	426075	9.5
11	Pumpkin	5	Gajapati	80	250	85.6	21400	212
12	Jackfruit	3	Gajapati	250	500	40	20000	100
13	Tamarind		Gajapati		600	556	472600	41
Total						1693.94	2444842	

(Annual Activities Report, 2006-07, OTELP, Bhubaneswar)

3. OTELP comes as a boon for many in rural areas

According to Shri Eric Bakhla, Project Officer, OTELP, Koraput, the collective effort of villagers along with the integrated development initiatives that were taken up under OTELP were bringing new changes for the betterment of the villages. Success stories from both individual beneficiaries as well as SHG from Ledriguda village in Laxmipur block of Koraput district, published in "The Hindu", Monday, Nov. 10, 2008, corroborate the fact.

It was a celebration time for Jagabandhu Dami, a tribal farmer from Ledriguda village in Laxmipur block of Koraput district to release his mortgaged piece of land a few days back. Thanks to the implementation of the Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in his village. Being a small farmer, Jagabandhu depended for the income generated from his field by cultivating traditional paddy, once in a year. However he had to keep his land mortgaged with a

local money lender to meet his needs two years back. But after OTELP was implemented by the CYSD through the Village Development Committee (VDC), being opened in their village, things have changed for the better, Jagabandhu said. He could get some small work in the village depending on his skills and also was able to multiply his crops from time to time and could release his land this year.

For Somanath Dami of the village, the project had brought more to cheer about. He was given an orientation on cultivation of potato and he had planted in five quintals of potato seeds. This was multiplied to 38 quintals in a single crop last year." I could marry off my daughter with the profit money," Somnath added. This year he has gone for tomato and with the availability of water at reach and guidance at ease from the CYSD, he was sure of making more profit this year too.

While there were scores of individual successes, the story of Maa Manikeswari Self Help Group in the neighbouring village, Amliambguda has inspired many others to go for collective work with the support of the programme. The group with 19 women members had taken Rs. 15,000/- from the VDC as a loan for raising a Banaraja poultry farm. They had purchased 220 birds at Rs.42 per bird from Sargiguda and have been selling at Rs.200/- to Rs. 300/- per bird in the market, Sashi Jani, president of the SHG said. They were paying back 2/3rd of the sold amount to the group account after selling the birds, while keeping the rest for maintaining their livelihood, she added. The group is also doing business with the Public Distribution System (PDS) distributing kerosene and rice in the village. The group has saved Rs.80, 000/- in their savings account.

4.6 Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (TDCCOL)

4.6.1 Introduction

Co-operative institutions have been playing a very significant role in the socio-economic development of tribals. The tribal exploitation in the field of credit as well as marketing can be checked to a great extent by strengthening the co-operative institutions in the tribal areas. Keeping this in view, the TDCCOL was registered under the Orissa Cooperative Societies Act 1992 and started functioning in the state of Orissa with effect from 4th October 1976. It acts as an apex organization with the objectives, like to ensure payment of fair and remunerative price to the primary tribal cultivators for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) grown by them to save them from exploitation of unscrupulous traders/money lenders and to supply them essential commodities and consumer goods at fair price through its own outlets.

4.6.2 Structure

The Corporation under the aegis of ST&SC Development Department operates from its Head Office at Bhubaneswar along with 3 Divisional Offices, 15 branches, 130 procurement-cum-collection centers, 69 fair price shops and 360 seasonal procurement centers in the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. At present its infrastructure extended to as many as 96 nos. of storage godowns with capacity of 39,550 M.T located at different TSP areas of Orissa. The present staff strength of the Corporation is 189 with an annual salary burden of Rs 180.00 lakhs. The statement given below gives a picture of the area wise location and staff strength of TDCCOL Head Office its branches.

Table 4.32 : Area-wise location and staff strength of TDCCOL

Sl. No.	Location of Head Office & Branches	Staff position
1	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orisa aLTD Udala Branch, Mayurbhanj Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Supervisor –2, Jr. Typist—1, Shop Assist. –1, W.C.W—4
2	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Sundargarh Branch, Sundargarh Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Supervisor –3, Jr. Asst.—1, Peon—1, Shop Assist. –6, W.C.W—4
3	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Lahunipara Branch Sundargarh Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Supervisor –2, Jr. Typist—1, Shop Assist. –1, Driver(L)—1
4	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Keonjhar Branch, Keonjhar Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Supervisor –1, Jr. Typist—1, Peon-1, Shop Assist. –5, W.C.W—5
5	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. R.Udayagiri Branch, Gajapati Dist.	Shop Supervisor –1, Jr. Asst.-1, Jr. Typist-1, Peon-1, Shop Assist. –2, W.C.W—2
6	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Balliguda Branch, Kandhamal Dist.	Branch Manager-1 , Accountant Asst.-1, Shop Asst. –2, Shop Supervisor-4, Jr. Asst.-1, W.C.W—4
7	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Parlakhemundi Branch, . Gajapati Dist	Branch Manager-1, Shop Asst. –3, Jr. Typist—1, W.C.W—2
8	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Jepore Branch, Koraput Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Asst. –1, Jr. Typist -1, Jr. Asst.-1, W.C.W-3, Peon-2
9	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Sunabeda Branch, Koraput Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Accountant Asst.-1, Jr. Tpest-1, Shop supervisor-3, Shop Asst.—5, W.C.W-2, Peon-2
10	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Rayagada Branch, Rayagada Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Jr. Tpest-1, Shop Supervisor-1, Shop Asst.-1, W.C.W—2
11	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Kashipur Branch, Rayagada Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Shop Asst. –2, Jr. Asst.-1, W.C.W-1
12	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Muniguda Branch, Rayagada Dist	Branch Manager-1, Shop Supervisor-1, Jr. Typist-1, Jr. Asst.-1, Shop Assist.–1, W.C.W-3
13	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Umerkote Branch, Nawarangpur Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Accountant-1, Shop Supervisor-1, Shop Asst. –1, Jr. Typist—1

14	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Bhawanipatna Branch, Kalahandi Dist.	Branch Manager-1, Accountant Asst—1, Shop Supervisor-2 , Shop Asst. -3, Jr. Typist—1
15	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. Head Office, Bhubaneswar, Khurda Dist.	Managing Director-1, M(F& A)-1, Branch Manager-2, MKT Asst. -1, Accountant-2, Acct. Asst. -4, P.A.-2, Sr. Steno-1, Jr. Typist-2, Sr. Asst -5,

Table 4. 33 : List of Go-Downs under TDCCOL

Sl.No.	Name of the branch	Name of theGo down	Capacity (in MT)	Area (in Sqft.)	Name of the District
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi	300	1800	Gajapati
2		Jeerango	175	1050	-do-
3		Serango	175	1050	-do-
4		Koinpur	175	1050	-do-
5		Garabondha	175	1050	-do-
6		Mangarajpur	175	1050	-do-
7		Labanyagarh	175	1050	-do-
8		Laxmipur	175	1050	-do-
9		Siali	175	1050	-do-
10		Khandva	175	1050	-do-
11		Tumba	175	1050	-do-
12		Gandahati	175	1050	-do-
13		Gaiba	175	1050	-do-
14		Kalakote	100	600	-do-
15	Rigarh	30	200	-do-	
16	R.Udayagiri	R.Udayagiri	500	3000	-do-
17		Chandragiri	175	1050	-do-
18		Chheligarh	187	1100	-do-
19		Chandiput	175	1050	-do-
20		Badapada	175	1050	-do-
21		Ramagiri	196	1200	-do-
22		Mohana	361	2200	-do-
23		Mahendragarh	193	1200	-do-
24		Adava	500	5000	-do-

25	Balliguda	Balliguda	1000	6000	Kandhamal
26		Phulbani	267	1600	-do-
27		Brahamunigaon	267	1600	-do-
28		Kotagarh	500	3000	-do-
29		Raikia	267	1600	-do-
30		Nayagarh	500	3000	Nayagarh
31	Muniguda	Hat-Muniguda	150	900	Rayagada
32		Ambadola	300	1800	-do-
33		Bhaleri	100	600	-do-
34		Dubkuma	10	60	Rayagada
35		Dangasorada	30	180	-do-
36	Rayagada	Rayagada	1250	7500	-do-
37		Bandhamundi	200	1200	-do-
38		Kashipur	1000	6000	-do-
39		Kashipur	200	1200	-do-
40		Gorakhpur	150	900	-do-
41		Sunger	160	950	-do-
42	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	100	600	Keonjhar
43		Dhenkikote	1250	7500	-do-
44		Nayakote	50	300	Keonjhar
45		Bansapal	50	300	-do-
46		Kanjipani	50	300	-do-
47		Telkoi	50	300	-do-
48		Baxidbarogon	50	300	-do-
49		Jamgiora	50	300	-do-
50		Gonasika	50	300	-do-
51		Kaduakala	50	300	-do-
52	Udala	Udala	500	3000	Mayurbhanj
53		Sarat	100	600	-do-
54		Baripada-1	200	1200	-do-
55		Baripada-II	200	1200	-do-
56		Nilgiri	500	3000	Balasore
57	Lahunipara	Lahunipara	50	300	Sundargarh
58		Khuntagaon-I	500	3000	-do-
59		Khuntagaon-II	500	3000	-do-
60	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	1250	7500	-do-
61		Gundiadihi	50	399	-do-
62		Kuchinda	1000	6000	Sambalpur
63		Kuchinda	1000	6000	-do-
64		Bamara	500	3000	-do-

65		Bamara	1000	6000	-do-
66	Sunabeda	Laxmipur	218	1250	Koraput
67		Narayanpatna	500	3000	-do-
68		Padawa	50	3000	-do-
69	Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna	162	1000	Kalahandi
70		Narla Road	1000	6000	-do-
71	Umerkote	Umerkote	50	300	Nobarangpur
72		Umankote	200	1200	-do-
73		Nobarangpur	1000	6000	Nobarangpur

The storage space is utilised for rental as well as storage of certain MFP items. The revenue realized out of rent is provided below

Table 4.34 : List of Office Building and Go-Down on hire as on 31st March 2008, TDCCOL

Sl. No.	Owner of the Building	Area	Rent per month
1	Central Bank of India	1210 Sqft. @Rs.6/-	Rs.7260/- per month
2	Vijaya Mission	700 Sqft. @Rs.6.65	Rs.4650/- per month
3	Skypak	820 Sqft. @ Rs.6.60	Rs.5412/- per month
4	OTELP	1818 Sqft. @ Rs.4.00 with one garage.	Rs.7772/- per month
5	FICUS	2700Sqft. @ Rs.8.60	Rs.21,780.00 month
6	Sunabeda D.P.Tenament	1st Block	Rs.1250/- per month
7	Sunabeda D.P.Tenament	2st Block	Rs.1250/- per month
8	Sunabeda D.P.Tenament	3rd Block	Rs.1250/- per month
9	Sunabeda D.P.Tenament	4th Block	Rs.1000/- per month
10	Sunabeda D.P.Tenament	5th Block	Rs.1250/- per month
11	Sunabeda	Quarter-I	Rs.200/- per month
12	Sunabeda	Quarter-II	Rs.350/- per month
13	Tumudibandh	F.P.Shop	Rs.600/- per month
14	Kotagarh	Go down	Rs.1000 per month
15	Balliguda	Small Go down	Rs.3168/- per month
16	J.K.Road	Go down	Rs.2500/- per month
17	Suakati	Go down	Rs.500/- per month
18	Gaganapur	Go down	Rs.33,150/- per month
19	Rayagada	Go down	Rs.5,540/- per month
20	Bissam Cuttack	Go down	Rs.1600/- per month

21	Chatikana	Go down	Rs.5,250/- per month
22	Daringibadi	Go down	Rs.2400/- per month
23	Muniguda	Go down	Rs.1200/- per month
24	Parlakhemundi	Go down -A	Rs.2727/- per month
25	Parlakhemundi	Go down -B	Rs.4,800/- per month
26	Jeerang	F.P.Shop	Rs.450/- per month
27	Rajagangapur	F.P.Shop	Rs.3000/- per month
28	Madanpur Rampur	F.P.Shop	Rs.500/- per month
29	Kesinga	Go down -I	Rs.6000/- per month
30	Kesinga	Go down -II	Rs1200/- per month
31	Narla Road	Go down	Rs.9,450/- per month
32	Jagannathpur	Go down -A	Rs.29,400/- per month
33	Jagannathpur	Go down -B	Rs.12,040/- per month
34	R.Udayagiri	Go down (Small)	Rs.2,280/- per month
Total			Rs.1,92,929/-

Table 4.35 : Agricultural Produce turnover during the period from 2001-02 to 2006-07, TDCCOL

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	M.F.P	S.A.P	Consumer Business	Paddy	Petroleum Product	Total
2000-01	428.78	13.84	1670.71	00	00	2113.36
2001-02	575.74	0.00	562.67	00	00	1138.61
2002-03	318.33	11.25	692.79	00	00	1022.37
2003-04	927.61	8.58	555.11	00	00	1491.30
2004-05	72.25	1.61	727.51	00	00	801.37
2005-06	223.93	1.09	156.22	00	431.76	813.00
2006-07	0.70	1.01	94.32	994.74	1100.00	3090.76
Total	2547.34	37.38	4459.33	994.74	1531.76	10470.77

The business structure of the TDCCOL can be broadly categorized under three groups, viz. Minor Forest Produce (MFP), Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) and consumer articles. The turnover during the period from 2001-02 to 2006-07 was as follows:

The financial structure of the Corporation is indicated below;

The authorized Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crore. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31.03.2005 stands at about Rs.32.44 crore. The cumulative loss of the Corporation as on 31.03.07 comes to Rs.6636.81 lakh. The details of the paid up share capital of the Corporation are as follows;

Table 4.36 : Share Capital of TDCCOL

SI.No.	Share Capital of the Organizations	Amount in Rs.
1	Government in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Orissa	16,10,95,025.00
2	Government of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs	15,52,00,000.00
3	Govt.of Orissa in Agriculture & Coop. Department	49,25,000.00
4	Co-operative Societies	1,46,800.00
5	Panchyat Samities	30,12,000.00
	Total	32,43,78,825.00

4.6.3 Function

The TDCCOL is not simply a Corporation (business entity). Rather, it plays a vital role in the growth of employment and income generation in tribal areas. This uniqueness has to be preserved for the benefit of the poor tribals for whom TDCCOL symbolizes socio-economic emancipation. This is especially so in the typical free framework of tribal economy. The Corporation continues its market intervention operations in spite of loss sustained. The main functions of the TDCCOL are as follows:

- i) To procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agriculture Produce (SAP) collected by the tribals at fair and remunerative prices and to arrange their marketing;
- ii) To supply essential commodities and other consumer goods to tribals at fair price;
- iii) To arrange for the processing of procured commodities with a view to adding value and creating employment opportunities;
- iv) To advance consumption-cum-production loans to the tribals in order to protect them from moneylenders; and
- v) TDCC was set up with a specific objective to purchase Surplus Agricultural Produce from the tribals and the Minor Forest Produce collected by them at reasonable price, arranging for their marketing in a best possible manner and supplying of essential commodities.

The TDCCOL has been taking steps from 2002-03 to 2007-08 for achieving the following objectives.

- a) Extending fair and remunerative price to the primary tribal collectors/cultivators for MFP. With the change in NTFP policy of the State Government since March-2000 and consequent loss of monopoly lease rights even though the market intervention of TDCC in MFP trade stand reduced. TDCCOL engaged itself in ensuing payment of fair and remunerative price to tribal collectors of MFP items by procuring Sal Seed in TSP areas from 2002-03 to 2004-05. Thereafter TDCCOL has started value addition of profitable MFP items and marketing of the same on experimental basis to indirectly ensure payment of fair and remunerative price to the tribal MFP collectors.

- b) Procuring Surplus Agricultural Produce grown by tribals so as to save them from exploitation of un-scrupulous traders and money lenders: In this respect TDCCOL has achieved major success during 2006-07 and 2007 -08 by entering into paddy procurement operation in the TSP areas as an agent of the State Government on Central Poor Account in which the tribal farmers are paid prices and bonus at rates declared by Govt. of India. As a result, the farmers in TSP area are no more forced to make distress sale of paddy to unscrupulous traders/ money lenders.
- c) Supplying essential commodities at fair price through own outlets.
- d) Since its inception TDCCOL has been supplying essential consumer items to the people inhabiting in the tribal sub-plan areas; through own outlets. However, due to improvement in rural communication facility and consequential reduction of demand at Corporation outlets, the Corporation has reduced its fair price shop network as per requirement.
- e) Year-wise and scheme wise (allotment and expenditures position of TDCCOL for 6 years (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) is furnished below.

Table 4.37: Financial Assistance received by TDCCOL in shape of Share Capital investment, Grants in Aid Subsidy and Managerial Assistance from the State Government/Central Government since inception till 2006-07

Year	Share Capital from State Government in ST & SC Dev. Deptt.	Share Capital from Government of India through Welfare Deptt (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant in Aid (MFP processing /strengthening of LAMPCS & S others	Subsidy	Managerial Assistance.
2001-02	(97-98) 27.67, (98-99) 65.40, (00.01) 95.00	(00.01) 200.00	-	-	-
2002-03	(01-02) 65.68	(01.02) 200.00	(00-01) 6.00	-	16.00
2003-04	-	400.00	(01-02) 6.00	-	16.00
2004-05	-	-	-	-	15.00
2005-06	-	-	50.00	-	Adjusted 15.00
2006-07	-	200.00	(05-06) 156.50	-	15.00
2007-08	-	308.00	56.00 500.00	-	-
	Total	1308.00	774.50	00	67.00

Year wise and scheme wise physical targets and achievements for 6 years (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) are furnished in the statement below.

Table 4.38: Year wise and scheme wise physical targets and achievements of TDCCOL for 6 years (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2006-07 and 2007-08)

Business	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Purchase of S.A.P.	5.00	0.49	10.00	12.17	343.50	9.82
Collection of MFP	450.00	495.40	150.00	179.60	1100.00	750.71
Purchase Consumer of goods	500.00	533.20	285.00	401.77	824.00	534.77
Purchase of Petroleum goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of S.A.P.	5.50	-	11.25	11.25	375.50	8.58
Collection of MFP	495	577.74	165.00	318.33	1376.65	827.61
Purchase of Consumer goods	550.00	562.87	315.00	421.40	844.00	555.11

Business	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Purchase of Petroleum goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of paddy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of S.A.P.	230.00	0.78	235.00	1.09	191.25	1.10
Collection of MFP	603.33	65.67	470.90	223.93	398.39	0.79
Purchase Consumer of goods	851.07	704.28	419.45	156.22	92.50	94.32
Purchase of s Petroleum good	-	-	392.56	431.76	786.82	1100.90
Purchase of Paddy	-	-	-	-	-	994.74
Sale of S.A.P.	255.01	1.61	259.70	1.25	217.66	0.70
Collection of MFP	872.13	68.07	465.00	165.60	525.20	0.90
Purchase of Consumer goods	917.00	727.50	431.50	168.74	100.00	109.57
Purchase of Petroleum goods	-	-	400.00	424.33	800.00	1087.36
Purchase of paddy	-	-	-	-	-	826.11

Table 4.39: Physical & Financial Achievement of TDCCOL During 2006-07

Name of the Branch	Collection of MFP	Purchase of SAP	Sale of Consumer	Business Exp.	Est.. Exp.	Profit/Lloss Rs. In lakhs
Parlakhemundi	-	-	673.44	2.61	4.80	
Lahunipara	-	-	42.89	41.82	9.54	
Bhawanipatna	-	-	3.89	4.67	17.00	
R.Udayagiri	0.11	0.06	22.11	22.13	7.56	
Rayagada	-	-	0.007	0.02	4.51	
Balliguda	0.15	0.16	-	0.12	11.64	
Kashipur	-	-	0.16	0.08	6.02	
Keonjhar	-	-	20.57	0.54	12.69	
Umarkote	-	0.24	0.09	0.46	7.82	
Muniguda	-	0.53	0.02	0.01	6.60	
Nayagarh	-	-	-	0.15	0.01	
Sunabeda	0.23	0.07	0.55	1.31	15.21	
Jeypore	0.14	-	1.57	0.18	2.06	
Udala	-	-	0.17	0.05	9.75	
Mkt C G BBSR	-	-	1083	8.47	-	2497742.94

N.B:-These funds are received from GOI & utilized further during the said year.

The TDCCOL has not documented any Success stories of ST Beneficiaries/ outlets.

4.7 KBK Programme (LTAP & RLTA)

4.7.1 Introduction

The old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Bolangir districts are mainly hilly and comprised KBK programme area. The area is characterized with high incidence of poverty. Other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, hospital beds, and connectivity of villages (due to criss-crossed terrains to growth centers and service centers) are also far from satisfactory. According to the report of "the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Orissa", 96% of CD Blocks in these districts are either "very backward" or "backward". To be specific, 49 CD Blocks of KBK districts are regarded as "very backward" and 28 CD Blocks are considered as "backward".

The KBK districts have been historically rich in forest resources. Though the people have been using these forests very intensively and eking out their livelihood from this source, forests of this region have not received adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forests for sustenance coupled with lack of insufficient investments and managerial inputs are, thus, continuously leading to forest degradation. Severe droughts and floods also often visit this region and some areas in quick succession. Therefore, backwardness of this region is multi faceted: (i) tribal backwardness, (ii) hill area backwardness, and (iii) backwardness due to severe natural calamities.

Therefore in the year 1988, a special programme, Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination (ADAPT), was formulated and implemented in 15 blocks in two districts of the State, 8 blocks in Kalahandi and 7 blocks in Koraput district. This was undertaken in order to provide employment round the year to the rural poor and to change agricultural strategies. In due course, it was felt that short term strategies are not appropriate to address the multi-faceted backwardness of the region. Therefore, a Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the three undivided districts of KBK (Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) was prepared in 1993 in consultation with Govt. of India. The LTAP was conceptualized for a period of seven years from 1995-96 to 2001-02 with two objectives in view: (a) drought and distress proofing and (b) poverty alleviation and development saturation. LTAP envisaged an outlay of Rs.4557.03 crore. However, LTAP did not take off for want of availability of sufficient funds. In 1998, a Revised Long Term action Plan (RLTAP) was submitted to Government of India as per their advice. The revised project was envisaged for a period of nine years from 1998-99 to 2006-07 with an outlay of Rs.6251.06 crore.

4.7.2 Structure

The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) have been divided since 1992-93 into eight districts: Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Rayagada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi and Nuapada. These eight districts comprise 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tashils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 Gram Panchayats and 12,104 villages. The KBK region lies in the south-west Orissa (see table below).

Table 4.40: Administrative Structure of KBK Area

Nos of Districts	Area (Sq. km)	Number of					
		Blocks		Sub-division.	Tahsils	GPs	Villages
		Total	TSP				
8	47,646	80	44	14	37	1,437	12,104

This part of Orissa state has come to occupy a special place in public debates and public policy interventions as being among the poorest regions in the country. The KBK districts account for 19.72% population over 30.6% geographical area of the State. As many as 89.89% people of this region still live in villages. Lower population density (152 persons/sq. km in comparison with 236 for Orissa) indicates difficult living conditions and an undeveloped economy. Tribal communities dominate this region. As per 1991 Census, about 38.73% people of these districts belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities including four Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), ie. Bonda, Didayi, Lanjia Saora and Dongaria Kandha., 44 CD blocks are included in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Its population, ie. 7.24 million, constitutes about 20 per cent of the state's population; and the ST and SC populations account for 38.72 per cent and 16.63 per cent of the region's population respectively (2001 Census). Literacy rate of 36.58% is also far below the State National average (63.61%). Female literacy is only 24.72%. (for demographic and literacy indicators see Table below).

Table 4.41: Demographic and Literacy Indicators in the KBK Districts (2001)

Districts/ State	Population Density	Total	Population Indicators				Literacy Rate	
			Female (%)	Rural (%)	ST(%)	SC(%)	Total(%)	Female (%)
8 KBK districts	152*	7.241	49.91	89.89	38.72	16.63	36.58	24.72
Orissa	236*	36.707	49.29	85.03	22.21	16.20	63.61	50.97

Note :- Population density (persons/sq.km.) *As per 1991 Census

Chronic drought conditions, high levels of food insecurity, and chronic income, poverty resulting in absolute hunger, regular distressed migration, and periodic allegations of starvation deaths characterize this region (for poverty status of the area see Table below).

Table 4.42: Census of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in KBKB 1992 & 1997*

Districts	HCR(%)	1992 Census			1997 Census		
		Total	BPL	%	Total	BPL	%
		(Lakh families)			(Lakh families)		
KBK 8 nos.	87.14	12.28	10.14	82.60	16.52	11.89	71.97

Note: HCR = headcount ratio as per 1999-00 NSS data (Manoj Panda: 2002
Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa)

4.7.3 Function

Long Term Action Plan (LTAP)/Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP): 1998 -99 to 2006-07

Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) was launched in August, 1995 for the Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts (now Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Nuapada, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Sonepur and Bolangir) of Orissa. The LTAP objectives in KBK districts are to pool the available resources and integrate them scientifically for speedy development of predominantly tribal districts.

A Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for the KBK districts was submitted to Government of India on their advice in 1998. The Project was prepared in a Sub-Plan mode to address the peculiar socio-economic problems of this chronically poor region which is also geographically contiguous. This project envisages an integrated approach for speeding up the socio-economic development of this region by synergizing effectively the various developmental activities and schemes under implementation both in Central as well as State sectors. The critical gaps in the development efforts as well as resources are sought to be bridged through additional Central Assistance (CA)/Special Central Assistance (SCA) as a special dispensation. Therefore, there has to be pooling of resources for different sources like: i) Normal flow of funds to KBK districts under Central Plan (CP) and Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) schemes, ii) Additional funds received from Government of India exclusively for programmes in KBK districts as agreed to by the Planning Commission and iii) Central Assistance under programmes of Government of India to be implemented in KBK districts with some relaxation in norms, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for earmarked irrigation projects.

A total outlay of funds to the tune of Rs.6, 251.08 crore over a project period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07 is envisaged under the revised project. A scheme-wise abstract of projected outlay for RLTA for KBK districts from 1998-99 to 2006-07 is given in Table below.

Table 4.43: Projected outlay for RLTA for KBK Districts for the Period from 1998-99 to 2006-07

Sl.No	Scheme	Central Plan (CP)	Centrally Plan (CSP) Central	Sponsored Share (State)	Total Central Share	Total State Share	Grand Total (Rs. in core)
1	Agriculture	44.74	30.19	10.01	74.93	10.01	84.94
2	Horticulture	66.17	6.35	1.62	72.52	1.62	74.14
3	Watershed Development	601.90	194.96	81.42	796.86	81.42	878.28
4	Afforestation	347.83	14.11	14.11	361.94	14.11	376.05
5	Rural Employment	-	2,235.05	558.76	2235.05	558.76	2,793.81
6	Irrigation	812.11	-	-	812.11	-	812.11
7	Health	150.95	-	-	150.95	-	150.95
8	Emergency Feeding	88.50	-	-	88.50	-	88.50
9	Drinking Water Supply	-	67.74	67.74	67.74	67.74	135.48
10	Rural Connectivity	-	534.70	65.00	543.70	65.00	599.70
11	Welfare of ST/SC	257.12	-	-	257.12	-	257.12
	Total	2,369.32	3,083.10	798.66	5,452.42	798.66	6,251.08

The objectives of the RLTA are; i) drought proofing, ii) poverty alleviation and development saturation, and iii) improved quality of life for local people.

An additional assistance from Government of India to the extent of Rs.1,312.20 Crore was projected for the first four years of RLTA. However, State Government has been receiving ad hoc additional assistance from Government of India to bridge gaps in resources available for critical sectors on year to year basis. The additional assistance requested by the State Government and additionality sanctioned by Government of India from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are given in Table below;

Table 4.44: Requirement of Additionalities by the State Government and the ACA and AIBP Funds for KBK Sanctioned by Govt. of India during 1998-99 to 2001-02

Year	Additional Assistance (Rs. in Crore) Requirement Posed by State to GOI	Sanctioned by Govt. of India		
		ACA*	AIBP**	Total
1998-99	307.19	46.00	0.00	46.00
1999-00	307.34	57.60	45.00	102.60
2000-01	341.74	40.35	60.00	100.35
2001-02	355.93	100.00	100.00	200.00
Total	1312.20	243.95	205.00	448.95

* Addl. Central Assistance: ACA

** Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme: AIBP

During the first four years of RLTA, ie., from 1998-99 to 2001-02, the Government of India released funds to the extent of Rs.1393.99 crore (CP/CSP: Rs.988.16 crore; ACA: Rs.243.95 crore; and AIBP : 161.88 crore) ACA: Rs.187.60 crore; and AIBP Rs.145.77 crore) have been utilized. Consolidated information with regard to release and utilization of funds in the KBK districts under CP, CSP, ACA & AIBP for the period from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are summarized in Table below;

Table 4.45: Consolidated Information on Release & Utilisation of CP, CSP, SP and ACA Funds in KBK Districts: 1998-99 to 2001-02

Funding Mechanism	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
	Released	Spent	Released	Spent	Released	Spent	Released	Spent
CP/CSP	267.53	211.65	202.13	150.20	216.66	172.01	301.84	175.21
ACA(RLTAP)	46.00	13.17	57.60	55.91	40.35	57.14	100.00	61.38
AIBP(RLTAP)	.00	.00	40.00	46.11	49.82	44.97	71.66	54.69
Total	313.53	224.82	300.13	252.22	306.83	274.12	473.50	291.28

Special Programmes under RLTA for KBK districts

I) Mobile Health Units

Since health has been an important activity in this area and in order to provide immediate relief to tribals at door steps, 80 Mobile Health Units are functioning with financial assistance provided by the Planning Commission. An amount of Rs.2.58 Crore has been released under major disease control programmes for the K.B.K. Districts during 2001 -2002.

II) Vocational Training

During the year 2004-2005, the scheme "Skill Upgradation of ST/SC youths through Vocational Training" was implemented for the first time. 458 youths have been sent to the I.T.Is/Polytechnics for vocational training in different trades like plumber, Mechanic, Auto electricals and electronics, repair of, electrical & electronic appliances, Driver-cum-mechanic (LMV) & (HMV), Dress making, House wiring, Masonry etc. Construction of rural market complexes was taken up and improvement of primary school hostels was made under the scheme of development of educational infrastructure. Spill over amount under interior area connectivity programme was utilized to complete 32 projects. To promote female literacy in KBK districts, an amount of Rs.5.20 crores has been utilized. During 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.1193.15 lakhs has been spent on these activities up to mid February, 2005 including spill over amount. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs.9 crore has been proposed (Annual Activity Report 04-05).

During the year 2005-2006, the scheme "Skill Upgradation of ST/SC youths through Vocational Training" was implemented for the first time. 458 youths have been sent to the I.T.Is/Polytechnics for vocational training in different trades like plumber, Mechanic, Auto electricals and electronics, repair of electrical & electronic appliances, Driver-cum-mechanic (LMV) & (HMV), Dress making, House wiring, Masonry etc. Construction of rural market complexes was taken up and improvement of primary school hostels was made under the scheme of development of educational infrastructure. Spill over amount under interior area connectivity programme was

utilized to complete 32 projects. To promote female literacy in KBK districts, an amount of Rs.6.00 crore has been utilized. During 2005-2006, an amount of Rs.6.00 crore has been spent on these activities upto mid February, 2005 including spill over amount. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.6.00 crore has been proposed (Annual Activity Report 05-06).

III) Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure

Repair and renovation work of 94 school buildings has been programmed to be taken up @ Rs.4.00 lakh each in K.B.K. Districts with an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh under the scheme "Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure" during 2005-06. During 2006-07, Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure under the Scheme.

With a view to promote higher education among the SC & ST Girl students, it has been decided to construct 10 new hostels for ST & SC Girls in High Schools in K.B.K. Districts @ Rs.21.00 lakh per hostel. 50% of the total outlay for Rs.105.00 lakh has been provided for construction of such hostels during 2006-07. Balance 50% of the amount for Rs.105.00 lakh have been proposed for expenditure for completion of these new 10 Girls hostel buildings in High Schools in K.B.K. Districts.

IV) Employment Opportunities:

In order to enable the ST & SC Youths to get employment opportunities in armed forces, Para-Military Forces and Police Services, an out lay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been allocated during 2005-06 to have 8 training camps with financial out lay @ Rs.3.75 lakh per camp for training of 200 such Youths in each camp during 2005-06. The same amount of Rs.30.00 lakh have been proposed for utilisation for organizing such training camps for training of 200 SC & ST Youths in each camp in each K.B.K. District during 2006-07.

V) Preventing Drop-outs

With a view to prevent drop-outs among the ST/SC Girls and increase literacy rate among such girls and to enable them to continue their studies, it was decided to construct 88 new Hostels for ST & SC Girls in the Primary Schools in K.B.K. Districts @ 11 Hostels in each of the K.B.K. Districts with financial out lay of Rs.440.00 lakh during 2005-06 for 1st phase expenditure. Further, an amount of Rs. 340.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during 2006-07 for completion of these 88 new Primary School Girls' Hostels.

VI) Infrastructure Development for Sports and Games

With a view to have all round development of SC & ST Students and keeping in view the potentialities of tribal students for excellence in sports and games, for providing them better coaching in games and sports at the school level, Rs.125.00 lakh have been provided for infrastructure development for games and sports in schools/ hostels of K.B.K. Districts. During 2006-07, the same amount of Rs.125.00 lakh as an additional dose for the purpose has been proposed for expenditure in K.B.K. Districts in the tribal schools/hostels.

VII) Drinking Water Facilities

Nearly 17,150 villages out of 19,204 villages in the TSP areas were identified as having inadequate drinking water facilities. After providing safe drinking water facilities to all 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

security 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 just to the end of March 2004. During 2004-05, 1389 spot sources were installed in KBK districts against the target of 1441 spot sources. As on 1st April, 2005, 252 numbers of piped water supply schemes were commissioned in KBK districts. During the year 2004-05, 32 numbers of Rural piped water supply schemes were commissioned in KBK districts.

Planning and Co-ordination Department, Govt. of Orissa claimed that the Assistance under Additional Central Assistance/Special Central Assistance received from Central Govt. during 1998-99 to 2006-07 was Rs.1443.95 crore and the expenditure incurred was Rs.1418.48 crore and the achievements against the funds received for KBK programme as follows (*adv. in the Oriya daily Newspaper, The Samaja, 1st April 2008*):

- ◆ 314 small watershed projects- 3,656 watersheds/3,189 SHGs/9,594 Users communities /38 agricultural service centers /58 Addl. Agricultural goods sales centers created
- ◆ Area under irrigation: 1, 29,170 hect, Agricultural Crop 51,168hec, Plantation: 8,127 hec, Coffee plantation in Koraput district- 1,238 hec. and in Rayagada 1,000hec., Horticulture: 3,250 hec., Vegetable cultivation: 4019 hec.and Pisciculture: 1,645 hec.

Performance

Kujur (2007) has estimated the performance of KBK programme as follows. Since more than a decade the KBK area has been showered with specially designed programmes, grants and so many high profile visits, but the benefits of all these assistances are yet to reach the people of the region. The state government is making sincere efforts to make the state a mining hub and a new destination for industrial investment. Still the ghost of KBK is a force to reckon with the political-economy of Orissa. In its recent report the New Delhi based Institute of Applied Manpower and Research, which is entrusted by the Union Government to review the KBK programme revealed that despite the Central aid of Rs.4544 crore under the KBK head (1995-96 to 2005-06), it has not really changed the living condition of the people. Recently it is observed that despite a huge chunk of money has been spent; it has not really changed the situation what it was in early 1990s.

Among all the 80 revenue blocks, there is only one block which is developed, three blocks are developing, 28 blocks are backward and 49 blocks are declared as the most backward. It was during early nineties that Union Government recognized that those areas being backward had been grossly neglected in the fields of agriculture, education, health, industrialization, irrigation, employment, social and economic development. To bring about rapid economic growth for minimizing the economic gap in this region, the Govt. of India declared a special Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput or KBK Yojana in 1995 at Koraput. It was declared that from 1995-96 to 2001-02, a total sum of Rs.6654.44 crore would be spent through KBK Yojana under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RATLP).

No separate provision was made in the Union budget in the name of "KBK Yojana". It was mentioned in the third Revised Long Term Action Plan that in the field of rural development other than the allotted money of central plan there would be an additional requirement of Rs.715.15 Crore. Similarly, in the field of agriculture, health and family welfare, employment etc. there will be an additional requirement of Rs.789.35 Crore. Going through such calculations, the Union Ministry of Finance decided to provide an additional amount of Rs. 1503.85 Crore only. Subsequently, another Central delegation headed by Shri Yugandhar, the then Secretary

of PMO, after holding discussion with the state government observed that at both the stages, the required amount is Rs.4859 Crore. In addition, after deducting the already allotted central assistance of Rs. 4282.39 Crore in those areas, it calculated that another Rs.576.61 crore could be provided for these areas. Finally, the grant amount came down to only a sum of Rs.389.21 crore. In the subsequent years what was provided in the name of KBK Yojana or Revise Long Term Action Plan was far below from what was announced originally.

The undivided districts of KBK are predominantly tribal inhabited and majority of its population are deprived of the bare necessities of life. Taking account of the deplorable socio-economic condition of these districts, the KBK programme would have been a milestone had it focused on Primary Education, Higher Education (Medical College, Agriculture College, Mining School), Irrigation (Small and medium), Livelihood, Health care and sanitation, Agro based industries, cooperatives etc. But this was not done. Instead the government took a short cut and marginally increased central aid to these districts; as a result the people of KBK did not get any major benefits from these programmes. The KBK is a national issue, it's a challenge on India's concern for human development and the goal along with the whole implementing mechanism of KBK Yojana needs a strong revision.

New Initiative for Effective Programme Implementation

The Government of Orissa have taken initiatives, like better delivery and governance by strengthening the Office of the Chief Administrator through posting a very senior IAS officer as the Chief Administrator, Special Area Development (KBK) Project with headquarters at Koraput to improve governance and to monitor the implementation of RLTA programmes in the KBK districts. Besides, Revenue Divisional Commissioners, Southern and Northern Divisions have been made Ex-Officio Deputy Chief Administrators, KBK to strengthen the Office of the Chief Administrator, KBK. The State Government have delegated higher administrative and financial powers on the Officers, like Chief Administrator, Deputy Chief Administrators and Collectors of KBK districts so as to the avoiding procedural delays and further improving programme implementation. Also the State Government have taken a number of steps to increase transparency in programme implementation and consultations with local people. These steps include: i) ensuring wide publicity for projects implemented and funds utilized under RLTA and holding public hearings of grievances in the KBK districts to help redress their grievances including irregularities, if any, committed in programme implementation, ii) increasing direct interaction with local people at Gram Panchayat and Block levels and launching Gramsat pilot project/video-conferencing with rural people in the KBK districts, iii) appraising the performance of the RLTA through the Special Rapporteur, NHRC and representatives of the Planning Commission and Prime Minister's Office and iv) involving NGO of proven track record, PRI and civil society organizations in implementation of RLTA schemes from 2003-04 onwards.

4.7.4 Prospects

According to M.S. Swaminathan (2000) "the rice economy of the KBK region does not provide adequate livelihood to the majority of the agricultural labour or cultivating households in KBK area. The promotion of a secured and sustainable livelihood is perhaps the key to improve the economic conditions of the poorest tribal population of this region in the long run. Towards this end, access to irrigation water is an essential input for intensification of agriculture through improved kharif paddy yield, cultivation of rabi paddy and promotion of new crop combinations. Creation of watersheds and water harvesting structures through public works programmes with a food transfer component can improve water availability as well as provide employment opportunities, besides improving food security. Along with this, access to markets, credit, and extension services need to be facilitated for supporting improvements in agriculture."

CHAPTER- 5

An Overview of Implementation Process

5.1 Tribal Development Administration Mechanism

Achievement of goals and objectives of tribal development projects/programmes mainly depends upon the strategy of their implementation. Different administrative arrangements have been made through various departments, autonomous bodies and corporations, agencies or even voluntary organizations for implementation of different tribal development projects, programmes and schemes. Tribal development programmes are a joint responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Both the Governments make arrangements for the effective and smooth implementation of tribal development programmes in tribal areas. The Governments of India and Orissa State have set up required mechanisms for tribal development administration to ensure implementation of different programmes concerning welfare and development measures.

5.1.1 Central Government Level

The Centre holds a special constitutional responsibility towards the Scheduled Tribes. At the national level the President of India is responsible for safeguarding the provisions for STs enshrined in the Constitution of India. Besides, Parliamentary and Assembly Committees, Commissions and Committees from time to time assess and control the working of the development and welfare activities for the tribals. The Planning Commission also appoints Working Groups, Task Forces and Committees to study the problems of tribals and to suggest and recommend new ideas and methods for plan formulation and implementation on the basis of the shortcomings identified accounting for the failures and successes of the previous programmes implemented in different field situations. Recently the Government also sought the help of voluntary/Non-Government Organization (NGO) for framing policies for tribal people, and involved them in the implementation of the schemes. The current trends of tribal development administration takes into account the cultural patterns of the tribes while formulating and implementing programmes.

The Central Ministries and Departments taking into account causes and concerns of tribal areas prepare special programmes relating to their respective sectors. They adopt the ongoing programmes in consultation with the State Governments keeping in view the requirements of the tribal areas. The Central Ministries quantify funds and introduce the budgetary mechanism adopted by the states. Funds are made available by the Central Ministries and Departments for tribal development programmes in the form of centrally sponsored and central schemes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs as the nodal Ministry for tribal development sanctions 'Special Central Assistance' (SCA). Under Special Central Assistance, resources are made available for especially relevant tribal development schemes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs constantly monitors and reviews the implementation of tribal development programmes.

5.1.2 State Government Level

The State Government has been given the charge of implementing massive programmes for all round development of the Scheduled Tribes. The Governor of the state is responsible for adopting legislations for the good governance in the Scheduled Areas. All departments of the Government participate in the task of administration of the Scheduled Areas as well as implementing tribal development programmes. The ST & SC Development Department (SSD) acts as a liaison and coordinating department so far as tribal development programmes and administration of scheduled areas are concerned. Consequent upon the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan, the task of liaison and coordination has assumed vital importance. In the state headquarters, the ST&SC Development Department is in charge of implementation of multi-sectoral development programmes for Scheduled Tribes through its field organizations.

In the State of Orissa, like other States across the country having scheduled areas, the Governor and on his behalf the Chief Minister and Ministers for SSD Department are responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes in tribal areas of the State. The ST&SC Development Department implements tribal development programmes and looks after the interest of the tribals in tune with the advice from Tribal Advisory Council (TAC). The SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar functions under the administrative control of ST&SC Development Department, Orissa. The TAC and SCSTRTI help in the formulation of tribal development plans and programmes.

With a view to handle the tribal development programmes under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy in an integrated and coordinated manner, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Cluster Pockets of tribal concentration, and special projects for primitive tribes were planned. A development Block has been taken as the smallest unit in the new programme. A Block/group of Blocks under ITDA has been the basic unit for planning and development of the tribals. Each constituent Block of the ITDA prepares its Five Year Plan with annual phasing keeping in view the natural and human resource bases and socio-cultural environment, occupations and skills of the people, infrastructure and human needs. Project reports are prepared on the basis of the Block Plans, coordinated by the ITDAs and approved in its GB/PLC Meeting, get integrated at the State level into the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. Thereby the needs, aspirations and priorities of the tribal areas get reflected in the TSP of a State.

The tribal socio-economic development has assumed particular significance with the flow of funds through the provision of State Plans and Special Central Assistance. The schemes of the Sub-plan are contributed by the Sectoral/Line departments of the State and Central Government, the tribal development department of the State functions as the coordinating and nodal department. Family and community oriented schemes have been formulated and implemented to raise the socio-economic standard of living of individual families. In the economic development programmes for the ST beneficiaries IRDP pattern has been followed. Programmes of agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, sericulture etc were extensively implemented. To check and control exploitation, importance has been given to deal with the problems of land alienation, indebtedness and bonded labour through implementation of legislative and regulative measures, as constitutional mandates.

Integrated schemes of infrastructure development, like schools, public health centres etc. have also been taken up. To bridge the gap between the development of different tribal groups, special attention has been given to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Special programmes have been planned and implemented for the extremely backward groups and these were financed 100% by the Central Government. Special attention has been paid to vulnerable groups, like nomads, semi-nomadic groups, shifting cultivators, forest villagers, displaced families, migrant labourers and tribal women as envisaged in the different Five Year Plan objectives. For the improvement of quality of tribal environment and mobilisation of resources, plans and programmes were drawn on the basis of scientific survey. As a result, problems of shifting cultivation, degradation of village forests have been checked through implementation of WADI and OTELP programmes in TSP areas. All these are important objectives of the Sub-plan approach.

As the implementation of tribal development programmes at different levels rests on the administrative set up at different levels, like, State, Districts and Projects, there is need of discussion on them. The administrative set up of the ST&SC Development Department of the state acts as the exclusive policy maker and coordinating department of tribal development programmes. The ST&SC Development Department is in charge of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of developmental programmes of Scheduled Tribes through its field organizations. It is a composite Department of both Secretariat and Heads of the Department. The Department functions under the administrative control and supervision of the Commissioner-cum- Secretary assisted by the Director (ST/SC)-cum- Additional Secretary to Government.

In pursuance of sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 4 of the 5th Schedule of the Constitution of India a Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) was formed in Orissa on 24th June 1950 to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the State. The business of the council is transacted according to provisions contained in the Orissa Tribes Advisory Council Rules, 1950. The Council consists of 20 members including the Chairman. The Chief Minister of Orissa is the Chairman and the Minister in charge of ST&SC Development Department, Orissa is the Deputy Chairman of the Council. The "Tribes Advisory Council" in the State discusses the progress of implementation of various programmes for development of tribals as a whole and recommends for formulation of programmes and their effective implementation after critical examination of tribal situation in different parts of the state.

Besides, another important committee at the State level is a State-level committee, named STATCOM functioning under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, which decides policy matters and reviews the progress of implementation of tribal development programmes from time to time. The State level Committee was constituted in 1975. In addition to the TAC and STATCOM, there is a Standing Committee of the ST&SC Development Department under the Chairmanship of the Additional Development Commissioner, which sits in every quarter of a year and reviews the interdepartmental problems relating to implementation of tribal development programmes. The Secretary, Finance Department is the member and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. The Secretaries of the concerned departments are invited to participate in the Committee when matters are discussed pertaining to respective departments.

5.1.3 Research, Planning & Training

The SCSTRTI, under the administrative control of and guidance from ST&SC Development Department, Orissa Government serves as a permanent research centre providing data and advisory service to Government on problems of SCs and STs and imparting training to Officers and Staff posted in tribal areas. It is meant for conducting scientific studies on lifestyle, livelihood and problems of various STs and SCs, for preparation of action plans and to assess the usefulness of development programmes and to provide a database for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Another important function of this Institute is to carry out evaluation of provision of inputs, implementations and output of different tribal developmental programmes and to provide advisory services to Government on problems concerning implementation of education, health and welfare services and improvement of communication, marketing facilities, agricultural practices and quality of life in tribal societies. Another Institute, namely Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture is functioning for implementation of different programmes for preservation of tribal culture and languages by way of undertaking research and training activities including organization of annual exhibition at the State headquarters.

5.2 Implementation of ITDA Programmes

In the field, an ITDA is considered a unit of planning, but a block is the unit of implementation. Administrative linkages from top to bottom in the ITDAs indicate a unified line of command. The Commissioner-cum Secretary to Govt., ST&SC Development Department, Orissa at the State level operates through a whole time Director at the Secretariat level, the Collectors at the district level and the Project Administrators at the ITDA level and the BDOs who are associated with all the tribal development programmes at the Block level. Most of the income generating schemes is implemented through the BDOs. They solely remain responsible for the implementation of the ITDP programmes.

The ITDAs are now headed by the Project Administrators who function as Project Directors. The work of ITDA is multi-sectoral in nature. It functions as the nodal agency in terms of plan formulation, implementation of programmes and monitoring of progress. Each Project Administrator is assisted by a Special Officer and an Assistant Engineer. In addition, each ITDA has been provided with other staff for smooth execution of various works. The Project Administrators play their roles in the developmental administrative set up in the field and act as the coordinator. The State Government has vested them with powers of ADM. It has also been decided that the Project Administrators submit an annual report on the work of the BDOs under their respective jurisdiction to the Collector of the district. These administrative innovations are certainly enabling the Project Administrators to play their role constructively and purposefully. It will also ensure discipline in the chain of command and coordination at district, project and block levels.

Form the field study it is seen that a Project Level Committee (PLC) has been constituted for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at each ITDA. The Collector of the district is the Chairperson of the Committee. The local MPs MLAs, Chairman of the concerned Panchayat Samitis and district level officers in charge of development programmes are also members. The Project Administrator is the Member Secretary and accountable for formulation of plan programmes. Quarterly review of the progress of implementation of various programmes is undertaken in the PLC.

As many as 21 ITDAs in 12 districts covering 118 blocks in TSP areas of Orissa have emerged as nodal agencies which shoulder the responsibility of implementing development programmes and thereby translate policy issues and options into action for Tribal welfare and development measures. The Project Administrator supervises the work programmes executed by different bodies. For undertaking planned development of the ST people and their areas, flow of funds have been sourced broadly under two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution. For over a period of 3 decades, the ITDAs have been implementing various development programmes under Individual Benefit Oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) Schemes, Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes, like Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities taking care of health, education, awareness and empowerment issues.

The project Administrators of ITDA and Block Development Officers are the key functionaries in charge of implementing and executing both the works and non-work programmes in tribal areas. The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the ITDAs with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The Engineering Cell of ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

5.2.1 Planning Process

Usually the 5-year plan and annual plan of the ITDA is being framed on the basis of the guidelines issued by MoTA, GOI, New Delhi and SSD Department, Govt. of Orissa from time to time. The PLC/GB of each ITDA prepares developmental plans and oversees smooth management of business and implementation of different development programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District Level Agencies and their monitoring. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow from ITDA under SCA to TSP and under the First Proviso to Article 275(I) of the Constitution. Schemes are invited from the Block Development Officers and are compiled at ITDA level and placed in the Governing Body Meeting for discussion and approval. As for an example, the Plan of Action (POA) for the 11th Five Year Plan for 21 ITDAs of Orissa were prepared in joint collaboration with SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar. The SCSTRTI invited experts, like Former Director and Former Dy. Director of SCSTRTI for their involvement in the planning process. The Faculty of SCSTRTI, the Experts and the staff of concerned ITDAs and the suggestions of different Line Department functioning at District level under the administrative control of Collector and Chairman, ITDA as well as in consultation with the PRIs and participation of the Tribal people formulated the 11th Five Year Plan in respect of 21 ITDAs. Needless to say that these plans are framed keeping in view the learning from concurrent evaluation of the success of the previous schemes implemented by the ITDAs, information from the SWOT Analysis and availability of human and natural resources. On the basis of the 5 year plan annual action plan is prepared at ITDA level and approved by the concerned PLC/GB in the month of February and submitted to the ST&SC Development Department before implementation of the development works for the next year.

After the implementation of the PESA Act, 1996, and the corresponding Orissa Grampanchayat Amendment Act, 1997 all the Action Plans for tribal development in Scheduled Areas require approval by the Gram Sabhas. But, at present, this practice is yet to be adhered to strictly so far as the consultation with the Gram Sabhas is concerned.

The PA, ITDA then implements the schemes and programmes according to the annual plan. The Engineering Cell of the ITDA implements the Work programmes including the irrigation projects, the Special Officer and Statistical Assistant of the ITDA with all the Extension Officers in general and the WEO (TSP Scheme) in particular of the concerned Block look after the IGS through formation of SHGs. Besides, all the extension Officers posted at Block, like IPO, FEO and other technical personnel of the area such as, AEO, JHO, ASCO, help extend their supports in respect of their areas for planning and implementation of different development programmes and arrangement of the necessary training and bank linkages and release of subsidy.

The ITDA receives funds mainly from two sources; SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution. With the funds received, it implements different IDS through its Engineering Cell headed by an Assistant Engineer and supported by Jr. Engineers. The list of proposals for infrastructure and irrigation projects received from different blocks are put under feasibility studies and the feasible projects are approved in the GB/PLC of the ITDA before they are implemented by the ITDA either departmentally or through the Contractors or through the Village Committees. The Engineering Cell supervises and provides technical guidance for execution of all the infrastructure and irrigation projects.

5.2.2 People's participation:

Prior to the submission of schemes, the Welfare Extension Officers along with other Extension Officers of the Block contact the ST people and their leaders, like Ward members and village leaders for IGS for the individuals/groups as well as for the infrastructure schemes for the community as a whole. Before submission of the projects /schemes, they are compiled at block level in the presence of BDO and Chairman of PS. Then the proposal and plans for the development of tribals are placed in the GB/PLC of the ITDAs for approval. The approved action plans, both Annual and long term is sent to ST&SC Development Department for sanction of funds. After placement of funds with the ITDA, the Project Administrator, releases funds and subsidies through the nationalized banks and regional banks for executing works. In case of the IGS programmes the funds are placed with the SHGs and the SHG members are imparted required vocational training through the DIC for smooth implementation of income generating programmes.

5.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. The PLC sits once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures, and physical achievements and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department has control over the administration and finance and the Department periodically monitors the development programmes. Monthly review meetings are organized at regional basis to take stock of the physical and financial achievements of the ITDA programmes. In these meetings the Commissioner-Cum-Secretary to Govt., SSD Department takes the review and circulates the review notes/proceedings so as to ensure speedy implementation of the schemes and submission of the UCs against the funds allotted. The submission of the UCs is a precondition to facilitate the allotment of further funds for the tribal development programmes. In the same process quarterly reviews of tribal development programmes are made through

the meetings organized in the venue at the Conference Hall of SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar. At times Minister, ST&SC Development Department takes the review and suggests for speedy implementation of development and welfare activities and insists on transparency and accountability.

Often concurrent evaluation of ongoing programmes, like irrigation projects, agriculture/horticulture/education/rehabilitation programmes are done with the help of research teams from SCSTRTI. Besides, the SCSTRTI is assigned to undertake ex-post evaluation studies of different ITDAs. At times, the ST&SC Development Department assigns the task of evaluation of ITDAs and other programmes to the NCDS, Bhubaneswar and other research organizations of repute for impartial assessment.

5.3 Implementation of Development Programmes in Micro Projects

The PTGs are extremely backward in so far as their techno-economic and literacy status are concerned. Their settlements are backward in the matter of housing, communication, drinking water, irrigation, health, nutritional and educational status and availability of other infrastructure facilities. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Micro Projects have been operating for the all round development of the PTGs with a focused approach. For the total development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, 17 Micro Projects are operating in 12 districts of the state, of which 4 are situated outside TSP areas.

Each Micro Project operates for a small section of people living in contiguous area. It has a separate office, headed by a Special Officer/Project Leader, with project staff to assist him and implement the development programmes for the PTGs. A Governing Body under the Chairmanship of District Collector manages, monitors and supervises the development programmes undertaken by the Micro Project. The ST&SC Development Department of the State is the policy formulating organization of the Micro Projects at the top. The Micro Project operates under the administrative control and supervision of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Orissa and the concerned District Collector at the state level and district level respectively. The programmes for the micro projects are implemented under the overall supervision of the District Collector at the district level and Special officer at the project level.

The funds for the PTG development programmes usually flow from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. The SCA is provided to the Micro Projects on 100% basis for the development of PTGs. Besides, the Central Govt. and State Governments are supposed to allocate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes for the PTGs development.

On basis of the special approach the Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri district in the state of Orissa, the first Micro Project in India, was grounded in 1976-77. The latest Micro Project, CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District, was grounded in 1993-94. At present, there are 13 PTGs in Orissa who have been covered under 17 Micro Projects (Development Agencies) for their overall development. There are three separate Micro Projects for the Paudi Bhuyans, two separate Micro Projects for the Dungaria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soara and Soara and one Micro Project for each of the rest five PTGs, such as the Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Juang, and Lodha and one Micro Project for both the PTGs, the Hill Kharia and Mankiradia. There is no special Micro Project for the PTG, the Birhors of Bonai area in Sundargarh District. The Birhor PTG has been covered under the development programmes of Bonai ITDA.

Another Central Sector Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, launched by Govt. of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the year 1998-99, supplements the aforesaid special approach for PTGs development. The supplementary effort is primarily meant for such items and activities, which though very crucial for their survival, protection and development are not specifically catered to by any existing schemes. Thus, under this scheme cent percent assistance is also available to ITDAs and NGOs for implementing welfare and development activities, like awareness generation and confidence building, skill up gradations training for of tribal youths, organizations of Self Help Groups and provision of services or inputs not covered by any existing scheme.

Whereas the Governing Body controls, guides and approves plan and programmes for PTG development the Micro Project Office receives the funds and utilizes the funds for effective implementation of development programmes and schemes. The Micro project Office is accountable for the managerial lacunae found during implementation of the programmes. For proper execution and management of the development programmes, a team of technical as well as field staff are posted in the Office who assists project head for execution of development programmes.

Usually one Special Officer is appointed for each Micro Project. Officers from Agriculture/Horticulture /Revenue /Welfare cadre of ST& SC Development Departments/Research personnel from SCSTRTI, who have sufficient experience about tribal life lifestyle, have been brought under deputation and appointed as Special Officers in some Micro Projects. Often Technical Officers/Staff either from the Horticulture, Soil Conservation or Agriculture discipline have been posted to assist the special officers for implementation of the programmes.

5.4 Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes of MADA Pockets

There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 Blocks in 17 districts covering 2553 villages, which are now functioning in the state for all round development of dispersed tribals living outside the tribal sub-plan area. These projects have been functioning since 1978-79 and a substantial amount of Special Central Assistance is sanctioned for implementing different development programmes for the socio economic development of the Scheduled Tribes residing in the MADA pockets. Development block as the smallest unit for inclusion in the tribal sub-plan area has been relaxed while identifying MADA pockets. MADA pocket may cross block boundaries and also a single block may have two MADA pockets.

The ST & SC Development Department of the State is the policy formulating authority of the MADA programmes. The programmes are implemented in the districts under the overall supervision of Collectors. A Special Officer functions in regional/divisional basis for a contiguous and cluster of districts for monitoring the implementation of MADA programmes. Block Development Officers implement the family oriented IGS programmes as well as the employment oriented programmes under MADA with the help of Welfare Extension Officers and Junior Engineers.

For effective and expeditious implementation of various development schemes in MADA pockets, Advisory Boards have been constituted for each MADA pocket under the Chairmanship of concerned Sub-divisional Officer/Sub Collectors. The local MP and MLA, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Block Development Officer are its members. In addition to its role in formulating programmes, the Committee reviews the progress in implementation of the programmes.

5.5 Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes of Cluster Pockets

Besides the MADA pockets, there are small areas of tribal concentration, called Cluster pockets. Fourteen such cluster pockets covering parts of 14 blocks in 263 villages have been functioning in the State of Orissa. The administrative arrangement for the cluster pockets is similar to that of MADA pockets except that no additional Welfare Extension Officer has been provided. The WEOs of the concerned blocks under the supervision of the Block Development Officers are executing the Cluster Programmes. There is a cluster level advisory committee in the pattern of MADA pockets to plan, implement, review and oversee the developmental activities and the programmes in the Cluster pockets.

5.6 Implementation of Dispersed Tribal Development Programmes (DTDP)

In conformity with the guidelines of MOTA, Government of India “Dispersed Tribal Development Programme” has been implemented for development of Dispersed Tribals in the country since 1986-87 with earmarking of SCA funds. Under this programmes all the tribals living beyond the Special Projects, like ITDA, MADA Pockets, Cluster Pockets and Micro Projects are covered. The DTDP is administered through the OSFDC at the State level. Currently 23 districts and 197 Blocks are under this Programme. The activities, like i) Provision of economic assistance under various Bankable Income Generating Schemes under Margin Money Loan Programme, ii) Community Minor Irrigation Projects, such as LIP, WHS, iii) Training Programme for self employment, wage employment and iv) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes as Members of Cooperatives are implemented for which assistance is provided to the Dispersed Tribal Population living below the Poverty Line:

Under the DTDP, financial assistance under Bankable Schemes comprising 50% subsidy and 15% Margin Money Loan, subject to a limit of Rs.6,000/- and Rs.5,000/- per beneficiary respectively is given through the OSFDC for implementation of various income generating schemes in sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Small and Cottage Industry, Vocational Trade and Small Business. The subsidy level at present is Rs.10,000/- following the SGSY pattern. Community Irrigation Projects, such as Tube Wells, River Lift Projects, and Water Harvesting Structures are implemented for providing irrigation facilities to the small and marginal farmers among the dispersed tribals. Employment oriented training programmes are implemented.

5.7 Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project was conceived with the purpose of making a long term, sustained and grass-root level intervention for the development of the tribal population in the worst-off areas of South-western parts of the State. It is a long-term development intervention in southern tribal belt of Orissa where poverty and deprivation are pervasive. The programme is jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa. The programme is being implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks in 7 districts of the State namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. Initially the proposed project will be introduced in 10 Blocks.

The purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of impoverished tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/ non-farm enterprise development. The programme adopts an inclusive approach for

targeting and selecting villages in which the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes constitute not less than 60% of the population and where most households are below the poverty line.

The programme was formally launched by the Honourable Chief Minister, Orissa on 2nd October, 2004. The State Level Programme Management Committee and Programme Steering Committee have been constituted and the State Level Programme Support Unit has been set up with the posts of Subject Matter Specialists for PSU and ITDAs having been filled up partly on contractual basis through open advertisement and partly by officers from different Govt. departments through selection by a Selection Committee, so constituted for the purpose. Fifteen FNGOs have been selected to function as Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in 10 blocks of the 4 districts of Phase – I. Twelve out of these selected FNGOs have already signed MoU with the respective PA, ITDAs and have been assigned 136 micro watersheds in ten blocks of the programme area of Phase – I to be covered under Watershed Development and Livelihoods support activities.



These cover 396 no. of Programme villages with 62861.38 ha of non forest area and nearly 30000 ha of forest area to be treated. Establishment of community level institutions like VDA, SHG, VSS have been taken up along with PRA exercise and base line survey for assessment of the resources in the programme villages followed by formulation of Village Development and Livelihoods Plans which include treatment plan for the watersheds, Education and Literacy Plan, Health, Sanitation & Drinking Water Plan, Vocational & Skill up gradation Plan, Household wise/SHG wise feasible livelihoods Plan with good economic returns, food security Plan and Marketing Plan etc.

All the staff of PSU/ITDAs, the representatives of all the 10 FNGOs and their Watershed Development Team members are being exposed to different training programmes and exposure visits to get acquainted with the methodology of watershed development programmes in general and institution building & capacity building processes in particular. Awareness generation camps are being conducted to get the communities acquainted with Programme activities along with land right, other developmental Programmes and Schemes of Govt., Panchayatiraj Institutions etc. Entry Point Activities are being taken up on the basis of identified need to install confidence and trust in the community and to build up partnership with programme villages. Plantation of 3, 02,462 seedlings have already been taken up during 2005-06 over an area of 1114.69 ha. A UNDP/DFID/IFAD/WFP Joint Review Mission has reviewed the progress of implementation during 21st to 27th April 2005 and the Mission has given a satisfactory report on the momentum gained in programme implementation since its formal launching. This has been followed by a Process Facilitation Workshop during August, 2005 and First Phase Mid-Term Review Mission during March, 2006. The observation of the Mission has been encouraging with suggestion to intensify the Capacity Building efforts at the community level. The programme activities have been extended to twenty more blocks in the Phase II with inclusion of three more districts namely Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada.

5.8 Facilitating Factors (Strengths and Opportunities)

Future planning of project for tribal development needs discussions on SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat) analysis. This discussion will help facilitate framing prospective action plans for the total tribal development. The following lines summarize strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat (SWOT) on the basis of the data collected from the filed investigations in the areas of 3 ITDAs, two Micro Projects, and the study villages in MADAs/Cluster Pocket as well as on the data collected from secondary sources.

The facilitating factors organize the information pertaining to strength and opportunity in respect of different tribal development projects. They are discussed hereunder.

5.8.1 Micro Projects

Community structures, intra-clan cohesiveness and social institutions are strengths and conducive for their improvement and development. Their clan groups own collectively the swiddens in which shifting cultivation goes on. The dormitory life is considered as a centre for learning by the junior groups from the seniors among the PTGs like Bondos and Paudi Bhuynans.

The PTGs hill habitat provides hospitable agro-climatic conditions for different crops cultivation and horticultural activities. There is availability of enough pasture land for livestock rearing. The PTG people bear entrepreneurial potential and they are eager to adopt new agrarian techniques and technologies.

In the PTGs hills wet cultivation has come up alongside shifting cultivation. The perennial streams and waterfalls as well as the large reserve of groundwater, can be used for irrigation purposes. Hill slope land can be developed to add to the size of arable land in the Bondo hills as well as elsewhere.

Women do the bulk of the work, either household chores or the farm and forest activities. The women are capable to manage their families. An awakening has been taking place among them. In case of Bondos, the success of self-employed weavers of clothes and ornaments of beads and grass motivated by a local NGO, ASRA, and other agency has produced a demonstration effect. This strength can be extended up to the village level and beyond that.

“The tribe (Bonda) records a stunning homicide rate-something crossing fifty murders a year. xxxxx many of the killings arise from clan rivalries dating back several generations. xxxxx things are beginning to improve, helped by changing attitudes within the Bondos. Some Project Officials and sections of the local administration have also put in much effort to make things better. In recent years, the ratio of homicides has fallen around six to eight per thousand. This represents a very sharp drop” (Sainath: 1996: 179).

Prison aspect helped the BDA Officials to win the confidence of the family members of the convicted Bonda by making arrangement to visit him in jail. By this, the families of the Bondas in the jail are easily motivated to take up development programmes and benefited.

“Government interventions by way of the BDA Micro Project, despite over two decades of efforts, have not produced the expected impact so far. However, they have served to create an awareness of possibilities among the Bondo who are now willing and eager to adopt improved practices in natural resource management as well as non farm skills development for improving their lot” (Nayak 2003-04).

In the absence of public transportation facility, plying of a light vehicle through a Woman Self Help Group in Bonda Hills has the only source of transportation of people and goods.

Exploitation by external agents is absent in the Bondo hills for the frightening nature of the community.

The children at Andrahal village love their *Chatasali* (non-formal school) run by Bonda Development Agency (BDA). It gives them food, reading and writing material and dress, a big incentive to them to come to Chatasali. The children want to learn. Posting of a teachers and women helpers from Bonda community at school and *Chatsalis*, has made them financially independent of their families in the village and also inspired other Bondos to go to school and undertaking other development programmes. Educational development programmes have facilitated the Bondos for their socio-economic development. Bondo youth who have received some education and exposure have the potential to become powerful change agents within their community. Bondos have generated a desire for positive change among them, which can be capitalized upon for renewed efforts.

The scenic hilly tracts, perennial springs, and bountiful waterfalls in the PTG areas bear potentiality to be developed into spots for 'regulated tourism'. Their habitats are potential eco tourist's areas. This would strengthen the tribal economy through the tourism sector in the districts. Regulated tourism in Angul and Malkangiri districts in general and inside the Bondo hills and Paudi Bhuyan hills in particular can be put into an economic opportunity through careful planning and management.

Good decisions of the Governing Bodies before 2002-03, like distribution of land to landless Paudi Bhuyans, improvement of land, construction of land based Irrigation projects, supply of pump sets for irrigation and horticulture development with introduction of cash crops were taken up. Multiple assistances have helped the beneficiaries to increase the yield of crops and income from agriculture/ land based irrigation schemes consequentially.

The PBDA area possesses human and land resources that have enough potentialities. Suitable agro-climatic environment with good vegetation, a hospitable host to agro-forestry based activities, like horticulture, lac cultivation, *tassar* cultivation, bee keeping, bamboo products, *bidi* making, leaf plate and leaf cup making, pickle making etc. Paudi Bhuyan adults are the potentials of human resource stock.

The Paudi Bhuyan women participate more in number in the activities like, wage earning and collection of MFP than their male counterparts. Level of participation, particularly among women and youths is gradually increasing and encouraging in various development activities including works/construction programmes. This human resource position could be organized as women SHGs to take up agro-forest based cottage industry activities. There are potential Marketing avenues for agricultural and forest produce, as industrial and mining townships are adjoining like NALCO, Angul, NTPC, Talcher,

Effectiveness of SHGs, Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, and acceptance of schemes, like HYV crops, horticultural and commercial plantations, biogas, use of tractor, housing and sanitation, use of tube well for safe drinking water, allopathic mode of treatment, etc. are quite encouraging.

The Paudi Bhuyan people of the contiguous boundaries of three PBDA's (Jamaradihi, Khuntagaon and Rugudakudar) are developing a sense of 'we-feeling'.

5.8.2 ITDAs, MADAs & Cluster Pocket

Under collaborative research studies the perspective planning for STs development in 21 ITDAs by setting objectives and targets, resources available/requirement, outcomes and goals with profiles of STs, SC, and others for areas, blocks for the 11th Plan periods were done by SCSTRTI in collaboration with ITDAs and reports submitted. These reports are guiding the field functionaries in annual plan formulation and programme implementation in the ITDA areas for the development of the tribals.

For the protection, welfare and development of SCs and STs in Orissa the State Government has enacted some legislative and regulatory measures, like i) Orissa Debt Relief Act, 1980 which is in operation since March 13th, 1981 to protect the rural indebtedness especially in the Scheduled Areas and STs, ii) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 a CSS scheme to release and rehabilitate ST Bonded labour iii) Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 to check ST land alienation, iv) Money Lenders Regulation Act, 1967 entrusted with the Panchayats to regulate and monitor the menace of money lenders in TSP areas, v) Forest Policy and Joint Forest Management to facilitate STs in the access of Minor Forest Produce for their livelihood and income generation activities and vi) Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For SCs and STs) Act, 1975 for employment in State government and public sector undertakings. Efforts are also made for creation of awareness among the people about these acts so as to empower these people socially and economically.

It is seen that ST&SC Development Department is preparing TSP document indicating financial and physical targets for the tribal development schemes along with priority/thrust areas and the area under coverage. The Govt. of Orissa has created separate budget head and subheads and various departments implementing the tribal development programmes have mentioned expenditure under these heads.

Since 2006-07, Orissa Government has made the ST & SC Development Department as the nodal department for monitoring and indicating plan priorities for the ST and SC development in respect of other sectors at the State Headquarters. These provide a broad guideline and show path to all concerned Departments and sectoral programmes to take care of tribal development. The State of Orissa is implementing the divisible and non-divisible pool of fund methodology for the allocation of funds from different sectoral schemes/ programmes. The State Government has issued orders for constitution of the State, District and Block level monitoring committees for TSP as well as SCP.

A high level monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner – cum- Additional Chief Secretary with Secretaries of different departments as Members and SC & ST Development Secretary as Member Secretary monitor the physical and financial targets and achievements for the TSP of the sectoral departments to ascertain the progress of the programmes and to adopt suitable mechanism to overcome failure in full achievement. Further, the Secretary of ST & SC Development Department takes quarterly review of core developmental programmes at the State Headquarters and monthly review at regional level regularly by administering the prescribed formats to monitor the ITDAs/MADAs/Cluster Pockets/Micro Projects financial and physical progress along with field checking. The achievements of both IGS and IDS under SCA to TSP, Article 275(1), Special Project in KBK, OTELP funds has been

documented and published along with details of the location of the schemes and funds utilized and extent of benefit derived by the ST people. This monitoring mechanism has helped in a big way to ensure high percentage of utilization of funds, timely completion of works programmes and arresting forged reporting.

The recent modification of the guidelines of Grants under Article 275(1) has enabled the State Govt. to receive Rs.121.81 crore during 10th plan as against Rs.96.61 crore released during 9th Plan for Ekalavya Model Tribal Schools which was utilized mainly for infrastructure development.

The outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan is being budgeted under the Demands of the concerned Departments and shown under appropriate scheme heads under a Minor Head "796-TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN" under each relevant Major Head. This has proved to be reasonably good mechanism for accounting TSP expenditure. The monitoring of the flow of funds to TSP area relating to concerned Departments is being monitored by S.T. & S.C. Development Department periodically.

Organization of farmers through marketing agencies (ORMAS) and NGOs has begun to emerge to change the situation and extend marketing of the agro-forest products and handicrafts and help farmers, artisans and MFP collectors to get a better deal. The NGOs played a major role in selling the idea of development of plantation, marketing of products and awareness creation among the tribal people.

5.9 Limiting Factors (Weakness and Threat)

5.9.1 Micro Projects

The Bondos are victims of both backwardness and popular prejudice (bonded labour, hostile nature of homicide, drunkenness, etc.). Bondage of Bondos as intra-community practices of exploitation of the poor and vulnerable do exist, leading to indebtedness and bonded labour. The BDA officials and the Collector, Malkangiri are trying to fight that, but it hasn't been easy to check it completely. The hostile nature of the homicidal Bondos has created an unfavorable attitude among the outsiders. This has affected policy decisions with regard to them.

Limited arable land and the area under cultivation are inadequate to produce the rice requirements of the Bondos. Productivity of these land is under threat, for want of drainage system in the event of heavy rains; unregulated grazing on fields presents a threat to winter and summer crops. The traditional agricultural implements seem unsuitable for improved method of farming.

Bonda people frankly admit the crime of killing which they commit, and land in jail. The prison experience gave some Bonda the learning of telling lie from the mainstream criminals. After release from prison, he makes use of telling lie. This results his family and children in the state of destitute and misfortune. The individualistic attitude of the Bondo and the lack of any social security system among them account for increased vulnerability of widows, orphans, wives of convicts serving jail sentences.

"A Bonda entering the *haat* is accosted at the edge of the village by merchants who grab whatever he has. They shove a few rupees and may be some liquor in to his hands. Thus they arbitrarily decide the price and value of his produce or goods. Later the Bonda, believing this is

the accepted mode, does the same, especially when drunk. This often results in violence- and the Bonda is a tough warrior (Sainath, 1996: 253).”

Among the Paudi Bhuyans one in every three households is landless. The land hungry Paudi Bhuyans own undeveloped agricultural land and inadequate land for cultivation. Inadequacy of irrigation facilities deprives them improving the farm activities. Most of the landholders are marginal farmers. Some families have migrated from one village to another and settled there. Landlessness and migratory nature of people are limiting the implementation and execution of schemes.

Since 1998-1999 fund has also been made available by GOI under Central Sector Schemes (CSS) for implementation of special type programmes for development of PTGs not usually implemented with SCA and not covered under any other schemes. But unfortunately PBDA had been deprived of getting any such fund for their development under these special schemes.

Lack of proper involvement of the beneficiaries and follow up action led to failure of horticulture and cashew plantation programmes. Supply of milch buffalo and piggery schemes were imposed upon the beneficiaries in PBDA, Jamardihi area.

Unrestricted tourism has lead to unhealthy effects on the Bondo psyche. Some of the Bondo women have been reduced to commodities. The tourists bribe young Bondo ladies to photograph them in their scanty attire. This leads to a corrupting cultural practice.

Generally, the teachers posted in the schools in the PTG areas reported not interested to serve there. Warning and punishment by the Govt. have hardly yielded any result in improving the situation. It is hard for some of the elder children to go to school as they are forced to look after the little ones. Many students drop out or retained in the class remain unemployed.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) among the PTG has been dreadful: at times, higher than 150 per thousand. That is worse than even Orissa's IMR. Village sanitation practices have great deficiencies. Malaria menace in the hills keeps away the development agencies and functionaries, indicating negligence of the area.

Bad road condition hardly attracts the travel services between Micro Project villages and the nearest growth centers. That has adverse effect on the transportation for goods and people.

The PTGs habit of setting fire to the forest prior to ceremonial hunting and collection of MFP is a threat to the ecosystem, especially vegetation and plantations.

It is alleged that un-coordinated activities and defective development programmes of GOs and NGOs result in duplication and wasteful expenditure. Despite development intervention by GO and NGOs, the PTGs till date are dependent mainly on food gathering, hunting and shifting cultivation.

Unwilling staff and their absenteeism adversely affect the development intervention by the Micro Project. The effectiveness of holding the Governing Body meetings and monitoring of the PTG Development Programmes seem to be quite unimpressive.

The development programmes of the ITDAs in PTG settlements are conspicuously uncared for resulting creation of very poor infrastructure facilities in the Micro Project areas.

A significant number of children in the age group 5-14 years are out of schools. Among school going children, the girls show the lowest profile of going to schools. As per the socio-economic conditions of the PTG community, the girls are given household chores and not allowed to go to school by parents.

Preprimary education along with supplementary feeding programmes and primary education are yet to reach most of the villages and as a result the children and women folk suffer from the stigma of illiteracy and ailment of malnutrition. Primary health care is a far cry and malaria is endemic.

The efforts of the Micro Projects have brought little educational advancement, and many of the educated workable young idles lack vocational education and/ or for lack of rehabilitation after training. To add the limitation, educated unemployed seem to be reluctant to take up their traditional occupation. The children below 14 years are also found as main workers. Some of them are found engaged as contract labour and face exploitation by the labour contractors.

Compliance to the decisions taken in the previous meetings has not been made in the succeeding meetings. This explains the lacuna in implementation of the schemes. Maintenance of assets register by the beneficiaries and the Micro Projects seem not in order and regular.

The prescribed norms of GOI for selection of Special Officers of the Micro Project are not followed. In most of the time I/C Special Officer is managing the office and development works.

Most of the project staff remains outside the project headquarters. Although the headquarters of the MPCs were fixed at different villages, most of them had developed the habit of residing outside of their respective headquarters. They hardly visit their assigned villages. Even their visits to the headquarters were reported to be casual.

The newly created families (due to separation from the father's family) are yet to be covered under IGS programmes.

No road communication and poor road communication as most of the villages are de-linked during rainy season keep the habitat inaccessible. People face difficulties in marketing of MFP and surplus agricultural produce and walk down a long way to dispose off their produce and that to at a non-reasonable price. Exploitation by moneylenders, unscrupulous traders and labour contractors snatch away lands of some Paudi Bhuyans.

Holding of Governing Body meeting once in a year instead of once in a quarter is an example of laxity in management of business of the Micro Projects by their Governing Bodies and their unimpressive performances in guiding planning, monitoring and supervision of the development programmes of the Paudi Bhuyans.

5.9.2 ITDAs, MADAs, Cluster Pockets

The TSP document is being prepared by the Planning Department in which the ST & SC Development Department plays a leading role with active involvement. True planning and financial powers are not vested in the Secretary, ST & SC Development Department. This nodal department is executing only the core ST development programmes of the State and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes besides the SCA to TSP and Grants received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. Govt. of Orissa has declared the ST and SC Development Departments as nodal department for coordination but, real planning and financial powers are still vested in the Planning and Finance Departments.

The concept of Single-demand budgeting as per the Maharashtra pattern and action oriented specific plan implementation under Chief Minister's programme of Gujarat Government and

NGO intervention, like Andhra Pradesh model, have not been introduced in the state of Orissa. Only the outlay for TSP is being budgeted under different Department's demands under the minor head 796 -Tribal Area Sub-plan.

The District, Block and village level integrated planning and implementation for STs and SCs development, like the State as a whole, is yet to be actualized. There is no integrated approach of District level planning for the DRDA and TSP and SCP. The District level rural development programmes are being implemented by the DRDA at district level and the ITDA/MADA/Cluster Pockets at the sub divisional/block level separately. There is lack of coordinated effort in framing plans and detailed projects for each of them based on the priorities, available resources for the STs.

During 10th Plan, there was a large gap between the initial plan outlay (Rs.21,727 lakh towards the tribal department and welfare schemes/programmes directly being executed by them mainly benefiting the education and economic development programmes) of the SC and ST Development Department and the actual expenditure for the development (Rs.8199 lakh was spent for the purpose). The financial target as shown in the out lay for 10th plan seems to be at a very lower side in comparison with funds made available for expenditure. The funds being allocated as grants in the form of SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Constitution have not been fully utilized in the State. This might be due to the late receipt of funds from MoTA at the year ending of 10th plan.

The number of evaluation of different schemes made through the evaluation cell of the departments to get the feedback on the functioning of the various schemes and developmental programmes of STs and SCs in the State by different reputed Institutes/organizations, NGOs during the 10th Five Year Plan seems to be inadequate.

TSP approach is basically area based with ITDP/ITDA, MADA and Cluster based but no proper planning (except ITDAs and Micro Projects) and effective implementation and monitoring at the field level is in place which is hindering the completion of the infrastructure projects in time and delivery mechanism particularly in KBK districts and MADA and Cluster pockets of Orissa State.

The MADA/Cluster Pocket, District, Block and village -wise planning, single line administration and implementation of programmes with TSP centric approach have not been done properly in State of Orissa. Only ad hoc and make shift arrangements are attempted in MADAs, Cluster Pockets and DTDP areas. Individual departments are implementing their own schemes in the States and SCs and STs are being covered as part of these schemes.

TSP documents with data on demographic, socio-economic details of SC, ST and general population had not been prepared before 2006-07. However, the State Government in ST&SC Development Department has started preparing TSP document with physical and financial targets since the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan.

There are no proper data on the sources of funds, utilization, physical coverage, type of schemes, assets and infrastructure created at Block, GP and village level in the ITDA Offices. The Statistical Cell of ITDA has no data on the problem villages where safe drinking water, educational institution, power supply, communication, Anganwadi Centre, etc are not available. Due to vacancies in ministerial staff the statistician is over loaded with other works which is limiting his performance relating to keeping statistical information on people, plan and programmes essential for development programmes.

Identification of the schemes and beneficiaries out of funds under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) targeting BPL families and their areas has not been transparent for not involving the GPs/

Gram Sabhas but prepared at block/ITDA level. The PESA Act, 1996 in Scheduled Areas, empowering the Gram Sabha with powers in resource management and decision making has not been implemented in true letter and spirit.

Implementation of some State and Central Schemes designed and estimated for other (non-tribal) areas found to be difficult for execution in tribal areas with the same design and unit cost.

One of the basic objectives of SCP and TSP is the protection of SCs and STs against all types of exploitation and discrimination. Efforts of the awareness campaign through propaganda, training and workshop with participation of NGOs in tribal areas on the laws enacted for the rights and protection of the SCs/STs, like PESA, PCR and POA, Forests Right Act, Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy, Excise policy, Money Lenders Act, etc. have not been realized through the ITDAs and field functionaries.

Under social welfare measures the coverage of the schemes, old age/widow pension is not reaching their requirements, both in numbers of beneficiaries and pension amount paid. The tribals need electric facility and health centres/Mobile health services and communication to be made accessible to them on priority basis, and be addressed quickly.

“As is evident from the general scenario of the things in the State and KBK districts in particular, the important indicators of development like literacy, enrolment, drop out rates show a marked gap between general population, SCs and STs in the State which ranges from 10 points in SCs and 20 points in STs. The health indicators like IMR is 99, Neonatal mortality 56% and health visitors of only 12% in tribal areas. The nutritional deficiency, malnutrition, Anaemia (75-84%) is still greater among tribal women and children. The availability of amenities to ST households like electricity (7.3%), drinking water (37%) still away from premises, Permanent houses (13%) with 74% of rural STs and 52% of rural SCs in BPL category (1999-2000) pose a bigger challenge for meeting the development needs of SCs and STs in the State than what the physical coverage is indicated by the various programmes” (cf. SEEDS: p.5-24).

Most of officers and staff in ITDAs/Blocks are not having interest, effective role and functions and lack motivation for the tribal development programmes. The WEOs posted in Blocks for welfare and development programmes are most of the time given other assignments and thus get less time to dispose off the tribal development works. The Special Officers and Statistical Assistants are devoting more time for the file and accounts works rather than field verifications for the IGS and SHG programmes. Project Authorities have shown keen interest for the construction works and there is lack of proper care for the implementation and monitoring the IGS programmes. Follow up action with Agricultural development programmes after completion of the Irrigation projects, which are undertaken as an IGS programmes, is hardly done and grossly overlooked.

The role of Project Administrator is not performed on account of difficulties arising from non-devolution of financial and administrative control. Even that role in some cases has been reduced to that of a coordinator.

The unit of ITDA does not function as the unit of planning as conceived under the TSP strategy. Schemes under TSP are not implemented with active involvement of the ITDAs and much less of the tribal people.

In spite of enactments of protective laws to check exploitation of tribals by non-tribals, the money lenders and private traders and local land lords are cunningly alienating lands of ST people. LAMPs are not working and therefore the private traders continue to exploit the tribal people. The illegal practices of money lending, liquor vending, debt bondage and land alienation are still going on in tribal dominated areas.

In reality Kalahandi/Nuapada produces more food per person than Orissa and India as a whole do. But their own inhabitants consume only 25 % of the food produced there. The rest goes out of the region through the merchant-money-lenders, causing acute local disgrace. Most of the trucks entering Nuapada-Kalahandi are empty. Most of those heading for Raipur are full', observed Sainath (1996: 230).

Malaria is back in a big way due to folly and callousness of policies, reflecting fund crunch, medicine shortage and want of logistic system.

“According to Vikalpa survey, of thousand migrants from Bolangir, Nuapada region SC and STs families account for nearly 50 per cent of the total. All most all are heavily in debt. The number was small in yester year now it is rising day by day. The contractors had given them some money to attract them, but then deducted this amount from their wages. All conceded that a chunk of anything they earned went to moneylenders back home” (Sainath, 1996: 222).

The tradition of cockfights of yester year, an event of recreation in tribal *haats* has become more a type of gamble than a fowl play by most of the tribals now. Matching the fighting cocks and betting on them for money among the opponents, often leads some tribals to penniless and the trap.

5.9.3 Views of personnel of TD Projects

It is an accepted notion that there are several factors, both internal and external which impede successful adoption of development programmes by the target group. In order to elicit information on this aspect from the respondents a question “which factors, in your opinion hinder development programme” was asked and their replies are presented as below:

Table 5.1 : Factors hindering development programmes (N= 28)

SI No	Factors	% of Respondent
I	II	III
1	Lack of Education and Communication	14.29
2	Lack of communication	42.86
3	Lack of guidance and counseling	07.14
4	Lack of motivation	17.86
5	Lack of Economic condition	03, 57
6	Lack Awareness	17.86
7	Inefficiency of different scheme	10.71
8	Lack of single line administration	03.57
9	Lack of Infrastructure facility	03.57
10	Lack of people’s participation	03.57
11	Lack of construction materials	03.57
12	Lack of funds	25.00
13	Interference of Govt. official	07.14
14	Interference of political parties	14.29
15	Lack of skilled labour manpower	17.86

It is observed that illiteracy, ignorance, indifference of the people and lack of communication have been construed as greater hindrance in making progress in the development efforts.

In addition to the above factors, absence of requisite number of supporting officers and staff, insufficient allotment of funds and lack of political will have been recorded by some respondents.

5.10 Suggestions for Revamping Implementation Strategy

It is felt that the implementation strategy needs revamping in order to achieve the desired goal. We may put forth some suggestions hereunder:-

5.10.1 Suggestions for the Micro Projects

The PTGs who are living in the adjoining villages of the Micro Projects and not covered so far under the scheme of PTG development need to be identified, included and assisted under development programmes for the PTGs.

Suitable and willing personnel should be posted in the Micro Projects. Immediately after posting, they should be sent for receiving training at SCSTRTI and then they be allowed to take up development works for the PTGs. Keeping the guidelines of GOI, MoTA in view they should be paid incentives @ 20% of their basic pay. The Multi Purpose Workers/Facilitators who are working on daily wage basis shall receive orientation training at SCSTRTI before doing PTG development works in the field. Only the trained Multi Purpose Workers/Facilitators may be paid wages as semiskilled workers. Selection of MPWs should be made from among the PTG communities, if necessary by way of relaxing educational qualification and age.

The Governing Body of each Micro Project should select at least one leading NGO from its locality to undertake the IEC activities in collaboration with the Micro Project Office.

There should be a Kindergarten/Anganwadi sub centre in every settlement having 20 PTG families. All the PTG children in the age group (3 to 5) years at the settlement must be motivated to be enrolled and attend the school regularly and be provided with incentives, like dress, reading and witting materials, nutritious food etc. ATLC may help prepare the primers for the PTG children at preprimary schools keeping in view their life, culture and folklore. The teacher of the pre-primary schools must be from the PTG concerned. Special Officer should take steps so that each buildingless pre-primary school be housed in a pucca building with financial assistance from the Micro Project. It should be seen that the entire pass-out students from the pre-primary schools are admitted in the residential schools for furthering their education.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs may consider providing additional funds to create essential infrastructure for the newly set up Educational Complex in Micro Project areas.

Special Officers of the Micro Projects should be taken in as member in the School management committees of the schools of ST&SC Development Dept. as well as of Schools of Education Dept having Primary School Hostels in the project areas.

All the parents of the pupils at schools should be given incentives by the Micro Project towards compensation @ Rs.100/- PM for the loss of his wards' earning in the school hours.

Equal importance should be given to modern health system as well as to traditional methods of treatments. Traditional medicine men like *Dehuri* and *Raulia* need to be given orientation training in the delivery system of health care services. Most importantly they may be selected to work as Village Health Workers on payment of fixed honorarium of Rs. 150/- PM.

Considering the poor health conditions of the PTG people, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs may consider for sanction of funds in favour of the local NGOs for the establishment of one Mobile Health Unit under Central Sector Scheme so as to provide health services in the areas of the adjoining Micro Projects. The NGOs should also be invited to undertake health and educational awareness campaign, to organize health and immunization camps, supply of life saving medicines, help provide referral services for treatment of serious patients. Every year a health survey should be conducted to estimate the health conditions including birth, morbidity and mortality rates of the PTG people, their nutrition status and immunization coverage.

The school gardens in the areas of the Micro Projects and backyards of individual PTG people should be developed with kitchen garden with plantation of short duration fruit bearing trees and measures be taken to help educate the people for consumption of locally available nutritious food.

Identification, assessment, and prioritising land rights issues is a precondition in order to integrate the land issues into poverty reduction strategies in the PTG areas on the basis of their customary laws and tradition. Immediate priority for checking conflicts over land, enhancing investment initiatives, and crisis management are the need of the time.

The Revenue and Tahasil staff should take prompt action to grant land rights as quickly as possible and ensure prompt resolution of conflicts as there is growing under use of agriculture land combined with wide spread landlessness and poverty. Simple redistribution of land to the poor is not enough. Households must be given viable prospects of development- composite land based schemes including land development, improved input assistance, bullock supplies, and irrigation etc.

The state's intervention of loan component in IGS has ruined the PTG beneficiaries and created fear psychosis among them. The PTG people are far away from the mainstreaming like their advancing tribals, therefore, financial assistance under IGS programmes need be considered by the ST&SC Development Department, Orissa on the basis of cent percent subsidy.

Land less PTG families constitutes about 60% of the total families. Majority of them depend on shifting cultivation. They also be given records of right over their encroached lands and then be given assistance for land development. Instead of weaning them away from the practice of shifting cultivation at a time, they need be allowed to apply Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) in Swidden fields.

Mohanti (1996: 188) suggests that it is necessary for the PTG farmers to adopt SALT (1, 2 & 3) as an alternative to shifting cultivation. SALT (1) is applicable to land with gentle slopes where agriculture can be practiced with minimal anti-erosion method. SALT (2) is goat based agro forestry with land use up to 40% agriculture, 20% forestry and 40% livestock. Besides soil-conservation, it will provide a regular decent income to the family. SALT (3) is an answer to the problem in steep hill slopes where tribal people practise shifting cultivation, in absence of any other alternative.

Deforested land needs development with herbal garden. PTG people need motivation for cultivation of aromatic plants. This would ensure them their traditional methods of treatment as well fetch them good additional employment and income. Besides, the PTG people should be involved in the afforestation programmes. Bamboo plantation may be taken up in a big way as bamboo product has good demand in the market in the country and outside.

Demonstration of cash crops, cultivation of spices, like chili, turmeric, black peeper, cinnamon, etc. should be introduced along with development of fruit orchards.

The traditional skills of the PTG people who are engaged in the agro-forestry based cottage industries, like mango pickle making, broom making, leaf cup and plate making, bamboo basket making, honey and resin processing, etc. should be properly harnessed, upgraded and supported with financial assistance, extension service and orientation training and value addition to the product and their marketing through organization of SHGs. Small non-farm based enterprises, like weaving, embroidery in cloths, painting and tribal arts and crafts tailoring, cycle repairing, computer DTP, small business also may be encouraged among the young and educated PTG people.

At village level, the tradition of storing grains by the PTG people in their dormitories should be encouraged through setting up of a 'Grain Bank' in their settlement. The Micro Projects should come forward to provide financial assistance for organizing such Grain Banks in all settlements and ensure food security.

Irrigation potentialities of the PTG areas should be tapped to water the lands and grow crops. Irrigation projects, like cheak dams, cross bunds, diversion wire etc. may be constructed and field channel be extended to cover more areas under irrigation. Priority may be given to land based composite irrigation projects where core programmes, like land development, irrigation, agricultural crop demonstration are integrated. With assured irrigation, banana and other fruit trees plantation may be introduced as a poverty eradication measure.

Voluntary resettlement of PTG people living in most inaccessible and difficult areas should be given full support for total rehabilitation at place of their choice by providing land, water, house and basic amenities. The cost of rehabilitation and resettlements should be borne by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India by way of providing special grants out of SCA or Grant-in-Aid under Art 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

In view of very poor infrastructure existing in the areas of all the Micro Projects and inadequate funding source of the later, the ITDAs/ DRDAs and different Line Departments of the State Govt. of Orissa should take initiative, and prioritize their respective programmes of essential services like PDS, road and communication, irrigation, health care services for men and animals and birds, education, market facilities, safe drinking water etc. to be made available. DRDA and/ITDA should share the responsibility and come forward to play the leading role in creating essential infrastructure, which would help promote the different income generating schemes and enhance the quality of life of the PTG people.

The Project Director, DRDA may be taken as Vice Chairman of the Governing Body of the Micro Project located outside of the TSP area and Project Administrator, ITDA as Vice Chairman for the Micro Project inside the TSP area. Director SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar or his Representative, Tahasildar and Authority of a local leading and reputed NGO and educated and trained young man from PTG communities may be inducted as members in the Governing Body of the Micro Projects. Director, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar or his representative and a resource person, should be invited to attend the Governing Body meetings of the Micro Project, which sit to discuss and approve Annual Action Plans and which takes annual review of the development programmes and approve the expenditures of different schemes.

The revamping of the GBs would clear the lapses in implementation of the development programmes. More emphasis need be given to their effective functioning by conducting GB meetings regularly in every quarter of a year in the Micro Project headquarters. Prior to attending the GB meetings, the GB members in different Committees should visit the field to monitor, supervise and guide to eliminate lapses in implementation of different development programmes. The date of the GB Meetings should be published a fortnight before the PTG people so that they would be able to meet the august Body to ventilate their grievances and get them solved. It would be wise to invite the Line Department Officials of the locality, who are non-GB Members, to attend the GB Meetings in special cases of development programmes pertaining to the concerned Departments. It should be mandatory that the Special Officers of the Micro Projects are not allowed to implement any scheme without the approval of their Governing Body.

The incumbency charts of different officials of the Micro Projects reveals that at most times there are in-charge Special Officers, who live away from the Micro Project Offices and have the burden of managing other important assignments, to look after development programmes. The Special Officer holds a key position in functioning of the Micro project office as well as execution of development programmes in the fields. Selection and posting of a wrong person as Special Officer in the Micro Project leads to collapse of the PTG development strategies taken up by the Micro Project. Moreover, keeping the post of Special Officer vacant for a longer period or the stop-gap-arrangement for managing a Micro Project with an officer in charge, who is far away from the Project Office, does not help the agency to get the desired development goal.

The officials, who are directly involved in the development works in the fields, like Jr. Agriculture Officer and Jr. Horticulture Officer, Field Assistant, and Multi Purpose Workers should not fall vacant for a long period. Such vacancies pose hindrance in execution of development programmes in time. In addition to the vacancy situation at times there are tendency of unauthorized absenteeism among the staff that setback the development initiatives. Withdrawal of Project Allowance from the Micro project Staff has dispirited them to work in difficult, inaccessible and unhealthy area of the primitive tribe. Those who have been posted in the Micro Projects against their willingness consider their posting as a punishment and willfully dissociated themselves from development practice.

With this backdrop a total replacement of Micro Project staff with the new persons preferably to be recruited from among the educated and trained young PTGs/STs/willing workers. If such trained persons are not available, first select and appoint them and then send them for receiving in- service- training on "Development of PTGs". Till selection and training of selected PTG persons are completed, let willing young officials to work in the Micro Project and be paid the Compensatory Allowance @ 10% of their basic pay.

One of the Nehru's *Panchseel* (Five Principles) of Tribal Development speaks, 'Train their own men for their own development'. Let us allow and ask the PTG people or their institutions/association to take over the main thrust of their own development, the management of the Micro Projects and implementation of the schemes. There are educated PTG youths in all the Micro Projects. They may be given a capsule training on PTGs of Orissa and the special development programmes for them by tapping their cultural resources, natural resources and human resources and by respecting their own value systems and taking the helps of their traditional institutions and traditional elites. A select group of young boys and girls may be trained at the out set with a view to make them resource persons who would impart further training to their own people to conceptualize the schemes and participate in implementing the development schemes.

The SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar may be asked to prepare a special module of the capsule training programmes for the PTGs people/Staff and also to take the responsibility of organizing the training Programmes. While designing the capsule training programmes care should be taken so that after receiving the training covering different aspects of PTGs development, like education, health, nutrition, sanitation, agriculture, horticulture, and forest based activities etc. they prove their suitability. The select PTG young would be able not only to manage their own Micro Projects but also to train their own men to help facilitate the people's participation in their own development programmes.

Aftermath of the PESA Act and corresponding Panchayati Raj amendment Act, the plan of development programmes need to be formulated at the Pallisabhas/ Gramasabhas. The Micro Project personnel are required to act as facilitators in the plan framing but not in the decision making. So also the implementation of development works may be vested in the beneficiaries.

Instead of spreading the development works for all the beneficiaries at all villages at a given time, implementing the development activities should be confined to a small group of adjoining villages. Subsequently in phased manner the development programmes should be extended to another group of villages and so on. In this way all the villages and people of the Micro Project should be covered.

The days of imposition of any schemes on the beneficiaries has gone. So the reforms and development need be done through persuasion. While implementing community oriented or individual family or SHG oriented schemes no outsiders should be allowed to intervene except the services of the individuals and institutions that would badly require for the technical support. Let the Self Help Groups, the traditional youth institutions like Darbar, Traditional Village Councils come forward to implement their community development works like construction of village roads, community house, C.D. Works, small Irrigation Projects etc. For implementation of the IEC activities local NGOs may be involved.

Monitoring and concurrent evaluation of development schemes by the outside agency including regular monthly self-assessment of works of the Micro Project personnel should be ensured to correct the incorrect and to avoid repetitions of the wrong doings.

5.10.2 Suggestions for ITDAs/MADAs/Cluster Pocket

The socio-economic conditions of the backward population segment of the country in general, and the STs and SCs in particular, show that there is some improvement in literacy, drinking water availability, road connectivity and agricultural practices, employment opportunities and increase in their income since the dawn of the independence. Still there is a break between the SCs, STs and other general population in 2001 that indicates huge gaps of 10 to 25% points in the socio-economic indicators. To achieve the comprehensive development of the STs, the following issues need to be addressed with determined efforts.

The Collaborative Research Studies for 21 ITDAs offered suggestions on the fund management, identification of thrust areas and broad approaches of programme implementation.

In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for every year during the 11th plan period, the provisions of the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is

mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to FiveYear Perspective Plan in the light of the FiveYear Perspective Plans already framed for each ITDA, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries.

The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, need be done that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.

The funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific area situations. The development programme framing and implementation should take care of the following:-

- a. Restoration, improvement, scientific management and fruitful utilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;
- b. Development of traditional skills and empowerment of the beneficiaries with new knowledge, scientific techniques and methods;
- c. Providing simple, easy and affordable modern inputs and technological solution to their problems and value addition to their products;
- d. Implementing exposure programmes, such as awareness camps, exhibition, group discussion, seminar, short-duration training, supply of leaflets on developmental programmes; and
- e. Making provision of effective and adequate infrastructural facilities which would be incidental to income and employment generation.

Among the ITDA development programmes, the suggested thrust areas are: (1) agriculture with its allied activities, like Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Irrigation, (2) creation of opportunities for employment and adequate assured income and (3) development of infrastructural facilities for easy accessibility by the target group. The broad approaches to be adopted for the tribal development projects and programmes may include (a) adoption of group approach, like SHG, Cluster, Village community approach involving a group of beneficiaries giving top priority to the BPL families; (b) empowerment of women and their involvement as equal partners with men in the programme; and (c) Value addition to their traditional products through modern scientific techniques.

States/U.Ts and Central Ministries/Departments. are not allocating SC and ST population proportionate funds towards SCA to TSP in their Annual Plans. The guidelines issued by the nodal Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission regarding SCP, TSP and SCA to TSP and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are not being strictly adhered to. The nodal Ministries and Planning Commission need to streamline this procedure for adherence to these guidelines.

The guidelines for the decentralized district level planning, allocation of resources of at least 22% to district bodies are not followed fully. Integrated planning of the sectoral departments, programmes and execution of common programmes at the district and project level through pooling of resources and single line administration advocated in tribal areas is working partly but not effectively like the States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat. More financial and executive powers need to be given to the implementing agencies (ITDAs/MADAs/Micro Projects, etc.) at the District/Project level functionaries with infrastructure and supporting mechanism for timely execution of projects.

There should be proper and regular monitoring mechanism and post facto evaluation for the SCP and TSP programmes/schemes and 20 point programme by NGOs or reputed external research organization at the State, District, Block and Village level. Tribes Advisory Committee (TAC) meetings in Scheduled Area of States which are mandatory are not regular. The State Governor's report is not submitted regularly. Monitoring Committees at the State, District and Block level need to be established and functionally operative. At ITDA/MADA/Cluster pocket levels, Social Audit Programme be done with the involvement of PRI representatives, beneficiaries and local credited VOs/NGOs after completion of the programmes/schemes.

Deployment of efficient and young officers from IAS/Management cadres at the ITDP/ITDA need to be ensured for the effective implementation of SCA to TSP programmes with proper incentives and tribal development administration training for the posting and functional efficiency for the success of the strategies and schemes.

The guidelines and directives for SCA to SCP, and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission needs to be strictly enforced through their Annual Plan review meetings. The Central Tri-Partite Committee need to play an important role with the involvement of nodal Ministries and SC/ST Commissions for the effective implementation of SCP and TSP in the States/U.Ts and Central Ministries/ Departments.

Keeping in view the recently announced National Policy of Voluntary Sector to increase the Civil Society role, the NGOs are involved in most of the states in the IEC activities for ST development. Their roles in each ITDA need to be clearly stated by the State/district authority to supplement the efforts of the state administration before giving them responsibility for effective monitoring of Government programmes. The credentials of VOs/NGOs and their activities need also to be ascertained.

The socio-economic schemes under SCA to TSP are mostly targeting BPL families. The identification of the beneficiaries needs to be more transparent, which needs regular up-gradation for implementation and monitoring. Regular surveys, identification of eligible beneficiaries through the Pachayats/Gram Sabha, Block/District Panchayats need be ensured through wide publicity.

The ST development scheme of DTDP is being implemented through the SC/ST Finance Development Corporations as State channalizing agencies of the National SC/ST/Safai Karmacharies Finance and Development Corporations. Though they are in existence for the last 30 years, they are yet to make a serious effort for the entrepreneurship/skill/ economic development of the ST beneficiaries which need to be geared up in terms of its financial, human resource management and coverage of beneficiaries.

The PCR and POA acts need to be implemented vigorously along with stringent punishment to the offenders so as to protect the SCs and STs against all types of exploitation and discrimination. The other laws enacted for the rights and protection of the SCs/STs like Forests Right Act, Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy, Excise policy, Money Lenders Act etc. though in place but still large scale land alienation, displacement, money lending, exploitation, discrimination, atrocities are increasing particularly in tribal areas which needs strict enforcement of laws and involvement of local bodies, beneficiaries/affected persons, NGOs/VOs in their proper implementation. There is a need to translate the circulars and the Guidelines, Policies, Laws, Acts and Constitutional provisions to make the ST people and their leaders aware and their proper use.

As a constitutional mandate of the Fifth Schedule Areas, a Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) has been constituted headed by the Chief Minister and taking 20 members, (three fourths are ST Members of the State Legislative Assembly) to give advise to the Govt. of Orissa in all matters regarding tribal development and welfare. During 10th Five Year Plan Period (2002-03 to 2006-07), a total of 5 TAC meetings were organized. This indicates that only one meeting was held in a year to discuss the tribal development issues and render suggestions to improve the tribal situation. The TAC meetings should be held frequently and it need be functioning effectively. It is also mandatory that the Governor of Orissa has to submit report every year on the administration of the Scheduled Areas of the State to the President of India. But, it is seen that during 10th Five Year Plan Period, a tradition of submitting the Governor's report is being maintained once in every two to three years instead of every year. The Governor's report may be prepared and submitted annually and regularly.

“The TSP strategy has also stressed the quality of administration with single line administration in simple tribal situation. It was envisaged that, ITDP/ITDA should have senior administrative personnel at the helm of affairs for the overall development of the area with financial and planning powers. Special cadres of health, education and engineering were to support the administration for quick dispensation. There are also Constitutional provisions in terms of Article 275(1) for raising the level of administration in 5th Scheduled Areas to the rest of the State with special powers and responsibilities to the Governor of the State. The special allocation of funds by the Finance Commission to the Scheduled Areas, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and the role of Tribal Advisory Council in 5th Scheduled Areas are the other arrangements for streamlining the financial and administrative procedure in TSP areas. This administrative mechanism was initiated in M.P, A.P, Maharashtra and Orissa States but is not being followed and implemented effectively and in fact the postings in tribal areas are now being treated as punishment” (cf. SEEDS, Planning Commission, Government of India, 2007: 1-7).

The State Government of Maharashtra had initiated a mechanism for effective operationalisation of SCP and TSP strategy which is popularly known as ‘**Maharashtra Model**’. The methodology suggests among others: (i) Earmarking funds for SCP and TSP from the total State Annual and Five Year Plan outlays at least in proportion to their respective population in the State, (ii) Designate the Social Welfare or Tribal Welfare Departments in the State as nodal departments for the formulation and implementation of SCSP and TSP with full autonomy in the selection of schemes, allocation of funds and diversion of funds from one scheme to another within the overall allocations, (iii) These nodal departments to be entrusted with responsibility to take all policy decisions regarding administration of development programmes, including budgeting of

funds, release of allocations for development schemes and powers to review, monitor and supervise the implementation of all the programmes for the SCs and STs and (iv) Effective monitoring of the implementation of various schemes under SCP and TSP of all departments. The State of Orissa has just initiated this mechanism, but it should be followed by encompassing all the lines of the above methodology in right spirit (*cf.* SEEDS, Planning Commission, Government of India, 2007: 1-7).

5.10.3 General Suggestions:

On the basis of their teaching and research experiences, three reputed teacher-cum-researchers of Orissa, such as Prof. Mahapatra, Dr. Patnaik and Prof. Mohanti, have had offered their valuable suggestions which are quite useful to the present theoretician and the tribal development practitioners. The following lines reproduce their words of general suggestions.

Mahapatra (1994) in his book, "Tribal Development in India, Myth and Reality?" puts forth the following suggestions for the tribal development programmes.

1. Constitutional Amendment: The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution be made applicable to the compact regions inhabited by the 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' in the States and Union Territories, where the Fifth Schedule is in operation at present. The resource base under the Sixth Schedule be augmented and widened.
2. Community cohesion and common property resources of the "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" be made inviolable even for 'public purposes', unless the community authorizes the State as an act of deliberate choice in their free will and in their common interest.
3. "Conscientization" and functional education be promoted through governmental and non-governmental agencies, so that the "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" may be in a position to better exercise self regulation and autonomy in their internal ethnic matters and self-management of their common resources through their own 'natural' leaders and tribal middlemen selected by the community from time to time.
4. Customary laws as are compatible with the Indian Constitution and the evolving moral order of the world humanity be recognized to be inviolable.
5. Grants earmarked for development purposes be banned for diversion and be utilized even beyond the period for which these were originally sanctioned.
6. The people be associated in monitoring and evaluating their development programmes.
7. Till the regions inhabited by the 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' are brought under the Sixth Scheduled of the Constitution, the specially trained officer in charge of the Micro Projects, and set up for development of these communities, be invested with revenue and magisterial powers, so that the officer may adjudicate on cases of land alienation, debt bondage and inter-state migrant labour and other forms of exploitation and oppression, and may exercise law and order enforcing powers to regulate trading, commerce and intrusion by unsocial or undesirable persons, groups or agencies.
8. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1989 (Ministry of Welfare:45),

adequate incentives and National Awards for (i) Government officials and (ii) Non-Governmental organizations be instituted for excellence in the field of development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

9. The Voluntary Organizations or Non-Government Organizations, sponsored or manned by the tribal people themselves, be encouraged and assisted to motivate their people for participation in the development process.

Patnaik in his unpublished Paper, "Effective Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes" put forth the following suggestions under three broad categories; Administrative, Sectoral and Research.

Administrative:

1. Each sectoral department should place the funds earmarked and quantified for tribal development under the TSP with the Tribal Development Department of the State, which may in turn allocate to the sectoral departments for implementation of those schemes which would meet the felt needs of the tribals. A system of this nature necessitates associations of the Tribal Development Department with sectoral departments in the process of planning programmes of development relevant to the tribal communities and tribal areas as well as in the implementation of such programmes.
2. The present planning process is a top to bottom exercise. It should be the other way about. The original concept of ITDA to function as a planning unit at the grassroots level should be followed. In order to make it effective, there should be corresponding devolution of resources. The proposed devolution is possible only when the Tribal Development Department allocates funds from out of a common pool under TSP placed at its disposal from out of the State Plan.
3. Planning at the grassroots level has the advantage of reflecting the location specific felt needs of the tribal people and devising such developmental programmes which are of relevance to the tribal areas.
4. Such officers who would be willing to serve in the tribal area should be posted in the tribal areas. More willingness is not enough but they should have dedication and commitment to serve the tribal people. In addition, they should be competent and able officers. In order to encourage persons of ability to work in such difficult areas, they should be given special allowances for their services and incentives which are necessary for taking care of health and education of their children as well as other dependants of their family. A minimum period of five years would be fixed as the service tenure in tribal areas.

Sectoral :

5. Several anti poverty and rural employment programmes are being implemented in tribal areas. Some of these programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). Margin Money Loan Programmes (MMLP) National Rural employment Programmes (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which have been merged since 1989 in Jawahar Rozjar Yojana

(JRY) including Indira Awas Yojana and Million wells Scheme which are being linked with both NREP and RLEGP. National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation provide necessary financial assistance to deserving persons of both rural and tribal communities.

A critical analysis of the present position in tribal areas shows that very little is known about these special programmes by most of the tribal people. It is the deficiency in knowledge and awareness that the tribal people in many areas have not been able to avail themselves of these opportunities. In view of this a publicity wing is felt to be setup as a necessary and indispensable component of the ITDA. This proposed wing will have social scientists and educationists to remain in charge of disseminating information through various audio-visual techniques devised by them. The idea is to create motivation and interest among the tribal people so that they come forward to adopt special income generating schemes and participate in different programmes of development

6. In general, the tribal people lack skill and proceeding techniques in many spheres of activities. Up-gradation of skills is essential and this can be achieved by providing training both institutional and on the job and also by setting up pilot projects in their midst to take up and manage location specific Income Generating Schemes on a participatory basis for sustainable development.
7. The role of Voluntary organizations in motivating the tribals for their participation in developmental programmes is of vital importance. They are equally skilled in creating awareness and interest in the target groups and mobilize people by education and conscientisation for striving to achieve a better quality of life. Their strategy is to establish a link between people among whom they work and government agencies and organize them in various ways to avail themselves of whatever opportunities are available in the government for their development. They help people to organize cooperative societies and initiate income generating schemes based on local resources and aided by government and institutional finance. There is a strong case to encourage and support the activities of voluntary organizations operating at the local level with commitment in tribal areas.
8. The Panchyati Raj system has come into force. It will give a new fillip to the participatory and democratic role of the tribals in the business of their living. There may arise conflict between traditional leadership and emerging new leadership. Moreover the tribal institutions may suffer under the influence of the Panchayati Raj system. There is a need for restoring tribal ethos, and social control, conventions and tradition which maintain village order and discipline and at the same time for evolving a mechanism enabling the traditional tribal institutions to function within the fold of the statutory Panchayat Raj system,

Research

9. It has been our observation that the outsiders and development workers go to the tribal area to gather information for their own analysis and use. In this exercise, they are the main actors and knowledge of the tribal people does not count at all. Whatever indigenous technical knowledge is in store with the tribal people is not applied either in planning or in the execution of the developmental schemes. It is not the people's plan but that of the development personnel which is imposed on the people. Naturally, there is no people's

involvement in these programmes and therefore, sustainability of these programmes is not achieved.

Moreover, most of the Government officials lack knowledge about the tribal people and their life and culture. They go by their own intuition and experience in dealing with the problems of the tribal people. In such a situation, many such programmes do not receive appreciation of the people and consequently fail in the long run.

It has been our experience that PRA has been a better way for the outsiders and development workers to learn about the people, local condition, eco-system, perspectives and potentialities of the area. The indigenous technical knowledge gained by the outsiders enables them to analyze the situation with the people and looking to the problems through people's mind. In such a situation, those who are interested in tribal development go to the tribal areas not as teachers but more and more as learners, catalysts and facilitators. Their objective is to enable the tribal people to do their own investigation, to share their knowledge with the outsiders and to do the analysis and presentations and also to make the plan which they develop by themselves and evolve methods for execution by self help. The PRA method enables the tribal people to articulate their knowledge, and do interviewing, investigations, transact mapping, presentation and analysis. This technique enables also to identify the priorities and evolve their own strategy for execution of developmental schemes in order of priorities. With the application of the PRA method, it has been possible to get a plan as formulated by the people themselves and the strategy for its implementation.

In this work, there are certain areas where Government assistance would be needed. Some of these areas are related to legal implications connected with rights to land and permission of the Government for utilizing the Govt. land if necessary and conferring legal right on people.

It is the desire of the people that the village committee be given responsibility to implement the plan. The committee will need technical guidance and financial assistance for the work. It is necessary that the process of monitoring and concurrent evaluation of activities need be made an integral part of the programme. Care should be taken at all stages of the execution of the programme so that the technical knowledge and financial assistance made available timely and the enthusiasm and interest of the people are keep up.

The research and training institute of the Tribal Welfare Department has a special role to play in the effective implementation of development projects. It should be properly staffed by subject matter specialists of different disciplines so that scientific planning of need based programmes of development can be done for each of the ITDAs, MADA pockets and Micro Projects in collaboration with executive officers in charge of such developmental units.

The levels of development and socio economic conditions of different tribal communities vary considerably from area to area. The present planning process adopted by the State does not take note of such differences in cultural patterns, life style, values and world view of tribal communities. As a result the plans become almost the same for all tribal areas. A plan for development of a particular tribal community should reflect the insider's point of view, an adequate cognitive mapping of its concept of human and natural resources, its concept of space and time, objective information on environmental resources, demography health and nutrition, technology and economic organization, etc. the proposed departure from the stereotyped planning to a culture specific planning process will have to be spear headed by anthropologists, because they alone have the disciplined training to unravel tribals needs,

aspirations and points of view. Other specialists like ecologists, statisticians; economists are also needed to move in the endeavor.

Nothing will work unless the protective and anti exploitative measures are stringently enforced and such enforcement is regularly monitored. The problems of land alienation, money lending, liquor vending, bonded labour are some of the evils which continue to sap the vitals of tribal communities. Harassments in the hands of the Excise, Forest and Police Officers are day to day affairs in their life. The practice of shifting cultivation thought to be the scourge of all sufferings. The rehabilitation of displaced tribals has done more harm than good. The primitive tribes including the nomadic tribes continue to live in a state of backwardness. Poverty, illiteracy, ignorance have been the source of all disabilities which the tribal communities suffer from. Unless suitable measures are taken to make the tribal communities free from these disabilities there appears to be no hope of survival of the tribal communities. A holistic approach appears to be the need of the hour for tackling the problems of tribal development.

Mohanti (1994) suggests a word for development practitioners in his edited book, 'Hand Book for the Kutia Kandha of KKDA, Belghar, Phulbani District" (Techno-economic Survey Report), which is reproduced in the following lines.

"Any development intervention would stress on three significant aspects- planning, implementation and evaluation. The development administration has the chief concern for effective implementation of development programmes as envisaged by the policy makers and planners. The principal props of development administration constitute the development practitioners of various categories of different grades arranged in hierarchy of rank and status in tune with responsibilities. The successful implementation of development programmes pre-eminently depend upon the sincerity of efforts of 'development practitioners' or 'developers' as they are to translate the norms and conditions of plans among the people in any area. The development practitioners, especially at the grass root level, while interacting with people are expected to discharge their duties in such a manner so that the intended beneficiaries realize the purpose of activities for their development. Often it is noticed that the development practitioners, who feel superior in ability, experience and work, think intended beneficiaries to be ignorant of various activities and such an attitude is not desirable.

While implementing any development programme, the intended beneficiaries are to be taken into confidence, so that the local initiative is catalyzed, in the contextual frame work of human resources development. At times, putting more emphasis on economic aspect and less on socio-structural and institutional aspects results in total failure of a project of the success may be law of insignificant. Therefore, it is imperative that the development Practitioner is ought to visualize the entire situation, create a congenial atmosphere, and utilize the available resource, inclusive of human resources, and skill of people in order to go ahead with the programme. The relationship between intended beneficiaries and development practitioners should be complementary rather than contradictory.

The opportunity of taking due advantage of traditional institutional arrangements, decision to act on certain reasoning, a carry-over of enthusiasm from one situation to the other etc. are some of the important techniques which may help the development practitioner for motivating the tribal people in the process of development. Several traditional institutions and behavioural patterns will lead to successful achievements with due weightage to their community ethos. The native system of authority, power, and human ideologies and values, cultural ethos and

social network are to be taken into account by the development practitioner to ensure the co-operation and involvement of the people. Social and personal qualifications, the prestige rating, social connections of the development practitioner are some significant considerations. He should seek unanimous group decision, secure spontaneous commitments and make compromise with the people for whom he intends to work. One must try to resolve conflicts and promote co-operation before inducing innovative traits in the development programmes. Quick and unimaginative actions invite danger; hence one should learn from the people and apply for their benefit. The development practitioner is expected to explore appropriate strategy that would be most desirable to convert hostility of the people in order to make constructive use of their energy ability and intelligence.

The development practitioners with their co-ordinate efforts shall assume responsibility in taking decision for people's development. The development practitioner who plays the vital role in co-ordination and control shall be a person with vision, outlook and ambition. Decisive actions to get rid of the problems of the people should be initiated without delay and diversion; otherwise it may create unhealthy attitude and give set back to the ongoing development programmes. Before embarking upon any innovative programme the developer has to establish adequate support with the people and gain people's support. Pragmatic approach of a development practitioner and his insight into the community's real situation can sort out major problems on the spot without giving any scope for recurrence. However, confidence in the people, confidence in him and confidence in his approach will bring success in goal attainment. The development practitioners as key persons have to work with team spirit so that joint handed efforts are ensured.

In the present study, the Kutia Kandhas although represent pre-literate, pre-industrial and pre-forming community, they have been surviving since long through their own indigenous technology within the eco-cultural net work. The wave length of communication between the Kutia Kendha and the development practitioners are not the same, but with necessary efforts the hiatus is certainly likely to be bridged".

5.10.4 Suggestions of the Personnel of Tribal Development Agencies

The officers and staff of the Tribal Development Projects were called upon to offer their suggestions for improvement and modification of the existing system of administration, funding, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation in order to achieve the target and objectives of the development programmes. Their suggestions are outlined below.

A. Administration

- a) Tribal Development Projects do not have staff support of their own to look after a number of schemes, as a result of which the authorities primarily depend on the staff of the line Departments working in the area. It has been reported that schemes could not be implemented in time as the field level functionaries of other departments cause delay. It is, therefore, suggested to provide a few additional staff to look after execution of the programmes. Steps are to be taken to fill up the posts lying vacant as per the sanctioned strength.
- b) There is need for Orientation Training on tribal life and culture and formulation of tribal development plan, implementation, and monitoring to the officers and staff posted to TD Projects.

- c) The Engineering Wing is to be properly equipped with requisite staff and instruments.
- d) MADA pockets are to function in the model of Micro Project without interference by other Block staff.
- e) The TD Project authorities largely depend on the block personnel for Implementation of tribal development programmes, particularly, the family oriented programmes and low cost infrastructure developments schemes. In many occasions, it is not possible to get their co-operation in time. On the other hand, TD project authorities have no control over them. Hence it may be considered to issue suitable Government orders so that the T.D. Project authorities can exercise control over them.

B. Formulation of need-based development plan

- a) Formulation of need based development schemes is to take into account the ground realities at the grass-root level by involving both beneficiaries and PRI functionaries.
- b) More weightage should be given for the development of child and women, education and literacy and health care facilities.
- c) Schemes which will generate employment and income utilizing local resources may be given priority over other programmes at the time of formulation of plan

C. Funding

- a) Timely allocation of Funds need be ensured.
- b) Adequate amount of funds at par with the requirement be provided;
- c) Funds be placed by the funding agencies to the project authority directly; and
- d) Reduction in the matching share of the cost of the scheme needs due consideration.

D. Implementation

- a) Government should issue suitable instructions to the agencies, officers and staff associated with the implementation of development programmes at the field level for completing the work in time. Tribal Development Project may be strengthened with additional staff to take up some schemes directly instead of fully depending on the Line Departments.
- b) Awareness Programmes, protective measures and ameliorative measures for the beneficiaries be given priority.
- c) Considering importance of monitoring and evaluation of tribal development schemes, suitable government instructions may be issued for monitoring and review at Gram Panchayat and block levels regularly. In case of failure, disciplinary action may also be taken against the defaulting member-convener.

E. Miscellaneous:

In order to bring further improvement of working condition of the officers and staff, it is suggested to empower the staff through training programmes on new techniques, development management programme, tribal life and culture and new protective measures etc. Staff posted to Tribal Development Projects may be provided with accommodation and incentives.

CHAPTER- 6

Appraisal of Provision

6.1 Sources of funding

Government of India, while issuing general guidelines on Tribal Sub-Plan and quantification of funds, as early as in July, 1975, *inter-alia* stipulated that “a separate Budget Head for the entire Sub-Plan outlay for Sub-Heads under each sectoral head backed with suitable accounting procedures should be evolved to ensure that the financial outlays meant for tribal areas are expended in those areas alone”. (CC/GTD, 1990:8) The sources for Sub-Plan included the following:

- i) State Plan outlays;
- ii) Sectoral outlays in the Central Ministries for tribal areas;
- iii) Special central sector allocation for tribal areas; and
- iv) Institutional finance.

Allocation of State Plan constituted the basic outlay, whereas other sources are additive and supplemental. The quantum of State Plan outlay was determined on the criteria, such as (1) total population; (2) geographical area; (3) comparative level of development; and (4) the state of social services. The State Plan outlay comprised two portions, such as (a) divisible, and (b) non-divisible. In the former, weightage was given on tribal areas depending upon the level of socio-economic development, whereas the latter should ensure accrual of due benefits to the tribal regions. The flow from the institutional finance would be determined keeping in view the total ceiling for the state. The flow from central sectors would supplement the total resources, which could be mobilized by the State Plans, Central Ministries and the financing institutions. Government of India had also indicated and instructed the accounting procedure for financial transactions under Tribal Sub-Plan. Further, while determining the State Plan outlays, the divisible and non-divisible outlays were to be earmarked separately, For example, power generation units, National/ State Highways, any scheme operated exclusively from outside the Sub-Plan area but benefiting the Sub-Plan area as well, etc. were considered as divisible. On the contrary, industrial projects, power projects, National /State Highways, Transmission Lines, Major/ Medium irrigation Projects, Institutions of Higher education, Major Medical Institutions, etc. were to be included under non-divisible sector.

With the onset of the Sixth Plan, the task of tribal development was consolidated and concretized. In addition to the State Plan outlay “a view was also taken about the Non-plan activity in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas, particularly in relation to the development departments, like Education, Health, Agriculture, P.W.D, Irrigation etc.”. It was felt during 1980s that finances were not serious

constraints in the field of tribal development and finances were to be pooled down from the State Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance. While giving a thought on the formulation of the Tribal Sub-Plan – 1983-84, in order that it is made more comprehensive, emphasis was put on financial resources planning with reference to Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes, in addition to State Plan and Special Central Assistance. Even the resource from institutional finance was kept at a low keel. It was therefore instructed that all sources of finance should be utilized, as TSP is an all embracing comprehensive concept.

6.2 Quantification of Funds

Financial planning is of crucial importance for the operationalization of TSP. Unless, the financial resources are planned in consonance with the area as well as people specific requirements, much before the implementation of schemes and programmes, the development effort is faced with serious bottlenecks. Therefore, while making an exercise for financial resource planning, Government of India stipulated as early as in October, 1982 that emphasis should be put on three main programme components, such as (i) family oriented schemes; (ii) infrastructure development schemes; and (iii) human resource development schemes.

It was also observed that even the population equivalent percentage of the State Plan was yet to become available to their TSP. There was gap between the magnitude of sectoral- outlays in the TSP and the relative priorities and needs of their development. In the beginning of the Seventh Plan, Home Ministry, Government of India and Planning Commission reiterated that the percentage of State Plan outlay as a whole for TSP should not be less than the percentage of population of STs in the State's population. The programmes and schemes to be taken up should be in tune with the development needs and priorities of STs, Moreover, there should not be diversion of sectoral financial provisions of TSP.

6.2.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes ensured combined efforts of the Union and State governments and looked into common interests, with a coordinated approach.

The Ministry of Welfare, Government of India in October, 1985 issued guidelines for quantifying funds towards TSP in the Capital Intensive Sectors, which included (a) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects; (b) Large scale Industrial Projects and (c) Large scale Power Projects. In such cases, quantification exercise became difficult as benefits flowing from these projects could not be correlated with ST population and the area exclusively. It would not be reasonable to show the total investment flowing to TSP for the benefit of tribal people and the area. Further, Government of India observed that the Capital Intensive Projects were location specific and are generally neutral as far as beneficiary – clientele was concerned. Therefore, quantification from these sectors of the State Plan towards TSP had to be accepted with circumspection. In Capital Intensive Sectors, Government of India earmarked certain factors for quantifying funds to TSP.

The Ministry of Welfare, Government of India on the 24th October 1985 determined the factors for quantifying funds separately for (a) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in TSP areas; (b) Large scale and Medium Industries including mining, forest based industries in TSP areas and (c) Large Scale Power Projects in TSP areas. The guidelines for quantification of funds in above cases were very meticulous and self explanatory.

In case of (a) supra, the following factors should be taken into consideration:

1. The quantum of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes which is to be irrigated by the project may be calculated as a percentage of the total extent of land to be irrigated and a proportionate amount of the total cost of the project be shown as flow to the TSP;
2. If additional employment of a direct or permanent nature follows the grounding of the project in the tribal area, that percentage of the total establishment cost of the project, consistent with central or State law or directive on the subject, which goes towards employment of the tribal person may be shown as flow to the TSP.
3. If the project provides training to the STs in order to absorb them in the project then the training cost may be quantified towards the TSP;
4. In the event of the Project provides services, like housing, hospitals schools, roads, marketing and drinking water facilities in the tribal areas outside the Project headquarters, the investment towards these facilities can be quantified towards the TSP; and
5. If the Project envisages rehabilitating displaced tribals by providing them land, housing and other facilities, the investment specifically provided for rehabilitation in the Project cost can be quantified towards the tribal Sub-Plan.

In case of (b) supra, "If the large industrial project is taken up in the TSP area, the following factors should be taken into consideration for quantifying flow of funds to the Tribal Sub-Plan:

- a) The actual percentage of establishment cost of the industry which is to provide direct and permanent employment to the Scheduled Tribes may be shown as flow to TSP. If there is a particular percentage prescribed by the Government of India or the State Government to be reserved for STs, then that percentage of the establishment cost can be quantified towards the TSP provided the project has adopted this policy;
- b) If the industry provides training to the STs in order to absorb them in the industry then the training cost may be quantified towards the TSP;
- c) In the event that the industry provides services, like housing, hospitals, schools, roads, marketing, and drinking water facilities in the tribal areas outside the project headquarters, the investment towards these facilities may be quantified towards the TSP;
- d) If the Project envisages rehabilitating displaced tribal by providing them land, housing and other facilities, the investment specifically provided for rehabilitation in the project cost can be quantified towards the Tribal Sub-Plan.

In case of (c) supra, if the large Power Projects located in TSP areas, the following sectors may be quantified towards the TSP;

- a) The cost of low transmission lines and substations for electrification of villages and for agricultural and cottage industries proposed in the tribal areas may be shown as flow to TSP;
- b) Permanent employment provided to the tribal may be quantified as a percentage of the total establishment costs;
- c) The cost of training programmes for Scheduled Tribes, if any, conducted by the Project authorities;

- d) Investment on general services, like hospitals, roads, schools, drinking water facilities and housing etc. provided in the tribal areas outside the headquarters for the project;
- e) If the Project envisages rehabilitating displaced tribals by providing them land, housing and other facilities, the investment specifically provided for rehabilitation in the Project cost can be quantified towards the Tribal Sub-Plan.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the Seventh Plan Working Group has reviewed the quantification of funds for TSP and made several recommendations (Ministry of Welfare, 25 April, 1986). The said Working Group emphasized on non-divertability and non-lapsability of TSP funds, among other instructions. They had also instructed that the Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) should be spent only for specific purpose in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In November, 1989, the Ministry of Welfare (T.D Division) G.O.I, stipulated that new arrangements for quantifying funds under TSP would be backed by the introduction of single line administration in tribal areas. For the 8th Plan, the Working Group recommended introduction of two new Centrally Sponsored Schemes for (a) development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and (b) construction of Ashram Schools; the former on 100% central fund basis and the latter on a matching basis. In January, 1990, it was stated that there should be no division of the total plan outlay into so called divisible and non-divisible components.

6.2.2 Central Programmes

The role of Central ministries is crucial in TSP area, as they assume special responsibilities in supplementing State Government efforts and it is mandatory under Article 339 of the Constitution. There was flexibility for each Ministry to devise its own strategy and fix prioritization within its investments. For smooth operationalization, each Ministry should exhibit funds quantified under each scheme for TSP areas under different sub-heads in the budget of the Ministry. This would ensure control of financial provisions, prevention of diversion, and constant watch over utilization of funds in time.

6.2.3 Special Central Assistance (SCA)

In the beginning of the Fifth Plan (1974-79) period, there was provision of SCA as a significant component of financial outlay. The SCA was supposed to supplement the financial investments made for tribal development in various States and UTs. As an additive, it functioned like a catalyst. The SCA outlay was to the tune of Rs. 190 core during the Fifth Plan Period. The quantum of SCA was fixed at Rs.470/- core for the Sixth Plan (1980-85). It was distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of a 3-factor formula, such as (i) in direct proportion to the total ST population in States/ UTs; (ii) indirect proportion to the area occupied by ST population and (iii) inversely proportional to the net domestic product of the State/UT and the three criteria or parameters in ratio respectively of 50:30:20. The above formula was applied to the TSP and pockets of tribal concentration outside the TSP area and also for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Subsequently a four factor formula was evolved for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, such as;

- a) Forty per cent on the basis of numerical size of the Primitive tribal community;
- b) Twenty per cent according to the strength of the population dependent in different occupations giving appropriate weightage to different occupations, i.e. (i) food-gathering or hunting, (ii) shifting cultivation, (iii) sedentary cultivation and others with weightage accorded in ratio of 5:3:2;
- c) Twenty per cent according to the number of primitive tribe communities in States/UTs (to accommodate establishment cost);
- d) Twenty per cent in inverse proportion to per capita net state domestic product with weightage to population of Primitive Tribal Communities.

(cf. Occasional Papers on Tribal Development G.O.I-33, 1983: 6-7)

In June, 1985 in accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group on tribal development during the 7th Plan Period, Special Central Assistance (SCA) was meant for supplementation of Plan efforts. The SCA was not directly and substantially co-related to tribal population. The SCA was divided into two components; (i) 75% was an additive and gap filler to State Plan efforts; and (ii) 25% was an incentive to States excelling performance in the field of tribal development. In September 1985 it was suggested to include family oriented schemes for tribals displaced by development projects, tribals living in the areas of industrial influence, tribal craft improvement, family oriented schemes for tribal women, improvement of ecology and environment etc. in the light of objectives of the Seventh Plan. The family oriented-cum-income generating schemes included such sectors as agriculture, horticulture, land reforms, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small industries, minimum need programmes, tribals displaced by projects, tribals living in the areas of industrial influence, tribal women and ecology and environment.

The subsidy pattern for Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under the SCA, for viable economic activities with a view to have additional income generation of tribal beneficiaries was permissible. The schemes included minor irrigation works, supply of milk animals, poultry units, sheep units, pig units, setting of small household and cottage units, such as carpentry, tailoring and self employment schemes, like petty shops, rickshaw pulling, etc. the subsidy was limited to 50 per cent, subject to a ceiling of Rs.5,000/- under the Special Central Assistance(S.C.A).

As early as in December, 1986 the S.C.A was allowed to be spent for ITDPs, MADA/Cluster Pockets, PTGs as well as dispersed tribal population, for whom beneficiary oriented poverty alleviation programmes could be implemented. It was duly clarified in March, 1986 that SCA sanctioned by Government of India for Primitive Tribes is released cent per cent as grant without tying it up with any pre-condition for State Plan involvement.

6.2.4 Grants under First Proviso to Article 275(I) of Constitution

It was decided in February, 1984 to utilize the grants under Article-275(1) of the constitution under the heads, such as (1) Resettlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation, (2) Schemes of development for forest villages, (3) Development of tribals suffering from special diseases and (4) Reclamation of ravine areas.

In view of priority attached to different tribal development programmes, Government of India in August, 1985 specified the following schemes during Seventh Plan Period for provision of assistance under Article -275(1):

1. "Specific Health Schemes, (a) not already funded by existing Plan schemes, (b) on-going plan schemes where some specific aspects and problems are not taken care of, which need additional funds.
2. Enrolment subsidy for tribal membership in LAMPs and Primary Co-operatives to ensure cent per cent enrolment of S.Ts during Seventh Plan.
3. Intermediate processing of MFP/SAP by LAMPs and other Cooperatives.
4. Income Generating Schemes of Tribal Women's Organization
5. Special machinery for detection of land alienation money lending, bonded labour cases and filing of court cases under appropriate legislation
6. Compact Area Programmes for vulnerable and sensitive tribal areas.
7. Special Tribal Crafts Training-cum-Production Centers.
8. 'Nasha' Nivarana Samskara Kendras for propagating prohibition amongst tribals through Voluntary Organization.
9. Residential Schools for Primitive Tribes.
10. Any other specific schemes relevant to the tribal population not covered under existing plan schemes.

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has been concerned with the welfare and development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) who constitute the most vulnerable ethno-cultural groups in our country since as early as in 1976-77. Initially action was taken for identification of these groups and their problems and special programmes were contemplated for their development. The approach was micro for their rehabilitation, as a small number of families could be covered during the first year and other families during subsequent years. Since PTGs are the most sensitive groups, personnel in charge of micro project should be sympathetic and people friendly and also devoted, dedicated, diligent, which are conducive for carrying out development schemes and programmes among them. The programmes / schemes for implementation were multi-sectoral in nature with special attention on health, education and economic activities. In November, 1980, as a sympathetic gesture, the Government of India granted pension to old destitute members of the primitive tribes by relaxing the criteria. Necessary instructions were issued regarding action against the members of PTGs by the police and special provisions for women members. Further, the Working Group on Development of S.Ts made very comprehensive recommendations (1980-85) for the PTGs development in April, 1980. It is apt to mention here that Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in December, 1985 maintained to ensure balanced development of well being and health with special attention on maternal and Child health services including immunization and improvement of nutritional status along with general health care. Further, instead of normal family planning approach maternal and child welfare approach was to be implemented. In March, 1986 it was reiterated that as stipulated in October, 1982, the SCA sanctioned for PTGs should be on cent per cent basis. The accrual of optimum benefits to PTGs was stipulated in May, 1988. Subsequently, in June 1985 instructions were given for undertaking core programmes with the funds made available through Special Central Assistance for the enhancement of income of PTG families and to keep special watch on implementation of these programmes.

4.2.5 Institutional Finance

Beneficiary-oriented programmes primarily depend upon Institutional Finance which is an important ingredient of funding for tribal development. There are three sources of institutional finance such as (i) Cooperative sector; (ii) Commercial Banks, and (iii) Corporate sector. During the Fifth Plan Period, 2,500 large sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPs) were established. The objectives of LAMPs were (1) Promotion of subsidy-cum-loan production schemes under agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, forestry, cottage and village industries, and liberating tribals from money-lenders through supply of consumption credit. It was also sought to link credit with promotion of marketing facilities in order to ensure recovery of loan installments. In tribal areas commercial banks worked under certain constraints. Till the Sixth Plan, institutional finance did not emerge as a strong financial pillar in tribal development programmes.

6.3 Guidelines for Provision of Funds

Government of India in Ministry of Tribal Affairs issued instructions to all States /UTs for preparation of Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) during the 11th Plan Period (2007-12). Along with the general guidelines, the format was also issued its preparation. It was also instructed that while preparing the plan, the emphasis should be on the hamlet /habitat development approach. It further insisted upon equitable distribution of financial resources for the development of PTGs. The areas of activities of the C.C.D Plan included, (i) creation of infrastructure; housing; construction of roads, educational facilities, drinking water facilities, health facilities agriculture development; land distribution to landless; cattle development; income generation activities/ employment generation,; protection of traditions; and any other innovative proposal.

It was stipulated that the following matters are to be taken into consideration while preparing the plans for development of PTGs:-

- ❖ While preparing annual plans, the States/UTs shall propose at least one developmental activity for each PTG found in the State/UTs every year, so that the developmental benefits reach to all PTGs equally.
- ❖ States/UTs shall make efforts that all the villages/hamlets inhabited by PTGs, are covered with some developmental initiatives every year during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- ❖ The activity taken up in particular year in one village/hamlet shall not be repeated in subsequent years of the Plan.
- ❖ While proposing for cattle development, more particularly distribution of cattle, it shall be taken care that only such types of cattle are distributed which could provide better economic returns and could be stall fed. The distribution of goats etc. shall be avoided.
- ❖ The Ministry has launched a Life Insurance Scheme viz, "Janashree Beema Yojana" from the financial year 2004-05 in order to cover head of each PTG family. The programme has been implemented till 2006-07. The policies would require revival after five years i.e from 2009-10 onwards. Therefore, the States/UTs while proposing works under Annual Plan for 2009-10 onwards shall indicate the funds appropriately. However, if there are some heads of PTG families still to be covered, they may be proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

- ❖ While preparing CCD Plan, it would be appropriate to ensure participation of the beneficiaries and consultations with Gram Panchayats.
- ❖ The activities already being undertaken by NGOs which could be continued during 11th Plan subject to satisfaction of the State Government /UT Administration shall form part of the Annual Plans. Activities for at least 10% of funds allocated to the State/UT for the entire plan period may be implemented through NGOs. The activities taken up by NGOs shall not be repeated by the States /UTs for that particular PTG. Funds to NGOs will be given directly.
- ❖ Central Government will monitor the implementation of CCD Plans of States/UTs through its appointed agencies.

6.4 System of Budgeting of TSP Outlays

In consonance with the broad objectives for welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Keeping in view the thrust areas, sectoral strategies are evolved from time to time and funds are allocated for necessary implementation. Currently, funds are provided for filling critical infrastructure gaps in important sectors, like health, education, communication, water harvesting, which are essential for development of the area and people. The special Cultural Assistance for TSP and grants under Article-275(1) of the Constitution are usually provided and utilized for the purpose.

We may cite an example of plan schemes for the welfare of S.Ts sector for the Annual Plan of 2008-09. A sum of Rs.33, 644.72 lakh was proposed under State Plan (including State share of CSP schemes and Rs.2, 514.05 lakh under CSP & CP (Central share). The State Plan schemes include (i) infrastructure Support for Programme Implementation by the DWOs; (ii) Information, Education and Communication; (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students; Post Matric Scholarships to S.T. students (iv) Supply of Nationalized Text Books and Writing Materials for S.T. students; (v) Construction, Renovation and Reconstruction of Educational Institutions and Special Adivasi Hostels; (vi) Pre-Examination Training of S.T. candidates for Recruitment into Armed Forces and C.P.M.F.; (vii) Rehabilitation of and Legal Aid to S.T. victims of Atrocities; (viii) Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Dialects and Culture; (ix) Managerial Subsidy to Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation; (X) Managerial Subsidy to S.C. & S.T. Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC); (xi) Pay and Allowances for High School Teachers and Staff including coaching Allowances and Remuneration of Cook-cum-Attendants; (xii) Continuance of Higher Secondary Schools; (xiii) Maintenance of computers for High Schools; (xiv) Bicycles for S.T. Girl students; (xv) Maintenance of Hostels for Tribals; and (xv) other schemes, such as share Capital Assistance to OSFDC, Aid to voluntary organizations, Health measures for S.Ts, Training Programme under National Training Policy, and Committees and Non-Officials T.E & O.C. (xvi) Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme; (xvii) Tribal Development Projects implemented with Special Central Assistance, such as (a) ITDAs, (b) MADA Pockets (c) Cluster Approach Pockets, (d) Micro Projects; (c) Dispersed Tribal Development Projects (DTDP), (f) Monitoring & Evaluation, (g) Cooperation. Further other schemes include (i) Grants under Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India and (ii) Special Programmes for KBK districts. ;the Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes include (i) Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls (ii) New Ashram Schools and Kanyashrams in TSP area; (iii) Coaching and Allied Schemes for S.T. candidates; (iv) Research and Training , (v) Book Bank for S.T. students in Medical and Engineering Colleges and (vi) Pre-Examination Training

for Civil Services for S.Ts. The Central Plan Schemes include (i) Development of PTGs in the State (ii) Share Capital Investment in TDCC; (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students; (iv) Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students, (v) Vocational Training Institutes in Tribal Areas; (vi) Hostels for ST Girls and Boys; (vii) Research-cum-Training.

The State Government has stipulated that funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are to be provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head "796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)" in the demands of different Administrative Departments. The directive in this regard is that the budgetary allocation earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of S.Ts, ie, 22.13% of the total outlay.

It is revealed from **Table-6.1** that the total outlay for TSP in Orissa which included both S.P and S.C.A during the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-79) came to Rs.12344.62 lakh, which accounted for 11.84% of the total outlay of Rs. 104283.70 lakh for our country. The S.P. outlay only during that period was Rs.9627.47 lakh which was 11.25 % of the S.P outlay of Rs.85607.99 lakh for India. The S.C.A outlay during that period was Rs.2717.15 lakh which was 14.55% of the S.C.A outlay of Rs.18675.71 lakh for the entire country.

Table 6.1 : Tribal Sub- Plan: 5th Plan Period (1974-79) and Annual Plan Period (1979-80)

State/ All India	Plan Period	Year	Outlay			Expenditure			% Share of outlays to India
			S.P.	S.C.A.	Total	S.P.	S.C.A.	Total	
Orissa	5th Plan	1974-75	765.10	86.00	851.10	765.10	72.25	837.35	30.75
		1975-76	956.52	292.00	1248.52	727.80	142.24	870.04	13.56
		1976-77	1168.80	587.00	1755.80	1097.78	242.16	1339.94	7.95
		1977-78	1985.46	770.15	2755.61	1942.39	491.30	2433.69	8.05
		1978-79	4751.59	982.00	5733.59	5162.00	960.00	6122.00	14.34
		Total (1974-79)	9627.47	2717.15	12344.62	9695.07	1907.95	11603.02	11.84
	Annual Plan	1979-80	5851.00	880.00	6731.00	6475.10	830.00	7305.10	14.82
India	5th Plan	1974-75	2337.47	430.50	2767.97	2524.91	308.93	2833.84	
		1975-76	7206.73	2000.00	9206.73	6056.86	1459.87	7516.73	
		1976-77	18073.41	4000.00	22073.41	16109.18	2368.27	18477.45	
		1977-78	24746.06	5499.40	34245.46	22292.39	5148.70	27441.09	
		1978-79	33244.32	6745.81	39990.13	28961.08	6496.50	35457.58	
		Total (1974-79)	85607.99	18675.71	104283.70	75944.42	15782.27	91726.69	
	Annual Plan	1979-80	39466.55	5944.75	45411.30	38245.38	5832.76	44078.14	

Source: Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development During 6th Plan, 1980-85, Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. (page:152-159)

So far as the expenditure aspect is concerned, the S.P expenditure was Rs.9695.07 which is 12.77 % of the total expenditure of S.P of Rs.75944.42 for the whole country during the Fifth Plan period. Similarly the expenditure of S.C.A was Rs.1907.95 lakh which accounted for 12.09 % of the total expenditure of Rs.15782.27 lakh for the entire country. The total expenditure for both S.P. and S.C.A taken together came to Rs.11603.02 lakh which was 12.65 % of the total expenditure of Rs.91726.69 lakh for the whole country.

When we compare the S.P outlay for each year under the Fifth Plan period, the maximum outlay of Rs.4751.59 lakh was during 1978-79. Similarly the maximum outlay of S.C.A. was Rs.982.00 lakh during the above year. The minimum outlays of S.P. as well as S.C.A were allotted during the year, 1974-75. So far as the expenditure is concerned, the year, 1974-75 recorded the lowest expenditure and the year, 1978-79 had the highest expenditure.

Table-6.2 states the outlay and expenditure during 6th Plan (1980-85) period under TSP in Orissa and India. The total outlay has Rs.66962.12 lakh which was 13.39% of the outlay of Rs.5 lakh for the entire country. In this case, the total outlay included S.P., S.C.A and C.S.S. In so far as the State Plan (S.P) outlay was concerned, the first year of the Plan period, ie 1980-81 got the maximum amount (Rs.28297.19 lakh) and the minimum (Rs.9154.49 lakh) in 1983-84. Further, there was no outlay under S.P.for 1981-82 and 1982-83. In case of the Special Central Assistance (SCA), the concluding year of the plan period, ie. 1984-85 got the maximum (Rs.1539.40) lakh outlay whereas the minimum (Rs.775.35 lakh) outlay was in the beginning year, ie 1980-81. In so far as the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (C.C.S.S) were concerned the concluding year, 1984-85 got the maximum (Rs.3381.73 lakh) outlay and the beginning year, 1980-81 got the minimum (Rs.1306.04 lakh) outlay. The total outlay for the 6th Plan period, taking S.P; S.C.A and C.C.S.S. together was to the tune of Rs.66962.12 lakh out of which the percentages of annual provisions were 45.37 %,4.54 %, 5.76 %, 19.65 % and 24.68 % respectively.

TABLE 6.2 : Sector wise Allotment during 6th Plan Period under Tribal Sub-Plan:(1980-85)

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	1980-85	
		Total Outlays	Flow to TSP
I	Agriculture	3913.24	895.67
II	Horticulture	749.55	263.85
III	Minor Irrigation	8640.00	1968.76
IV	Animal Husbandry	1174.36	301.13
V	Fisheries	948.64	229.85
VI	Cooperation	3629.24	897.10
VII	Cottage Industries	2995.39	378.03
	Total	22050.42	4934.39

State/ All India	Year	Outlay				Expenditure				% Share of outlays to India
		S.P.	S.C.A.	C.C.S.S	Total	S.P.	S.C.A.	C.C.S.S	Total	
Orissa	1980-81	28297.19	775.35	1306.04	30378.58	28297.19	774.79	1306.04	30378.02	
	1981-82	0	1022	2018.15	3040.15	0	1020.17	2018.15	3038.32	
	1982-83	0	1200	2657.65	3857.65	0	1199.9	2657.65	3857.55	
	1983-84	9154.49	1327.51	2677.50	13158.42	9154.49	1326.43	2677.50	13158.42	
	1984-85	11606.19	1539.40	3381.73	16527.32	11606.19	1539.40	3381.73	16527.32	
Total		49057.87	5864.26	12041.07	66962.12	49057.87	5860.69	12041.07	66959.63	13.39
India	Total	270000.00	155000.00	75000.00	500000.00	355000.00	128500.00	70000.00	553500.00	

Source: (a) Report of Tribal Sub Plan for 7th Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86 (Draft), Govt. of Orissa, Harijan and Tribal Welfare Deptt. March 1985 (b) Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development During 7th Plan, 1985-90, Govt. of India, Planning Commission, December 1984 (Page-123-124)

When we look into the expenditure aspect, under S.P the Maximum expenditure (Rs.282297.19 lakh) was in 1980-81, nil in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the minimum (Rs.9154.49 lakh) in 1982-83. In case of Special Central Assistance, the maximum expenditure (Rs.1539.40 lakh) was made in the concluding year, 1984-85 and the minimum (Rs. 774.79 lakh) in the beginning year, 1980-81. in case of C.C.S.S. the minimum expenditure (Rs.3381.73 lakh) was in the concluding year (1984-85) and the minimum (Rs.1306.04 lakh) in 1980-81. When we take the total expenditure (Rs.66959.63 lakh) into consideration the maximum expenditure (Rs.30378.02) was incurred in 1980-81, whereas the minimum (Rs.3038.32 lakh) in 1981-82. The percentages of expenditure were cent per cent or nearing 100 per cent.

Table - 6.3 shows the Sector wise total outlay and flow to TSP during the 7th Plan (1985-90) period under TSP. The State Plan (S.P) outlay during the period was to the tune of Rs.99862.93 lakh which was 69.24 % of the total allotment of Rs.144232.37 lakh. The outlay under the Special Central Assistance (S.C.A) was Rs.9116.71 lakh which was 6.32 % of the total allotment. Further, the Central and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (C.S.S) allotment was Rs.35252.73 lakh which was 24.44 % of the total allotment during the Seventh Plan Period.

Table 6.3 : Sector wise Allotment during 7th Plan Period under TSP (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	1985-90	
		Total Outlays	Flow to TSP
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	28209.45	7360.87
II	Rural Development	37044.46	12621.57
III	Special Areaa Programmes		
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	79530.60	32987.00
V	Energy	32632.25	16104.24
VI	Industry & Minerals	8698.42	2551.65
VII	Transport	15932.96	3839.99
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	190.28	2.86
IX	General Economic Services	1932.78	433.52
X	Social Services	57229.04	22331.8
XI	General Services	5339.08	1229.43
	Total	266739.32	99462.93 (37.29%)

Source: Tribal Sub-plan for Eighth Plan, 1992-97 and Annual Plan , 1992-93 Orissa (Draft)

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Year	Outlay			
	S.P.	S.C.A.	C.C.S.S	Total
1985-90	99862.93	9116.71	35252.73	144232.37

Source:Report of Tribal Sub Plan for 8th Plan,1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 (Draft),

Govt. of Orissa, Harijan and Tribal Welfare Deptt. November 1991

As many as 11 Sectors have been shown under the Sector-wise allotment for the TSP. The sector –IV, Irrigation & Flood Control has recorded the maximum allotment of Rs.79532.25 lakh and the minimum was in Sector- VIII- Science, Technology and Environment (Rs.190.28 lakh).

A look into the flow to TSP and the percentage of flow to TSP shows that the percentage of flow was the maximum, i.e. 49.35 in the Sector-V Energy and the minimum (2.86 lakh) in the sector VIII – Science, Technology and Environment, which recorded only 1.50%

Table -6.4 reveals the Sector-wise total outlay and flow to TSP during 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97) under TSP. The outlay under the State Plan (S.P), Centrally Sponsored Scheme (C.S.S) and Special Central Assistance (S.C.A) was Rs.2,91,008.64 lakh, Rs.89,616.34 lakh and Rs.16,757.80 respectively.

Table 6.4 : Sector wise Allotment during 8th Plan Period (1992-97) under TSP (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992- 97	
		Total Outlays	Flow to TSP
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	69604.00	21447.32
II	Rural Development	40013.40	14680.88
III	Special Areaa Programmes		
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	305418.00	119226.50
V	Energy	264596.00	47326.00
VI	Industry & Minerals	14826.00	3815.30
VII	Transport	48000.00	15419.90
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment		
IX	General Economic Services	179.00	49.05
X	Social Services	136975.15	41508.73
XI	General Services	2405.00	143.81
	Total	882016.55	263617.49

(29.89%)

Source: Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development During 6th Plan, 1980 85, Govt. of India,

Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. (page:152-159)

Source of Funding	8th Plan	Annual Plan (1992-93)
State Plan	2,91,008.64	48,193.27
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	89,616.34	24,908.77
Special Central Assistance	16,757.80	2,988.00
Total	3,97,382.78	76,085.04

The percentage of flow of funds to Tribal Sub—plan area out of total State Plan outlay during the Annual 8th Plan 1992-97 were as follows :

Year	Total State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P.	% flow of Funds
1990-91 (Expenditure)	1,08,574.51	26,902.39	25
1991-92 (Anticipated Expenditure)	1,31,064.93	38,186.26	29
1992-93 (Proposed Outlay)	1,75,000.00	48,193.27	28
1992-97 (Proposed Outlay)	11,50,000.00	2,91,008.64	25

Source: Report of Tribal Sub Plan for 8th Plan, 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 (Draft), Government of Orissa,

Harijan and Tribal Welfare Development, November'1991

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The total outlay during the entire 8th Plan period was Rs.882016.55 out of which the flow to TSP was Rs.263617.49 and it accounted for 29.89% of the flow of fund to TSP.

It is seen from the sector-wise analysis that the Irrigation & Flood Control Sector had the maximum (Rs.505418.00) allotment out of which the flow to TSP was Rs.119226.50 lakh recording the maximum percentage of flow ie 39.04% of flow to TSP. the minimum outlay (Rs.179.00 lakh) was in General Economic Service Sector, out of which Rs. 49.05 lakh flowed to TSP and however, the percentage of flow was recorded as 27.40%. The minimum flow to TSP has been recorded in the Sector, General Services.

Table-6.5 reveals Sector-wise total outlay and flow to TSP during 9th Plan (1997-2002) Period under TSP. The total State Plan outlay was to the tune of Rs.1030298.00 lakh out of which the flow to TSP was Rs.266835.00 lakh and it was 25.90% of the total outlay. The maximum S.P outlay was in the year, 2000-01, out of which Rs.81800.00 lakh to TSP(Rs.57862.00 lakh) was during the initial year of 9th Plan (1997-98) which accounted for the lowest flow, ie 20.06 % to TSP.

Table 6.5 : Sector wise Allotment and Expenditure during 9th Plan Period under TSP 1997- 200

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	1997-02	
		Total Outlay	Flow to TSP
I	Agriculture & Allied Activies	52391.71	14802.81
II	Rural Development	94297.36	29630.12
III	Special Areaa Programmes		
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	337257.55	45267.37
V	Energy	462889.00	67347.05
VI	Industry & Minerals	9269.97	2183.55
VII	Transport	123463.05	32704.00

VIII	Science, Technology & Environment		
IX	General Economic Services	52543.59	48831.82
X	Social Services	110074.85	23306.41
XI	Medical and Public Health	41605.75	8151.59
XII	Water Supply and Sanitation	56865.39	12385.70
XIII	Housing	9015.00	1822.99
XIV	Urban Development	12103.27	2784.90
XV	Welfare ST, SC, OBC	41359.05	41359.05
XVI	Labour & Employment	999.88	250.07
XVII	Social Welfare	1440.20	389.45
XVIII	Nutrition	320663.12	101778.04
XIX	General Services	5026.41	608.41
	Total	1731265.15	433603.33

(25.05%)

Source: SSD Department
Government of Orissa

Year	State Plan Outlays	Flow to TSP
1997-98	288395.00	57862.00
1998-99	202123.00	64385.00
1999-00	248888.00	62788.00
2000-01	290892.00	81800.00
2001-02		
Total	1030298.00	266835.00

Source: Report of the Working Group

for Empowering the STs during the

10th Five Year Plan, 2002-07, Govt. of India,

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, July, 2001

A cursory look into the Sector-wise allotment during 1997-2002 shows that the maximum total outlay (Rs.462889.00) was in Sector -V i.e Energy, out of which Rs.67347.05 lakh flowed to TSP, recording 14.55% of the total outlay. The minimum outlay (Rs.999.88 lakh) was in Sector-XVI, Labour & Employment Sector, which recorded 25.01% flow to TSP. In so far as the flow of TSP was concerned, the maximum flow (Rs.101778.04 lakh) has been recorded in Sector-XVIII i.e Nutrition, which is 31.74% of the flow to TSP.

It is significant to note that the flow to TSP was 100.00 % in Sector-XV, Welfare of ST, SC and OBC, as the total outlay and the flow to TSP (Rs.41359.05) were the same.

Table-6.6 shows the Sector-wise allotment and expenditure during the 10th Plan (2002-07) period under TSP.

Table 6.6 : Sector wise Allotment and Expenditure during 10th Plan Period (2002-07) under TSP (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2002-07	
		Flow to TSP	Expt.	Flow to TSP	Expt.	Flow to TSP	Expt.	Flow to TSP	Expt.	Flow to TSP	Expt.	Flow to TSP	Expt.
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4148.83	1691.33	6264.20	1128.18	3778.78	1893.96	2605.72	1339.69	1024.11	1111.21	17821.64	7164.37
II	Rural Development	4413.17	2474.60	4258.04	4845.23	5564.87	6188.78	4593.48	5912	5818.05	5919.86	24647.61	25340.47
III	Special Area Programmes	0.00	8359.53	0.00	8301.15	0	9133.51	22972.42	32593.08	24803.04	24992.24	47775.46	83379.51
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	17231.00	8176.14	9509.48	8855.11	8508.09	11910.34	6117.48	11537.68	12387.63	8157.62	53753.68	48636.89
V	Energy	19043.90	24.37	16450.48	12.95	14391.19	5.5	19603.15	3488.61	11826.17	1.43	81314.89	3532.86
VI	Industry & Minerals	130.17	23.18	190.86	166.51	399.58	145.11	165.97	338.53	204.32	249.42	1090.90	922.75
VII	Transport	7520.43	5410.78	13206.99	6744.76	6611.25	7188.23	2200.03	5243.08	7551.34	6174.56	37090.04	30761.41
VIII	Science, Tech. & Envir.	0	944	0	658.8	0	615.09	0	506.98	1492.57	953.99	1492.57	3678.86
IX	General Economic Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	2805.32	3592.82	3154	100	5959.32	3692.82
X	Social Services	23082.89	8877.16	32932.87	9501.16	37352.87	14938.69	22129.83	17477.11	19942.73	24832.42	135441.19	75626.54
XI	General Services	335.45	32.43	429.4	0	46.2	8.53	58.53	122.4	3553.53	201.62	4423.11	304.98
	Total	75905.84	36013.52	83242.32	40213.85	76652.83	52027.74	83251.93	82151.98	91757.49	72694.37	410810.41	283101.46

Source: SSD Department , Government of Orissa

Year	State Plan Outlays	Flow to TSP	Expenditure
2002-03	231694.91	75905.84 (32.76)	36013.52 (47.45)
2003-04	280412.80	83242.32 (29.69)	41213.85 (49.51)
2004-05	253299.90	76652.83 (30.26)	52027.74 (67.88)
2005-06	250736.03	83251.93 (33.20)	82151.98 (98.68)
2006-07	340000.00	91757.49 (26.99)	72694.37 (79.22)
Total	1356143.64	410810.41 (30.29)	283101.46 (68.91)

NB: Figures in parentheses refer to percentage

The abstract showing State Plan outlays recorded for each year of the plan period revealed that the maximum flow Rs.91757.49 to the State Plan (S.P) outlay was during the concluding year, i.e., 2006-07 whereas the minimum Rs. 75905.84 lakh was in the beginning of the year . The flow to TSP was the maximum (Rs.91757.49 lakh) in 2006-07 and the minimum (Rs.75905.84 lakh) in 2002-03, but in matters of percentage of flow to TSP the highest (33.20%) in 2005-06 and the minimum (26.99%) in 2006-07. So far as the expenditure was concerned the maximum (Rs.91757.49 lakh) in 2006-07 and the minimum (Rs.75905.84 lakh) in 2002-03.

The Sector-wise allotment and expenditure under TSP has been shown for total number of 11 sectors, year-wise and also for the entire plan period (2002-07).

In so far as the percentage of expenditure in relation to the flow to TSP was concerned, the maximum percentage (246.48%) has been recorded in the Sector-VIII i.e Science, Technology and Environment and the minimum (4.34%) in Sector-V i.e Energy.

The sector wise flow to TSP showed the maximum (Rs.81314.89 lakh) in Sector-V Energy and the minimum (Rs.1090.90 lakh) in Sector-VI- Industry and Minerals.

The sector-wise expenditure for 2002-07 showed the highest (Rs.83379.51 lakh) in Sector-III, Special Areas Programme and the lowest (Rs.364.98 lakh) in Sector –XI, General. But in so far as the percentage of expenditure was concerned, Sector-VIII- Science, Technology and Environment (246.48%) recorded the maximum and Sector –V, Energy (4.34%) as the minimum during the entire 10th Plan period (2002-07).

Table - 6.7 reveals the sector-wise allotment and expenditure during 11th Plan period (2007-2012) under TSP Annual Plan (2007-08) and Annual Plan (2008-09). The total projected outlay during the entire plan period was to the tune of Rs.3222500.00, out of which the flow to TSP was Rs.757101.97 lakh and the flow to TSP recorded 23.49%.

In so far as the projected outlay for each sector was concerned, Sector-X, Social Services has recorded the maximum (Rs. 846833.17 lakh) and the minimum (Rs. 17890.35 lakh) in Sector-VI ,Industry & Minerals.

Table 6.7 : Sectorwise Allotment and Expenditure during 11th Plan Period under TSP (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleven Plan (2007-12)			Annual Plan (2007-08)			Annual Plan (2008-09)		
		Total Projected Outley	of which flow to TSP	% of flow to TSP	Total Anticipate Expenditure	of which flow to TSP	% of flow to TSP	Total Proposed Outley	of which flow to TSP	% of flow to TSP
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	70274.63	12281.57	17.48	17534.87	3202.51	18.26	28658.00	6251.49	21.81
II	Rural Development	176236.72	43913.59	24.92	14582.58	5051.16	34.64	23354.55	5671.00	24.28
III	Special Area Programmes	425691.00	162439.87	38.16	86640.00	30466.72	35.16	89493.00	31134.01	34.79
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	702886.28	156699.59	22.29	148816.90	37986.09	25.53	138070.80	31052.70	22.49
V	Energy	430688.00	31571.10	7.33	33668.17	5033.81	14.95	75518.80	7552.40	10.00
VI	Industry & Minerals	17890.35	2476.91	13.84	6894.30	1045.21	15.16	6288.00	959.90	15.27
VII	Transport	269238.56	60023.67	22.29	36329.50	7666.50	21.10	70581.00	15427.28	21.86
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	100072.80	16317.95	16.31	10532.62	2268.31	21.54	21916.20	4294.10	19.59
IX	General Economics Services	153803.48	28848.51	18.76	25794.15	4398.78	17.05	32425.80	4138.80	12.76
X	Social Services	846833.17	237106.97	28.00	165372.66	41505.51	25.10	216255.35	53624.89	24.80
XI	General Services	28885.01	5422.24	18.77	5834.25	1327.32	22.75	7438.50	1311.60	17.63
	Total	3222500.00	757101.97	23.49	552000.00	139951.92	25.35	710000.00	161418.17	22.73

Source : Annual Plan 2008-09, Orissa, Vol. -1

Government of Orissa, Planning * Coordination Department, Feb., 2008

In matters of flow to TSP, the maximum was in Sector-X ,Social Services (Rs.237106.97 Lakh) and the minimum (Rs.2476.91 lakh) in Sector-VI ,Industry & Special Area Programmes has recorded the maximum (38.16%) whereas the minimum (7.33%) in Sector –V Energy sector.

The total anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan (2007-08) and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan (2008-09) were Rs.5.52 lakh and Rs.7.10 lakh respectively. Out of the above amount the flow of fund to T.S.P. during 2007-08 was Rs.139951.92 lakh and for 2008-09 was Rs.161418.17 lakh.

We may discuss the plan wise investment in tribal development programmes and percentage of the investment in relation to total outlays in different plan periods to get an idea about the trend of investment.

Table 6.8 : Plan wise Investment in Tribal Development Programmes in India (Rs. in Crore)

Plan Period	Total Plan Outlay	Tribal Development Programmes	Percentage
First (1951-56)*	1960	19.93	1.00
Second (1956-61)*	4672	42.92	0.90
Third((1961-66)*	8577	60.53	0.60
Annual Plans(1966-69)*	6756	32.32	0.60
Fourth(1969-74)	15902	75.00	0.50
Fifth(1974-79)	39322	1102.00	3.01
Annual Plan (1979-80)	12601	454.11	3.60
Sixth (1980-85)	110821	5468.46*	4.93
Seventh (1985-90)	180000	6744.85#	3.80
Annual Plans(1990-92)			
Eight (1992-97)	434100	22409.65#	5.20
Ninth (1997-02)	859200	32087.26#	3.70
Tenth (2002-07)	State 614811.10	46004.23	7.5
	plan		
	Central 6,81,399	-	-
	Ministries		

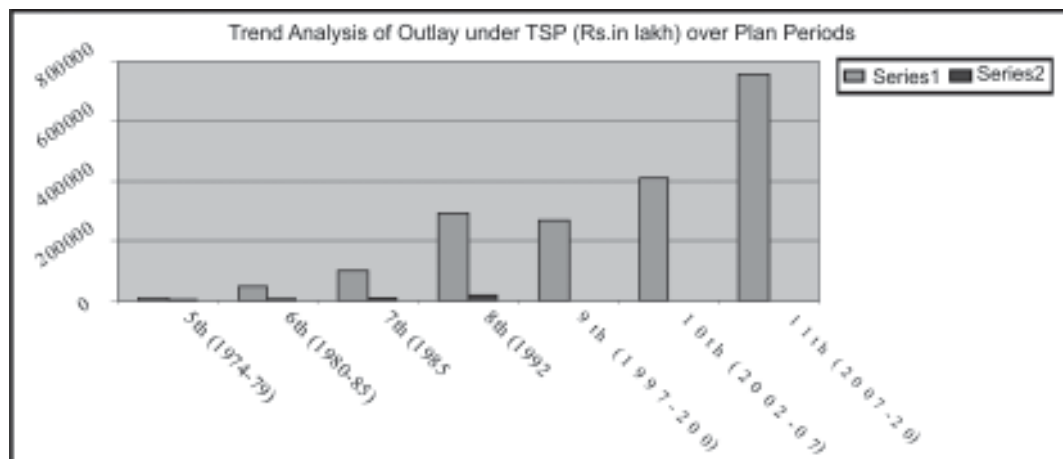
* Expenditure

+ Includes Institutional Finance (800 Crore)

Includes flow of TSP (Central + States), SCA to TSP and GIA under Article -275(1) of Constitution.

Sources:

1. Up to Sixth Plan – Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – Twenty-eighth Report (1986-87), P.362.
2. From Seventh to Ninth Plan – Report of the Steering Committee on Empowering the Scheduled Tribes GOI, Planning Commission, October, 2001, P-65
3. Study on Livelihood Options, Assets Creation out of SCP & TSP Schemes and its impact among SCs and STs in India, Socio Economic and Educational Development Society (SEEDS), Planning Commission, Government of India (1-7)



6.5 Role of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India was constituted and started functioning since October, 1999. During the post independence period, in consonance with the Constitutional responsibility, tribal affairs concerning welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes were initially assigned to the Ministry of Home Affairs (T.D. Division) till September, 1985 and it had both executive as well as legislative powers. The Constitution further envisaged the joint responsibility of both Union and State Governments regarding all matters concerning tribal affairs with special role of Governors. Subsequently, the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India emerged in September, 1985 and continued to manage tribal affairs till May, 1998. Thereafter, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Commenced in May, 1998 and continued its endeavour till October, 1999.

Currently, the MOTA, Government of India plays the pivotal role in contributing its mite for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes of our country as they are considered as the most under privileged, marginalized and economically the most backward section. The principal activities of the Ministry are as follows;

- * Social security and social insurance to STs
- * Tribal Welfare.
- * Promotion and Development of Voluntary efforts on tribal welfare.
- * Scholarships to S.T students.
- * Policy, Planning and Coordination of development for STs
- * Rights of Forest dwelling STs on forest lands.
- * Administration of Scheduled Areas.
- * Provision of National Commission for STs.

- ✳ Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, excluding administration of criminal justice relating to offences concerning STs.
- ✳ Coordination of activities of all Central Ministries for promotion of interests of STs
- ✳ Support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of Central Ministries, State Governments and Voluntary Organizations to fill critical gaps in situations of STs.

In the contextual frame of safeguard of rights of STs incidental to their welfare and development, the MOTA. Government of India has recently taken the notification of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (No.2 of 2007) and Rule under the said Act in 2008. The former came into operation with effect from 31st December 2007 and latter on 1st January 2008. Further, Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 came into force with a view to empowering STs. A draft National Policy for the Scheduled Tribes is on the anvil and said policy is in consonance with the principles enshrined in our Constitution. The MOTA has always been attaching special attention to the particularly Vulnerable Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups by providing cent per cent grants for their all round development.

The activities of the MOTA, Government of India are manifold and it acts as the nodal Ministry for formulation of Policy and Planning and also for establishing Co-ordination with other Ministries, besides monitoring of ongoing development programmes and evaluating their outcomes.

6.6 Role of Planning Commission, Government of India

The Planning Commission always has been associated with the endeavour for tribal welfare and development of our country. In June 1978, keeping in view the programme priorities in TSP areas and also over all financial constraints, the Planning Commission issued guidelines for the preparation of Sub-Plan for tribal areas from 1978 to 1983. The said guidelines, inter alia included three categories of tribal communities, such as (i) areas of tribal concentration, (ii) dispersed tribals outside Sub-Plan areas; and (iii) Primitive Tribal Communities; strategy for development; methodology of Sub-Plan preparation; formulation of programmes; financial parameters; role of non-plan; administrative set up and personnel policy, etc. The Planning Commission had also suggested a very detailed format basing on which the Sub-Plan document could be prepared.

The Planning Commission took steps, as early as on June, 14, 2006 and circulated the draft approach paper to the 11th Five Year Plan “towards faster and more inclusive growth”. It was precisely a new vision for the 11th Plan (2007-2012). It envisaged a broad based and inclusive growth for faster reduction in poverty and provision of access to basic facilities, such as health, education, clean drinking water, etc. It laid emphasis on many marginalized groups of population including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, adolescent girls, children in the age group 0 to 3 years and others.

The approach paper critically examined matters to promote building of strengths and countering weaknesses. It also considered some major challenges, like providing essential public services for the poor, regaining agricultural dynamism, increasing manufacturing competitiveness, developing human resources, protecting the environment, improving rehabilitation and resettlement practices, improving governance, etc. It also took into account other challenges, such as reduction of gap between the rich and the poor, eschewal of regional backwardness,

etc. Taking into consideration the growth potential in the 11th plan period, it has thrown light on sectoral policies, infrastructure development, etc. and suggested clues for financing development which would promote accelerated growth,. The paper highlighted strategic initiatives for inclusive development which included empowerment through education and a comprehensive strategy for better health. Under 'bridging divides: including the excluded' emphasized on accelerated growth and reduction in poverty, generation of employment, bridging the rural urban divide, balanced regional development, bringing on par – SCs, STs, Minorities and other left behind, gender balancing, etc.

6.7 Role of State Planning and Co-ordination Department

The Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa, as the nomenclature of the department stands, coordinates the planning exercise of all departments, be it an Annual Plan or a Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the development imperatives, State Finances, development approaches, strategies, logistics for operationalisation and anticipated achievements as per plan objectives, etc., a comprehensive plan document is evolved. It also contains broad sectoral outlays proposed for the plan for specific period along with proposed financing resources, such as (i) resources of the State Government, (ii) Central Assistance, and (iii) resources of Public Sector Undertakings. The comprehensive plan document contains important aspects concerning the State, such as issues of poverty and human development, Bharat Nirman Yojana, externally aided projects, role of institutional credit, manpower and employment, of the State requires multi-sectoral approach, all sectors are represented in the process. Besides the above, there is need for strengthening of planning machinery to achieve the goal of decentralization in the planning process. Since planning exercise is consolidative and believes in holism and transcendence as per its principal objectives, the planning and Coordination Department aspires for all efforts to achieve its goals through intent and seriousness while bringing out the planning documents for the State. The prospectiveness of planning process inculcates spirits of ambition, optimism and commitment to achieve in the foreseeable future. Juxtaposition of past experience leads to determination of future path in streamlining the planning process. For example, in case of inadequacy of existing resources base, steps are suggested for mobilization of resources natural as well as human, to cope with the increasing horizons of development needs. The planning exercise pronounces optimum utilization of natural resource endowment as well as human resource potential since humans are the cause and consequence of development, Analyzing the status of State's economy vis-à-vis National economy in a macro-economic perspective, it becomes possible to draw development strategies, keeping in view the major concerns of the State, such as need to grow faster in increasing per capita income, curb regional and social disparities, eschew adverse impact of natural calamities, enhance human development indicator status, enhance composite infrastructure development index, to mention but a few.

It transpires from the above concise discussion that the Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa not only Coordinates the planning exercises of different departments but also pronounces the overall development approach. In addition, the department plays a vital role in collection, collation, interpretation and analysis of survey data through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, and monitoring and evaluation of development performance through government machinery by its own functional Cells, such as (i) Plan formulation and Co-ordination, (ii) Plan information, (iii) Perspective planning; (iv) Regional and district planning; (v) Man-

power; and (vi) Evaluation and monitoring. Further, recently a new cell, styled as Poverty Task Force (PTF) has been added, so that care might be taken for fast reduction of poverty in the State.

6.8 Role of ST & SC Development Department

The nomenclature of the department, as it stands now, is S.T & S.C. Development, Minorities and Other Backward Classes Welfare Department. Regarding administration, management and control of development and welfare activities relating to the Scheduled Tribes of the State, the department has emerged as the nodal department. As the development activities are multi-sectoral in nature, different departments of government play their role in tribal areas (both Scheduled & Non-Scheduled areas) in order to fulfill constitutional mandates and development initiatives. Therefore, the nodal department has assumed a crucial role in coordinating the activities of all line departments converging in tribal areas with their respective development inputs and efforts.

The nodal department, since 1965-66, has functionally combined the roles the Secretariat and Heads of Department. Currently, two departments, such as (i) Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department and (ii) Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department are functioning under the guidance and supervision of Cabinet Minister, S.T & S.C Development, Minority and Backward Classes Welfare. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government of the nodal department, as the King-pin, controls the functionaries of the State level, Secretariat level and field level. The Secretary of the department also oversees the functions of its different components, such as the O.S.F.D.C, SCSTR& TI, ATDC, TDCCOL, PSU of OTELP, OBCFDCC and O.B.C Commission. In matters of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, the Secretary to Government, while functioning looks into all matters connected with Union Subjects as well as State Subjects. The Union Subjects include; Welfare of ex-criminal Tribes, Inclusion and Exclusion in the Schedule list for Tribes and Prevention of atrocities so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes. The State Subjects includes, Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Execution of Special Schemes and Coordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of Government in this direction, Submission of Annual Reports to the President regarding Administration of Scheduled Areas, All matters relating to Tribes Advisory Council, Application of Laws to the Scheduled Areas, Regulation for place and good governance in Scheduled Areas, Problem of shifting Cultivation, Organization and Control of SCs and STs Research and Training Institute, Central Grants under Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India, Sub-Plan for tribal regions and matters related thereto, Matters relating to the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 and rules framed there under, Matters relating to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation limited, Education of Scheduled Tribes, Matters relating to Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals, All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning tribals and the entire field establishment and matters relating to Education under the erstwhile Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department, except the Educational Institutions for Scheduled Castes. Besides the above, the composite Department also deals with Union Subjects and States Subjects pertaining to the Scheduled Castes Welfare, Minorities Welfare and Backward Classes Welfare. There are a number of officers and staff to render necessary assistance to the Commissioner-cum- Secretary in managing the activities of the department and they are : Director(ST/SC), Director (OBC), Joint Secy.-cum-F.A., Joint Secretary, Deputy

Secretary, Under Secy. Jt. Director, Under Secy., Research Officer, Under Secy-cum-AFA, Accounts Officer, Research Officer, Assistant Director and 7 Section Officers. The nodal department plays, *inter-alia*, two fundamental roles, such as (i) accomplishment of mandates enshrined in the Fifth Schedule of our Constitution and (ii) development and Welfare of weaker sections of communities, such STs, SCs, Minorities and Other Backward Classes.

6.9 Single Line of Administration as a Conceptual Shift

The TSP strategy has emphasised on the quality of administration with single line of administration in tribal areas. It suggests that, ITDA should have senior administrative personnel at the helm of affairs for the overall development of the area with financial and planning powers. Special cadres of health, education and engineering have to support the administration for quick and quality delivery of services to the tribals. There are also Constitutional provisions in terms of Article 275(1) for raising the level of administration in 5th Scheduled Areas to the rest of the State with special powers and responsibilities to the Governor of the State. The other arrangements for streamlining the financial and administrative procedure in TSP areas are; (i) special allocation of funds by the Finance Commission to the Scheduled Areas, (ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and (iii) the role of Tribes Advisory Council in 5th Scheduled Areas.

As a conceptual shift in tribal development administration, the State Government of Maharashtra had initiated a single line of administrative mechanism for effective operationalisation of TSP strategy which is popularly known as '**Maharashtra Model**'. The methodology suggests among others: (i) Earmarking funds for SCP and TSP from the total State Annual and Five Year Plan outlays at least in proportion to their respective population in the State, (ii) Designate the Social Welfare or Tribal Welfare Departments in the State as nodal departments for the formulation and implementation of SCP and TSP with full autonomy in the selection of schemes, allocation of funds and diversion of funds from one scheme to another within the overall allocations, (iii) These nodal departments to be entrusted with responsibility to take all policy decisions regarding administration of development programmes, including budgeting of funds, release of allocations for development schemes and powers to review, monitor and supervise the implementation of all the programmes for the SCs and STs and (iv) Effective monitoring of the implementation of various schemes under SCP and TSP of all departments.

Regarding the single line administration in TSP areas of Orissa, there has been an humble beginning of a conceptual shift. At present, the outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan is budgeted under the Demand of the concerned Departments and shown under appropriate scheme heads under a Minor Head "796-TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN" under each relevant major head. This has proved to be reasonably good mechanism for accounting TSP expenditure. The monitoring of the flow of funds to TSP area relating to concerned departments is done by Development Commissioner on quarterly basis. Like the state of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, this administrative mechanism has been initiated in Orissa State recently. The concept of Single-demand budgeting as per the Maharashtra pattern has not been introduced in the state. It should be followed by encompassing all the lines of the above methodology in right spirit.

CHAPTER- 7

Outcome Analysis

7.1 Social and Human Development

Economists, Policy-makers, social scientists and philosophers are concerned with the problem of measurement and assessment of the quality of life. Most social scientists and economists would agree that GNP per capita is a crude and incomplete measure of quality of life. Criteria for assessing the quality of life have several approaches, such as the 'Capability approach' (Sen), utilitarian calculations (Cohen), primary goods (Rawls), use of resources (Dworkin), etc. Martha Nussbaum and Amartya Sen (1993) states, "The life that a person leads can be seen as a combination of various doings and beings, which can be generically called functionings. These functionings vary from such elementary matters as being well nourished and disease free to more complex doings or beings, such as having self respect, preserving human dignity, taking part in the life of the community, and so on" (P.3). Erikson and Allardt discuss some methods and strategies for measuring the quality of life. Brock has comprehensive study of measures of quality of life in the area of health care.

Professor Amartya Sen, a Nobel Laureate (1998) in Economics has seminal contributions to welfare economics in general and specialized fields, such as economic development and social change, inequality and unemployment, theory of social choice, human development indices, empirical studies of famines, measure of poverty, capability and well-being, etc. Although he is an economist par excellence, his philosophical bent of mind is reflected in his discourses. We may quote here excerpts from the citation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences that "Sen has emphasized that what create welfare is not goods as such, but the activity for which they are acquired. According to this view, income is significant because of the opportunities it creates. But the actual opportunities or capabilities, as Sen Calls them – also depend on a number of other factors, such as health. These factors should also be considered when measuring welfare. Alternative welfare indicators, such as U.N's Human Development Index, are construed precisely in this spirit" (Cf. Yojana, Jan 1999).

Professor Amartya Sen (1993) discusses elaborately on capability and well-being. He states that the capability approach concerns with humans' actual ability to achieve various valuable functionings. By functionings he means the state of a person – in particular the various things that he or she manages to do or be in leading a life. Living is a combination of various 'doings and beings' associated with quality of life to be assessed in terms of the capability to achieve valuable functionings. Sen states, "In the context of some types of social analysis, for example, in dealing with extreme poverty in developing economics, we may be able to go a fairly long distance with a relatively small number of centrally important functionings and the corresponding basic capabilities (eg.....the ability to be well nourished and well sheltered, the capability of

escaping avoidable morbidity and premature mortality and so forth). In other contexts, including more general problems of economic development, the list may have to be much longer and much more diverse” (1993:31).

In delineating capability and freedom, Sen is emphatic and states that the freedom to lead different types of life is reflected in person's capability set. Aristotle's use of the Greek word “*dunamin'* is often translated as ‘potentiality’, which Sen refers the term capability. The capability perspective is used by Sen in analyzing social issues, such as well-being and poverty, liberty and freedom, living standards and development, gender bias and sexual division and justice and social ethics (1993:30).

According to Sen, “Functionings represent parts of the state of a person – in particular the various things that he or she manages to do or be in leading a life. The capability of a person reflects the alternative combinations of functionings the person can achieve, and from which he or she can choose one collection. The approach is based on a view of living as a combination of various ‘doings and beings’, with quality of life to be assessed in terms of the capability to achieve valuable functionings.” (1993:31).

While discussing about basic capability and poverty, Sen states, “It is possible to argue that equality in the fulfillment of certain ‘basic capabilities’ provides an especially plausible approach to equalitarianism in the presence of elementary deprivation” (1993:41).

As development is primarily meant for humans, Sen equally weights roles of both economic and social factors in the development process. Sen emphasizes that food production, although basic, is not only the solution to the problem of hunger but also many things are to be achieved, such as general economic growth, expansion of employment, diversification of production, enhancement of medical and health care, provision of food to vulnerable mothers and small children, spread of basic education and literacy, strengthening of democracy and the news media, reduction of gender based inequalities and so on (cf. *Ibid*, 1999:9-14).

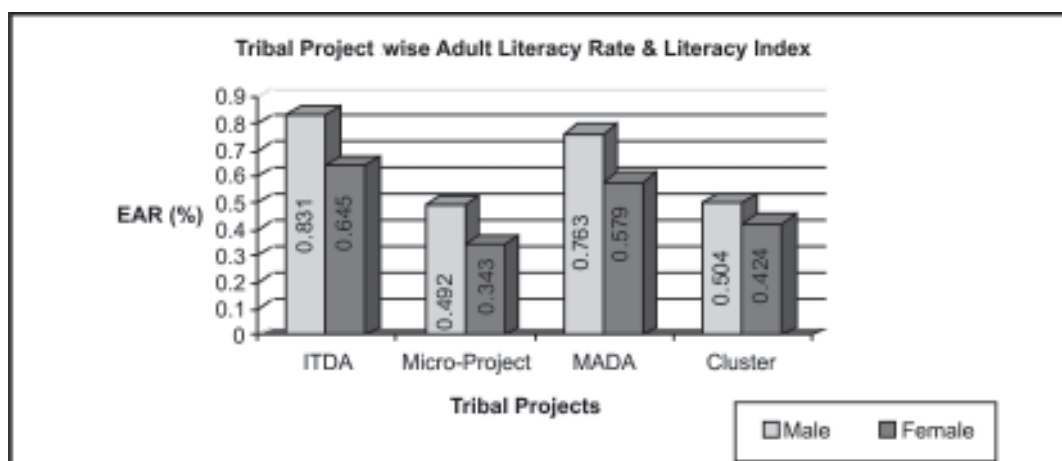
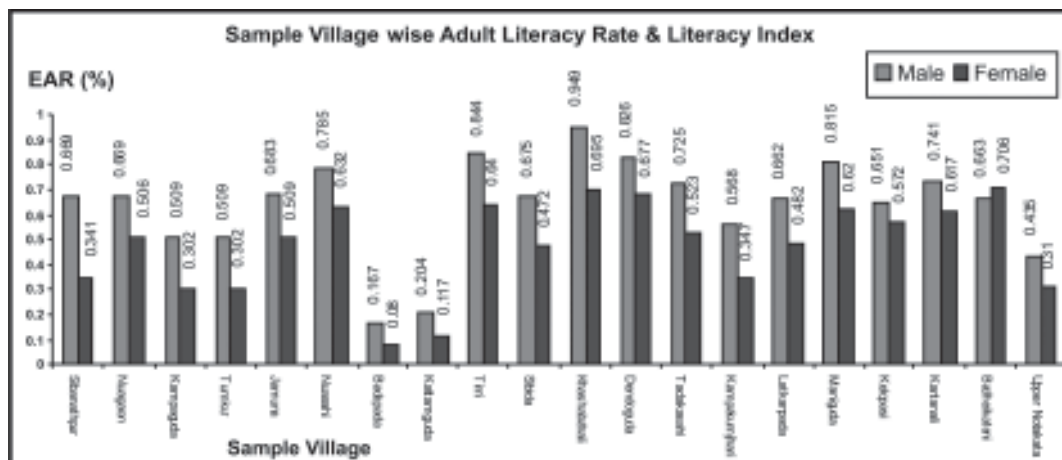
For social and human development the spread of basic education and literacy is of prime importance. In the present study two indices social and human development, such as ‘Adult Literacy Index’ and ‘Education Index’ have been calculated on the basis of data collected from sample villages and they are discussed below.

Adult Literacy Index

Sex-wise adult literacy index (ALI) has been calculated for all sample villages in respect of different tribal projects, like ITDAs, Micro Project, Cluster Pockets and MADA Pockets separately and presented in Table -2. It is observed that overall adult literacy index (ALI) is the highest in MADA (0.696) followed by ITDA (0.580) and Cluster Pockets (0.484). The lowest ALI is found in Micro Project areas i.e. (0.439). It shows that the people of MADA area have more literacy rate than that of ITDA, Cluster and Micro project. Due to low literacy index in Micro Project area, the development of that area is not impressive, although lot of money has been spent for the development of Micro Project areas.

While comparing the ALI in 20 sample villages, it is seen that the two selected villages i.e. Badapada (0.126) and Kattamguda (0.156) of Bonda Development Agency occupy the last positions i.e. 20th and 19th respectively. So, it is observed that after 50 years of establishment of 1st Micro Project in Bonda Hills of Malkangiri district for overall development Bonda people, no

perceptible change has been marked in that area. Still they are lagging behind the literacy and education. On the other hand, the two selected villages i.e. Khashabahali (0.829) and Dendoguda (0.757) of Narla MADA Pocket score the highest positions i.e. 1st and 2nd followed by Timi village of PBDA Micro Project (0.747) Maniguda village of Komna MADA (0.723) and Nuasahi village of Nilagiri ITDA (0.711).



Sex-wise ALI shows that adult male literacy indices are more than adult female literacy indices in all sample villages except Kampaguda village of Paralakhemundi ITDA and Badheikatani village of Dhenkanal Cluster. Out of 20 villages, 4 villages namely Badapada (0.167), Kattamguda (0.204), Upper Natakata(0.435) and Kampaguda (0.460) have adult male literacy index less than 0.5. But in case of adult female literacy index, 8 villages namely Badapada (0.080), Kattamguda (0.117), Tumkura (0.302), Upper Notakata (0.310), Sibianathpur (0.341), Kampakumjhari (0.347), Sibida (0.472) and Latkanpada (0.482) have less than 0.5. In case of adult male literacy index, the highest value is found in Khashabahali (0.949), followed by Timi (0.844) and Dendoguda (0.826). Similarly the highest adult female literacy index is found in Badheikatani (0.706) followed by Khashbahali (0.695) and Dendoguda (0.677). Table depicts that the highest ALI for male and female both are found in ITDA areas followed by MADA,

Cluster and Micro Project areas. The highest and lowest adult literacy index for male are seen in ITDAs (0.831) and Micro Projects (0.492) respectively. Similarly, for female these are seen in ITDAs (0.645) and Micro Projects (0.343) respectively.

Education Index

Education Index plays a vital role in preparation of Human Development Index. Education Index has been calculated by using Adult Literacy Index and Gross Enrolment Index. It gives the educational development of the particular area. In view of this, attempt has been made to calculate the education index for 20 sample villages as well as 4 tribal project areas separately and presented in Table – 7.1. The Table shows that education index of MADA area (0.762) is the highest followed by ITDAs (0.672), Cluster (0.518) and Micro Project (0.491). Educational development of MADA area is better than other tribal project areas, like ITDAs, Cluster Pockets and Micro Projects. Out of 20 sample villages, Khushabahali (Narla MADA) has the highest education index, i.e. 0.870 and Kattamguda BDA, Mudulipada, Micro Project) has the lowest index, i.e. 0.154. As education index is one of the human development index, attempt has been made to classify the twenty sample villages according to education by using mean and standard deviation formula.

Table 7.1 : Village wise Adult Male / Female Literacy Index

Sl. No	Name of the village	Total no. of HH	Total no. of Population	Adult Literacy Index (ALI)	Adult Male Literacy Index (ALI)	Adult Female Literacy Index (ALI)	Gross Enrolment Index (GEI)	Education Index
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	Sibanathpur	79	381	0.500	0.669	0.341	0.914	0.638
2	Nuagaon	67	370	0.583	0.669	0.506	0.943	0.703
Bonai (ITDA)		146	751	0.557	0.669	0.423	0.930	0.682
3	Tumkur	98	476	0.410	0.509	0.302	0.898	0.573
4	Kampaguda	87	458	0.484	0.460	0.511	0.955	0.641
Parlakhemundi (ITDA)		185	934	0.462	0.486	0.400	0.924	0.616
5	Jamuna	205	939	0.600	0.683	0.509	0.931	0.710
6	Nuasahi	159	475	0.711	0.785	0.632	0.557	0.660
Nilagiri (ITDA)		364	1414	0.667	0.718	0.551	0.779	0.705
Grand Total (ITDA)		695	3099	0.580	0.831	0.645	0.854	0.672
7	Badapada	97	349	0.126	0.167	0.080	0.298	0.183

8	Kattamguda	33	129	0.156	0.204	0.117	0.152	0.154
Bonda (MICRO)		130	478	0.141	0.176	0.091	0.256	0.179
9	Timi	63	268	0.747	0.844	0.640	0.965	0.819
10	Sibida	63	292	0.571	0.675	0.472	0.849	0.664
PBDA (MICRO)		126	560	0.691	0.760	0.550	0.900	0.761
Grand Total (MICRO)		256	1038	0.439	0.492	0.343	0.595	0.491
11	Khashabaha	88	333	0.829	0.949	0.695	0.952	0.870
12	Dendoguda	78	317	0.757	0.826	0.677	0.986	0.834
Narla (MADA)		166	650	0.818	0.890	0.687	0.970	0.869
13	Tadakasahi	20	100	0.620	0.725	0.513	0.889	0.710
14	Kampakumjhari	55	275	0.458	0.568	0.347	0.754	0.556
Patrapur (MADA)		75	375	0.513	0.608	0.389	0.792	0.606
15	Latkanpada	129	528	0.574	0.662	0.482	0.867	0.672
16	Maniguda	245	1050	0.723	0.815	0.620	0.982	0.809
Komna (MADA)		374	1578	0.700	0.767	0.575	0.948	0.783
17	Kelopasi	68	304	0.610	0.651	0.572	0.756	0.659
18	Kantanali	53	265	0.675	0.741	0.617	0.685	0.679
Pallahara (MADA)		121	569	0.662	0.692	0.593	0.727	0.684
Grand Total (MADA)		736	3172	0.696	0.763	0.579	0.893	0.762
19	Badheikaten	39	171	0.682	0.663	0.706	0.758	0.707
20	Upper Notakata	95	443	0.376	0.435	0.310	0.533	0.428
Dhenkanal (CLUSTER)		134	614	0.484	0.504	0.424	0.586	0.518

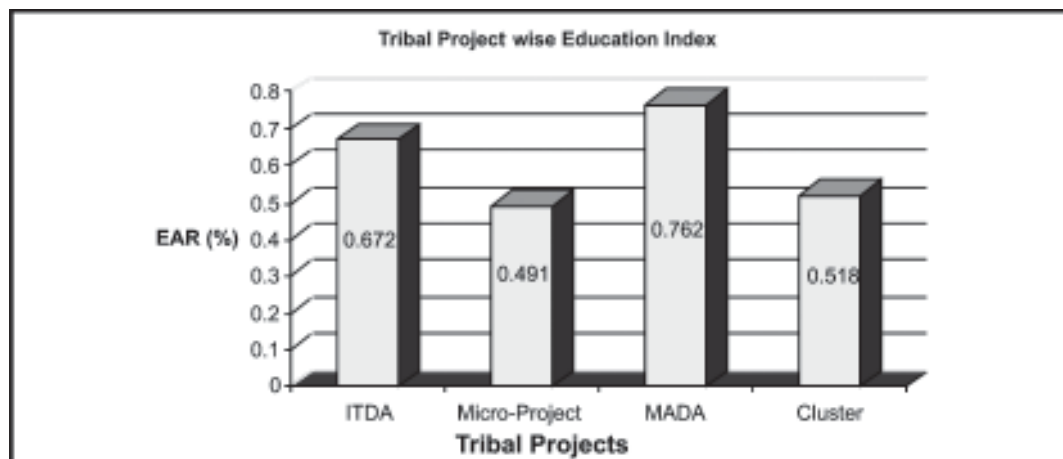
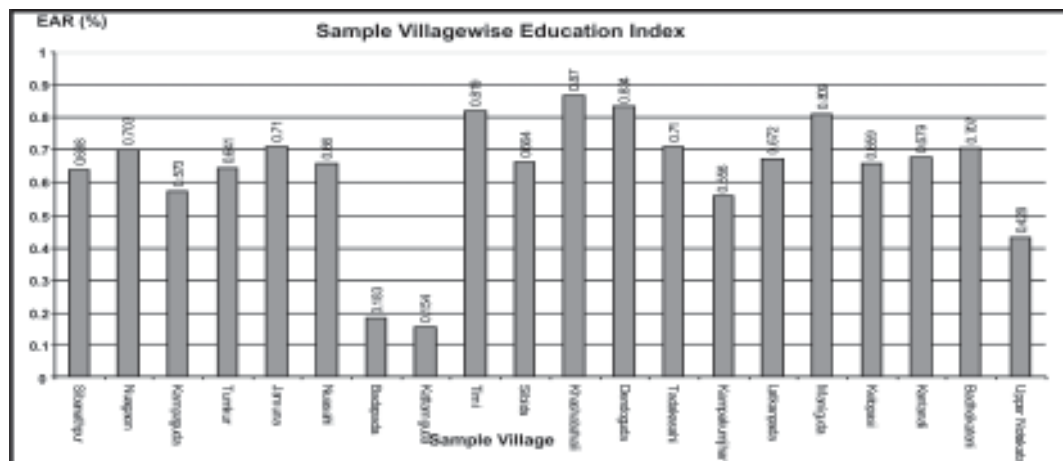


Table 7.2 : Village wise Education Index

Sl. No	Name of the village	Education Index
1	2	3
1	Kattanguda	0.154
2	Badapada	0.183
3	Upper Notakata	0.428
4	Kampakumjhari	0.556
5	Tumkur	0.573
6	Sibanathpur	0.638
7	Kampaguda	0.641
8	Kelopasi	0.659
9	Nuasahi	0.660

10	Sibida	0.664
11	Latkanpada	0.672
12	Kantanali	0.679
13	Nuagaon	0.703
14	Badheikateni	0.707
15	Jamuna	0.710
16	Tadakasahi	0.710
17	Maniguda	0.809
18	Timi	0.819
19	Dendoguda	0.834
20	Khashabahali	0.870
	Average	0.634
	SD	0.188
	Avg+0.6745*sd	0.760
	Avg-0.6745*sd	0.507

Table 7.3 : Classification of Villages according to Education

Backward Less than (0.507)	Underdeveloped (0.507 to 0.634)	Developing (0.634 to 0.760)	Developed (More than 0.760)
1	2	3	4
Kattamguda Badapada Upper Natakata	Kampakumjhari Tumkur Sibanathpur	Kampaguda Kelopasi Nuasahi Sibida Latkanpada Kantanali Nuagaon Badheikateni Jamuna Tadakasahi	Maniguda Timi Dendoguda Khashabahali

It is noticed that educationally 3 villages, namely Kattamguda (MADA) Badapada (BDA, MP) and Upper Natakata CAP) out of 20 villages are coming under category of backward villages, 3 villages are underdeveloped, 10 villages developing and 4 villages come under developed categories for education. From this it can be observed that large disparities exist in the level of educational development in tribal areas of Orissa.

Table 7.4 : Village wise Adult Literacy Rate & Adult Literacy Index

Sl. No	Name of the village	Total no. of HH	Total no. of Population	0-6Yrs. Age group Population	Male Life rate	Female Life rate	Total Life rate	Total Population (excluding 0-6Yrs. Age group Population)	Adult Literacy Rate (ALR)	Adult Literacy Index (ALI)	Male Population (excluding 0-6Yrs. Age group Population)	Female Population (excluding 0-6Yrs. Age group Population)	Adult Male Literacy Rate (ALR)	Adult Female Literacy Rate (ALR)	Adult Male Literacy Index (ALI)	Adult Female Literacy Index (ALI)
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
1	Sibanathpur	79	381	39	113	61	174	348	50.0	0.500	169	179	66.86	34.08	0.67	0.34
2	Nuagaon	67	370	48	107	89	196	336	58.3	0.583	160	176	66.88	50.57	0.67	0.51
	Bonai (ITDA)	146		751	220	150	370	664	55.7	0.557	329	355	66.87	42.25	0.67	0.42
3	Tumkur	98	476	72	113	61	174	424	41.0	0.410	222	202	50.90	30.20	0.51	0.30
4	Kampaguda	87	458	91	91	91	182	376	48.4	0.484	198	178	45.96	51.12	0.46	0.51
	Pariakhemundi (ITDA)	185	934	163	204	152	356	771	46.2	0.462	420	380	48.57	40.00	0.49	0.40
5	Jamuna	205	939	117	300	204	504	840	60.0	0.600	439	401	68.34	50.87	0.68	0.51
6	Nuasahi	159	475	73	179	134	313	440	71.1	0.711	228	212	78.51	63.21	0.79	0.63
	Nilagiri (ITDA)	364	1414	190	479	338	817	1224	66.7	0.667	667	613	71.81	55.14	0.72	0.55
	Grand Total (ITDA)	695	3099	440	903	640	1543	2659	58.0	0.580	1087	993	83.07	64.45	0.83	0.64
7	Badapada	97	349	70	26	11	37	293	12.6	0.126	156	137	16.67	8.03	0.17	0.08
8	Kattamguda	33	129	24	10	7	17	109	15.6	0.156	49	60	20.41	11.67	0.20	0.12
	Bonda (MICRO)	130	478	94	36	18	54	384	14.1	0.141	205	197	17.56	9.14	0.18	0.09
9	Timi	63	268	49	103	71	174	233	74.7	0.747	122	111	84.43	63.96	0.84	0.64
10	Sibida	63	292	55	81	60	141	247	57.1	0.571	120	127	67.50	47.24	0.68	0.47
	PBDA (MICRO)	126	560	104	184	131	315	456	69.1	0.691	242	238	76.03	55.04	0.76	0.55
	Grand Total (MICRO)	256	1038	198	220	149	369	840	43.9	0.439	447	435	49.22	34.25	0.49	0.34

11	Khashabahali	88	333	39	149	98	247	298	82.9	0.829	157	141	94.90	69.50	0.95	0.70
12	Dendoguda	78	317	61	119	84	203	268	75.7	0.757	144	124	82.64	67.74	0.83	0.68
	Marla (MADA)	166	650	100	268	182	450	550	81.8	0.818	301	265	89.04	68.68	0.89	0.69
13	Tadakasahi	20	100	25	29	20	49	79	62.0	0.620	40	39	72.50	51.28	0.73	0.51
14	Kampakum-jhatri	55	275	44	67	41	108	236	45.8	0.458	118	118	56.78	34.75	0.57	0.35
	Patrapur (MADA)	75	375	69	96	61	157	306	51.3	0.513	158	157	60.76	38.85	0.61	0.39
15	Latkanpada	129	528	92	151	106	257	448	57.4	0.574	228	220	66.23	48.18	0.66	0.48
16	Maniguda	245	1050	135	410	279	689	953	72.3	0.723	503	450	81.51	62.00	0.82	0.62
	Komna (MADA)	374	1578	227	561	385	946	1351	70.0	0.700	731	670	76.74	57.46	0.77	0.57
17	Kelopasi	68	304	47	82	79	161	264	61.0	0.610	126	138	65.08	57.25	0.65	0.57
18	Kantanali	53	265	46	80	74	154	228	67.5	0.675	108	120	74.07	61.67	0.74	0.62
	Pallahara (MADA)	121	569	93	162	153	315	476	66.2	0.662	234	258	69.23	59.30	0.69	0.59
	Grand Total (MADA)	736	3172	489	1087	781	1868	2683	69.6	0.696	1424	1350	76.33	57.85	0.76	0.58
19	Badheikateni	39	171	24	55	48	103	151	68.2	0.682	83	68	66.27	70.59	0.66	0.71
20	Upper Notakata	95	443	98	83	52	135	359	37.6	0.376	191	168	43.46	30.95	0.43	0.31
	Dhenkanal (CLUSTER)	134	614	122	138	100	238	492	48.4	0.484	274	236	50.36	42.37	0.50	0.42

7.2 Livelihood Promotion

Livelihood is the means of living. Every organism including man needs support for living which is an end and the means to provide the way to that end. Humans everywhere, for life sustenance, require goods and services for securing food, clothing and shelter for maintaining the minimal level of living. Livelihood is culture-specific as well as ecosystem-specific. Conceptually, livelihood is multi-dimensional. Human adaptation through cultural apparatus shapes the ecosystem or the environment and determines the livelihood of people in their habitat. Therefore, human society and the ecosystem are intrinsically interrelated with each other. Economic activities centre round environmental resources. Therefore, humans are conscious of developing necessary coping mechanisms for adaptation, which are considered as a dynamic and moving equilibrium between the people in a habitat along with their technological base on the one hand and the physical environment on the other. Biodiversity and cultural diversity are complementary to each other. Therefore, human strikes a balance between their technological know how and the environment to secure means for utilization leading to their healthy survival.

Turning our attention on tribal Orissa, we come across several livelihoods, as tribals do not halt at any economic stage but possess and pursue economies, such as food-gathering /foraging, hunting, fishing, collecting minor/non-timber forest produce, shifting /swidden cultivation, terrace cultivation, settled agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, production of craft goods, art objects and after necessary material goods, etc. Their economy is mostly subsistence oriented as there exists scanty scope for surplus giving rise to capital formation. Land, which is a stable and sustainable livelihood means, is scarce in tribal habitats. Labour is inalienable and its division is generally based on age and sex. Their technological base is simple. They have an egalitarian social structure with mechanical solidarity which promotes mutuality and cooperation. Group endeavour enjoys preference over individual pursuits. In a nutshell, they have all characteristic features of simple societies.

Efforts for livelihood promotion are to be need based, diversified and vibrant. Depletion of forests, non availability of adequate cultivable land, inadequacy of congenial marketing network and many more factors render employment generation a much difficult exercise. Creation of alternative means of livelihood is a dire necessity in tribal habitats. Careful planning is necessary for livelihood promotion; other wise formidable difficulties are faced with in the long run.

It may be reiterated that there is need for creation of scope for full employment in tribal areas. Labour as a factor of production has certain unique features, such as inalienability and perishability. All types of labour, unskilled semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled are essential for persons as well as for the nation. Labour capability is to be built with necessary training from time to time through innovative process, so that there is skill up gradation. The optimum utilization of labour in all spheres of work with careful planning leads to income generating opportunities and human capital formation. The human resource development is well nigh impossible without adequate labour management for positive growth.

We may recall here Dr. B.D Sharma's commendable exercise on 'micro-level planning for full employment in tribal areas' as early as in 1982. In view of plentiful human resource, Dr. Sharma pleads for labour intensive economy. As regional imbalances cannot be wiped out immediately, there is need for micro level planning in tribal areas with a human dimension. Those who do not avail self employment opportunities for them there shall be adequate work opportunity. Dr. Sharma further emphasizes on two factors, such as natural resource endowment and man

power potential. We may go for a reconnoiter survey or quick survey through PRA technique to explore the employment potentiality in different areas, so that the benefits of full employment economy are realized without any delay. After this exercise, a comprehensive and strategic planning can be evolved, so that the weakest among the weaker sections is taken care of (Cf. Sharma, 1982:1-30)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Livelihood Promotion among the tribal people of the sample villages has been conducted through field work. Data through FGD have been quantified by using the Likert scaling technique and score value has been arrived at in sample villages. Taking into consideration the score value, the classification of villages has been made. The mean of the score value is 22.35 and standard deviation is 3.30.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 19.05 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 19.05 to 22.35 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 22.35 to 25.65 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above : 25.65 above - Aware and fully positive

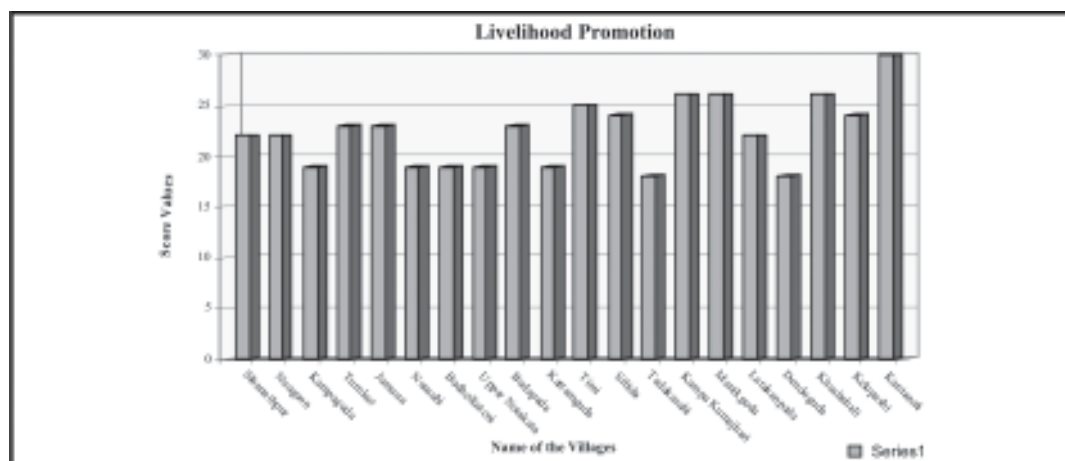
Based on the above rating the sample villages of the study are classified as follows;-

Table 7.5 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Livelihood Promotion

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Livelihood Promotion Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	22
	2	Nuagaon	22
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	19
	4	Tumkur	23
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	23
	6	Nuasahi	19
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	19
	8	Upper Notakata	19
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	23
	10	Kattamguda	19
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	25
	12	Sibida	24
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	18
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	26
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	26
	16	Latakanpada	22
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	18
	18	Khasbahali	26
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	24
	20	Kantanati	30
		MEAN	22.35
		SD	3.30
		MEAN +SD	25.65
		MEAN –SD	19.05

Classification of Villages according to Livelihood Promotion

Not Aware (Less than 19.05)	Aware (19.05 to 22.35)	Aware & Partially Positive (22.35 to 25.65)	Aware & Fully Positive (More than 25.65)
Badheikatani, Dendoguda, Kampaguda, Kattamguda Nuasahi, Tadakasahi, Upper Notakata villages	Latakanpada, Nuagaon Sibanathpur villages	Badapada, JamunaKelopashi, Sibida, Timi, Tumkur villages	Kampa Kumajhari, KantanatiKhasbahali, Manikguda villages



An analysis has been made to classify all the sample villages according to focus group discussion on livelihood promotion. The sample villages have been divided into four levels of awareness or otherwise.

It is noticed that of 7 out of 20 villages come under the category of response as “not aware” villages, 3 villages are “aware”, 6 villages “aware and partially positive” and 4 villages come in “aware and fully positive” categories. It is observed that the sample villages of Cluster and ITDAs are more “not aware” than Micro Project and MADA Pockets. The villages of MADA are more aware and more positive on livelihood promotion

Livelihood promotion can be achieved through efficient self management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources at their disposal.

20 sample villages from 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADA Pockets and 1 Cluster Pocket have been taken up to study the source, advantage and disadvantage in livelihood promotion of the S.Ts. The S.T. people of different sample villages have stated different problems in course of F.G.D. but the common problem which people of each village are facing is lack of irrigation facility, insufficient land and restricted use of non-timber forest produce.

Maximum people of the selected villages are either landless or marginal land holders and their main source of livelihood is agriculture or participation as agricultural labourers. Besides agriculture, they have opted for agricultural labour, mining and construction work and other daily wage work as subsidiary occupation. Though agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people of ITDA area, due to scarcity of water and lack of irrigation facility, the people of the sample villages found it less remunerative and preferred to take up non-agricultural work, like construction and mining work available in the area. This was found more remunerative to them, fetching Rs.60/- - 70/- per day compared to Rs.25/- or 30/- from agricultural work.

In Bonai ITDA area no training programmes on horticultural /agricultural programmes, cottage industry, animal husbandry, pisciculture etc. have been taken up. Though people have approached Government/Non-Government agencies for setting up LIP/MIP/WHS/Cross Bund on perennial stream for irrigation. But there is no positive response from the agencies.

There are village forest, protected forest and reserved forest in the area. But none of the villagers are collecting MFPs except fire wood and leaf due to restriction of the Forest Department. A very few people are collecting Mahula and selling the produce through SHGs.

Due to lack of irrigation facility, Rabi and summer crops have ceased to grow. Out of 6 sample villages, 3 villages have no communication facilities. In Parlakhemundi ITDA area due to lack of communication facilities, MFP/NTFPs are collected by the people and are sold at much lower price and often sold to the traders at doorstep in exchange of potato and salt. In Tumkur village, people are not aware of the ITDA and the schemes implemented by it. Almost all the people of the village are meagre agricultural land holders and with the assistance of OTELP they have taken up cashew plantation which is the main commercial crop in the area. In Kampaguda village of Bonai ITDA, the commercial crop is maize.

In sample village of Nilgiri ITDA, there is demand for supply of agricultural land, development of existing land, assistance for fertilizers, seeds, agricultural/ horticultural training, small business, vocational training, provision of drinking water and electricity for their livelihood promotion.

7.3 Livelihood Promotion

As we know, the economy of the tribal communities revolves round agriculture, horticulture and other allied activities. Thus people of the sample villages demand Govt. assistance for land development, supply of HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides at subsidized rate. They opined that the Govt. should take steps for purchase of MFPs (wherever available) directly from the people, impart training in Semi-processing /Processing of NTFP for value addition. They also intend to have entrepreneurship development and establishment of household industries in the villages. Most of the villagers are unaware of the NREGs programme of the Govt and some of them though aware of it, do not use the job cards though they possess them. A few villagers are getting benefit from the job card. None of the sample villages have marketing centre, godown, cold storage and good communication facilities.

An analysis has been made to classify all the sample villages according to focus group discussion on income generation. The sample villages have been divided into four levels of awareness as follows:-

The mean of the score value is 16.85 and standard deviation is 3.44.

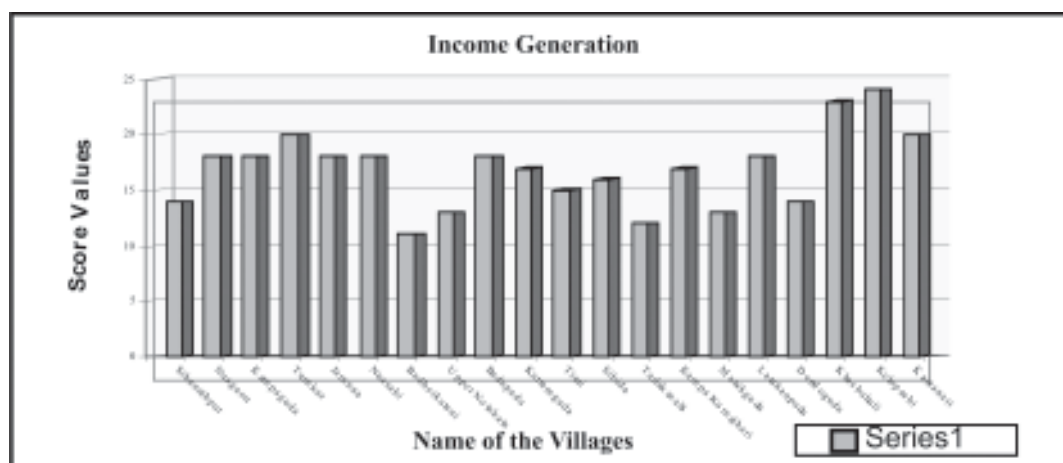
1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 13.41 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 13.41 to 16.85 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 16.85 to 20.29 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above : 20.29 above - Aware and fully positive

Table 7.6 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Income Generation

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Income Generation Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	14
	2	Nuagaon	18
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	18
	4	Tumkur	20
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	18
	6	Nuasahi	18
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	11
	8	Upper Notakata	13
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	18
	10	Kattamguda	17
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	15
	12	Sibida	16
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	12
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	17
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	13
	16	Latakanpada	18
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	14
	18	Khasbahali	23
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	24
	20	Kantanati	20
		MEAN	16.85
		SD	3.44
		MEAN +SD	20.29
		MEAN -SD	13.41

Classification of Villages according to Income Generation

Not aware (Less than 13.41)	Aware (13.41 to 16.85)	Aware and Partially Positive (16.85 to 20.29)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 20.29)
1	2	3	4
Badheikateni Upper Notakata Tadakasahi Maniguda	Sibanathpur, TimiSibida, Dendoguda	Nuagaon, Kampaguda Tumkur, Jamuna Nuasahi, Badapada Kattamguda, Kampa Kumajhari Latakanpada, Kantanati	KhasbahaliKelopashi



It is observed that 4 out of 20 sample villages come under the category of “not aware” villages, 4 villages as “aware”, 10 villages “aware and partially positive” and 2 villages as “aware and fully positive” categories. It is found that the villages of Cluster Pocket are not aware about income generation and MADA, Micro Project and ITDAs are coming under the rest categories.

Development Intervention under IGS

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS) various development programmes have been implemented by the Tribal Development Projects, like ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and CAP for economic upliftment of the tribal beneficiaries. The present study conducted in 2007-08 has revealed that development of agriculture has received the highest priority in the study villages considering it as the mainstay of the tribals. It aimed at improving the agricultural practice by introduction of modern technology and methods through development of land, supply of agricultural implements, plough bullocks, improved seeds and fertilizers and empowerment of tribal cultivators through crop demonstration and orientation training programmes on new techniques of cultivation. In addition to agricultural development programmes other income generating programmes, like supply of improved horticultural plants, supply of goat, poultry and pisciculture scheme have also been executed. Table-7.7 reveals the number of beneficiaries covered under various IGS.

Table 7.7 : Tribal beneficiaries in study villages covered under different IGS

SI.No.	Schemes	No. of ST beneficiaries covered				
		ITDAs	Micro Projects	MADA Pockets	CAPs	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	Land Development	10	8	11	4	33
2	Supply of Agrl. Implements	30	22	45	20	117
3	Supply of Plough ullock	24	15	35	8	82
4	Supply of Seeds & fertilizer	130	44	65	7	246
5	Supply of Horticultural Plants	16	15	10	5	46
6	Allotment of orchards	-	-	4	-	4
7	Supply of goat	53	50	40	4	147
8	Supply of poultry birds	73	60	85	7	225
9	Pisciculture	-	-	8	-	8
	Total	336	214	303	55	908

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

Under income generating schemes altogether as many as 908 ST beneficiaries were reported to have received financial assistances from different tribal development agencies. Among them, the share of the ITDAs, MADAs, Micro Projects, and CAP were 336, 214, 303 and 55 beneficiaries respectively. Regarding coverages of schemes, the highest number of ST beneficiaries was covered with supply of seeds and fertilizer (246) by all the Tribal development agencies, followed by supply of poultry birds (225), supply of goats (147), Agl. Implement (117), etc. This explains that in all the tribal areas both agriculture and horticulture programmes have been widely accepted by the ST people for raising their economic conditions.

The present study has further revealed that the majority of tribal beneficiaries have been provided with double and multiple schemes as furnished in Table -7.8.

Table 7.8 : Tribal Beneficiaries Provided by Number of Schemes

SI.No	TD Projects	Total no. of Tribal Households Surveyed	No. of tribal beneficiaries provided with			
			Single Scheme	Double Schemes	More than Two Schemes	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	ITDAs	583 (100.00)	51(15.18)	68(20.24)	217 (64.58)	336 (57.63) (100.00)*
2	Micro Projects	254 (100.00)	43(20.09)	112(52.34)	59(27.57)	214 (84.25) (100.00) *

3	MADA Pockets	473 (100.00)	75(24.75)	82(27.07)	146(48.18)	303 (64.06) (100.00)*
4	CAP	93(100.00)	12(21.82)	15(27.27)	28(50.91)	55 (59.13) (100.00)*
	Total	1403 (100.00)	181 (19.93)	277 (30.51)	450 (49.56)	908 (64.72) (100.00)*

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

* Percentage of the total number of households studied.

Out of total 1766 households covered under the study, the total number of ST households was 1403 (79.44%). Again out of the total ST households covered under the study, as many as 908 (64.72%) were covered under different schemes through IGS. On the contrary about 35% ST households have not been assisted under IGS programmes so far. The non-coverage of more than 1/3rd number of households under economic development programmes might be due to seasonal migration, , families created for the newly married ones and death of beneficiaries who might be covered under IGS earlier.

The converge of beneficiaries under development intervention was the highest in case of the Micro Projects (84.25%), followed by the MADAs (64.06%), and CAP (59.13%) and ITDAs ((57.63%). This indicates that the smaller the area of operation of the TD projects that is rewarded with more coverage of beneficiaries. Therefore, the ITDAs having vast areas as compared to the other TD projects, like MADAs, CAP and Micro Projects have the lowest beneficiary coverage.

As regards the packages of schemes delivered to ST beneficiaries by different TD projects, about half of the total beneficiaries were extended assistance with multiple schemes, 1/3rd with double schemes and 1/5th with single scheme. While ITDAs' development interventions have credited with high percentage of multiple schemes (64.58%), the Micro Projects were set back with the lowest percentage (27.57%) in the same line. Regarding extension of assistance to ST beneficiaries through the double schemes, the Micro Projects top the score with 52.34%, the ITDA with the least, ie., (20.24%) whereas both the MADA and the CAP score equally, which is around 27%. For the single scheme coverage, the MADAs with 24.75% topped the score whereas other TDs placed in between 15.18% (ITDAs) and 21.82% (CAP).

In the study villages of the ITDAs, the ST beneficiaries reported that they were covered under following packages of schemes for their economic development. Under the single scheme, goat rearing (39 ben.), among the double schemes Agl. Implement + seed + fertilizers (51 ben,) and among the multiple schemes Agl. Implement + seed + fertilizers + poultry, (70 ben.) are found popular as they were covered with the highest number of beneficiaries. For details we may see the table below.

Table 7.9 : Packages of Schemes Implemented by ITDAs

Schemes	Nos. of Beneficiaries
1. Single scheme	51
a. Land development	2
b. Ag. Implement	11
c. Plough bullock,	9
d. <i>Goat rearing*</i>	29
2. Double schemes	68
a. <i>Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizer*</i>	51
b. Land development+ plough bullock	17
3. Multiple schemes	217
a. Ag. Implement + plough bullock + seed & fertilizers	17
b. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + horticulture	50
c. <i>Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + poultry*</i>	70
d. Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + goat rearing	19
e. Ag. Implement + land development + plough bullock	14
f. Ag. Implement + land development + seed & fertilizer + horticulture	25
g. Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + horticulture + poultry	12
h. Ag. Implement + Land development + seed & fertilizers + poultry	10
Grand Total	336

* Schemes in italics indicate the highest coverage of ST beneficiaries.

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

As reported by the ST beneficiaries in the study villages of the Micro Projects, 214 beneficiaries have been covered under different packages of schemes for their economic development. Among the single schemes, goat rearing (20 ben. out of 43), among the double schemes Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers (57ben. out of 112) and among the multiple schemes, Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + poultry (30 ben. out of 59) are found popular as they were covered with higher number of beneficiaries as shown in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 : Packages of Schemes Implemented by Micro Projects

Schemes	Nos. of Beneficiaries
1. Single scheme	43
a. Land development	3
b. Plough bullock,	6
<i>c. Goat rearing*</i>	20
d. Poultry	14
2. Double schemes	112
<i>a. Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers *</i>	57
b. Ag. Implement + plough bullock	16
c. Ag. Implement + horticulture	2
d. Ag. Implement + + goat rearing	4
e. Ag. Implement + poultry	4
f. Plough bullock + poultry	29
3. Multiple schemes	59
<i>a. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + poultry*</i>	30
b. Ag. Implement + plough bullock + poultry	7
c. Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + horticulture	7
d. Ag. Implement + plough bullock + seed & fertilizers + poultry	10
e. Ag. Implement + plough bullock + seed & fertilizers + horticulture	5
Grand Total	214

* Schemes in italics indicate the highest coverage of ST beneficiaries.

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

It is seen in the study villages of the MADA Pockets that the highest number of beneficiaries (33) have been covered by supply of poultry birds as the single scheme, 58 beneficiaries with supply of Agl. Implements and fertilizer as under double scheme and 59 beneficiaries under multiple scheme of Ag. Implement + land development + plough bullock+ seed & fertilizers as shown in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 : Packages of Schemes Implemented by MADAs

Schemes	Nos. of Beneficiaries
1. Single scheme	75
a. Ag. Implement	4
b. Plough bullock	7
c. Horticulture	4
d. Allotment of Orchards	4
e. Goat rearing	15
f. Poultry*	33
g. Pisciculture	8
2. Double schemes	82
a. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizer*	58
b. Land development+ plough bullock	2
c. Poultry & Goatery	22
3. Multiple schemes	146
a. Ag. Implement + land development + seed fertilizer	19
b. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + horticulture	8
c. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + poultry	19
d. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + goat rearing	24
e. Ag. Implement + land development + plough bullock+ seed fertilizers*	37
f. Ag. Implement + plough bullock + seed fertilizers	6
g. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + horticulture + poultry	4
h. Ag. Implement + seed fertilizers + poultry+ goat rearing	11
i. Ag. Implement + Land development + seed fertilizers + poultry	18
Total	303

* Schemes in italics indicate the highest coverage of ST beneficiaries.

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

It may be seen that the ST beneficiaries in the study villages of the CAP, 4 beneficiaries each have been covered under single scheme of goat rearing, horticulture, Plough bullocks, 7 beneficiaries with double scheme of Ag. Implement and seed and fertilizers and 15 beneficiaries with multiple scheme of Implement, Land development, Plough Bullock and Seed fertilizers as shown in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 : Packages of Schemes Implemented by CAPs

Schemes	Nos. of Beneficiaries
1. Single scheme	12
a. Horticulture	4
b. Plough bullock,	4
c. Goat rearing	4
2. Double schemes	15
a. <i>Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers *</i>	7
b. Land development+ plough bullock	3
c. Poultry + Goat rearing	5
3. Multiple schemes	28
a. Ag. Implement + seed & fertilizers + poultry	4
b. Ag. Implement + land development + seed & fertilizers	9
c. <i>Ag. Implement + Land development + Plough Bullock + seed & fertilizers</i>	15
Grand Total	55

* Schemes in italics indicate the highest coverage of ST beneficiaries.

Data Source: Field study, 2007-08

Views of the Implementing Agencies about Development Programmes:

On the basis of the primary data collected from the field, an analysis has been made about the implementation of tribal development programmes by different agencies through their Officials.

Implementing agencies play a vital role in the programme implementation for the development of the tribal people. They gain a lot of experiences and face problems and difficulties while implementing programmes and take remedial measures for smooth completion of the projects in order to ensure adequate return. In this part, an attempt has been made to analyze their views obtained at the time of field investigation in connection with the present study. It aims at knowing the feeling of the functionaries, their level of contact with the beneficiaries, suitability or otherwise of programmes with possible reasons thereof, peoples' acceptance or otherwise and finally their suggested remedial and/or additional measures which would help in bringing better results. For this purpose following categories of officers and staff numbering 28 have offered their views in course of the present study. The Project Administrator of Paralakhemundi I.T.D.A did not respond as he joined the ITDA very recently.

Table 7.13 : Categories of Personnel Responded

Sl.No.	Agencies	Personnel	No
1	ITDA	Project Administrator	2
		Special Officer	1
		Assistant Engineer	2
		Statistical Assistant	1
		Welfare Extension Officer	1
2.	Micro Project	Special Officer	2
		Welfare Extension Officer	1
		Field Assistant	1
3.	MADA Pockets & CAP	Chairman Panchayat Samiti	5
		Welfare Extension Officer	5
Total		All categories	28

Data Source: Field Survey, 2007-08

Personnel's Contact with People:

It is generally agreed upon that personnel's contact with the target group is an important pre-requisite for better acceptance of the programme. Keeping this in view, a schedule was administered and pertinent questions were asked to find out frequency of their contact with the target people. Their responses are indicated in the table below:-

Table 7.14 : Frequency of Contact Personnel with People (in Percentage)

Sl. No.	Personnel	Daily	Alternative day	Once in a week	Monthly	As and when occasion arises	Not on regular basis
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	P.A.,	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	-
2	Chairman	60.00	-	40.00	-	-	-
3	B.D.O	40.00	-	40.00	-	20.00	-
4	Asst. Engineer	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
5	Spl. Officer	33.33	-	66.67	-	-	-
6	W.E.O	-	12.50	25.00	12.50	37.50	12.50
7	Statistical Asst.	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
8	Field Asst.	-	-	100.00	-	-	-

Data Source: Field Survey, 2007-08

The analysis reveals as follows;

- a) The highest proportion, i.e, 35.72 per cent try to contact with the target group once in a week
- b) As much as 32.14 per cent make contact as and when occasion arises.
- c) 21.43 per cent consisting of 3 Panchayat Samiti Chairmen and 2 BDOs meet the beneficiaries daily.
- d) 50 per cent of Welfare Extension Officers do not make contact regularly

Level of Achievement in Different Aspects of Development Programmes:

Questions were asked regarding outcome/impact of programmes of work in the area. Their responses rating as 'Good', 'Fair' and 'Poor' in respect of achievements of different programmes are presented below (with reference to the question "what do you think is the extent of achievement in the following aspects of development?").

It is observed that higher proportion of respondents rated the performance as 'Good' in respect of employment generation (67.86%), raising economic standard (67.86%), increasing yield from agricultural land (39.29%), freedom from exploitation (39.29%) and promotion of self dignity (43.43%). Similarly higher proportion of respondents has rated as fair in case of diversification of economic activities/occupations (50.14%), educational advancement (42.86%), empowerment and gender equalization (50%). In all other aspects, such as, access to amenities, free from endemic diseases, gender equalization and full time employment have been rated as 'fair' or 'poor'. The details are presented below.

Table 7. 15 : Extent of Achievement in Different Aspects of Development Programmes

Sl. No	Aspects of Development	Response (in percentages) N=28			
		Good	Fair	Poor	No response
1	Employment Generation	67.86	10.71	21.43	-
2	Raising Economic Standard	67.86	10.71	21.43	-
3	Increasing yield from Agricultural Land	39.29	39.28	21.43	-
4	Diversification of Economic Activities	28.57	50.00	21.43	-
5	Access to Amenities	28.57	39.28	21.43	10.72
6	Educational Advancement	28.57	42.86	28.57	-
7	Free from Endemic Diseases	32.14	50.00	17.56	-
8	Gender equalization	17.86	50.00	32.14	-
9	Full time empowerment	32.14	50.00	17.56	-
10	Free from exploitation	39.00	39.28	21.43	-
11	Promotion of self dignity	46.43	32.14	21.43	-
	Total	114	113	78	3

Data Source: Field Survey, 2007-08

Success and Failure of Development Programme

Regarding success and failure of different IGS and IDS the respondents were asked “which schemes have succeeded most and which least?” Their responses are stated as follows:-

Table 7.16 : Extent of Success/Failure of Schemes

SI.No	Development	Replies in percentage		Percentage of personnel not responded
		Most successful	Least successful	
I	II	III	IV	V
1	Irrigation	35.71	25.00	39.29
2	Communication	46.43	3.57	50.00
3	Agriculture	21.43	14.29	64.29
4	Horticulture	39.29	10.71	50.00
5	SHG Approach	14.22	7.14	78.57
6	Education	21.43	-	78.57
7	Electrification	7.14	3.57	89.29
8	Water supply	7.14	7.14	89.29
9	Forest programme	10.71	-	89.29
10	Building works	7.14	7.14	89.29
11	Animal Husbandry	42.86	7.14	53.57
12	Land Development	10.71	-	89.29
13	Small Business	-	7.14	96.42
14	Bankable Scheme	7.14	-	89.29
15	Health programme	10.71	-	89.29

Data Source: Field Survey, 2007-08

It is seen that higher proportion of respondents have revealed their opinion regarding success or otherwise of the schemes under different sectors. Their percentage varies from 39.29 in respect to irrigation to as high as 96.42 in case of small business. However, proportion of respondents rating some schemes under different sectors vary from as low as 7.14 per cent in case of SHG approach, Electrification, Building works to as high as 42.86 per cent in case of programmes under Animal Husbandry. Further very low proportion of respondents have rated various schemes as least successful. Thus those who have abstained from offering their view and those who have rated s 'least success' taken together, indicate the doubt in their mind about the suitability of schemes so far implemented.

A few people in each of the villages are rearing animals to supplement their income. The villagers also demand the Govt. assistance for livestock raising small business, and khalli stitching centers where sal leaves are available.

Lack of irrigation is a common problem in each of the sample village for which there is demand for construction of LIP/MIP /Cross Bund/ WHS, wherever possible so that people can raise 2/ 3 crops during a year. People of the sample villages are engaged in agricultural activities for 4 months and other non-agricultural activities, like construction and daily wage activity for about 2 months. They sit idle for rest of the months in a year. Thus they demand for Govt. assistance for setting small business or livestock rearing to get engaged themselves throughout the year.

Table 7.17 : Village wise Economic Activity Rate (EAR)

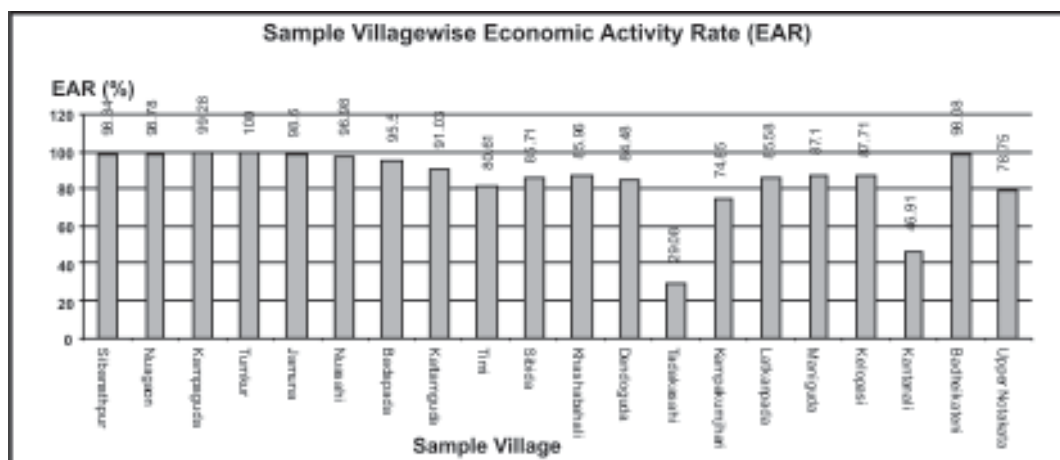
Sl. No	Name of the village	Total no. of HH	Total no. of Population	Total Population			No. of Workers			Economic Activity Rate		
				15-59	15-59	15-59	M	F	T	M	F	T
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
1	Sibanathpur	79	381	113	128	241	110	127	237	97.35	99.22	98.34
2	Nuagaon	67	370	115	130	245	115	127	242	100.00	97.69	98.78
Bonai (ITDA)		146	751	228	258	486	225	254	479	98.68	98.45	98.56
3	Kampaguda	87	458	141	135	276	141	133	274	100.00	98.52	99.28
4	Tumkur	98	476	158	142	300	158	142	300	100.00	100.00	100.00
Parlakhemundi (ITDA)		185	934	299	277	576	299	275	574	100.00	99.28	99.65
5	Jamuna	205	939	301	271	572	299	265	564	99.34	97.79	98.60
6	Nuasahi	159	475	177	154	331	173	148	321	97.74	96.10	96.98
Nilagiri (ITDA)		364	1414	478	425	903	472	413	885	98.74	97.18	98.01
Grand Total (ITDA)		695	3099	1005	960	1965	996	942	1938	99.10	98.13	98.63
7	Badapada	97	349	104	96	200	99	92	191	95.19	95.83	95.50
8	Kattamguda	33	129	37	41	78	35	36	71	94.59	87.80	91.03
Bonda (MICRO)		130	478	141	137	278	134	128	262	95.04	93.43	94.24
9	Timi	63	268	85	80	165	68	65	133	80.00	81.25	80.61
10	Sibida	63	292	81	80	161	72	66	138	88.89	82.50	85.71
PBDA (MICRO)		126	560	166	160	326	140	131	271	84.34	81.88	83.13
Grand Total (MICRO)		256	1038	307	297	604	274	259	533	89.25	87.21	88.25
11	Khashabahali	88	333	125	110	235	109	93	202	87.20	84.55	85.96
12	Dendoguda	78	317	103	82	185	86	71	157	83.50	86.59	84.86
Narla (MADA)		166	650	228	192	420	195	164	359	85.53	85.42	85.48
13	Tadakasahi	20	100	72	69	141	21	20	41	29.17	28.99	29.08
14	Kampakumjhari	55	275	85	82	167	63	62	125	74.12	75.61	74.85
Patrapur (MADA)		75	375	157	151	308	84	82	166	53.50	54.30	53.90
15	Latkanpada	129	528	156	156	312	138	129	267	88.46	82.69	85.58
16	Maniguda	245	1050	347	312	659	293	281	574	84.44	90.06	87.10
Komna (MADA)		374	1578	503	468	971	431	410	841	85.69	87.61	86.61
17	Kelopasi	68	304	85	94	179	75	82	157	88.24	87.23	87.71
18	Kantanali	53	265	131	144	275	71	58	129	54.20	40.28	46.91
Pallahara (MADA)		121	569	216	238	454	146	140	286	67.59	58.82	63.00
Grand Total (MADA)		736	3172	1104	1049	2153	856	796	1652	77.54	75.88	76.73
19	Badheikateni	39	171	53	51	104	53	49	102	100.00	96.08	98.08
20	Upper Notakata	95	443	125	115	240	100	89	189	80.00	77.39	78.75
Dhenkanal (CLUSTER)		134	614	178	166	344	153	138	291	85.96	83.13	84.59

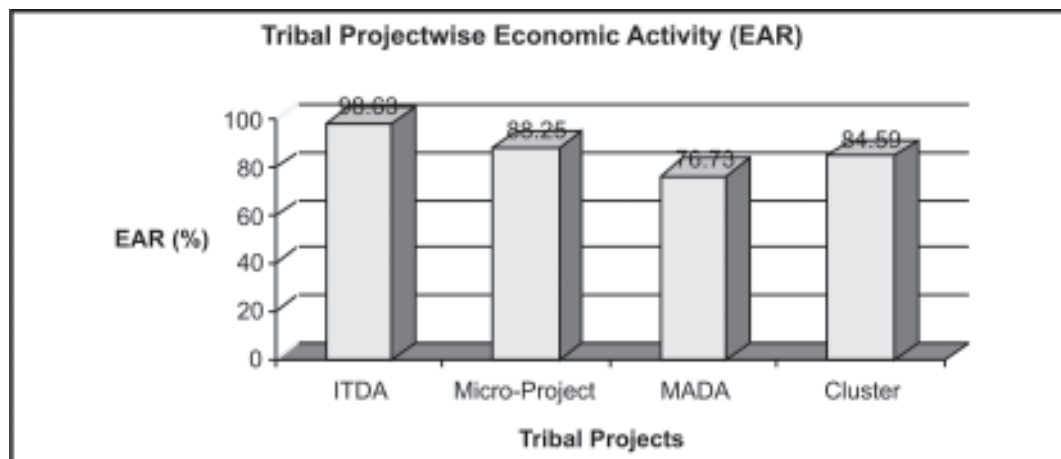
Economic Activity Rate (EAR)

Sex-wise Economic Activity Rate (EAR) has been calculated for all sample villages as well as ITDAs, Micro Project, Cluster and MADA separately and presented in Table -7/7. It is observed from the table that EAR for male is higher than that of female in case of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Pockets. That means, males are getting more work than females. While comparing among ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster, it is observed that people of ITDAs are more economically active than people of other project areas. The highest EAR is seen in ITDAs (98.63%) followed by Micro Project (88.25%), Cluster (84.59%) and MADA (76.73%). From this, it is realised that the people of all tribal project areas are economically more active.

While analysing the data among all sample villages, the lowest is found in Tadakasahi village (29.08%) of Patrapur MADA pocket, followed by Kantanali (46.91%) of Pallahara MADA and Kampakunjhari (74.85%) of Patrapur MADA. Similarly, the highest EAR is found in Tumkur village (100%) of Paralkhemundi ITDA followed by Kampaguda village (99.28%) of Paralkhemundi ITDA and Nuagaon village (98.78%) of Bonai ITDA. Out of all project areas, Paralkhemundi ITDA stood first (99.65%) followed by Bonai ITDA (98.56%) and Nilagiri ITDA (98.01%). Sex-wise analysis of EAR shows that EAR of male is cent percent in case of 4 sample villages, namely Nuagaon of Bonai ITDA, Kampaguda and Tumkur of Paralkhemundi ITDA and Badheikatani of Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket out of 20 sample villages. Similarly in case of female, EAR is 100% in the village of Tumkur in Paralkhemundi ITDA followed by Sibnathpur of Bonai ITDA (99.22%) and Kampaguda of Paralkhemundi ITDA (98.52%). The lowest EAR of male and female are 29.17% and 28.99% at village of Patrapur MADA respectively. The second lowest EAR for male and female are 54.20% and 40.28% in Kantanali village of Pallahara MADA Pockets.

The graphical representation of the above table is given below;





7.4 Employment Generation

All the people of the sample villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Pocket opined that the agriculture sector should be developed with assured irrigation facilities, land development, provision of improved techniques of agricultural kits, fertilizers, pesticides so that people will engage themselves round the year in agricultural activities which would fetch them more income.

Besides the above, they require assistance for livestock rearing, small business, processing of MFPS, bidi making, khalli stitching and vocational training on tailoring, cycle repairing etc. with provision of necessary equipments free of cost so that the tribal youths of the area will be self employed and earn their livelihood. NREGS introduced by the Govt. has solved employment problem to some extent.

In Nilagiri ITDA area, CAPART, one NGO has undertaken mushroom cultivation where a large number of youths are engaged. Similar attempts may be taken up in other areas for generation of additional employment for the people.

According to F.G.D. on Employment Generation the sample villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. The mean of the score value is 20.15 and standard deviation is 4.43.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 15.72 - Not aware.
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 15.72 to 20.15 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 20.15 to 24.58 - Aware and partially positive.
4. (Mean + SD) above : 24.58 above - Aware and fully positive

Table 7.18 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Employment Generation

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Employment Generation Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	20
	2	Nuagaon	22
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	26
	4	Tumkur	24
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	24
	6	Nuasahi	24
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	12
	8	Upper Notakata	13
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	18
	10	Kattamguda	20
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	23
	12	Sibida	21
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	13
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	20
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	12
	16	Latakanpada	22
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	21
	18	Khasbahali	20
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	22
	20	Kantanati	26
		MEAN	20.15
		SD	4.43
		MEAN +SD	24.58
		MEAN -SD	15.72

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Employment Generation

Not Aware (Less than 15.72)	Aware (15.72 to 20.15)	Aware and Partially Positive (20.15 to 24.58)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 24.58)
1	2	3	4
Badheikateni Upper Notakata Tadakasahi Maniguda	Sibanathpur Badapada Kattamguda Kampa Kumajhari Khasbahali	Nuagaon Tumkur Jamuna Nuasahi Timi Sibida Latakanpada Dendoguda Kelopashi	Kampaguda Kantanati



It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 4 come under “not aware” categories, 5 under “aware”, 9 villages are in “aware and partially positive” and 2 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

7.5 Access to Social Opportunities and Amenities

There has been perpetual endeavour of Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Governments in States and Union Territories to promote the scope for S.T. communities for access to social opportunities and amenities. We may discuss hereunder certain outstanding achievements, which besides providing access to social opportunities and amenities for STs aims at their overall development.

- * Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Out of 1000 EMRS sanctioned for the country 10 nos. are functioning in Orissa State.
- * Hostels for Girls and Boys: as many as 114 hostels with 6178 seats were available till the end of 10th Plan period. It is further reported that 304 hostels with 27,606 seats were added during 2007-08 (till 31.12.2007). 21 hostels with 840 seats were available by the end of 10th plan period and 252 hostels with 25200 seats are established in 2007-08 till 31st December 2007.
- * Ashram Schools in TSP areas: Large number of Ashram Schools has been established in the country.
- * Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for the Development of Women Literacy: The above scheme covers 136 districts of 14 States. During 2007-08 (up to 31.12.2007) 59 Educational Complexes, covering 7775 ST girl beneficiaries have been established. In the year 2008, 17 Educational Complexes with 200 seats each have been established in 17 Micro Project areas for the educational advancement of PTG girls.
- * Educational Incentives: a) Post-Matric Scholarships, Book Banks and Up-gradation of merit; b) Top class Education for ST students; and c) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas have been provided by Government of India.

- * Programmes for support to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. and Corporations.
- * National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations: The Broad objectives are; provision of concessional finance for the economic development of eligible STs; Provision of marketing support assistance; grants for undertaking training programmes for skill and entrepreneurial development of eligible S.Ts; Training for up-gradation of skills of officials; empowerment of women through Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY); Provision of Micro Credit Finance for Self Help Group, etc.
- * Popular Projects: Under popular projects for S.Ts the following are worth mentioning Residential Schools
 - a) Hostels
 - b) Mobile Dispensary
 - c) Ten or more Bedded Hospitals
 - d) Computer Training Centre
 - e) Special Projects, such as Divyayan, Vanasthali Vidyapethas, coaching for ST students, etc.
 - f) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
 - * C.C.D Plan for P.T.Gs and Benefits under the Janashree Beema Yojana.

We may now discuss some achievements in the field of tribal development in Orissa State.

- * Under the conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan 13 PTGs in 17 Micro Projects areas have been benefited. During 2007-08, expenditure was to the tune of Rs.341.22 lakh, number of families covered was 3408 and number of projects completed comes to 148.
- * During 2007-08, in MADA Pockets of the State, a sum of Rs.456.95 lakh was spent, 4933 families received benefit and 242 projects were completed.
- * In Cluster Pockets from 1.4.2007 to 31.12.2007, Rs.41.38 lakh was spent, 440 families were covered and 31 projects were completed for the development of STs.
- * Achievements under the TDCC and OTELP have been discussed elsewhere.
- * Achievement under RLTP for KBK districts have been described elsewhere.

Under educational development following facts may be stated:

- a) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (10),
- b) Higher Secondary Schools (08)
- c) High Schools (155)
- d) Girls High Schools (91) Ashram Schools (112)
- e) Secondary Teachers Training School (2)

- f) Residential Sevashram (1031)
- g) Primary School Hostels (ITDA blocks) (1548)
- h) Primary School Hostels (ST Girls –KBK) (400)
- i) ST Girls Hostels(1003)
- j) Opening of 1000 ST Girls Hostels
- k) Distribution of bi-cycles to ST girls students of Sheduled Areas (Empowerment of ST girls)
- l) Teaching in 10 Tribal Language in Primary schools
- m) Computer Education Programme
- n) Award of Post-matric scholarship
- o) Book Bank.

From the above illustration it is observed that certain amenities are available, but the ST people are expected to derive maximum benefits for their development.

According to FGD on Social Opportunities and Amenities ,the sample villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. The mean of the score value is 32.75 and standard deviation is 7.66.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 25.09 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 25.09 to 32.75 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 32.75 to 40.41 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above : 40.41 above - Aware and fully positive

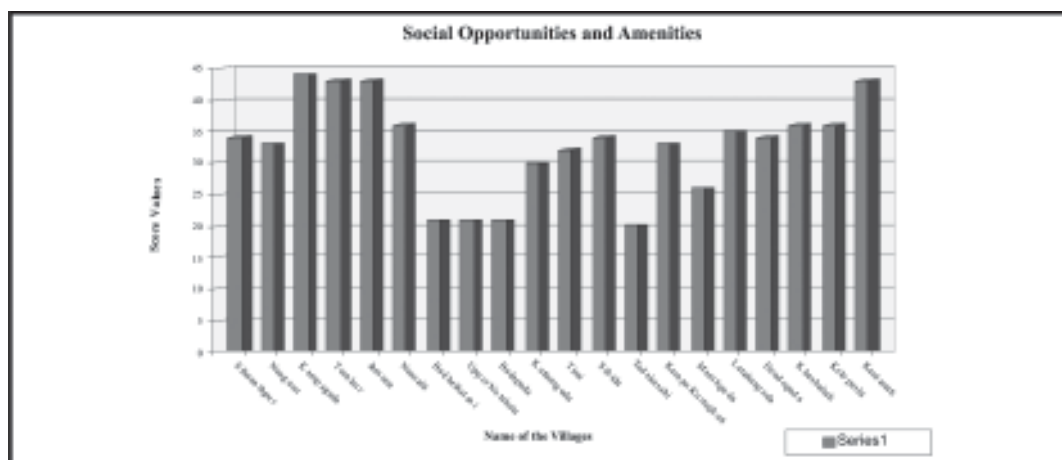
Table 7.19 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Social Opportunities and Amenities

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Social Opportunities and Amenities Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	34
	2	Nuagaon	33
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	44
	4	Tumkur	43
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	43
	6	Nuasahi	36
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	21
	8	Upper Notakata	21
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	21
	10	Kattamguda	30
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	32

Patrapur, MADA	12	Sibida	34
	13	Tadakasahi	20
Komana, MADA	14	Kampa Kumajhari	33
	15	Maniguda	26
Narla, MADA	16	Latakanpada	35
	17	Dendoguda	34
Pal Lahara, MADA	18	Khasbahali	36
	19	Kelopashi	36
	20	Kantanati	43
		MEAN	32.75
		SD	7.66
		MEAN +SD	40.41
		MEAN -SD	25.09

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Social Opportunities and Amenities

Not Aware (Less than 25.09)	Aware (25.09 to 32.75)	Aware and Partially Positive (32.75 to 40.41)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 40.41)
Badheikateni Upper Notakata Badapada Tadakasahi	Kattamguda Timi Maniguda	Sibanathpur Nuagaon Nuasahi Sibida Kampa Kumajhari Latakanpada Dendoguda Khasbahali Kelopashi	Kampaguda Tumkur Jamuna Kantanati



It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 4 come under “not aware” categories, 3 under “aware”, 9 villages are “aware and partially positive” and the rest 4 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

In sample villages of 3 ITDAs Janashree Bima Yojana has not been implemented though health and nutrition programmes have been taken up by WCD Department. In the sample villages of Parlakhemundi and Nilagiri ITDA, no such programmes have been taken up. In the sample villages of Bonai ITDA, the villages are covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yojana, BPL Old age/ widow pension schemes. There is no adult literacy centre in Parlakhemundi and Nilagiri ITDAs where as it is present in the villages of Bonai ITDA, but none of the villagers are interested to join in this scheme. The PDS centers are situated at a distance between 3 km and 8 km from the villages as a result of which the villages are not taking interest to avail the facility. There is one NGO in Parlakhemundi ITDA, which is providing health check up facility to the villagers. In the villages of other two ITDAs it is found that no NGOs are working. There is no grain bank facility, old age home and Kutier Jyoti Yojana, no labour Co-operative, no PHC and no market facility within the village. All the villagers of sample villages participate in the Gram Sabha meetings and also in PRIs and solve their conflict themselves in the village. Except villages of Bonai ITDA in the sample villages of the other 2 ITDAs, the education programmes has been successful to some extent. In Parlakhemundi ITDA, the facilitator from ‘ASHA’ has kept them aware of RCH and health matters. All the villagers of the ITDAs are conscious about education and sending their children to school regularly. Regarding supervision, as opined by villagers of Parlakhemundi ITDA, one of the officials at block or district level is caring to the place.

In Micro Project villages, all the households are covered under Janashree Bima Yojana. Though nutrition programme has been introduced in Bonda village, it is absent in Pauri Bhuiyan villages. People are covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yajana, old age, widow pension scheme and people are NREGS card holders. Though PDS facility is available, the centre is situated at far off place which does not benefit the STs. There is no communication, PHC, grain bank, electricity, Kutir Jyoti Yojana, education centre facilities in the villages. In villages of BDA, there are primary schools without building. People of the Micro Project are not interested to send their children to schools regularly. Though there are 5-6 SHGs working in the villages, almost all of them lack financial assistance and training. Another draw back is that all the people of sample villages are addicted to alcohol and squander major portion of income in alcohol. Though there is Anganwadi centre, the Anganwadi workers are not coming regularly to the village. Though PDS are available they are situated 5-6 Kms away from the sample villages. People participate in Gram Sabha. Houses under Indira Awas Yojana are provided to the people. But there is no market facilities, no grain bank, no adult literacy centre, no old age home, no labour Co-operative in the villages. In Pallahara MADA villages there is no widow/ disability pension scheme. People solve their conflict at village level. NGOs, SEDP and NRHM are providing health care facilitates in Komna and Narla MADA villages. In Patrapur MADA there are two SHGs which are defunct.

7.6 Gender Equalization and Women Empowerment

Positive discrimination for gender equalization under the Constitution of India favours women and paves the path for their empowerment. For realization of Constitutional rights women-specific legislations have been enacted by government, such as the Immorable Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and subsequently amended in 1986, The Equal Pay Act, 1976, etc.

Further, National Policies on Population and Education are aimed at empowerment of women. The creation of a separate department for Women and Child Development (WCD) in 1985, the National Commission for women in 1990, implementation of schemes, such as Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality), Mission Shakti for promotion of self help activities and specifically organization of Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc. are positive efforts for gender equalization leading to empowerment. Another positive step is the reservation of one third seats for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions under 73rd. Amendment to the Constitution, 1993 and promulgation of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA Act. 1996), enabling tribal women both in socio-economic and political empowerment. All these endeavours create avenues for active participation of women in the decision making process at the grass roots level.

Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs which is the nodal Ministry for promotion of well-being of tribal people of our country also makes special provisions for the benefit of tribal women. Considering the low level of literacy and education among tribal women, the Ministry implements the scheme, called Educational Complex in low literacy pockets on 100 per cent assistance and promotes earning skills of tribal girls along with formal education and provides incentive money to students parents for sending their girls to schools. Out of Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution meant for up-gradation of critical infrastructure, at least 30% in proportion are targeted for women. The scheme for construction of girls hostel has been implement since Third Plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with Centre and State ratio of 50:50, mention may be made of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for launching exclusive scheme known as Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) for providing concessional financial assistance to tribal women for income generation. Further, the scheme, Exchange Visits by tribals below poverty line, introduced since 2001-02, makes provision of 30 per cent reservation for participation of tribal women for creation of their awareness and broadening their out look. In the Eklavya Model Residential Schools and the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for M. Phil and Ph. D degree, there is reservation of 50 per cent for women beneficiaries. Under the Special Area Programme, SCA to TSP, 30% of funds are earmarked for women in BPL families to generate income.

While thinking about empowerment of tribal women, particularly in the context of Orissa State, we need to realize their socio-cultural, economic and political roles in relation to the following criteria:

- a) tribal women are mostly asset-less,
- b) they are relatively voiceless
- c) lack adequate participation in decision making process,
- d) negation of control over resources,
- e) Lack of enhancement of Capabilities,
- f) far from being self-reliant,
- g) neglected in the sphere of education,
- h) disadvantageous position in health care services,

- i) work force participation rate is satisfactory,
- j) participate in outdoor activities for earning income in addition to their role in domestic chores, and
- k) willing to take up group mode of activities through Self Help Groups.

However, the above list is not complete and many more areas and aspects can be added. Gender inequalities are to be removed in order to empower them. Narayan states, "Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in negotiate with, influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives" (2002: xviii). He recognized four elements for empowerment, such as (i) access to information, (ii) inclusion and participation, (iii) accountability and (iv) local organizational capacity. Access to information makes a person to take the advantage of opportunities and exercise his /her rights. Flow of information is a two way process from Government to people and vice versa. Both information and communication technologies play significant role in the development process. Empowerment further necessitates participation and inclusion. The decision making as well as conflict resolution processes require participation from the local level itself. Participation of people in policymaking and planning are essential features leading to empowerment as well as good governance. Accountability mechanism, whether political or administrative or public, is expected to be transparent and decipherable. Local organization capacity which was inherent in simple societies needs to be revived. Narayan states, "Local Organizational capacity as key for development effectiveness" (2002:22).

Our positive efforts for tribal development especially since the 5th Plan period have enabled us to gain experiences on challenges and responses. There is positive national consensus that tribal women can play very essential and productive role in the community. They need to be empowered in order to make them effective and more responsible and the following steps are helpful in this connection:-

- a) Issuance of R.O.R. jointly in the names of wife and husband;
- b) Training and exposure visits for capacity building in order to safeguard their interests;
- c) Enhancing avenues for participation in decision-making process at all levels;
- d) Promoting participation in joint forest management activities and for safeguarding the environment;
- e) Enhancing capabilities through participation in community specific activities, which are eco-friendly and culture friendly;
- f) Promoting self reliance and leadership, so that atrocities and victimization are curbed;
- g) Putting special priorities for promotion of education among women with special reference to girl child;
- h) Promoting facilities for health care for tribal women including girl child with special reference to R.C.H and special nutrition programme;
- i) Promoting employment guarantee programme for tribal women assuring 300 days of work per annum;
- j) Promoting SHGs to reduce the incidence of assetlessness; and
- k) Enhancement of the efficacy of SHG endeavors for income generating activities.

An analysis has been made to classify all the sample villages according to Focus Group discussion on Gender Issues. The sample villages have been divided into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 58.45 and standard deviation is 7.24.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 51.21 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 51.21to 58.45 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 58.45 to 65.69 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above : 65.69 above - Aware and fully positive

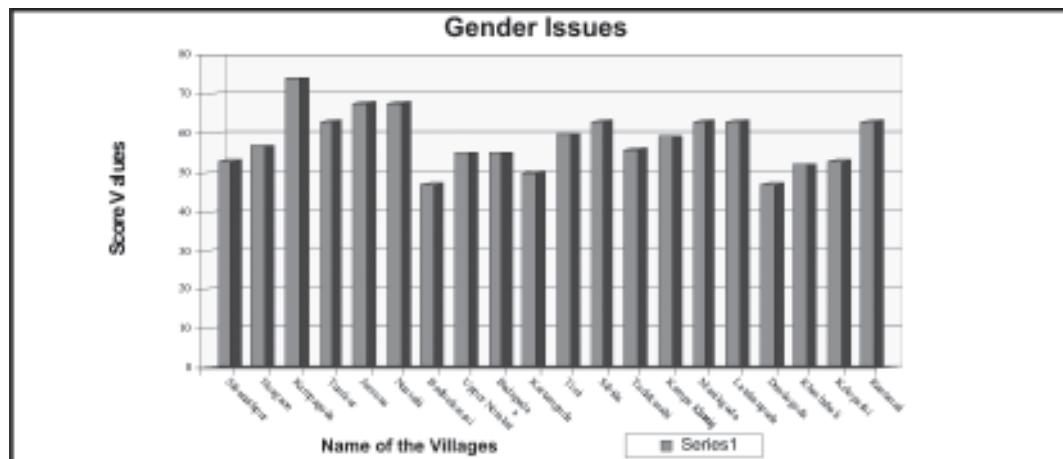


Table 7.20 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Gender Issues

Name of ITDA / SI. CL / MP / MADA	Name of No.	Gender Issues the Village	Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	53
	2	Nuagaon	57
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	74
	4	Tumkur	63
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	68
	6	Nuasahi	68
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	47
	8	Upper Notakata	55
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	55
	10	Kattamguda	50
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	60
	12	Sibida	63

Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	56
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	59
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	63
	16	Latakanpada	63
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	47
	18	Khasbahali	52
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	53
	20	Kantanati	63
		MEAN	58.45
		SD	7.24
		MEAN +SD	65.69
		MEAN -SD	51.21

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Gender Issues

Not Aware (Less than 51.21)	Aware (51.21 to 58.45)	Aware and Partially Positive (58.45 to 65.69)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 65.69)
1	2	3	4
Badheikateni Kattamguda Dendoguda	Sibanathpur Nuagaon Upper Notakata Badapada Tadakasahi Khasbahali Kelopashi	Tumkur Timi Sibida Kampa Kumajhari Maniguda Latakanpada Kantanati	Kampaguda Jamuna Nuasahi

It is observed that of 3 out of 20 villages come under the category of “not aware” villages, 7 villages as “aware”, 7 villages “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under “aware and fully positive” categories.

In the sample villages of the ITDA area, though there is no discrimination of work for male and female but there are some work, like tree felling, stone cutting, climbing of trees, collection of salap liquor, work of priest are exclusively done by the men, women participate in the political activities and have equal share in decision making which is not found in the villages of Nilagiri ITDA where decision are taken by elders. Though there is differentiation in wage rate for both agricultural and non-agricultural activities in NREGA work of Govt., both males and female are given equal wage. Women in the area are more and mostly they collect the NTFP. The women are provided with social security and get maternity benefit from ICDS. But the women are not aware of the constitutional safeguards and humanities policies of the Government. Women play major role in family up keep and welfare. In Parlakhemundi and Bonai ITDAs daughter is preferred whereas in Niligiri ITDAs the reverse is found. There is no restriction of widow/widower marriage. The same factors are found in Micro Project area and MADA as well as Cluster Pocket area.

7.7 Tribal Empowerment

In the context of empowerment and poverty reduction, the World Bank's (2002) current thinking on empowerment to improve development effectiveness appears to be very much convincing from both conceptual and empirical points of view. If informed properly, people can take the advantage of access to various opportunities and services available in and around their habitat. A well informed person can understand his/her rights and duties negotiate with outsiders and secure advantages through markets, financial organizations and other institutional mechanism. Participatory decision making ensures inclusion of people. There are different types of participation, such as direct, representational, political, information based, and based on competitive market mechanisms. Accountability mechanisms are of three types, such as political, administrative and public. We very often emphasize on decipherable accountability at all levels and "social accountability can reinforce political and administrative accountability mechanisms" The "local organizational capacity refers to the ability of people to work together organize themselves, and mobilize resources to solve problems of common interest" (cf. Narayan, 2002: 18-22)

The empowerment framework emphasizes mainly on the relationship between institutions, empowerment and improved development outcomes, particularly for poor people. We have already stated above the support for empowerment, ie. the basic elements. Assets include material, human, social and political at the individual level and voice, organization and representation at the collective level. Finally, development outcomes are discerned in (i) improved governance and access to justice; (ii) functioning and more inclusive basic services; (iii) more equitable services to markets and business services; (iv) strengthened civil society (v) strengthened poor people's organizations and (vi) increased assets and freedom of choice (cf. Narayan, 2002:23). Amartya Sen (1985:1999) extensively discusses on 'substantive freedoms' and freedom of choice to achieve development outcomes.

It transpires from the above discussion that there is need to apply principles of empowerment in tribal communities of our State, so that the anticipated development outcomes are achieved. Incorporating the World Bank's operational experience, Narayan states as to how empowerment framework can be applied in five important areas of poverty reduction and these areas are (i) provision of basic services (2) improved local governance, (3) improved national governance, (4) pro-poor market development and (5) access to justice and legal aid. The provision of basic services on sustainable basis includes health care, education, water, roads and basic infrastructure. The local governance has to be improved with decentralization. The improved National governance has to be ensured in tune with macro economic policy. People's well being chiefly, depends upon economic empowerment through freedom from hunger, adequate income and security of material assets. Access to justice and legal aid is a very significant component for applying empowerment framework. Development with social justice has been an accepted and proclaimed phenomenon in our tribal development exercise. Modernization of legal system in place of traditional politico-jural system in tribal areas is known to all of us. Functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions, consequent upon 73rd amendment to the Constitution and promulgation of PESA Act bear sufficient testimony for devolution of power.

On the other hand, various enactments specially meant for tribals are there for creating a sustainable legal base, so that the people derive benefits to get rid of exploitations and lead a peaceful life. Moreover, laws, rules and regulations which are part and parcels of society and culture will go a long way in reducing gender discrimination and in paving the path for good governance in tribal communities (*cf.* Narayan 2002:31-69)

Empowerment in the context of poverty reduction has been extensively and intensively analyzed by Deepa Narayan in an edited volume entitled, "Empowerment and Poverty Reduction"- A Source Book by the World bank, Washington, D.C., June 2002. The four Key elements, such as access to information, inclusion or participation, accountability and local organizational capacity have been duly emphasized. Since information is power, it creates opportunities for access to services available enabling people to take advantage of opportunity, exercise their rights and promote accountability. There is need for inclusion and participation in decision making process as it is one of the empowerment approaches. Accountability enhances the well being of people. Both political and administrative accountability have to be ensured through development of internal / external accountable mechanisms. The local organizational capacity "refers to the ability of people to work together, organize themselves, and mobilize resources to solve problems of common interest, (2002: XIX & XX).

Empowerment approaches are applicable in five areas, such as provision of basic services, improved local governance, improved national governance, pro-poor market development and access by poor people to justice. The provision of basic services, as per the world Bank stipulation, include health care, education, water and roads. Improved local governance promotes better service delivery, strengthens organizational capabilities, etc. further, improved national governance, and in consonance with macroeconomic policy choices increases the effectiveness of the empowerment framework. There is need for inclusion of poor people in economic opportunity and entry to new markets, Protection of poor people and their livelihoods include improvement of administrative justice, promotion of judicial independence and accountability improvement of legal education and their physical, cultural and financial access to justice and public outreach and education (*cf.* Deepa Narayan (ed) 2002:XXI-XXIV)

Poverty reduction is considered as a key issue in the context of empowerment through participatory and sustainable development strategies. In tribal communities the goal could be attained by (i) basic capability / capacity building; (ii) equal access to resources and opportunities ; (iii) equal access to political power and relations (iv) eschewal of vulnerability and deprivation and (v) social inclusion. It is felt in many quarters that tribal potentialities including their traditionally rich repository of knowledge and wisdom by which they have been developing coping mechanisms for their basic sustenance, have been neglected to a large extent. The tribals have their basic knowledge about resources management and what is needed is to appropriately motivate them for resources mobilization for betterment of livelihoods. Their social organization including social institutions has been under estimated. In this context, promulgation of PESA Act heralding democratic devolution power is a laudable attempt to meet the challenges for poverty reduction. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dweller (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides opportunities for tribals and other traditional forest dwellers to ensure livelihood, food security etc. side by side developing sustainable use of forests, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance. Both successes and failures enable us to frame policies, adopt implementation strategies and help stakeholders in several

ways. Transparency and decipherable accountability through monitoring and evaluating are necessary to manage the development processes in a changing scenario. The development effectiveness can be ensured and tribal people will be able to become self reliant and build self confidence and thereby empower themselves.

It may be reiterated that empowerment is multi-faceted and includes economic, socio-cultural and political aspects.

According to Focus Group Discussion on Tribal Empowerment, the sample villages have been classified into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 13.30 and standard deviation is 4.14.

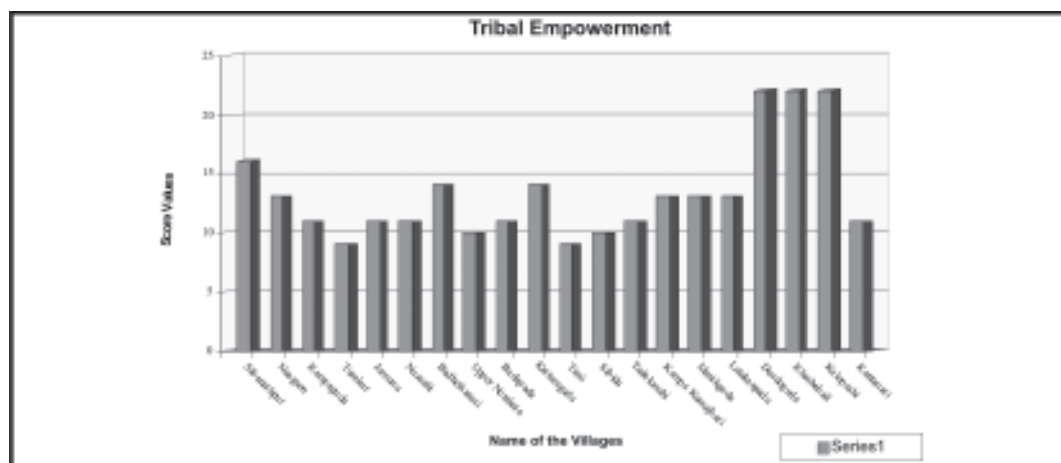
1. Less than (Mean-S.D.): less than 9.16 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean: 9.16 to 13.30 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD): 13.30 to 17.44 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above: 17.44 above - Aware and fully positive

Table 7.21 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Tribal Empowerment

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village Value	Tribal Empowerment
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	16
	2	Nuagaon	13
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	11
	4	Tumkur	9
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	11
	6	Nuasahi	11
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	14
	8	Upper Notakata	10
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	11
	10	Kattamguda	14
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	9
	12	Sibida	10
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	11
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	13
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	13
	16	Latakanpada	13
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	22
	18	Khasbahali	22
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	22
	20	Kantanati	11
		MEAN	13.3
		SD	4.14
		MEAN +SD	17.44
		MEAN -SD	9.16

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Tribal Empowerment

Not Aware (Less than 9.16)	Aware (9.16 to 13.30)	Aware and Partially Positive (13.30 to 17.44)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 17.44)
Tumkur, Timi	Nuagaon, Kampaguda, Jamuna, Nuasahi, Upper NotakataBadapada, Sibida, TadakasahiKampa Kumajhari, Manikguda Latakanpada, Kantanati	Sibanathpur, Badheikateni Kattamguda	Dendoguda, Khasbahali Kelopashi



It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 2 come under “not aware” categories, 12 under “aware”, 3 villages in “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

In sample villages of ITDAs, MPs, MADAs and Cluster pocket tribals are mainly agriculturist. Besides, they also perform non-agricultural works, like bridge construction, mining work, etc. in ITDA area. Though the people have got NREGS job cards, they are not utilizing the same to get employment. The people are not interested for setting up of industry but require financial assistance for small business, live stock rearing and irrigation of land. The people of the sample villages of the ITDA, MPs, MADAs and Cluster pocket are interested to educate their children. They are taking interest in learning advanced agriculture, skill acquiring and vocational training. Better communication facilities in each area are demanded by the people so that they would help them a lot to have outside exposure and get empowered. They demand that basic necessities, like safe drinking water, health centres and good communication facilities are to be provided in the area. In villages of Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket, all the people are politically aware whereas in other areas of ITDA, MP only the PRI members are aware about politics.

7.8 Access to Socio-economic Justice

The Scheduled Tribes in our country are considered the weakest of the weaker sections of communities. Despite their rich cultural heritage, they are economically backward because of

multifarious causes- social, geo-historical, economic, political and religious. Keeping in view their deprivation, oppression, exploitation and consequential marginalization, the framers of our Constitution have enshrined certain protective provisions and safeguards for the weaker sections, so that socio-economic justice is granted to ST communities. The articles 15, 16, 19, 23, 29, 46, 164, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339, 342, 371(A), 371(B) and 371(C) of the Constitution deal with protective provisions, such as prohibition of distinction based on religion, race, ethnicity, caste, sex, colour, place of birth, etc; special attention on promotion of educational and economic interests and social justice; equal opportunity to all in government services; right to visit any part of India to acquire property, to sell property and seek jobs; safeguarding tribal lands and areas; protection from bonded labour; protection of culture and language; provision for no restriction on voting rights, enlistment of certain communities as Scheduled Tribes by the Honourable President of India, etc. Similarly, Articles 15, 16, 46, 275 and 399 deal with Provisions for socio-economic development of STs, such as payment of equal wages for equal work, special financial provision for STs development and welfare, etc. Article 244 of the Constitution lays emphasis on special administrative provisions in Scheduled Areas for STs as stipulated in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule. Special administrative and development programmes for STs through Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) have been provided. The Sixth Schedule area includes tribal areas other than those in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram and the rest tribal areas are under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Under the Fifth Schedule the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) and under the Sixth Schedule District or Regional Autonomous Council look into the development activities and regulatory provisions in order to protect the interest of STs. Further, there are provisions for reservation of STs in admission into educational institutions, in Government services and seats in Assemblies and the Parliament.

We may now discuss briefly the ultimate objective of ensuring socio-economic justice and empowerment of the STs. The perpetuating problems of STs, such as land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labour, shifting cultivation, unemployment, housing, education, health care services, safe drinking water, communication, unemployment, malnutrition, labour migration, and many more are to be reduced or eradicated, otherwise we cannot think of socio-economic justice in tribal communities. Both fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy have enshrined Constitutional Provisions relating to the rights to food, education and health and many other rights, such as shelter, livelihood, information, association, representation etc which are critical to development intervention (cf. D.D.H.R., 2004:157). "In the Indian Context, the justiciability of socio-economic right is not firmly established as these rights are contained in the Constitution as Directive Principles of State Policy and are in principle not justiciable. In practice, however, the courts have, by expansively interpreting the Constitutional Provisions, imparted to socio-economic rights a fair measure of justiciability" (Ibid: 231). It may not be out of place to mention here that the Indian judiciary has relied upon Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a novel kind of judicial mechanism, so that judicial process becomes accessible to the disadvantaged/ marginalized sections of society.

The UNDP uses a human rights approach to development. Sen's concept of capabilities is linked with both human rights and human development, which share a common vision. Both "are mutually reinforcing and helping to secure the well-being and dignity of all people, building self respect and the respect of others"(Ibid: 25-26). A cursory look into the global social and economic landscapes through the lens of human rights and human development pre supposes redressal of social inequalities and social injustice. In the words of Stephen P. Marks, "The right

to development provides an integrated approach to advancing social justice with an explicit focus on human rights in the context of development” (Ibid: 28).

An analysis has been made to classify all the sample villages according to Focus Group Discussion on Socio-Economic Justice. The sample villages have been divided into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 14.55 and standard deviation is 3.27.

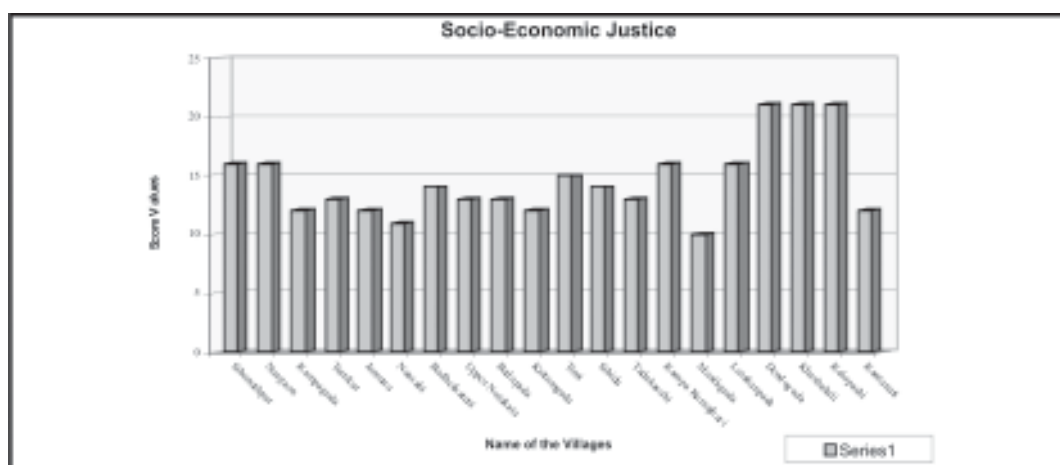
1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 11.28 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean : 11.28 to 14.55 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 14.55 to 17.82 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above : 17.82 above - Aware and fully positive

Table 7.22 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Socio-Economic Justice

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Socio-Economic Justice Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	16
	2	Nuagaon	16
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	12
	4	Tumkur	13
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	12
	6	Nuasahi	11
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	14
	8	Upper Notakata	13
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	13
	10	Kattamguda	12
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	15
	12	Sibida	14
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	13
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	16
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	10
	16	Latakanpada	16
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	21
	18	Khasbahali	21
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	21
	20	Kantanati	12
		MEAN	14.55
		SD	3.27
		MEAN +SD	17.82
		MEAN -SD	11.28

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Socio-Economic Justice

Average (Less than 11.28)	Good (11.28 to 14.55)	Better (14.55 to 17.82)	Best (More than 17.82)
Name of villages	Name of villages	Name of villages	Name of villages
Nuasahi, Maniguda	Kampaguda, Tumkur, Jamuna, Badheikateni, Upper Notakata, Badapada, Kattamguda, Sibida, Tadakasahi, Kantanati	Sibanathpur, Nuagaon Timi, Kampa Kumajhari Latakanpada	Dendoguda, Khasbahali Kelopashi



It is observed that of 2 out of 20 villages are coming under the category of “not aware” villages, 10 villages are “aware”, 5 villages “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under “aware and fully positive” categories.

Except villagers of Nilagiri ITDA, Komna MADA and Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket, villagers of sample villages of 2 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects and 3 MADA Pockets stated the important areas where social injustice prevails. The common area among them is BPL/NREGS card distribution, differential wage rates. All the villagers of the ITDA, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Pocket clearly admit that no awareness programmes are being conducted either by the Govt. or by the Non-Govt. agencies.

It is found that none of the villagers of the sample villages are aware of the protective legislations for socio-economic justice. A very few educated people of the 3 ITDAs and Patrapur and Pallahara MADAs and Pallahara Micro Project are aware of the reservation of seats for STs in Parliament and State Legislative Assembly, educational facilities to ST Children and having facilities to STs provided by the Government. People in MADA and Cluster are not aware of these facilities though people of the Bonda Micro Project are availing the above facilities to some extent.

7.9 Entitlement and Deprivation

A positive step in recognizing and vesting the forest rights and occupation in forest land is the enactment of "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, published in the Gazette of India on January 2, 2007 after receiving the assents of the President on December 29, 2006. The STs and other traditional forest dwellers have suffered due to historical injustice. The Act No.2 of 2007 envisions the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and will ensure livelihood and food security. The Act also desires to remove the long standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of STs and other traditional forest dwellers including those who were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions.

All humans are entitled to live a decent living. The perception and cognition of the group has moulded their self image, existence and historically created designs for living conceptually entitlement is a social fact, carrying social meanings and can never be explained without social delineation.

According to Focus Group Discussion on Entitlement and Deprivation the sample villages have been classified into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 13.15 and standard deviation is 6.26.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.): less than 6.89 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean: 6.89to 13.15 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD): 13.15 to 19.41 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above: 19.41 above - Aware and fully positive

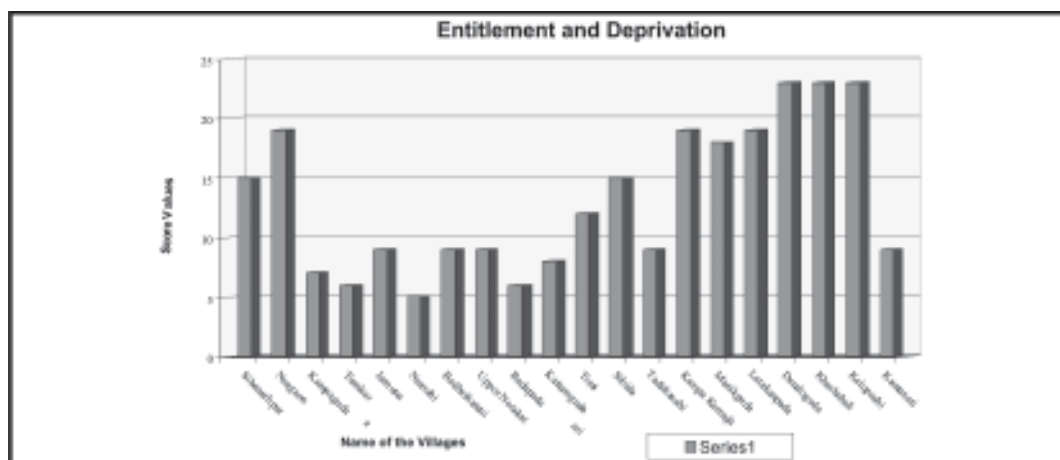
Table 7.23 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Entitlement and Deprivation

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Entitlement & Deprivation Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	15
	2	Nuagaon	19
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	7
	4	Tumkur	6
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	9
	6	Nuasahi	5
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	9
	8	Upper Notakata	9
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	6
	10	Kattamguda	8
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	12

Patrapur, MADA	12	Sibida	15
	13	Tadakasahi	9
Komana, MADA	14	Kampa Kumajhari	19
	15	Maniguda	18
	16	Latakanpada	19
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	23
	18	Khasbahali	23
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	23
	20	Kantanati	9
		MEAN	13.15
		SD	6.26
		MEAN +SD	19.41
		MEAN -SD	6.89

Classification of Villages according to FGD on Entitlement and Deprivation

Not Aware (Less than 6.89)	Aware (6.89 to 13.15)	Aware and Partially Positive (13.15 to 19.41)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 19.41)
1	2	3	4
Tumkur Nuasahi Badapada	Kampaguda Jamuna Badheikateni Upper Notakata Kattamguda Timi Tadakasahi Kantanati	Sibanathpur SibidaDendoguda Kampa Kumajhari ManigudaKelopashi Latakanpada	Nuagaon Khasbahali



It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 3 come under “not aware” categories, 8 under “aware”, 5 villages under “aware and partially positive” and 4 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

While discussing about inequality, deprivation and social justice in his Twenty-ninth Report as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1987-89), Dr. B.D.Sharma has made mention of many forms and levels of deprivation. According to Dr. Sharma, deprivation coupled with exploitation and exploitation as an experienced reality for the poor”. For example, firstly the dichotomy between the unskilled and skilled labour is arbitrary and unjust. Secondly the unjust command over means of production is another form of deprivation. Thirdly differential levels of technology and capital are another form of deprivation. Dr. Sharma has stated, “The most despicable form of deprivation is depriving people of their command over and access to natural resources including land and forest, on which they have subsisted through the ages” (1987-89:8). Compared to the organized sector, the unorganized sector is exploited to the maximum. Another form of deprivation flows from the non-realization as well as non-appreciation of traditional wisdom, knowledge and indigenous skills of people, which constitute the real strength of our nation. Dr. Sharma has located five levels of deprivation. In the recent past, small tribal communities enjoyed complete command over resources in their own territory and later they faced the challenges because of the existence of stronger communities/ stronger individuals and also from the state which ensured control over forests in tribal areas. The second level of deprivation was that the weaker got alienated from the means of production gradually due to the development process and advancement of science and technology. The third level of deprivation emerged from the non-entitlement of labour input. The fourth level of deprivation was that the worker was forced to work at the command of others. The fifth level of deprivation was based on socio-psychological factors and as a result they become fatalistic. They accepted the iniquitous system as legitimate and complained neither against the system nor against any individual.

Deprivation, whether absolute or relative, amounts to social injustice. It creates inequality in and among human groups. The conditions of human existence are challenged by deprivation. It is non-equivocal that the freedom of choice is curtailed by even relative deprivation, while discussing about capability and well being. Amartya Sen states “The freedom to lead different types of life is reflected in the person’s capability set. The capability of a person depends on a variety of factors, including personal characteristics and social arrangements’ (In Nussbaum & Sen (eds) 2007:33). In other words, the social arrangement perhaps means and points to the social structure of a group of people. There is a range of choice with alternatives, of which the group has the freedom to choose for its well being. Sen further speaks about well being freedom and well being achievement, which are relevant to state policy and for instance, the state may offer a person adequate opportunities to overcome hunger or remove illness.

The awareness of almost all the people of the sample villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA and Cluster Pockets regarding entitlement and deprivation is perceptibly low. None of them have idea about constitutional safeguards. All the people of the sample villages claim their ownership right on forest land and water sources available in the area including their own Patta (R.O.R) and non-patta land. Though they have command over natural resources, they feel helpless while Govt are taking away their forest land or give it on lease to restrict them for their use. Due to mining works in the area, the people of Parlakhemundi ITDA grumble on the

immigration of outside workers to their settlement in their villages which adversely affect their cultural aspects. Due to restriction of Forest Department they are deprived of collecting NTFP from the forest which are subsidiary source of their livelihood. In mining areas, they are also deprived of using safe drinking water due to dust pollution.

7.10 Protection from Predatory Market Forces

In the tribal micro-world, market as a key institution played a significant role in tribal economy, which was traditionally non-monetized in so far as exchange was concerned. Markets existed in a small geographical area with demarcated hinterland giving rise to scope of interaction between buyers and sellers. Although such interaction was limited to a few hours in market place within a week, it had bearing on socio-cultural and politico-religious aspects of communities, reinforcing inter-village communications. But with the advent of modernization and different other processes of socio-cultural change, tribal communities have been more or less monetized. "Nash divides exchange systems into five types, namely i) market place exchange, (ii) redistributive system of exchange, (iii) reciprocal exchange, (iv) gift exchanges and (v) mobilization exchange (cf. Behura and Mohanti, 2009:29). As suggested by Dr. B.D. Sharma, the micro-world cannot exist without basic resilience in the macro-system. The tribals are to develop adaptability to new system with the new institutional structure (1977:19) India Rural Development Report – Rural Institutions, 2005 prepared by N.I.R.D. observes, "The structure of governance has been changing rapidly after the advent of new economic reforms as can be appreciated from the changing roles of market, state and civil society. Further it states, "However, we need to specially aid these nascent institutions to grow healthily by way of ensuring that they are protected from the predatory markets even while providing them with competitive teeth. Scaling up state finances and schemes including regulatory mechanisms would be necessary for their viability and vibrancy, at least initially" (2005: XVI).

It is realized that in the tribal context, both agricultural and non-agricultural / generation opportunities, which provide economic strength, are to be given policy support through cooperation and group endeavour of SHGs within the decentralized frame of PRIs. In a decentralized framework, the market, civil society and state should all facilitate decentralization of knowledge, learning and participatory decision support systems (NIRD, 2005: XVI). In order to end with predatory market forces for the benefit of tribals, the state has to enforce regulatory mechanisms at the grass-root level which will function with viability and vibrancy. In this regard, pro-tribal approach in market situation for safeguarding their interests and keeping them away from predatory forces is a dire necessity. Markets need institutional reform to act as facilitator in order to generate additional income and employment for the tribal. In a nutshell, development of marketing nexus requires a wider network of communication infrastructure as well as processing of value- addition of goods produced and exchanged.

ST people in sample villages of ITDA, Micro Project, MADA and Cluster pocket have no adequate knowledge about decentralized market and regular Market system. Except people of Narla MADA, Parlakehmundi ITDA, Komna MADA and Dhenkanal Cluster others opined that traders are benefactor to them and this may be due to the fact that the traders collect the goods at their door step and people do not have to go to distant places to sell their goods. The people of other areas could not say whether the traders are predators or benefactors. However, almost all the people do agree to have regular market system so that their interests are safeguarded. Only few of them distinguished between market system and co-operative institution and opined that co-operative situations are more beneficial to them.

According to FGD on Protection from Predatory Market Forces the sample villages have been classified into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 13.20 and standard deviation is 4.97.

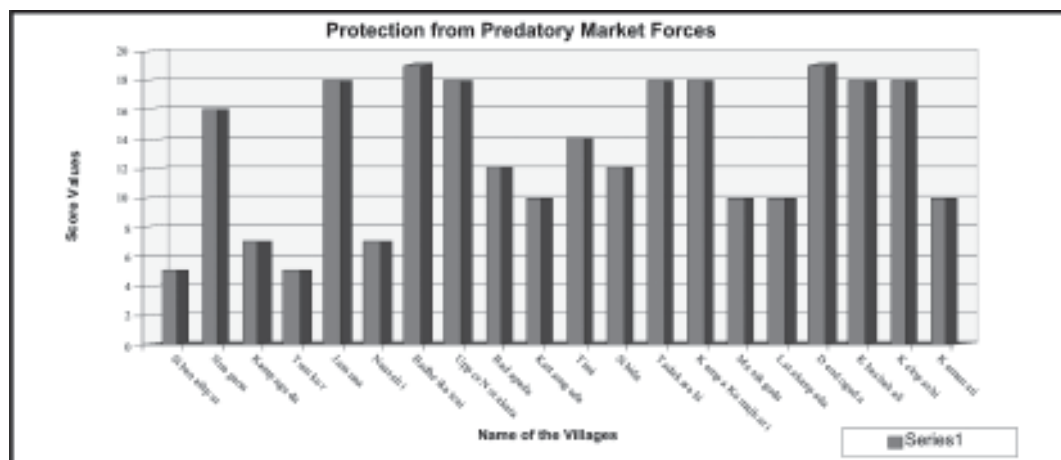
1. Less than (Mean-S.D.) : less than 8.23 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean: 8.23 to 13.20 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD) : 13.20 to 18.17 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above: 18.17 above - Aware and fully positive

Table 7.24 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on Protection from Predatory Market Forces

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Protection from Predatory Market Forces Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	5
	2	Nuagaon	16
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	7
	4	Tumkur	5
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	18
	6	Nuasahi	7
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikatani	19
	8	Upper Notakata	18
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	12
	10	Kattamguda	10
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	14
	12	Sibida	12
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	18
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	18
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	10
	16	Latakanpada	10
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	19
	18	Khasbahali	18
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	18
	20	Kantanati	10
		MEAN	13.2
		SD	4.97
		MEAN +SD	18.17
		MEAN -SD	8.23

Classification of Villages according to Protection from Predatory Market Forces

Not Aware (Less than 8.23)	Aware (8.23 to 13.20)	Aware and Partially Positive (23.20 to 18.17)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 18.17)
1	2	3	4
Sibanathpur, Nuasahi Kampaguda, Tumkur	Badapada, Kattanguda Sibida, Maniguda Latakanpada, Kantanati	Nuagaon, Jamuna, TimiUpper Notakata, TadakasahiKampa KumajhariKhasbahali, Kelopashi	Badheikateni, Dendoguda



It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 4 come under “not aware” categories, 6 under “aware”, 8 villages as “aware and partially positive” and 2 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

7.11 Empowerment through SHGs

Government of India started taking initiative during the last decade of 20th century for the development of poor through adoption of SHG approach. Prior to this, in 1979 Prof. Muhammad Yunus, popularly known as father of micro-credit or micro-finance, started experiments in field level in Bangladesh and recognized the importance of micro-credit in generating self employment among the poor and finally established Grameen Bank in 1983. The United Nations in an International Symposium on Mobilization of Personal Savings in developing countries held in 1984 passed a resolution that internal savings must provide the basis of credit programme, State control interest rate must be relaxed, more decentralized financial services and strong linkages between the formal and informal financial institutions for development. The Federal Republic of Germany made a series of studies and organized workshop on rural credit in developing countries which resulted in the emergence of a new approach, called Self Help Group (SHG) in 1984.

In India, the first initiative was taken by NABARD in 1986-87 in particular and other Government and non-government organizations and funded action research projects linking micro-credit with self-employment programmes for the development of the poor through SHGs. The World

Summit for Social Development held in 1995 at Copenhagen emphasized the easy access to credit for landless, small farmers and other low income individuals particularly women and urged upon various nations to take up appropriate action in order to provide easy access to credit for the poor. Government of India perceived the importance of linking micro finance to self-employment among poor through SHGs and took decision for its implementation under a new programme, called Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from the 1st April, 1999 for alleviation of poverty. Its main focus is on group made approach by organizing the poor into Self Help Groups.

The policy expectation of SHG aims at collective participation of all members as equals, helping themselves, their own organization, helping them for their own upliftment. In other words, SHG is a small group with a common goal based on the principle of Self Help and collective responsibility, aiming at assisting them in terms of credit, technology, market, etc. in capacity building for management of their own resources, developing saving habit, etc. In 2004-05, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India issued instructions for adoption of SHG approach for poor tribal people by utilizing the funds provided under incentive grants to TSP from SCA. The Programme has got momentum in recent years and large number of SHGs has been formed in ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Pockets in Orissa by the S.T & SC Development Department and P.R. Department and Non-Government organizations.

Some of the operational guidelines for SHG Scheme issued by the Administrative Department, to the field level functionaries in the year 2004 are furnished below:-

- a) Each SHG will have 10 to 20 members of men or women or both selected from the BPL families.
- b) A SHG will have a President and a Secretary to be selected by the members,
- c) Each member will contribute in cash and/or kind every week as decided by the Group and the amount realized can be lent as loan to needy members for any purpose at a fixed rate of interest and number of installments for recovery as decided by the group.
- d) A part-time Animator with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 60/- to be engaged to help in account keeping and encouraging group cohesiveness.
- e) Identification of clusters of economic activities to be taken up by the SHG
- f) SHG will be provided financial assistance from the Project funds under the following heads:
 - i) Micro-Credit Support
 - ii) Raw Material Assistance
 - iii) Compensating SHG towards Animators remuneration
 - iv) Stationery Book keeping and over all monitoring
 - v) Marketing Assistance
 - vi) SHG will be encouraged to avail assistance through Institutional Finance.
 - vii) SHG will maintain linkage with the Mission Shakti, ORMAS and other developmental agencies for marketing of products and availing support

- viii) The Project Administrator of ITDA and the Special Officer of Micro Project, are called upon to start the preliminary work for the formation of SHG in consultation with the BDOs, CDPOs, District Supply and Marketing Societies and all other related agencies, Accordingly, the Administrative Department have sanctioned funds to the ITDAs, Micro Projects and OSFDC for this purpose during the financial year of 2004-05.

The primary objectives as laid down in the operational guidelines are to reduce dependency on moneylenders, to promote self-reliance, to empower the tribal people to manage their own resources and to develop saving habit. Keeping these facts in view, a number of SHGs have been formed in different tribal development project areas. In course of the present study, a sample of 38 SHGs were selected from 10 tribal development projects included in the study to get an insight into their performance and to find out how far these have benefited the poor people. The list of selected SHGs with their locations is presented in Table- 7.25.

Table 7.25 : List of SHGs with Location Covered under the Study

Sl.No	Name of ITDA/Micro Project/MADA/Cluster Pocket /SHG	Village	G.P.	Block	Year of starting
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Bonai ITDA					
1	Maa Meheswary	Sibanathpur	S.Balarg	Bonai	18.9.01
2	Maa Jagat Janani	Sibanathpur	S.Balang	Bonai	1.1.04
3	Maa Saraswati	Nuagaon	Koira	Koira	28.10.07
4	Maa Saraswati	Nuagaon (Gopapurasahi)	Koira	Koira	5.4.07
Parlakhemundi ITDA					
5	Macedlrani Mahila Group	Tumkur	B.Kalakot	Gumma	20.11.00
6	Nehura Rural Transport Society	Tumkur	B.Kalakote	Gumma	5.1.04
7	Sara Automic Mahila Dala	Kampaguda	Sikulipadar	Mohana	7.9.04
8	Maa Narayani Mahila Samiti	Kampaguda	Sikulipadar	Mohana	5.6.02
Nilagiri ITDA					
9	Jagat Janani	Jamuna	Pithahata	Nilagiri	26.4.06
10	Sached Ahala	Jamuna	Pithahata	Nilagiri	30.10.02
11	Sundar Gaura	Nuasahi	Sajanagarh	Niligiri	12.4.06
12	Maa Budhan Chandi	Nuasahi	Sajaragarh	Nilagiri	3.6.04

Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipara					
13	Maa Bhairabi	Badapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	26.2.01
14	Maa Santoshi	Badapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	25.11.01
15	Jaymaa Mangala	Katamguda	Andrahal	Khairput	24.12.01
16	Jay Maa Durga	Katamguda	Andrahal	Khairput	24.12.01
Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi					
17	Maa Saraswati	Sibida	Nagina	Pallahara	12.8.03
18	Sibasakti	Sibida	Nagina	Pallahara	12.1.06
19	Trishakti	TimiSeagarh	Pallahara	25.7.03	
20	Radhakrishna	TimiSeagarh	Pallahara	1.1.06	
Narla MADA Pocket					
21	Mahila Shaktidhar Committee	Dendoguda	Raxi	Narla	4.12.00
22	Mahila Kalyandhar Committee	Dendoguda	Raxi	Narla	14.12.00
23	Ma Binapani Mahila Mandal	Khasbahali	Nishanpur	Narla	4.12.04
24	Ma Durga Mahila Mandal	Khasbahali	Nishanpur	Narla	27.6.04
Patrapur MADA Pocket					
25	Gramadebati	Kampakumjhari	Turubudi	Patrapur	1.3.99
26	Maa Duarsuni	Raikhol	Ankuli	Patrapur	9.5.05
27	Mahalxmi	Raikhol	Ankuli	Patrapur	3.4.06
Komna MADA Pocket					
28	Jaya Bhima	Latkanpada	Kanumpur	Komna	8.6.07
29	Jayama Laxmi	Lathkanpada	Kanumpur	Komna	1.3.00
30	Jamuna Bai	Manikguda	Jatgarh	Komna	25.3.05
27	Ma Banjaren	Manikguda	Jatgarh	Komna	18.7.03
Pallahara MADA Pocket					
32	Maa Saraswati	Kelopasi	Balipasi	Pallahara	10.10.04
33	Biswa Mahavir	Kelopasi	Balipasi	Pallahara	5.10.06
34	Kunti SHG	Kantamali	Nampasi	Pallahara	19.3.01
35	Jaya Ma Santoshi	Kantamali	Nampasi	Pallahara	12.4.03
Dhenkanal Cluster Approach					
36	Saktima Ramadevi	Uppernatkata	Madhusahupatna	Dhenkanal	1.1.05
37	Ma Mangula	Badhei Katni	Bhallibala Kateni	Dhenkanal	5.10.05
38	Ma Bankumundi	Badhei Katni	Bhallibala Kateni	Dhenkanal	3.4.01

Classification of SHGs according to the date of formation shows that only one SHG, namely Gramadevati in Patrapur MADA Pocket was started on 01.03.1999, four SHGs in the year 2000, and seven in 2001. All these SHGs (12) are meant for women. Thereafter, SHGs for men were started. The remaining SHGs (26 out of 38 selected) have been constituted in the subsequent years, that is two in 2002, four in 2003, seven in 2004, four in 2005, six in 2006 and three in 2007. Altogether 32 SHGs out of 38 are meant exclusively for women and the rest for men. The SHGs formed earlier than 2004 have been constituted by P.R Department, Women and Child Development Department or NGOs. SC and ST Development Department took initiative to start formation of SHGs only in the year 2004-05 in the Tribal Development Project areas.

Table 7.26 : Yearwise & Genderwise Formation of SHGs

Sl. No.	Year of starting	No. of SHGs for			No. of members		
		Men	Women	Both Men & Women	Male	Female	Total
1	1999	-	1	-	15	-	15
2	2000	-	4	-	-	55	55
3	2001	-	7	-	-	91	91
4	2002	1	1	-	20	11	31
5	2003	1	3	-	14	48	62
6	2004	1	6	-	9	75	84
7	2005	-	4	-	-	48	48
8	2006	3	3	-	37	32	69
9	2007	-	3	-	-	38	38
Total		6	32	-	80	413	493

Except Nuasahi village of Nilagiri ITDA and Tadasahi village of Patrapur MADA in other sample villages SHGs are formed with membership varying from 10 to 12 in numbers. But in these SHGs, it is found that they are not working properly due to lack of training and adequate finance. The members of the SHG have gained a little knowledge regarding running of scheme and getting financial assistance from same. But most of the SHGs formed are found defunct or running very slowly. Some SHGs are very new, the members of which have not yet decided as to which schemes are to be taken up. Members of home SHGs are losing interest to work co-operatively as they do not find adequate time for earning their livelihood. The non-members of the SHGs are getting jealous towards the members of the SHGs as they are sometimes getting bank loan. This also creates a conflict between two groups.

All SHGs have ten or more number of members each conforming to the Government guidelines. Among these selected SHGs, Jamuna Bai SHG in Koman MADA Pocket has got highest number of members that is 23. However, majority of the SHGs have 10 to 15 members each. The total number of members enrolled in these 38 selected SHGs comes to 493, which works out about 13 as the average number of members per SHG. Among them there were 413 women members for 32 SHGs and 80 men members for 6 SHGs. There is not a single SHG in the sample

villages having both men and women members. There were 462 members found belonging to BPL families and 31 to non-BPL families which is contrary to the norm fixed by the State Government. The members belonging to non-BPL families are confined to SHGs situated in Sibanathpur and Nuagaon study villages of Bonai ITDP, Tumkur in Parlakhemundi ITDA, village Dendoguda in Narla MADA Pocket, Kampakumajhari in Patrapur MADA Pocket, Kantanali in Pallahara MADA Pocket and Badheikatni in Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket. The percentage of literacy among the members enrolled stood at 48.69 while it is 70.37 per cent in case of men members and 45.41 per cent among women members.

Table 7.27 : Status of Members of SHGs and Facilities Available

Sl. No.	Year of starting	Male	No. of Members			No. of SHGs			
			Female	Total	BPL Families	Total	Having Animators	Having Own Place of Work	Not-having Own Place of Work
1	1999	15	-	15	13	1	1	1	-
2	2000	-	55	55	47	4	1	1	3
3	2001	-	91	91	90	7	2	1	6
4	2002	20	11	31	31	2	1	-	2
5	2003	14	48	62	56	4	2	1	3
6	2004	9	75	84	81	7	3	-	7
7	2005	-	48	48	40	4	4	3	1
8	2006	37	32	69	69	6	3	-	6
9	2007	-	38	38	30	3	3	-	3
	Total	80	413	493	457	38	32	7	31

In consonance with the guidelines, each SHG has a President and a Secretary elected by the members themselves. There are also full-time/part-time Animators engaged by the implementing Agency to help in account keeping and promoting group cohesiveness. The President and the Secretary will jointly lead the group and look after proper utilization of the fund of their respective group. Barring a few SHGs among the PTGs like the Bondo, Lanjia Saora and Pauri Bhuiyan, the Presidents and Secretaries are literate and educated persons. Among Presidents 13.16 per cent are illiterate, 28.95 per cent are just literate, 55.26 per cent read upto class X and 2.63 per cent have passed Matriculation. Among Secretaries, 13.16 percent are illiterate, 27.03 percent just literate, 48.65 per cent read up to Class X, 8.11 per cent passed Matriculation and one read up to Graduation.

Empowerment of members and functionaries of the SHGs through orientation training programmes is a must to equip them with knowledge and skill in playing their role efficiently. The functionaries like the President, Secretary and Animator are to imparted training on leadership and accounting procedure. The members are to be oriented and trained in modern

techniques of income generating activities to be taken up by them. The Animators are found to be trained by the implementing Agency. In case of Presidents and Secretaries, training is not always imparted. Training programmes on income generating activities have been conducted for only members of 12 SHGs. Training on awareness on health has been imparted to some of the groups.

Provision of suitable accommodation to the SHG is one of the basic requirements; which will facilitate in conducting group activities such as holding meeting, storing raw materials and finished product, keeping valuable assets and undertaking economic activities etc. During the study, it is found that only 17 out of 38 selected SHGs have accommodation facilities of some type or other. Of these, seven have availed Government assistance for having a common house and the remaining 10 SHGs have been provided with rent free accommodation by their members. Most of the SHGs which were constituted recently do not have accommodation to conduct their group activities. Moreover the Government assisted houses have adequate space and are provided with electricity. But in case of rent free private houses are neither having sufficient accommodation nor electrified. Thus provision of houses for conducting group activities is one of the major obstacles in smooth functioning to achieve the desired goal. The extent of possession of assets like furnitures, tools and implements, machineries, etc. is not encouraging. Lack of infrastructure is one of the major hindrances to achieve the desired goal.

SHG is entitled to collect fixed amount of contribution from the members by way of thrift as decided in the group meeting. It can also obtain loan from Commercial and Cooperative Banks. But the major amount is provided by the implementing agency by way of micro credit support of Rs.10,000.00 after assessment of the level of economic activities, an extra dose of assistance in shape of raw material assistance upto an amount of Rs.30,000/- each after through evaluation of the performance in accordance with the Government guidelines. In addition to this, implementing agency will compensate towards Animators remuneration and provide assistance for stationary, book keeping and overall monitoring and marketing assistance.

It is found from the present study that each of the selected SHGs has collected member's contribution at various rates varying from Rs.10.00 to Rs,50.00 per month. But it is evident from the quantum of member's contribution now available with the various SHGs that the same has been probably discontinued. For example, one SHG named Gram Debati in the village Kampakumpajhari in Patrapur MADA Pocket in Ganjam district started in the year 1999, collected member's contribution @ Rs.50/- per month for 36 months, totaling Rs.27,000.00. This shows that member's contribution was not collected during the rest of the period i.e. for more than 5 years. The statement given below will give an idea about the realization of member's contribution by the SHGs.

The statement above shows that all SHGs have taken steps to start collecting the member's contribution in right earnest, but some of them have stopped due to non-starting of the activities and /or non-receipt of financial assistance.

Table 7.28 : Members Contributions to SHG Fund

Year of Formation	No. of SHGs	No. of members	Members contribution(in Rs.)
1999	1	15	27,000.00
2000	4	55	97,850.00
2001	7	91	101,750.00
2002	2	31	38,110.00
2003	4	62	57,780.00
2004	7	84	1,40,000.00
2005	4	48	48,100.00
2006	6	69	89,700.00
2007(Till December)	3	38	21,000.00
Total	38	493	3,21,390

Financial Assistance:

Provision of adequate fund is an essential pre-requisite of SHGs for proper functioning in order to achieve the goal. Besides member's contribution, funds are provided by the implementing agency by way of micro support finance, raw material assistance, compensating SHGs towards Animators remuneration and marketing assistance. The SHGs are also helped to establish linkage with Commercial and Cooperative Banks for obtaining loan.

Table-2 reveals the quantum of financial assistance received by the selected SHGs from different sources. Altogether 30 out of 38 SHGs have received funds from different sources as mentioned below;

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|----|
| 1. Micro support finance only | - | 7 |
| 2. Institutional finance only | - | 6 |
| 3. Micro support finance and raw material assistance | - | 7 |
| 4. Micro support finance and Institutional finance | - | 10 |

In other words, altogether 24 SHGs have received Micro Support finance, 16 have obtained institutional finance and seven raw material assistance. Some of the SHGs have been provided with compensation towards Animator's remuneration. None of the SHGs have received any other types of assistances.

Following SHGs have not yet been provided with financial assistance of any sort to start income generating activities.

1. Maa Saraswati (28.10.2007), Bonai I.T.D.A
2. Sundargoura (12.4.2006), Nilgiri I.T.D.A.
3. Maa Dwarsuni (9.5.2005), Patrapur MADA Pocket
4. Biswa Mahavir (5.6.2006), Pal Lahara MADA Pocket
5. Sivasakti (12.1.2006) ,P.B.D.A.,Jamardihi
6. Maa Bajaren(18.7.2003), Komna MADA Pocket
7. Jayma Santoshi (12.4.2003), Pal Lahara MADA Pocket
8. Kunti (19.3.2001) ,Pal Lahara MADA Pocket

It is seen that three SHGs are new. These were constituted during the year 2006 and 2007, for which funds have not been provided. Some of the other groups did not show any interest and solidarity. Moreover awareness building and leadership training were also not organized. Several SHGs have expressed that there is delay in releasing the fund by both the implementing agency and commercial/ Cooperative banks.

Procurement of Raw Materials

Availability of raw materials at easy reach, required for undertaking activities by the SHGs is an important factor for fruitful engagement of the members. It is seen that the implementing agencies have only helped them in getting machineries and equipments while the SHGs themselves have shouldered the entire responsibility of collection of raw materials like rice for preparation of fried rice, paddy for rice processing, leafs for Khalli stitching, mohua flower, etc. However, the implementing agencies have helped in some cases for purchase of fingerlings for pisciculture, goats and poultry birds. It has been reported that the local officials of the Forest Department have in some cases, imposing restriction in the collection of mohua flower and sal leafs. The SHGs are entirely dependent on the local market for the purchase of raw materials. There is provision for providing financial assistance for raw materials. Only 7 out of 38 SHGs have been provided with such assistance.

Income Generating Activities:

Selection of viable income generating activity of SHG is very importance. The facilitator will have to hold discussion with the members about the activities to be adopted and to assess their capability and extent of participation. Selection of activities should be based on availability of raw materials to be used and the demand of the local market on the products and produce. It is found that 25 out of 38 SHGs started undertaking various productive and non-productive activities. Among them 17 SHGs took up single activity while the rest, combination of two activities as shown below;

Table 7.29 : Different Activities of SHGs

Sl. No.	Single activity	No. of SHG	Combination of two activities	No. of SHG
1.	Rice Processing	7	Rice Processing and Fried rice processing	2
2	Goat rearing	3	Rice Processing and Khalli stitching	1
3	Khalli stiching	2	Pisci-culture and Mohua flower collection	2
4	Pisci-culture	1	Goat rearing and Poultry	1
5	Vegetable cultivation	1	Khalli stitching and Mohua collection	1
6	Non Agricultural labour	1	Fried rice processing preparation	1
7	Collection of Mohua flowers	1	-	-
8	Local Transport Service	1	-	-
Total		17		8

There are eight SHGs out of 13 which are found not undertaking any activity at the time of the study due to non-receipt of financial assistance and other reasons as mentioned earlier. The remaining five SHGs, although formed in the year 2001 and had been provided with funds, have not yet started any activity. These are located, (four) in Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada meant for Bonda PTG and (one) in Parlakhemundi ITDA for Lanjia Saora, another PTG. The main reason for not starting any activity is lack of understanding and cohesiveness among the members. This shows that the selection of members was not properly done and anxiety, confusion and conflict among members not taken into consideration. Moreover, the members of these groups are generally illiterate and ignorant and not exposed to new avenues for engagement. They should have been motivated through group discussion and awareness building programme.

It is further noticed that 7 out of 25 SHGs which took up income generating activities have stopped doing any thing and thus become defunct. These are located in Parlakhemundi ITDA (2), Narla MADA Pocket (4) and Patrapur MADA Pocket (1). These SHGs are said to be confronted with some critical problems at the time of undertaking their income generating activities. The Macdelrani SHG of village Tumkur in Parlakhemundi ITDA initially took up non-agricultural labour work like road and building construction, field bunding and plantation programme on contractual basis sponsored by Government. But in course of time the members could not get any such work in the nearby area. They also could not go to places away from their habitation due to communication difficulties. Selection of another activity was also made. Finally the group becomes defunct.

Another SHG named Nehru Rural Transport Society of the same village was provided with a jeep with cent per cent financed by Bank to engage it for transport purpose. Initially a person from outside was engaged as Driver on payment of remuneration. In course of time, income derived gone down considerably and the vehicle was going out of order frequently. Moreover they could not complete with other private transport agencies No doubt the selection of such an activity in the hilly tract is quite unsuitable. Moreover, none of the members was sent to undergo Driver's training prior to the allotment of jeep. The members were ultimately lost their interest and the group is now defunct.

The Mahalaxmi SHG in Patrapada MADA pocket took up goat rearing. But it stopped functioning when goats were killed by tiger according to the members. The group was not provided funds for construction of shed. Thus it has ceased functioning.

The entire four SHGs of Narla MADA pocket took up rice processing with fried rice processing. In course of time some of the members did not participate in the group activity. Hence these groups have stopped functioning which speaks of lacking in leadership.

Marketing:

Marketing of products and produce is one of the key elements in the survival, growth and sustainability of the SHGs, suitable marketing network for effective and proper marketing will help the groups in getting fair price of the products on the one hand and keeping them away from exploitation by the middlemen on the other. Keeping this in view the implementing agency is called upon to provide marketing assistance and help the groups in getting marketing support from the state marketing agencies, like ORMAS, Cooperative Marketing Society, etc.

So far as these selected SHGs are concerned, it is found that the quantum of produce and products is not huge. There are also no problem in the sale and disposal of their products in the local open market. They have been assisted in participating in the display and sale of their products in the exhibition, places of public gathering on the festive occasions round the year.

Income:

Annual income derived during 2005-06 by each SHG is presented in Table 7.20. Altogether 18 SHGs are found to have derived income. It varies from Rs.900.00 in case of Maa Jagat Janani in Bonai ITDA to Rs.1, 03,800/- of Maa Saraswati SHG of Pal Lahara MADA Pocket.

Table 7.30 : Additional Income Generated by SHGs

Sl. No.	Name	Type of activities undertaken	Annual Income 2005-06 (in Rs.)
1	Maa Sarswati, Pal Lahara MADA Pocket	Goat rearing	1,02,000.00
2	Maa Bankamundi, Dhenkanal Clugter	Rice processing	1,01,000.00
3	Maa Maheswary, Bonai ITDA	Mohua Flower collection and Pisci-culture	85,133.00
4	Radhakrishna PBDA, Jamardihi	Mohua flower collection and Pisciculture	83,000.00
5	Jamuna Bai, Komna MADA Pocket	Rice Processing	68,200.00
6	Jay Bhima, Komna MADA pocket	Pisciculture	65,000.00
7	Gram Dehati, PBDA, Jamardihi	Rice Processing	45,000.00
8	Maa Sarswati, Bonai ITDA	Khalli stitching	31,200.00

9	Jagat Janani, Nilgiri ITDA	Khalli stitching	24,000.00
10	Trishakti, PBD, Jamardihi	Goat rearing and Poultry	19,500.00
11	Shaktima Ramdevi, Dhenkanal Cluster	Khalli stitching & Rice processing	18,000.00
12	Sara Atomic Mahila Mahal, Parlakhemundi ITDA	Goat rearing	12,000.00
13	Maa Sarswati, PBDA, Jamardihi	Collection of Mohua flower	10,600.00
14	Jaymaa Laxmi, Komna MADA Pocket	Rice processing	9,000.00
15	Maa Mangala, Dhenkanal Cluster	Rice Processing	8,400.00
16	Saheed Ahalya, Nilgiri ITDA	Mush room collection	6,600.00
17	Maa Budhan Chandi, Nilgiri ITDA	Ginger and Potato cultivation	2,400.00
18	Maa Jagat Janani, Bonai ITDA	Non-agriculture labour	900.00

The additional incomes generated through undertaking the different economic activities by 5 SHGs as indicated at Sl. Nos. 14-18 are unimpressive as annual income of each of them falls below Rs.10,000/-. As many as 7 SHGs could be able to generate impressive additional annual income above Rs. 50,000/- each. However, the remaining 6 SHG's annual incomes was limited in between Rs.10, 600/- and Rs.45, 000/- which was somewhat encouraging.

Empowerment through SHGs:

Using the Likert scaling technique and score value has been calculated from data collected through FGD from sample villages. Taking into consideration the score value, an analysis has been made to classify all the sample villages on SHG Empowerment. The sample villages have been divided into four levels of awareness as follows. The mean of the score value is 18.90 and standard deviation is 4.36.

1. Less than (Mean-S.D.): less than 14.54 - Not aware
2. (Mean –SD) to Mean: 14.54 to 18.90 - Aware
3. Mean to (Mean +SD): 18.90 to 23.26 - Aware and partially positive
4. (Mean + SD) above: 23.26 above - Aware and fully positive

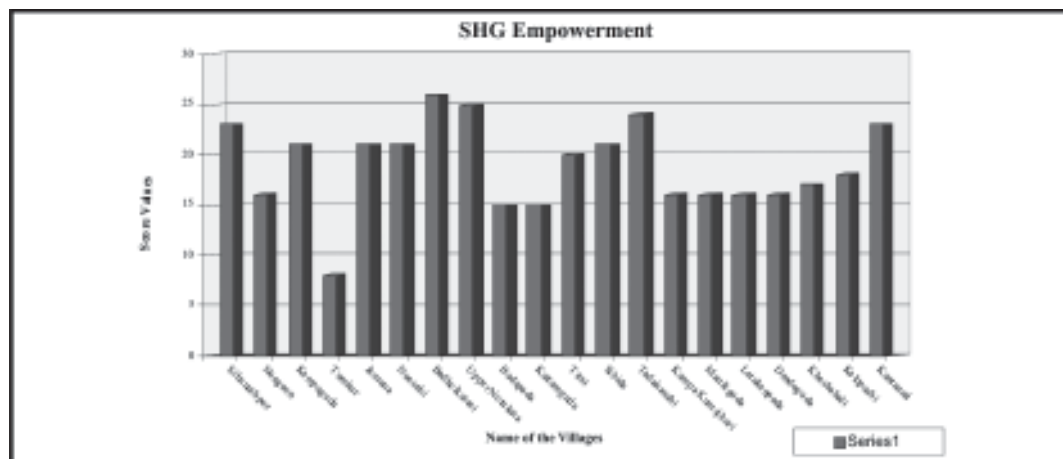
It is observed from the Table 7.21 given below that 1 village (Tumkur in Parlakhemundi ITDA), out of 20 villages is coming under the category of “not aware” villages, 9 villages as “aware”, 7 villages “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages, such as Badheikatani and Upper Natakatta (CAP) and Tadakasahi Patrapur MADA come under “aware and fully positive” categories. Altogether, people from 19 villages reported as aware about SHGs empowering their members seem to be a good achievement of Tribal development programmes in group mode.

Table 7.31 : Village-wise score value according to FGD on SHG Empowerment

Name of ITDA / CL / MP / MADA	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	SHG Empowerment Value
1	2	3	4
Bonai, ITDA	1	Sibanathpur	23
	2	Nuagaon	16
Paralakhemundi, ITDA	3	Kampaguda	21
	4	Tumkur	8
Nilagiri, ITDA	5	Jamuna	21
	6	Nuasahi	21
Dhenkanal, CL	7	Badheikateni	26
	8	Upper Notakata	25
BDA, Mudulipada	9	Badapada	15
	10	Kattamguda	15
PBDA, Jamardihi	11	Timi	20
	12	Sibida	21
Patrapur, MADA	13	Tadakasahi	24
	14	Kampa Kumajhari	16
Komana, MADA	15	Maniguda	16
	16	Latakanpada	16
Narla, MADA	17	Dendoguda	16
	18	Khasbahali	17
Pal Lahara, MADA	19	Kelopashi	18
	20	Kantanati	23
		MEAN	18.9
		SD	4.36
		MEAN +SD	23.26
		MEAN -SD	14.54

Classification of Villages according to FGD on SHG Empowerment

Not Aware (Less than 14.54)	Aware (14.54 to 18.90)	Aware & Partially Positive (18.90 to 23.26)	Aware and Fully Positive (More than 23.26)
1	2	3	4
Tumkur	Nuagaon Badapada Kattamguda Kampa Kumajhari Maniguda Latakanpada Dendoguda Khasbahali Kelopashi	Sibanathpur Kampaguda Jamuna Nuasahi Timi Sibida Kantanati	Badheikateni Upper Notakata Tadakasahi



Inspection and Monitoring

The role of Project functionaries is very vital in the successful implementation of programme like SHG meant for the development of the poorer section of the society. Functionaries are to act as facilitators to facilitate in terms of motivating the members of the SHGs to get united for group activity, imparting training for entrepreneurship, identifying income generating activity based on sustainable availability of raw materials and technology, establishing linkage with Commercial Banks for financing, identifying marketing outfits, undertaking inspection and review and providing proper guidance.

It is revealed from the field study that inspection and monitoring are undertaken by the lower rung of the field level functionaries of Bank, ICDS, Welfare Extension Officers, Statistical Assistant, of ITDAs, Extension Officers of the Blocks, Multipurpose Workers and Field Assistants of the Micro Projects and occasionally by higher level officials. Such inspection and monitoring programmes are expected to take appropriate measures so that the SHGs can sustain and remain functional. But the facts discussed earlier relating to the present state of affairs of the selected 38 SHGs indicate that such inspection and monitoring have not been fruitful and helpful. Most of the SHGs (31 nos) are not having worksheds to carry on their activities, several SHGs have become defunct, some others facing critical problems and most of SHGs (20 nos.) generating no income and some (5 nos.) are not generating adequate income from the activities undertaken by them and some have discontinued their activities.

Problems and Challenges

It is revealed from the study that as many as 8 SHGs out of 38 SHGs have not been provided with financial assistance and the rest 30 SHGs have been provided with some financial assistance. Of these, 25 SHGs started undertaking income generating activities and the remaining five did not, of these 25 SHGs as many as seven have stopped undertaking income generating activities. Thus, there are 18 SHGs which have sustained and have been deriving income. Out of these, 12 SHGs had earned annual income above Rs.12000.00 during 2005-06 while the remaining six below Rs.12000.00. Those which have earned very small amount may come to a stand still in near future. The SHGs which have been formed in the last 2 years are yet to be provided with financial assistance and identification of the income generating activity to be taken and capacity building training.

In case of those SHGs who have been provided with financial assistance have been facing several hindrances. In the first place majority of SHGs do not own a house to carryout their group activities. The study has revealed that only seven have owned houses of some type provided by the implementing agencies and 10 SHGs are now functioning in private houses provided either by President or the Secretary of the group. Working environment of these houses is made more inconvenient due to lack of furniture, electricity and adequate space. In addition to these, most of the SHGs do not possess dolls and equipments, furniture's and storage facilities. Further majority of the SHGs now undertaking income generating activities need financial assistances for improving the infrastructural facilities. These consist of provision of sheds for cattle, like goat, and provision of utensils for boiling paddy in rice processing units.

Further, no steps seem to have been taken to establish linkage with Commercial/ Cooperative Banks for financial assistance. Additional fund are to be made available for expanding their activities and taking up additional income generating activities for sustainability.

There are also some SHGs, who have shortage of working hand as some of the members have stopped participating in the group activities. Steps to be taken in this regard, if delayed; such groups may break down as it has happened in case of SHGs of Narla MADA Pockets.

Most of the SHGs need capacity building training on various income generating activities. Apart from skill up gradation, awareness programmes on primary health care, child care, and government measures to check exploitation on various developmental programmes may be organized to enhance their capabilities for improving quality of life.

Absence of suitable marketing system for the disposal of the products and produce of the SHGs is a major hindrance. These groups should be helped to establish linkage with the various marketing organizations like Mission Shakti of women and ORMAS.

Finally inspection and monitoring should not be a matter of routine programme. It should be effective in removing the bottlenecks and providing suitable remedial measures for strengthening the groups.

Above facts shows that there are both internal and external influences at different stages starting from formation, provision of micro finance to marketing of the products and produce of the SHGs hindering functioning of the SHGs. The facilitator should come forward to obviate these difficulties immediately where and when occurring.

Suggestions:

Micro-finance interventions aiming at reducing poverty and empowering poor are making a head way in the state as well as in the whole country. A network of cooperatives, commercial Banks, regional rural Banks, NABARD and NGOs and Government agencies exist at the field level to provide financial services to the poor. The implementing agency is called upon to help in the SHGs for establishing linkage with the various Government and Non-government field level organization. In course of the present study, the leaders of the SHGs were called upon to offer their views and suggestions for better functioning of the SHGs. The gist of their observation is presented below.

Most of the leaders reported lack of capacity building training, inadequate fund, non-availability of accommodation and lack of unity among members. However, following suggestions need consideration for better functioning of the SHGs.

1. Utmost care may be taken while selecting the members of a SHG. Members should be of a homogenous group in term of education. Common perception income distribution etc. so that cohesiveness and solidarity can be maintained.
2. Motivation of members through group discussion with regard to the basic objectives of the SHG, democratic participation in discussion, group activities and decision making by the members, may be done so that group dynamic may develop.
3. Selection of income generating activity for the group should be carefully done taking the potentiality and willingness of members to adopt it. While selecting income generating activity, availability of raw materials and needs of the consumers of the locality should be kept in mind.
4. Suitable training programme and exposure visit for development of new skill and knowledge about the income generating activity is to be undertaken. Orientation programme for building leadership quality, training on maintenance of accounts and records should be undertaken for the Animator, President and Secretary of the group. These will help emergence of leadership, decision making capacity and empowerment of the members.
5. Members are to be mobilized through discussion for transforming it into saving and credit group with the help of membership contribution. Such activities will develop saving capacity members. This help reduction of dependency on private money lenders or financial institution for small loan for consumption or some other purpose without security.
6. Arrangement of suitable accommodation with infrastructural facilities like electricity, a few items of furniture's storage facility etc. for running group activities.
7. Necessary guidance in the procurement of tools and equipments, raw materials etc may be provided
8. Provision of micro finance at the initial stage and revolving fund and loan from commercial and cooperative banks is to be made as and when required.
9. Marketing of produce and products should be arranged so that the groups get fair price at the time of disposal of the same.
10. Effective monitoring and supervision by the facilitator are required to shoot out problems and challenges and to take remedial measures so that the group functions properly and sustain.

7.12 General observation

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among the villagers of the 20 sample villages on 10 different subjects, like livelihood promotion, income generation, employment generation, access to social opportunities and amenities, gender issues, tribal empowerment for socio-economic justice, entitlement and deprivation, SHG empowerment and protection from predatory market forces have been conducted through fieldwork in 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADA Pockets and 1 Cluster Pocket in Orissa. Data collected through FGD have been quantified by using the Likert scaling technique and score values have been arrived at ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Pocket levels to assess the level of awareness in different subjects.

It is observed that in case of livelihood promotion, the villages under Cluster and MADA Pockets are more developed than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs. But the inter village disparity is more in case of the villages under Cluster and MADA Pockets than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs. That means, equal attention has been provided in all the selected villages of Micro Projects and ITDAs.

In Case of Income Generation, the villages of ITDAs scored the highest score, followed by that of Micro Projects and Cluster and MADAs. But more stability is observed in the villages of Micro Projects and ITDAs than that of Cluster and MADA Pockets. Similar situations are also observed in case of employment generation, social opportunities and amenities, tribal empowerment, socio-economic justice and entitlement and deprivation, whereas reverse pattern is seen in case of gender issues, SHG empowerment and Protection from predatory market forces.

The villages of ITDAs have scored the highest scores, followed by Micro Projects, Cluster and MADA Pockets in case of employment generation and social opportunities and amenities. But inter-village variation is very less in ITDAs and Micro Projects than Cluster and MADA Pockets for other subjects.

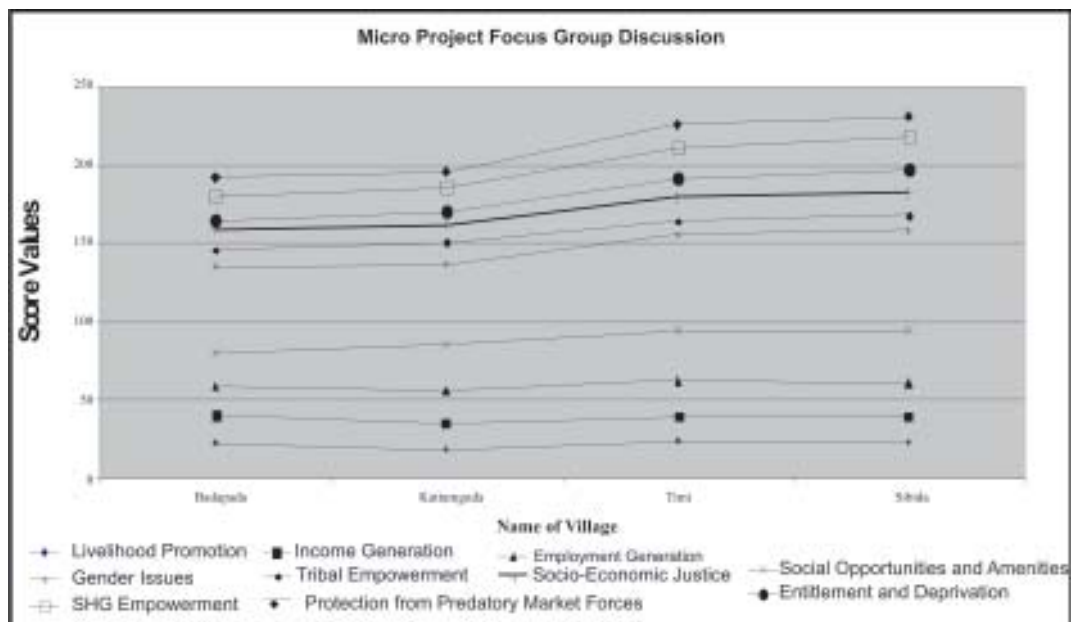
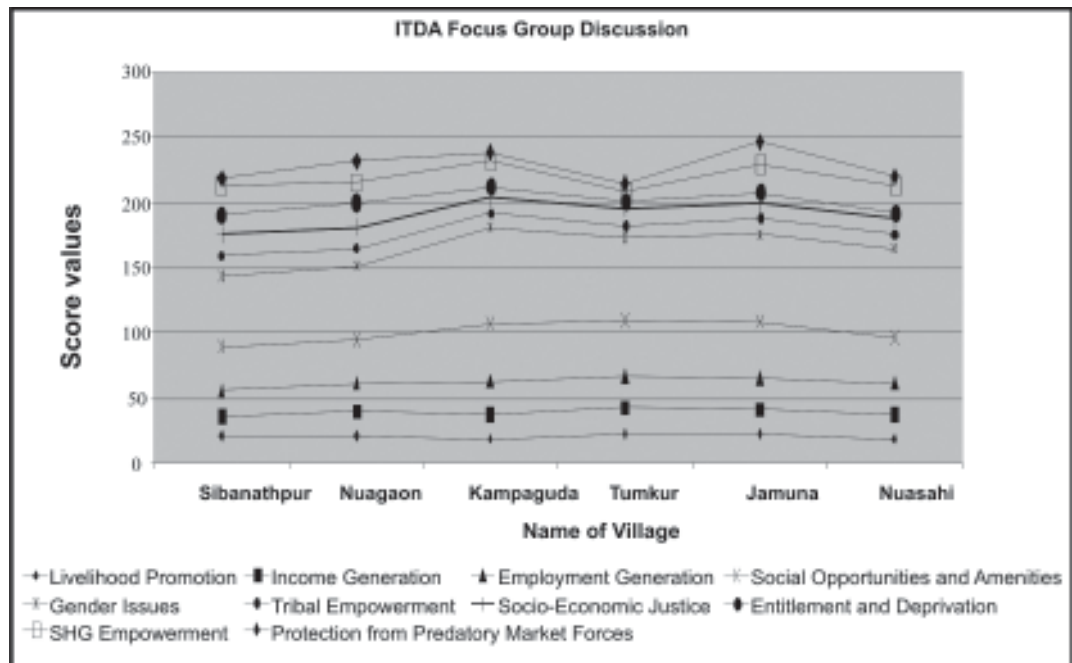
In case of gender issues, there is a wide variation regarding the awareness in the villages of ITDAs than Micro Projects, Cluster and MADA Pockets. Similar results are also observed in case of SHG empowerment and protection from predatory market forces.

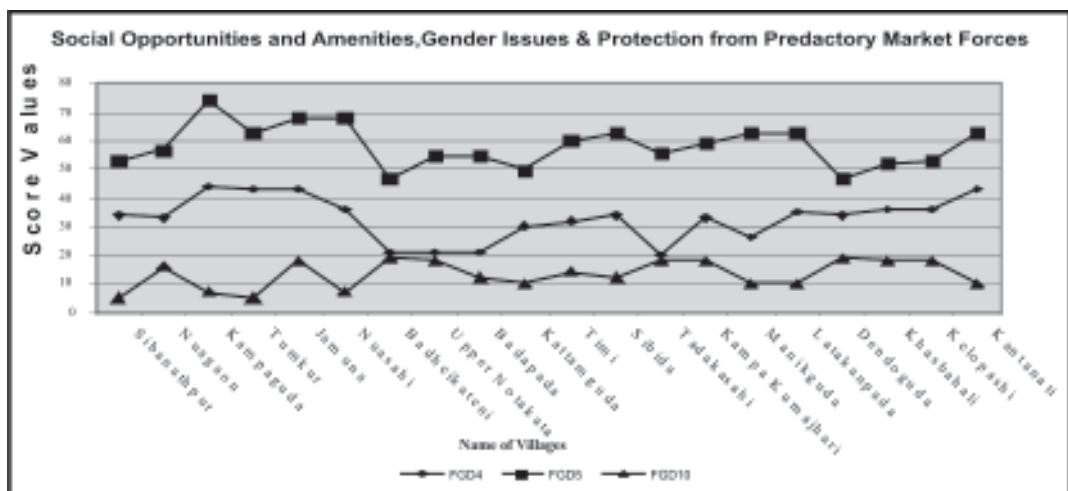
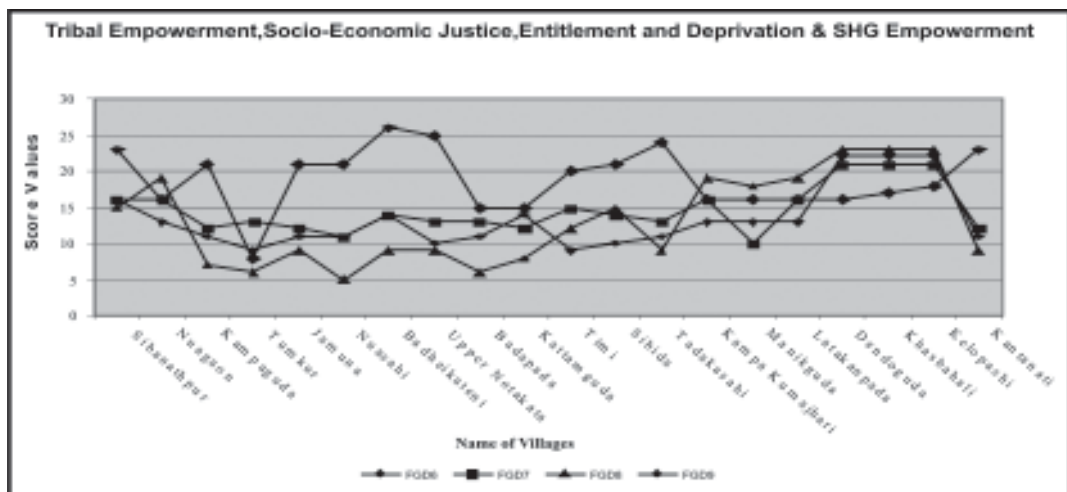
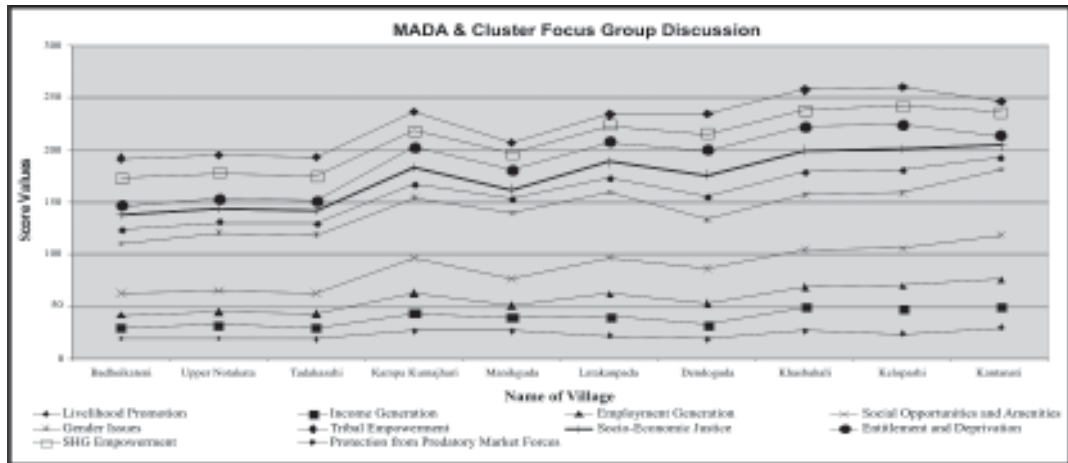
It is observed that the villagers of the selected villages under ITDAs and Micro Projects are well aware about the Government policies and programmes. They are getting scope for direct intervention in all the social and economical issues.

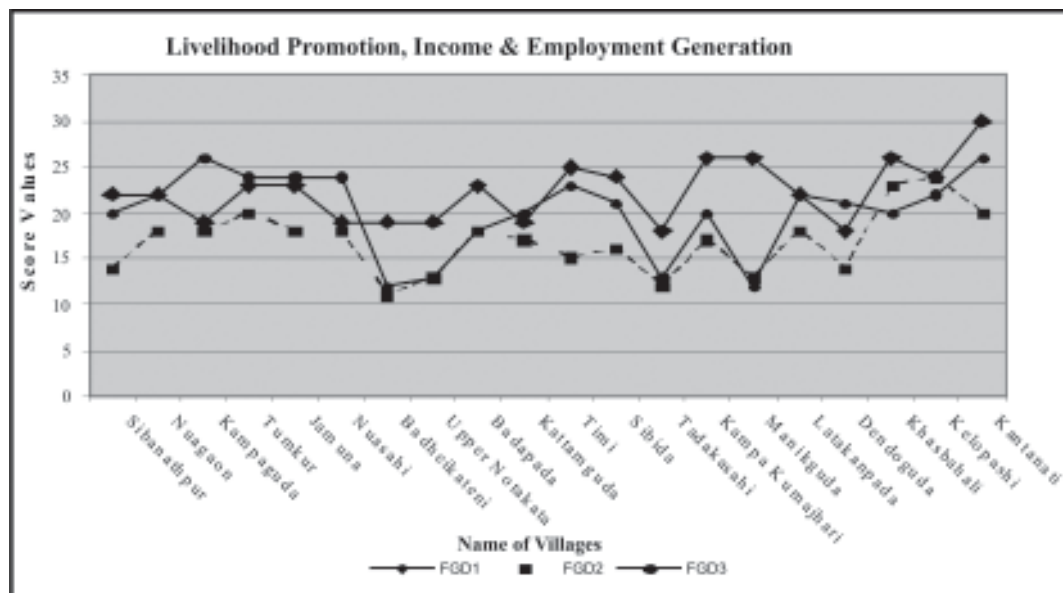
While combining the score values of all subjects, it is seen that the villages of ITDAs have secured the highest score, followed by that of Cluster and MADA Pockets and Micro Projects. But a wide variation is observed in case of Cluster and MADA Pockets than Micro Projects and ITDAs. That means, less attention has been paid to the villages of cluster and MADA Pockets than ITDA and Micro Projects. It is further observed that, lesser the area of operation, more is the benefit and awareness. Between three ITDAs, the villages of Nilagiri ITDA have secured the highest score regarding awareness of the subject, followed by Paralakhemundi ITDA and Bonai ITDA. Out of two Micro Projects, the villages of PBDA, Jamardihi has higher score than that of BDA, Mudulipada. It is observed that though BDA, Mudulipada is the oldest Micro Project, tribal of that area are still not fully aware of the programmes and policies of the Govt. They are less aware about their empowerment, socio-economic justice, employment generation and income generation programmes. The villagers of Bonda Development Agency are more deprived than other tribal communities in other areas.

In this situation, it is necessary to improve their livelihood, income, employment opportunities, eschew gender disparities, promote social justices etc. by giving proper training and conducting awareness programmes in the remote areas.

The findings of the FGDs in the study villages of the ITDAs, MPs, MADAs, and Cluster Pocket are presented in the line graphs follow.







Eradication of Chronic Problems

The personnel in different Tribal development projects were invited to opine about the measures taken by their organizations for eradication of the chronic as well as critical problems of the ST people. An attempt has been made to find out what type of ameliorative as well as prospective steps were taken up by the implementing agencies for the eradication of such problems, like alienation of land, indebtedness and loss of control over access to forest in particular and deforestation and soil erosion in general. The responses of respondents are summarized below.

1. Land Alienation

- Tribal Development Project authorities have been empowered to deal with cases of illegal sale /mortgage of land by tribals and to take steps for booking cases under Regulation 2 of 1956. A few cases have been detected in some areas and cases have been filed.
- Some cases of illegal transfer of land have been settled and restored in favour of the tribal owners by the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti through personal initiative.
- However, cases of illegal transfer of land are no more come across in many areas due to lack of consciousness of the tribals as well as non-tribals about the provisions in the Regulation.

2. Indebtedness

- Implementation of Money Lender's Act has stopped the private moneylenders in advancing loan openly to the tribals.
- Provision of credit through Commercial and Co-operative banks in the rural areas has been made in advancing loans to the tribals.

- c) Formation of SHGs which not only generates employment but also advances loan to members primarily for consumption and non-productive purposes, charging very low rate of interest.

3. Loss of Access to and Control over Forest

- a) Allotment of demarcated village forests to the Village Committee for protection and use in some areas has been made.
- b) Forest based development programmes, such as bee-keeping, lac-cultivation, tassar rearing, allotment of fruit orchard, formation of SHGs for collection of minor forest produce which can be processed and sold, has been taken up.
- c) Organization of awareness building programmes on various Protective and Preventive Acts has aroused consciousness among the beneficiaries about the provisions.

7.13 An Overview

The plausibility of outcome analysis requires accreditation by all concerned. At times, the said analysis is faced with ambivalence. The positive aspects become exemplar with potentialities for setting the ideal model for replication without any prevarication. The negative aspects are handled with caution, so that they are not repeated in the future course of action and become non-resilient. In the development scenario, successes and failures are inevitable realities, the former encourages whereas the later boosts our moral and determination for achievement. Similarly, in tribal development context, as development is people-centric, we face certain hurdles and they are to be overcome with devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts.

The three-decade old TSP policy frame of Government of India, which has undergone transformations over time, has emerged as a commendable exercise and its substitute has not yet been conceived. In its perception, it encompasses the total well-being of tribals of our country, wherever they live. It enjoys the credibility through balancing of micro interventions and micro level ground realities. In matters of provision through funding and implementation TSP strategy is more open, flexible and accommodative. While operating, it takes into account regional imbalance in development performance and achievement and allows prioritization in order to reduce such variations. Progress through socio-economic development of tribal people is the keynote of TSP.

The assessment of the tribal development outcome is not simply based upon computation of such factors as additional income generation, additional employment generation, promotion of literacy, etc., moreover, such assessment requires time, patients and sincerity of research investigators who approach tribals for data collection. On the contrary, their level of awareness on selective parameters provides clues to understanding crux of problems and their desire for emulation amidst emergent complexities, consequent upon socio-cultural change processes, like modernization, tribalization, detribalization, retribalization, cultural reinterpretation, social mobility, democratization, etc. It is beyond doubt that tribals are no longer what they were half a century back as pre-literate among them have come out of their cocoon of darkness and ignorance. Even in the interior-most pockets they have become approachable for their participatory and sustainable development intervention. It is definitely a favourable situation for development practitioners who are committed to strive hard for the all round development of tribals. It is not simply the money spent for development initiative but the induction of ideas

meant for societal transformation through magnetization of human factors. It may be reiterated that pumping of development inputs, creation of assets without maintenance ensuring sustainability, lack of monitoring and follow up actions, etc. may land us in disastrous consequences as tribals are simple, non-equivocal and truthful. Once they are convinced about the anticipated benefit out of the scheme/programme, they never hesitate to participate whole heartedly for its successful implementation.

The 11th Plan vision of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India *inter alia*, pronounces special attention on marginalized groups and is supposed to act as harbinger of hopes and aspirations for tribal people who need support of all kinds for their development. Other stipulated agenda, such as broad based and inclusive growth, faster reduction in poverty, access to basic facilities and economic opportunities for future are equally applicable for tribals as well as other people of our country. Further, Kalamism, in the context of socio-economic dynamics in India cherishes to foster humanized development of the people, who really matter. Further, it hints at infrastructure development; education and health care; information and communication technology, critical technologies and all the above leading to high growth. The expected growth is bound to enhance peoples' confidence to emerge as self-reliant citizen and to stand on their own; thereby the HDI of our country is improved.

We may observe, out of the piece of the study conducted, that still we have miles to go in order to boost confidence among the tribals. Human approach to persisting tribal problems is the ultimate solution. TSP needs optimum operationalization for maximization of benefits and empowerment of tribals, with special emphasis on their women-folk.

CHAPTER- 8

Summary and Important Findings, Policy Issues and Options and Suggestive Recommendations

8.1 Summary and Important Findings

The study entitled, "Review of TSP Approach in Orissa: Study of Provision, Implementation and Outcome" attempts to make an assessment on the approach, operational strategy and outcome of the Tribal Sub-Plan effort in Orissa. The Government of Orissa in ST & SC Development Department entrusted the work to SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar for taking up the study in different Agencies, like ITDAs/MADAs/Micro Projects/Cluster Approach Pocket/TDCC/OSFDC and their schemes and programmes for the tribal development goal achievements and functioning of these organizations. The study started from November, 2007 and completed in December, 2008. The research work was accomplished with the overall administrative support of the Director, SCSTRTI and technical guidance from two reputed Anthropologists, a Professor and former Director, of the Institute as Honorary Advisor and a former Deputy Director of SCSTRTI as Technical Consultant. Besides, a team of experienced Research Personnel, both in-house and out-source were involved in the study.

Both economic development and social development are to put combined efforts for goal-attainment in tribal development process. The study tries to follow Dr. Kalam's 'Developed India-2020' visionary model and re-conceptualize the dynamics of tribal development. His 15 basic assumptions in the visionary dictum has principal thrust on economic growth with social transformations, keeping contemporary socio-economic realities in view, and pronouncing grand holistic, optimistic and futuristic vision. Further, globalization has to be tackled and harnessed in its right direction, so that it acts as a boon for the tribal communities.

The Indian Constitution, through its provisions mentioned in Articles 46 (Part-IV), 16, 17, 19, 164, 244, 275, 330, 332, 335, 338, 339, 341 & 342, enjoins upon the State to give special attention and a different dispensation to the STs and SCs. The Constitution of India takes cognizance of the special needs of the STs. Thus the States have to promote special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the welfare of STs and to protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation (Article 46) and to provide special financial assistance (Article 275 (1)). The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution refers to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in the States by ensuring submission of Annual Reports by the Governors to the President of India regarding the Administration of the Scheduled Areas and setting up of Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes (Article 244 (1)). To ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and

decision-making, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution has been extended to the Scheduled Areas through the Provisions of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy has been adopted since Fifth Five-Year Plan for all round development of tribal areas throughout the country. The TSP approach ensures allocation of funds for tribal areas from State Plan as well as Central Ministries, at least proportionate to population of tribals in the State (from State plan) and proportionate to the overall tribal population for the country from the budget of Central Ministries and Institutional Finance, etc. Also the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements different schemes and programmes for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Orissa State for family oriented income generating schemes in its TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan and provides Grant-in-Aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas so as to bring the TSP areas at par with the rest of the state.

In spite of the statutory provisions enshrined in the Indian Constitution and their implementation through series of planned programmes, the problem of tribal development still remains partly unsolved, sometimes more complicated and controversial. The problem for the present study was formulated keeping challenges, like “towards faster and more inclusive growth” for ST people and their areas, adoption of a comprehensive national tribal policy, so that protection, all round development, welfare and empowerment of tribals are taken up as urgent imperatives in a stipulated time frame and sustainable development through people’s participation. The study is both descriptive and analytical and has explored policy issues and options as well as stimulants and barriers in operationalising welfare/development activities in tribal Sub-Plan area. It suggests administrative and implementing strategic reforms in tribal development programmes. The research study tries to give an account of success, failures and prospects of future tribal development plans based on the guidelines of Planning Commission, Central Govt. (MOTA) and State Govt. (ST&SC Development Department).

Studies on TSP Approach analyzing tribal problem, programmes and policies for their welfare and development in the country in general and in Orissa State in particular are few and far between. The Constitution of India (1950) has made specific provisions for protection of tribals, preservation of their languages and cultures and promoting their welfare and development. Other official documents, such as reports of Verrier Elwin Committee (1959), Dhebar Commission (1961), Task Force on Development of Tribal Areas (1972), Dube Committee (1972), Study Teams and Working Groups set up in different plan periods, Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Annual Reports have made assessments of the performance of various tribal development programmes. Studies on the problem of tribal development in Orissa and suggestions and recommendations and impact analysis of development programmes includes NCAER, New Delhi (1961), Patnaik’s study (1972, 1976), Mohapatra (1987), Sikidar (1990), Mahapatra (1994), Verma (1996), Mohanti, (ed.:1996), Mohanti & Patnaik (1999), Acharya & Others (2001), Rajalaxmi Rath & Arun Kumar Rath (2002), (Mitra) (2004), Planning Commission (Menon, 2003) Patnaik (2005), Panda (2006), Dash Sharma (2006), SEEDS (2007), Action plan and evaluation reports of SCSTRTI on different tribal development projects, etc.

The TSP as an approach extends to the whole tribal areas of Orissa and it covers the entire tribal population in Orissa for development purpose. The universe of the study constitutes 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets, and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets (CAPs) in Orissa. All the ITDAs and 13 out of 17 Micro Projects are located in the Tribal Sub-Plan area consisting of 118 blocks out of 314 blocks of the State. It is apt to mention here that 12 ITDAs are located in northern part and 9 ITDAs in southern part of State. Out of all 17 Micro Projects, 7 are located in the northern part and 10 are located in the southern part and 4 are located outside the TSP area. Further, 46 MADA pockets in 47 blocks and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets in 14 blocks are located outside the T.S.P area.

The sample of the study comprises 20 villages, two from each of the tribal development projects, which includes 3 ITDAs (Bonai ITDA in Sundargarh district, Paralakhemundi ITDA in Gajapati district Nilagiri I.T.D.A in Balasore district) with the sample size of 14.29% , 2 Micro Projects ,one Bonda Development Agency (B.D.A), Mudulipada, Malkangiri district within the TSP area, and another Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Angul district, outside of the TSP area, 4 MADA Pockets located in Komna Block of Nuapada district, Pallahara Block of Angul district, Narla Block of Kalahandi district, Patrapur Block of Ganjam district and one Cluster Approach Pocket located in Dhenkanal Sadar Block outside the TSP area. Data were collected both from primary sources and secondary sources. Tools like Village Schedule, Household Schedule, Personnel Schedule and Project Schedule for ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket were administered for collection of data.

The present study during the field work faced following challenges. It was designed to collect data on different schemes and programmes availed by tribal households in sample villages right from the grounding of TSP, but it was not possible. In the absence of detailed information at household level outcome analysis could not be accomplished in the earnest intent. Flow of information from heads of households was impeded to a considerable extent as some of them were preoccupied with their urgent works. The duration of the study was limited to 7 months. Keeping the vastness of the study and time requirement in view, it was a difficult task to accomplish the research work in time.

The organization of the study, besides giving a demographic profile of the tribals of Orissa, may be divided into four key areas, like analyzing operational strategies through different Agencies, provisions and outlays under TSP from 5th Plan to 10th Plan period, positive and negative impacts of the project intervention and recommendation for revitalization of TSP approach. However, the element of overlap in sub themes is inevitable, of course since each one is separate from the other but have relevance to be discussed here and there to justify the sub theme.

In Orissa there are 62 tribal communities, among them 13 groups or subgroups are identified as PTGs. The Kandha, Gond, Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar, Bhattada, Kisan, Paraja, Bathudi, Bhumia, Bhumija, Binjhal, Kharia, Oraon are the numerical major tribes and the Desua Bhumij, Chenchu, Mankidi, Ghara, Tharua, and Baiga are little known tribal groups and the Bonda, Birhor, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dungaria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuiyan and Saora are the PTGs of Orissa. Ethno-linguistically tribal languages in Orissa have been classified into 3 broad groups, such as Austro-Asiatic (Munda), Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. The religion of the Orissan tribes may be described as an admixture of animism, animatism, shamanism and ancestor worship. Basing on their traditional

economy the tribes of Orissa may be grouped under (a) hunters and food-gatherers, (b) cattle herders, (c) simple artisans, (d) shifting cultivators, (e) settled agriculturists and (f) industrial workers. Tribal economy still revolves round agriculture in some form or other and continues to be the mainstay of the people as about 90 per cent of their main workers have returned as cultivators and agricultural labourers in census reports. The tribal traditional socio-political functionaries at family, lineage/clan and village level organization are still effective in dealing with socio-cultural matters of their respective groups. Tribal communities have retained several socio-cultural peculiarities for managing their internal affairs. These socio-cultural characteristics are age-old and differ from that of their Hindu neighbours. Besides tribal endogamy, they have got clan system, different types of marriages, youth dormitories, traditional leadership, religious beliefs and practices, dance and music etc. The tribal communities in Orissa as elsewhere are closed societies with open mind. By and large, they are relatively encysted, deprived, economically backward, marginalized and vulnerable, but their heritage, tradition and culture make their society tenacious to survive amidst upheavals and downfalls.

Over a period of 4 decades (1961-2001) ST population of Orissa has increased by 1.9 times to 8.1 millions. Orissa's share of ST population in India was 14.1% in 1961, which declined to 9.7 % in 2001. The proportion ST population of Orissa declined from 24.1 % in 1961 to 22.13 % in 2001. This peculiarity in the growth rates of STs is intriguing. Acceptance of family planning and religious conversion of STs in Orissa caused lower growth rate of tribals. In spite of a significant increase in the literacy rate among the STs from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001, there is a wide gap (about 26 %) between the literacy level of the STs and the general population of Orissa. Like the disparity between the STs and the general population, the disparity in the literacy level between the ST males and ST females is also of equal magnitude. As per 2001 Census, the ST work force comprises 39.90 workers, out of which 57.36% are main workers and 42.64% are marginal workers. The majority of the tribal workers are agricultural labourers (46.85%), followed by 33.35% cultivators and 4.77% workers in household industries. Most of the ST cultivators are small and marginal farmers.

The different issues of the tribal demography are, State development is challenging for 22.13% ST population who are backward socially and economically, the growth rate of ST population is significantly lower than that of the non-ST, higher concentration of ST in Southern and Northern rural parts of Orissa, and rural areas, indication of out-migration of STs and their slow pace of development in rural areas, in spite of lower growth rate, lower population density areas with abundant natural resources-rivers, forests and hills, tribals of Orissa are more incident to poverty and they lag in economic growth. Therefore, the family welfare programme should have appropriate differential strategic approach for different ethno-cultural groups and planning should be done according to the spatial patterns of their distribution.

The tribals cope with their natural and social environment by generating cultural efflorescence in a sustainable manner, which is based on local indigenous knowledge, drawn on locally available raw materials and energy sources particularly for practice, problem solution and sustenance. The ingenious art and crafts of STs manifest their cultural efflorescence. They know their best how to preserve their environment, maintain the sacred sal groves, practise hill slope cultivation on a sustainable basis, and efficiently handle forestland, labour cooperatives and water management. As for example, the Lanjia Saoras of Parlakhemundi in Ganjam district and Puttasingh area in Rayagada district are experts in the art of terracing hillsides and practising improved water management and water

drainage practices and sketching *Idital*, an important traditional art form of wall painting, Dungaria girls excel in art of cotton scarf embroidery work, Bonda cultivate a scented rice in the small chunks of the sloppy terraced land and prepare textile out of natural fibers collected from the bark of tree and spun, design and weave clothes in traditional handlooms and prepare bead necklaces, and all the tribal traditional artifacts, such as, combs (Juang/Kutia Kandha), umbrellas, costumes, ornaments, headgears, masks and wooden decorated posts, icons, ropes, baskets, doors, household materials, agriculture implements, hunting weapons and musical instruments etc. are designed and fashioned on the basis of some elementary principles of science and manipulated on the basis of certain degree of technological know how. The cultural efflorescence of a few STs/PTGs that require inventory are ethno medicine, ethno art and artifacts, etc. in all these; the indigenous people show their traditional skills, expertise, craftsmanship, artistry, aesthetic manifestations, originality and simplicity.

Different development projects taken up in the State of Orissa are Irrigation, Water Resources, Industrial, Mining, Urban Infrastructure, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Defence related projects, Linear Projects, like roads and railways etc. Lands have been acquired for such development projects and a large number of families have been affected. Out of the affected and displaced persons of the completed projects between 1947 and 2000, about 35 per cent belonged to Scheduled Tribes. More than 90 per cent of the mineral reserves in the state are lying in the tribal concentrated areas and equal percentage of affected persons alone are tribals in case of an industrial/mining project is taken up in the state of Orissa. Large numbers of Tribals have been displaced by some projects, such as Upper Kolab, Machkund, Balimela, Upper Indravati, Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited, Rourkela Steel Plant, Subarnarekha, Deo, Kansbahal, Harabhangi, Badanala, Upper Jonk etc. Further, some ongoing and pipeline projects in the districts of Rayagada, Koraput, Jharsuguda and Jajpur may cause displacement of large numbers of tribal families. Studies reveal that majority of the Displaced Tribal families have failed to restore and regain their pre-displaced living standards in the post-displacement period. They are subject to various impoverishment risks, like joblessness, landlessness, homelessness, loss of access to common property resources, marginalization, increased morbidity, social disarticulation and lack of employment opportunities. A number of sector and project specific R&R Policies were formulated by different corporate houses, but none of these policies had provided any special provisions for the displaced tribals. Orissa R&R Policy, 2006 tries to address the critical livelihood issues of the affected persons of development projects. The R&R has kept special provisions, such as recognition of customary land right of the tribals for the purpose of compensation, land based rehabilitation for the tribal displaced families, resettlement of the displaced tribal families near by the affected villages, additional R&R Package to the Displaced Tribals, provision to pay 50 per cent additional R&R Package to tribals facing multiple displacements. The pro-tribal provisions envisaged in the 2006 R&R Policy of Orissa are at very early stage of implementation. It is hoped that the policy would realize the plight of the displaced tribals.

In recent times, extremist activities in Orissa have spread in the inaccessible hilly and dense forest areas due to lack of adequate development in puts, grievances of the tribals coupled with lack of responsive administration etc. There is corroborating evidence that the problems of terrorism, violence, increased incidence of crime, law and order and social strife in many tribal pockets are attributed to social and economic backwardness of such regions. The Extremist activity as a peasant movement in Gunpur Subdivision of the then undivided Koraput district in Orissa started in 1960s and now spreading over 12 of the State's 30 districts. There have been

major changes in the strategy and even ideology in recent times, as their influence has spread to new areas in the State. In the early years, the Extremists had concentrated on tribals, whom they used as couriers and foot soldiers, while this served the immediate purposes of the rebels; the impact on the lives of the tribals was minimal. They clung faithfully of relying “on the force of the popular masses. The support of the masses offered them great advantages as regards transport, assistance to wounded, intelligence, disruption of the enemy positions, etc. Moreover, inequality or non-egalitarianism, disparity in development performance, regional imbalance, etc. are regarded as root causes of social maladjustment. Poor and dissatisfied people are often easily manipulated by anti social elements and persons with powerful vested interests. Government in 1990-1995, recognized the problem as a socio-economic one, in a measure aimed at checking the extremist movement and made the administration more people friendly and in 1992, the then Chief Minister, divided large districts into small ones. However, despite this administrative restructuring, there was no visible impact on extremist activities. On the other hand, they expanded their geographical area of operation and target groups. Though the Extremists problem in Orissa is widely perceived as a governance problem, the Government has tended to treat it as a law and order problem. The Chief Minister has maintained that he has an open mind about talks with the extremists. State Government is planning to empower the tribals in remote areas through developmental programmes in order to counter the rising influence of extremists. Apart from developmental activities, the State Government will need to upgrade its Police Force to effectively tackle the problem, which the state government is committed to do. Though the State has been suffering from the menace for the last 40 years, there appears to be no suitable strategy of response in place. While a sensitive administration and proper understanding of the tribal problems could help counter extremism in Orissa, a systematic approach, which is both long-term and result-oriented, is now an urgent imperative.

The Socio-economic profiles of 20 sample villages, 2 villages each from 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADA Pockets and one Cluster Approach Pocket present the total picture of the villages including the demography and infrastructure facilities available in the area. At the end of the chapter a comparative statement of socio economic profile of the tribes of 20 villages in ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket has been presented. It is found out that villages of MADA pockets have better communication and transport facility in comparison to other sample villages in other agency area. The study covers 20 sample villages with 1766 households and 7923 population. There are 1401 Sch. Tribes households with 6398 persons constituting 85.94 per cent of the total population. Thus, it reveals that most of the study villages have higher concentration of tribal population. Out of 20 villages, only in 2 villages have no primary schools whereas 11(55%) villages each have 2 primary schools. All the sample villages have Anganwadi Centres and most of the villages are served by residential schools. In some villages NGOs have been running literacy programmes. The educational advancement in the Project area has made headway to a desirable extent. The percentage of ST literacy in different Project area is much higher i.e 57.76%, 47.59%, 56.97%, 46.41% respectively in ITDA, Micro Project, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket in comparison with 37.37% ST literacy of the State in 2001. Though there is provision of protected drinking water to the study villages through tube wells, sanitary wells, pipe/cistern water, except natural water sources in ITDA, Micro Project areas, still there is scarcity of drinking water which has been reported by the inhabitants due to lack of regular maintenance and repairs of the tube-wells which go out of order frequently. Study villages of the Micro Projects and a few in MADA Pockets have not yet been provided

with tube wells. Provision of health and medical facilities within the study villages is absent except Sibianathpur in Bonai ITDA. All villages depend on outside for medical facilities by traveling a distance varying from 5 kms to 20 kms. As regards other infrastructure facilities like Veterinary Services, Co-operative and Credit Institutions, Market places and Commercial Banking facilities, it is found that most of the villages are deprived of such facilities within easy reach. As regards implementation of welfare measure for the destitute and disabled persons through payment of pension, it is seen that almost all villages have received attention of the Government. There are 169 persons receiving old age pension, 31 disabled pension and 25 widow pensions in the study villages. Still, 188 tribal widows are left for receiving any pension from the Government. All villages have Pallisabha and village Committee while a few have Pani Panchayat and Vanasamrakshana Samiti. There are 61 SHGs in the study villages formed by both men and women, provide employment opportunities as well as meet the small credit need of the enrolled members.

The mainstay of the tribal people is agriculture and horticultural plantation supplemented by collection of minor forest produce and rearing of domestic birds and animals. Tribal households in the study villages have been covered under Income Generating Schemes mostly under agricultural and allied sectors. More than 80% people are found engaged in cultivation and as agricultural labourer, more than 90% of the households carry on collection of minor forest produce and rear domestic animals. Around 4% of the households carry on small business in ITDAs and MADA pockets. Further, 48.43% of the total households in the Micro Projects and 4.46% in the ITDAs carry on shifting cultivation. In ITDAs (24.70%), in Micro Projects (7.09%), MADAs (30.87%) and Cluster Approach Pocket (58.08%) are landless. Occupational diversification is not found in the study area and the percentage of workers engaged in gainful employment like service, business, and industrial activities is quite negligible. The percentage of female dependants is slightly higher in Micro Projects and Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket than those of ITDAs and MADAs.

Secondary source data from all the study on tribal development projects reveal that there are altogether 2492 inhabited villages in 3 ITDAs, 2 Micro Projects, 4 MADAs and 1 Cluster Approach Pocket. Out of total 2492 inhabited villages, 166 (6.66%) villages lack communication facilities, 509 (20.43%) villages have no Anganwadi Centres, 65 (2.61%) villages are not served by Primary School Hostels and 140 (5.62%) villages have no schooling facility within 1 km. Out of 233 GPs in the study areas, there is no High School in 7(3%) GPs as against the government norm of setting up of one High School in every GP in TSP areas. Primary Schools/ME Schools are found over crowded with admission of more number of students than the approved capacity as there is shortage of the required number of schools in some areas. Besides, 6 (0.24%) villages are not provided with drinking water facilities whereas 11 (0.44%) villages have no medical facilities within 15 kms, which shows inadequacy of health care services in the Project area. A total 15 (0.60%) villages have no Post Office facility within 5 kms.

The major economic activities of all the Agency area is agriculture, either settled cultivation or shifting cultivation or both. As per the sample study in the ITDA areas 24.70% ST households are reported as landless whereas in Micro Project areas 7.09%, in MADA areas 30.87% and in cluster pocket 58.06% ST households are landless. In the ITDA and Micro Project areas 4.46% and 48.43% ST respectively are shifting cultivators whereas in MADA and Cluster Approach Pocket the shifting cultivation is not practised by the ST people. Majority ST People

(approximately 88.59%) are marginal farmers. The traditional labour cooperatives are now obsolete at village level. Labourers are disorganized. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, most of the land is left uncultivated. That leads to seasonal migration of labour. Out of total cultivable area of 163986.265 hect. in the study areas, only 55168.66 (33.64%) hect. are irrigated land showing the scarcity of irrigation facilities in the area. Besides, out of total land of 746928.552 hect., 43001.946 (5.76%) hect. of land are cultivable waste which can be developed and distributed among the landless farmers.

Forest and other natural resources available in the Project area are found not fully utilized by the people. If these resources available in the area are fully utilized by the people with the assistance of either GO/NGOs, it will create a large number of gainful employments in the area and help reduce the magnitude of poverty. Some of the people are not aware of the provision of NREGS by the Government. Therefore, they are unable to utilize their job cards and avail the employment opportunities. Adult literacy programme have little impact on the people as they feel too tired to go to the Literacy Centre after a day's hard work. In few cases NGOs have undertaken different developmental activities, like running of Non Formal Education Centers, generation of health awareness, supply of medicines, provision of drinking water facilities, promotion of SHGs in 2 ITDAs, 2 MADA Pockets, and 1 PTG areas. In the rest of the 5 Agency areas (Bonai ITDA, PBDA, Jamaradihi, Komna MADA, Pallhara MADA, and Dhenkanal Cluster Approach Pocket) areas, no NGO intervention is reported to have been taken place.

Development intervention extended by the Agencies are mainly on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, small business, irrigation, vocational training, formation of SHGs, communication, creation of education infrastructure, power supply, water supply, provision of fire proof roof and awareness training. The allotment and expenditure to Agency areas during 5 years from 2002-03 to 2006-07 / from 2003-04 to 2007-08 from SCA to TSP and Under Article 275(I)/CSS was Rs.4,687.20 lakh and expenditure was Rs.4,216.18 (89.95%) which shows a gap of Rs.471.02 (10.05%) lakh to be spent on development intervention in the area.

Regarding implementation of Fifth Schedule mandates, most of the villagers are not aware of the safeguards and provisions enshrined in the Constitution and guaranteed through legislations meant for the interest of the ST people living in the Fifth Schedule areas of the State. Thus, the awareness programmes created among the people by GO/ NGO authorities regarding the provisions seems unimpressive.

The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-Operative Corporation (OSFDC) Ltd. is the nodal agency which undertakes the DTDP programmes in Orissa to raise the Socio-economic status of STs. It receives Special Central Assistance from Govt. of India for implementation of Schemes for ST people and loan from National Corporations for lending term loan to ST people living below double the limit of the poverty line and provides them financial inputs for improving their economic condition by undertaking family oriented schemes through Disperse Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). For development of ST, a total sum of Rs. 3395.99 lakh under SCA to TSP (DTDP) were spent benefiting as many as 87855 ST families. Over the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 as many as 18925 ST beneficiaries were assisted Rs. 1911.08 lakhs under the DTDP undertaken by OSFDC as against the total allotment of Rs. 3013.55 lakh made available with the Organization. The success of the tribal development programmes by the OSFDC includes i) training to 60 ST candidates in 2007-08, for "Basic Machining (Tool and Mould Making) in Central Tool Room & Training Centre with

placement guarantee, 2) training programme at CIPET (Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology) on “AUTO CAD & C.N.C Programming for 40 ST trainees facilitating them for getting better placement offers, iii) Goat rearing by ST Women SHG in Gajapati District for generation of additional income and iv) Training on Diploma in Hardware Networking (DHN) and Advance Diploma in Software Technology (ADST) have been conducted for 50 ST candidates by ECIL, etc. Research reveals that for the last three years, OSFDC has not received any funds under the SC/ST Sector due to non-availability of adequate guarantee. The delivery of assets after sanction of loan by the Bank was still grey. It is alleged that the Banks are not sanctioning the full cost of the project as a result in many cases the beneficiaries are obliged only in receiving the subsidy amount. The training programme under Skill Development executed by NGOs did not yield any desired result.

O TELP is a long-term development intervention in southern tribal belt of Orissa where poverty and deprivation are pervasive. The Programme covers 30 most backward blocks with tribal concentrations in seven districts, namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, and Rayagada in South-West Orissa. The Programme, jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa, is being implemented in 3 phases over 10 years. The purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The Programme adopts a ‘watershed plus’ approach using the watershed as the basic vehicle, for natural resource management but with the scope to address broader issues of sustainable livelihoods including savings and credit, access to common property resources, off-farm/non-farm activities, issues related to non-timber forest products, and community Infrastructure. WFP food assistance would enhance the capacity of food insecure households to participate in developmental interventions which will strengthen their long-term food security and improve their overall well-being. Fifteen NGOs were selected to cover in 10 blocks of the four programme districts. Of these, twelve have signed MoU and they have been assigned 136 micro watersheds. These watersheds cover an area of 62,861 ha. of non forest land and about 30,000 ha. of forestland. Within these watersheds, a total of 396 natural villages are now participating in the programme. To date, 136 Village Development Committees (VDCs), 120 VDAs have been registered, 1024 SHGs (382 new SHGs) and 144 VSSs have been established. A total of 418 Entry Point Activities have been implemented in 356 villages. VSS have completed 17 Community Forest Plans and 12 of these have so far been approved. The project interventions have generated a demand for labour and paid labour is providing increased incomes in Programme villages and in some locations this is reducing distress migration. Women and men are also being paid at the same level. Some of the successful activities of the O TELP are: Solar Lighting System by Tribal Women in a hill village namely Tingnaput of Narayanpatna block in Koraput district, promotion of Collective Marketing on pilot basis in 56 villages spread over all the programme districts namely Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati of O TELP.

The Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (TDCCOL) started functioning in the state of Orissa with effect from 4th October, 1976 to check tribal exploitation in the field of credit as well as marketing by strengthening the cooperative institutions in the tribal areas. Its objectives, are: to ensure payment of fair and remunerative price to the primary tribal cultivators for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) grown by them, to

save them from exploitation of unscrupulous traders/money lenders and to supply them essential commodities and consumer goods at fair price through its own outlets. Financial Assistance received by TDCCOL in shape of Share Capital investment, Grants in Aid, Subsidy and Managerial Assistance from the State Government/Central Government since inception till 2007-08 was Rs.1,308.00, Rs.774.50 and Rs.67.00 respectively.

The KBK region lies in the south-west of Orissa. The KBK programme area comprises the hilly districts, like old undivided Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Bolangir district which are characterized with high incidence of poverty. In the year 1988, a special programme, Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination (ADAPT), was formulated and implemented. A Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the three undivided districts of KBK (Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) was prepared in 1993 in consultation with Govt. of India. Now the programme covers districts, like Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Rayagada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi and Nuapada. These eight districts comprise 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tashils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 Gram Panchayats and 12,104 villages. The LTAP objectives in KBK districts are to pool the available resources and integrate them scientifically for speedy development of predominantly tribal districts. A total outlay of funds to the tune of Rs.6, 251.08 crore over a project period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07 was envisaged under the revised project. During the first four years of RLTP, ie., from 1998-99 to 2001-02, the Government of India released funds to the extent of Rs.1393.99 crore (CP/CSP: Rs.988.16 crore; ACA: Rs.243.95 crore; and AIBP : 161.88 crore) ACA: Rs.187.60 crore; and AIBP Rs.145.77 crore) have been utilized. The special Programmes under RLTP for KBK districts are Mobile Health Units, Vocational Training, Employment Opportunities, Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure, Preventing Drop-outs, Infrastructure Development for Sports and Games, Drinking Water Facilities. Now the Government of Orissa have taken initiatives, like better delivery and governance by strengthening the Office of the Chief Administrator through posting a very senior IAS officer as the Chief Administrator, Special Area Development (KBK) Project with headquarters at Koraput to improve governance and to monitor the implementation of RLTP programmes in the KBK districts. Besides, Revenue Divisional Commissioners, Southern and Northern Divisions have been made ex-officio Deputy Chief Administrators, KBK to strengthen the Office of the Chief Administrator, KBK. The State Government have delegated higher administrative and financial powers on the Officers, like Chief Administrator, Deputy Chief Administrators and Collectors of KBK districts so as to avoid procedural delays and further improve programme implementation.

As per the constitutional commitments, since the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government of India has stipulated the strategy and objectives of TSP to narrow the gap between levels of development of tribal and other areas and to improve the quality of life of tribal communities. Besides, the immediate objectives were elimination of exploitation in all forms, acceleration of processes of socio-economic development, building up of inner strength of tribal people and the improvement of their organizational capabilities. Thus, the TSP strategy is multi-faceted and is entirely devoted for the cause of tribal people in our country. The strategy intends to bridge the gap between formulation and implementation of plans in tribal communities, with the help of popular participation.

Currently the TSP approach has been extended to the areas of tribal development projects/agencies, like 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Cluster Approach Pockets.

The Scheduled Areas of Orissa constitutes 44.57 per cent of the total area of the State. The Scheduled Tribe population (2001) in the Scheduled Areas comes to 55, 46,081, which is 68.09 per cent of the total ST population. The TSP area in Orissa spreads to 68896.3 Sq. kms which includes 21 ITDAs covering 118 blocks in the State. The TSP area is 44.21 per cent of the total area of the State. The tribal population in the above area is 49, 78,171 which is estimated at 56.42 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. For the total development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, 17 Micro Projects are operating in 12 districts of the State, of which 4 are situated outside TSP areas. There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 Blocks in 17 districts covering 2553 villages, which are now functioning in the state for all round development of dispersed tribals living outside the tribal sub-plan area. Fourteen CAPs covering parts of 14 blocks in 263 villages have been functioning in the State of Orissa. Dispersed Tribal Development Programme covering 23 districts and 197 Blocks has been implemented for development of Dispersed Tribals in the country. Under this programmes all the tribals living beyond the Special Projects, like ITDAs, MADA Pockets, Micro Projects and Cluster Approach Pockets are covered. The DTDP is administered through the OSFDC at the State level. The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project is being implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks in 7 districts of the State namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. Initially the proposed project will be introduced in 10 Blocks. The programme is jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa.

After reviewing the performance during the Tenth Plan periods, the vision for the Eleventh Plan was evolved in order to strengthen and consolidate the strategy for rapid economic growth and faster reduction in poverty. Provision of basic facilities, such as health, education, clean drinking water etc. was given priority attention. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, among such other weaker sections, were to be included for special attention in order that they are saved from further marginalization. Tribal development, which is a joint responsibility of both the Central and State Governments, make administrative arrangement at different level for the effective and smooth implementation of tribal development programmes in tribal areas. The Government also sought the help of voluntary/Non-Government Organization (NGO) for framing policies for tribal people, and involved them in the implementation of the schemes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs as the nodal Ministry for tribal development sanctions 'Special Central Assistance' (SCA) under which resources are made available for tribal development. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs constantly monitors and reviews the implementation of tribal development programmes.

The State having Scheduled areas, the Governor and on his behalf the Chief Minister and Ministers for SSD Department are engaged in the formulation and implementation of schemes in tribal areas of the State. The ST & SC Development Department implements tribal development programmes and looks after the interest of the tribals in tune with the advice from Tribes Advisory Council (TAC). With a view to handle the tribal development programmes under the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy in an integrated and coordinated manner, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket of tribal concentration, and special projects for primitive tribes were planned.

Project reports are prepared on the basis of the Block Plans, coordinated by the ITDAs and approved in its GB/PLC Meeting, get integrated at the State level. The SCSTRTI, under the administrative control of ST&SC Development Department, Orissa Government serves as a permanent research centre providing data and advisory service to Government on problems of

SCs and STs and imparting training to officers and staff posted in tribal areas. The Project Administrators of ITDAs and Block Development Officers are the key functionaries in charge of implementing and executing both the work and non-work programmes in tribal areas.

Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan of the ITDA is being framed on the basis of the guidelines issued by MOTA, GOI, New Delhi and SSD Department, Govt. of Orissa from time to time. The PLC/GB of each ITDA prepares developmental plans and oversees smooth management of business and implementation of different development programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District Level Agencies and their monitoring. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow from ITDA under SCA to TSP and under the First Proviso to Article 275 of the Constitution. Schemes are invited from the Block Development Officers and are compiled at ITDA level and placed in the Governing Body Meeting for discussion and approval. Prior to the submission of schemes, the Welfare Extension Officers along with other Extension Officers of the Block contact the ST people and their leaders, like Ward members and village leaders for IGS for the individuals/groups as well as for the infrastructure schemes for the community as a whole. Before submission of the projects / schemes, they are compiled at block level in the presence of BDO and Chairman of PS. Then the proposal and plans for the development of tribals are placed in the GB/PLC of the ITDAs for approval.

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. It is required to sit once in every quarter of a year to review and monitor different development programmes for the tribals and utilization of funds. The Governing Body/PLC meetings of the different development agencies held during the period from 2003-04 to 2007-08 on an average comes to about one meeting in a year for each agency. The number of such meeting is quite inadequate indicating a poor strategy of monitoring in the actual field situation. Besides, the Collector as the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and the Nodal Department periodically monitors the development programmes. At times, concurrent evaluation of ongoing programmes, like irrigation projects, agriculture/horticulture/education/rehabilitation programmes are done with the help of research teams from SCSTRTI. The SCSTRTI and/or other independent research organizations are assigned to undertake ex-post evaluation studies of different ITDAs/Micro Projects/MADAs and other tribal programmes/special schemes implemented for the development and welfare of the tribals.

The SCA was supposed to supplement the financial investments made for development of tribals under general sector in various States and UTs. The major sources for Sub-Plan outlay for family oriented schemes; infrastructure development schemes; and human resource development schemes include State allocation, Sectoral allocation from Central Ministries, Special Central Sector allocation and Institutional Finance. Allocation of State Plan constituted the basic outlay, whereas other sources are additive and supplemental. The quantum of State Plan outlay is determined on the criteria, like total population; geographical area; comparative level of development; and provision of social services. The State Plan outlay comprised divisible in which weightage is given on tribal areas depending upon the level of socio-economic development, and non-divisible part which ensures accrual of due benefits to the tribal regions. The flow from the institutional finance is determined keeping in view the total ceiling for the State. The flow from central sectors would supplement the total resources, which could be

mobilized by the State Plans, Central Ministries and the financing institutions. There is flexibility for each Ministry to devise its own strategy and fix prioritization within its investments. For smooth operationalization, each Ministry should exhibit funds quantified under each scheme for TSP areas under different sub-heads in the budget of the Ministry.

Further, it was decided in 1984 to utilize the grants under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution under the heads, such as (1) Resettlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation, (2) Schemes of development for forest villages, (3) Development of tribals suffering from special diseases and (4) Reclamation of ravine areas. During Seventh Plan Period, the provision of assistance under Article 275(1) extended to Specific Health Schemes, Enrolment subsidy for tribal membership in LAMPs, Intermediate processing of MFP/SAP by LAMPs and other Cooperatives, Special Tribal Crafts Training-cum-Production Centers, Residential Schools for Primitive Tribes etc.

The funds for the PTG development programmes usually flow from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. The SCA is provided to the Micro Projects on 100% subsidy basis for the development of PTGs. Besides, the Central Govt. and State Governments are supposed to allocate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes for the PTGs development.

Earmarking funds for SCP and TSP from the total State Annual and Five Year Plan outlays at least in proportion to their respective population in the State, (ii) Designate the Social Welfare or Tribal Welfare Departments in the State as nodal departments for the formulation and implementation of SCSP and TSP with full autonomy in the selection of schemes, allocation of funds and diversion of funds from one scheme to another within the overall allocations, (iii) These nodal departments to be entrusted with responsibility to take all policy decisions regarding administration of development programmes, including budgeting of funds, release of allocations for development schemes and powers to review, monitor and supervise the implementation of all the programmes for the SCs and STs and (iv) Effective monitoring of the implementation of various schemes under SCP and TSP of all departments. The monitoring of the flow of funds to TSP area relating to concerned Departments is done by Development Commissioner on quarterly basis. The concept of Single-demand Budgeting has not been introduced in the State in the letter and spirit of the Maharashtra pattern.

The TSP strategy of Orissa has tried to follow the 'Maharashtra Model' of single line of administration in tribal areas. The Maharashtra model suggests that, ITDA should have senior administrative personnel at the helm of affairs for the overall supervision of development programmes of the area with financial and planning powers. Special cadres of health, education and engineering have to support the administration for quick and quality delivery of services to the tribals. There are also Constitutional provisions in terms of Article 275(1) for raising the level of administration in 5th Scheduled Areas to the rest of the State with special powers and responsibilities to the Governor of the State. The other arrangements for streamlining the financial and administrative procedure in TSP areas are; (i) special allocation of funds by the Finance Commission to the Scheduled Areas, (ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and (iii) the role of Tribes Advisory Council in 5th Scheduled Areas.

The State Plan also provides funds for the welfare of S.Ts sector for the Annual Plan. A sum of Rs.33, 644.72 lakh was proposed under State Plan (including State share of CSP schemes and

Rs.2, 514.05 lakh under CSP & CP (Central share). plan schemes for the welfare of S.Ts sector for the Annual Plan of 2008-09. A sum of Rs.33, 644.72 lakh was proposed under State Plan (including State share of CSP schemes and Rs.2, 514.05 lakh under CSP & CP (Central share). This explains that the State Government has stipulates funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are to be provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head "796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)" in the Demands of different Administrative Departments. The directive in this regard is that the budgetary allocation earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of S.Ts, ie, 22.13% of the total outlay.

Tribal affairs concerning welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes were initially assigned to the Ministry of Home Affairs (T.D. Division) till September, 1985. Then the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India managed tribal affairs till May, 1998 and then the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India was constituted and started functioning since October, 1999. The Ministry now plays the pivotal role for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes of our country. In the contextual frame of safeguard of rights of STs incidental to their welfare and development, the MOTA. Government of India had taken the notification of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 with a view to empowering the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (No.2 of 2007) and its Rule in 2008. Further, a draft National Policy for the Scheduled Tribes is on the anvil and said policy is in consonance with the principles enshrined in our Constitution. The MOTA has always been attaching special attention to the particularly Vulnerable Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups by providing cent per cent grants for their all round development. The activities of the MOTA, Government of India are manifold and it acts as the nodal Ministry of formulation of Policy and Planning and also for establishing co-ordination with other Ministries, besides monitoring of ongoing development programmes and evaluating their outcomes.

The Planning Commission always has been associated with the endeavour for tribal welfare and development of our country. In June 1978, the Planning Commission issued guidelines for the preparation of Sub-Plan for tribal areas from 1978 to 1983. The said guidelines included three categories of tribal communities, such as (i) areas of tribal concentration, (ii) dispersed tribals outside Sub-Plan areas; and (iii) Primitive Tribal Communities and others, like strategy for development; methodology of Sub-Plan preparation; formulation of programmes; financial parameters; role of non-plan; administrative set up and personnel policy, etc. The Planning Commission had also suggested a very detailed format basing on which the Sub-Plan document could be prepared. In June, 14, 2006 the Planning Commission circulated the draft approach paper to the 11th Five Year Plan which envisaged inclusive growth for faster reduction in poverty and provision of access to basic facilities, such as health, education, clean drinking water, etc. It laid emphasis on many marginalized groups of population including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, adolescent girls, children in the age group 0 to 3 years and others. The approach paper critically examined matters to promote building of strengths and countering weaknesses.

The Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa, co-ordinates the planning exercise of all departments for Annual Plan or Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the development imperatives, State Finances, development approaches, strategies, logistics for operationalisation and anticipated achievements as per plan objectives, etc., a comprehensive plan document is evolved. It also contains broad sectoral outlays proposed for the plan for specific period along

with proposed financing resources, such as (i) resources of the State Government, (ii) Central Assistance, and (iii) resources of Public Sector Undertakings. The Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa not only coordinates the planning exercises of different departments but also pronounces the overall development approach. In addition, the department plays a vital role in collection, collation, interpretation and analysis of survey data through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, and monitoring and evaluation of development performance through government machinery by its own functional Cells, such as (i) Plan formulation and Co-ordination, (ii) Plan information, (iii) Perspective planning; (iv) Regional and district planning; (v) Man-power; and (vi) evaluation and monitoring. Further, recently a new cell, styled as Poverty Task Force (PTF) has been added, so that care might be taken for fast reduction of poverty in the State.

The S.T & S.C. Development Department, Orissa is the nodal department for administration, management and control of development and welfare activities relating to the Scheduled Tribes of the State. As the development activities are multi-sectoral in nature, different departments of government play their role in tribal areas (both Scheduled & Non-Scheduled areas) in order to fulfill constitutional mandates and development initiatives. Therefore, the nodal department has assumed a crucial role in coordinating the activities of all line departments converging in tribal areas with their respective development inputs and efforts. The nodal department, since 1965-66, has functionally combined the roles the Secretariat and Heads of Department. Currently, two departments, such as (i) Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department and (ii) Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department are functioning under the guidance and supervision of Cabinet Minister, S.T & S.C Development, Minority and Backward Classes Welfare.

The TSP strategy has emphasized on the quality of administration with single line of administration in tribal areas. It suggests that, ITDA should have senior administrative personnel at the helm of affairs for the overall development of the area with financial and planning powers. Special cadres of health, education and engineering have to support the administration for quick and quality delivery of services to the tribals. There are also Constitutional provisions in terms of Article 275(1) for raising the level of administration in 5th Scheduled Areas to the rest of the State with special powers and responsibilities to the Governor of the State. The other arrangements for streamlining the financial and administrative procedure in TSP areas are; (i) special allocation of funds by the Finance Commission to the Scheduled Areas, (ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and (iii) the role of Tribes Advisory Council in 5th Scheduled Areas.

As a conceptual shift in tribal development administration, the State Government of Maharashtra had initiated a single line of administrative mechanism for effective operationalisation of TSP strategy which is popularly known as 'Maharashtra Model'. In TSP areas of Orissa, there has been an humble beginning of a conceptual shift. At present, the outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan is budgeted under the Demand of the concerned Departments and shown under appropriate scheme heads under a Minor Head "796-TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN" under each relevant Major Head. This has proved to be reasonably good mechanism for accounting TSP expenditure. The monitoring of the flow of funds to TSP area relating to concerned departments is done by Development Commissioner on quarterly basis. Like the state of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, this administrative mechanism has been initiated in Orissa

State recently. The concept of Single-demand budgeting as per the Maharashtra pattern has not been introduced in the state. It should be followed by encompassing all the lines of the above methodology in right spirit.

Roles of both economic and social factors are equally important in the development process. Income is significant because of the opportunities it creates. But the actual opportunities or capabilities also depend on a number of other factors, such as health. These factors should also be considered when measuring welfare. Food production, although basic, is not the only solution to the problem of hunger but also many things such as general economic growth, expansion of employment, diversification of production, enhancement of medical and health care, provision of food to vulnerable mothers and small children, spread of basic education and literacy, strengthening of democracy and the news media, reduction of gender based inequalities are necessary. For social and human development the spread of basic education and literacy is of prime importance. Two indices social and human development, such as 'Adult Literacy Index' and 'Education Index' have been calculated on the basis of data collected from sample villages. The data analysis shows that the people of MADA areas have more literacy rate than that of ITDA, Cluster Approach Pocket, and Micro Project areas. Due to low literacy index in Micro Project area, the development of that area is not satisfactory. In most cases adult male literacy indices are more than adult female literacy indices in the sample villages. The highest ALI for male and female both are found in ITDA areas. The highest and lowest adult literacy index for male is seen in ITDAs (0.831) and Micro Projects (0.492) respectively. So also are the cases for female in ITDAs (0.645) and in Micro Projects (0.343). As regards to education index, it is reported as the highest in MADA area (0.762) followed by ITDAs (0.672), Cluster Approach Pocket (0.518) and Micro Projects (0.491) proving the Educational development of MADA area is better than that of the other tribal projects. Therefore, we conclude that there are large disparities exist in the level of educational development in different tribal development projects areas of Orissa.

From the Livelihood promotion analysis it is observed that Economic Activity Rate (EAR) for male is higher than that of female in case of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA and Cluster Approach Pocket. In other words, the males are getting more work opportunities than females. NREGS introduced by the Govt. has solved employment problem to a little extent. This has justified Sharma's 'micro-level planning for full employment in tribal areas' pleading for labour intensive economy due to plentiful human resources in the area. Most of the villagers are unaware of the NREGS programme and those who are aware of it; do not use their job cards. A few villagers are getting benefit by using their job cards. Analysis on awareness of tribals on livelihood promotion made with the help of the score value of data arrived by using the Likert scaling technique. It was observed that 7 out of 20 sample villages come under the category of response as "not aware" villages, 3 villages are "aware", 6 villages "aware and partially positive" and 4 villages come in 'aware and fully positive' categories. It is observed that the sample villages of Cluster and ITDAs are more "not aware" than Micro Projects and MADA Pockets. The villages of MADA Pockets are more aware and more positive on livelihood promotion. Needless to say that livelihood promotion can be achieved through efficient self-management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources at their disposal.

Focus Group Discussion reveals that the common problem, which ST people face, is lack of irrigation facility, insufficient agricultural land and restricted use of non-timber forest produce. Most people of

the selected study villages are either landless or marginal land holders or their mainstay is agriculture/ wage earning. Besides, mining and construction works and other daily-wage work supplement their livelihood. The latter activities were found more remunerative to them (Rs. 60/- to Rs. 70/- per day) than the former, which, fetch less (Rs.25/- or 30/- per day). In Bonai ITDA area there are village forests, protected forest, and reserved forests but the tribal's collection of MFPs is reported unimpressive and limited to firewood only due to restriction of the Forest Department. A few people are collecting Mahula and selling the produce through SHGs. Inadequate connectivity to the villages in Parlakhemundi ITDA area had forced the tribal collectors to sale their MFPs at lower price at their doorstep which was not free from the exploitation through barter with the outside non-tribal traders. Surprisingly, some tribal people were not aware of the ITDA and its schemes implemented. However, OTELP had taken up cashew plantation programmes for the landless tribals under its watershed activities, which was reported as the main commercial crop in the area. The tribals of all tribal development projects specially Nilgiri ITDA needed development inputs, like supply of agricultural land, development of existing land, assistance for fertilizers, seeds, agricultural/ horticultural training, small business, vocational training, provision of drinking water and electricity for their livelihood promotion. It is observed that in case of livelihood promotion, the villages under cluster and MADA pockets are more developed than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs. But the inter-village disparity is more in case of the villages under Cluster Approach Pocket and MADAs than that of Micro Projects and ITDAs. That means, equal attention has been provided in all the study villages of Micro Projects and ITDAs.

Tribal economy revolves round agriculture, horticulture and other allied activities. But not much steps have been taken to orient the tribal beneficiaries in raising income fetching commercial crops. Their need assessment in the study villages include Government assistance for land development, supply of HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides at subsidized rate, procurement of MFPs and SAPs at the door step by the Govt., imparting training in semi-processing /processing of NTFP for value addition, facilitating entrepreneurship development and cottage industries in the villages and creation of infrastructure incidental to income generating activities. None of the study villages have had marketing centre, go-down, cold storage, and good communication facilities that are prerequisites for any IGS programme. An analysis on income generation by using the Likert scaling technique reveals that 4 out of 20 study villages come under the category of "not aware" villages, 4 villages as "aware", 10 villages "aware and partially positive" and 2 villages as "aware and fully positive" categories. It is found that the villages of Cluster Approach Pocket are not aware about income generation and MADAs, Micro Projects and ITDAs are coming under the rest categories. Development of agriculture has received the highest priority in the study villages. In addition to agricultural development programmes other income generating programmes, like supply of improved horticultural plants, supply of goat, poultry and pisciculture scheme have also been executed. Under income generating schemes altogether as many as 908 ST beneficiaries had received financial assistances from different tribal development agencies. Among them, the share of the ITDAs, MADAs, Micro Projects, and Cluster Approach Pocket were 336, 214, 303 and 55 beneficiaries respectively. Regarding coverage of schemes, the highest numbers of ST beneficiaries were provided with supply of seeds and fertilizer (246) by all the tribal development agencies, followed by supply of poultry birds (225), supply of goats (147), Agl. Implement (117), etc. This explains that in all the tribal areas both agriculture and horticulture programmes have been widely accepted by the ST people for raising their economic conditions. As many as 908 (64.72%) beneficiaries were covered under different

schemes through IGS. On the contrary, about 35% ST households have not been assisted under any IGS programmes, may be, due to seasonal migration, families created for the newly married ones and death of beneficiaries covered earlier. The converge of beneficiaries under development intervention was the highest in case of the Micro Projects (84.25%), followed by the MADAs (64.06%), and Cluster Approach Pocket (59.13%) and ITDAs ((57.63%). This indicates that the smaller the area of operation of the TD projects, the better is the reward with more coverage of beneficiaries. As regards the packages of schemes delivered to ST beneficiaries by different TD projects, about half of the total beneficiaries were extended assistance with multiple schemes, 1/3rd with double schemes and 1/5th with single scheme. In the ITDA areas under the single scheme, goat rearing, among the double schemes Agl. Implement + seed+fertilizers, and among the multiple schemes, Agl. Implement + seed fertilizers + poultry, are found popular being covered with the highest number of beneficiaries whereas in the Micro Project areas among the single schemes, goat rearing, among the double schemes, Ag. Implement + seed &fertilizers and among the multiple schemes, Ag. Implement + seed + fertilizers + poultry are found popular. Likewise in the areas of the MADA Pockets the highest number of beneficiaries were covered by supply of poultry birds as the single scheme, with supply of Agl. Implements and fertilizer as under double scheme and Ag. Implement + land development + plough bullock+ seed+ fertilizer under multiple scheme. But in the study villages of the Cluster Approach Pocket goat rearing, horticulture, Plough bullocks under single scheme, Ag. Implement and seed and fertilizers with double scheme and Ag. Implement, Land development, Plough Bullock and Seed fertilizers with multiple scheme.

The field level functionaries including the PRI representatives in different tribal development agencies opined that 35.72 per cent of them try to contact with the target group once in a week, 32.14 per cent make contact as and when occasion arises, 21.43 per cent meet the beneficiaries daily, and 50 per cent of Welfare Extension Officers do not make contact regularly. Regarding outcome/impact of programmes of work in the area higher proportion of respondents rated the performance as 'Good' in respect of employment generation (67.86%), raising economic standard (67.86%), increasing yield from agricultural land (39.29%), freedom from exploitation (39.29%) and promotion of self dignity (43.43%). Similarly, higher proportion of respondents rated as 'fair' in case of diversification of economic activities/occupations (50.14%), educational advancement (42.86%), empowerment, and gender equalization (50%). In all other aspects, like access to amenities, free from endemic diseases, gender equalization and full time employment have been rated as 'fair' or 'poor'. For the success and failure of different IGS and IDS, their responses vary from 39.29% in irrigation to as high as 96.42% in case of small business. However, some schemes under different sectors vary from as low as 7.14 % in case of SHG approach, Electrification, Building works to as high as 42.86 % in case of programmes under Animal Husbandry. Further, very low proportion of respondents rated various schemes as 'least' successful. Thus those who have abstained from offering their view and those who have rated 'least success' taken together, indicate the doubt in their mind about the suitability of schemes so far implemented.

As per the FGD on Employment Generation, the study villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. The mean of the score value is 20.15 and standard deviation is 4.43. It is observed that out of 20 villages, 4 come under "not aware" categories, 5 under "aware", 9 villages are in "aware and partially positive" and 2 villages come under category of "aware and fully positive".

Due to perpetual endeavour of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and ST&SC Development Department, GOO some achievements which provide the tribals access to social opportunities and amenities aiming at their overall development are conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PTGs in 17 Micro Projects with an expenditure to the tune of Rs.341.22 lakh, covering 3408 families covered under 148 projects completed during 2007-08. Likewise in MADA pockets, a sum of Rs.456.95 lakh was spent for 4933 families under 242 projects and in Cluster Pockets, Rs.41.38 lakh was spent for 440 families under 31 projects. Further under educational development, Educational Complex (17 nos.) in Micro Project areas, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (10 nos.), Higher Secondary Schools (08 nos.), High Schools (155), Girls High Schools (91 nos.), Ashram Schools (112), Secondary Teachers Training School (2 nos.), Residential Sevashram (1031), Primary School Hostels (ITDA blocks) (1548 nos.), Primary School Hostels (ST Girls-KBK) (400 nos.), ST Girls Hostels(1003 nos.), Opening of 1000 ST Girls Hostels, Distribution of bi-cycles to ST girls students of Scheduled Areas (Empowerment of ST girls), Teaching in 10 Tribal Language in Primary schools, Computer Education Programme, Award of Post-matric scholarship and Book Bank.

Estimate of awareness through FGD about social opportunities and amenities reveals that out of 20 study villages, 4 come under “not aware” categories, 3 under “aware”, 9 villages are “aware and partially positive” and the rest 4 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”. In study villages of 3 ITDAs, Janashree Bima Yojana has not been implemented though health and nutrition programmes have been taken up by WCD Department. The villages are covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yojana, BPL old age/widow pension schemes. There is no adult literacy centre in Parlakhemundi and Nilagiri ITDAs whereas it is present in the villages of Bonai ITDA, but none of the villagers are interested to join this scheme. The PDS centers are situated at a distance between 3 kms and 8 kms from the villages posing difficulty in availing the facility. Extension of such facilities through NGO in Parlakhemundi ITDA found limited but in the villages of other two ITDAs it is missing. There is no grain bank facility, old age home and Kutir Jyoti Yojana, no labour Co-operative, no PHC and no market facility within the villages. All the villagers participate in the Gram Sabha meetings and also in PRIs and solve their conflict themselves in the villages. Except villages of Bonai ITDA the education programmes in the villages of the other 2 ITDAs have been successful to some extent. In Parlakhemundi ITDA, the facilitator from ‘ASHA’ has kept them aware of RCH and health matters. All the villagers of the ITDAs are conscious about education and sending their children to school regularly. In Micro Project villages, all the households are covered under Janashree Bima Yojana. People are covered under Indira Awas Yojana, Antodaya Yojana, old age, widow pension scheme and people are NREGS card holders. PDS facility is available. People of the Micro Projects are not interested to send their children to schools regularly. There are 5-6 SHGs working in the villages, which lack financial assistance and training. People participate in Gram Sabha. Houses under Indira Awas Yojana are provided to the people. But there is no market facilities, no grain bank, no adult literacy centre, no old age home, no labour Co-operative in the villages. In villages of MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket the availability of the facilities are of little difference as compared to the other development Projects areas.

Enactment of women-specific legislations, such as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (amended in 1986), the Equal Pay Act, 1976, etc., creation of a separate Department, Women and Child Development (WCD) in 1985, setting up of the National Commission for women in 1990, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Mahila Samakhya,

Mission Shakti for promotion of self help activities and specifically organization of Self Help Groups (SHGs), reservation of one third seats for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions under 73rd. Amendment, promulgation of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA Act. 1996) etc. are positive efforts for empowerment of women. Further, MOTA, GOI endeavour, like establishment of Educational Complex in low female literacy pockets, construction of girls hostel under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) for income generation by NSTFDC, Exchange Visits by tribals below poverty line, creation of awareness for tribal women, 50 per cent for women beneficiaries in the Eklavya Model Residential Schools and the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for M. Phil and Ph. D degree. Under SCA to TSP, 30% of funds are earmarked for women in BPL families to generate income. Since the 5th Plan period the steps taken by Orissa Govt. for empowerment of women are, issue of R.O.R. jointly in the names of wife and husband, Training and exposure visits for capacity building, participation in decision-making, participation in joint forest management activities and in community specific activities, Promoting self reliance and leadership, promotion of education among women, facilities for health care for tribal women, special nutrition programme, Promoting employment guarantee programme for tribal women assuring 300 days of work per annum; Enhancement of the efficacy of SHG.

As per the FGD on Gender Equalization and Women Empowerment, the study villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. It is observed that out of 20 villages, 3 come under “not aware” categories, 7 under “aware”, 7 villages are in “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”. In the study villages of the ITDA areas there is no discrimination of work for male and female. Though there is differentiation in wage rate for both agricultural and non-agricultural activities in NREGS work of Govt., both males and female are given equal wage. Women in the area are more and mostly they collect the NTFP. The women are provided with social security and get maternity benefit from ICDS. But the women are not aware of the Constitutional Safeguards and humanities policies of the Government. Women play major role in family up keep and welfare. In Parlakhemundi and Bonai ITDAs, daughter is preferred whereas in Niligiri ITDAs the reverse is found. There is no restriction of widow/widower marriage. The same factors are found in the areas of Micro Projects and MADAs as well as Cluster Pocket. Anticipated development outcomes are achieved through application of the principles of empowerment in tribal communities of our State. Empowerment framework can be applied in five important areas, like (i) provision of basic services (2) improved local governance, (3) improved national governance, (4) pro-poor market development and (5) access to justice and legal aid. It may be reiterated that empowerment is multi-faceted and includes economic, socio-cultural and political aspects. It is observed that out of 20 sample villages, 2 come under “not aware” categories, 12 under “aware”, 3 villages in “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”. FGD reveals that the tribals demand basic necessities, like safe drinking water, health centers and good communication facilities are to be provided in the area. In villages of Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket, all the people are politically aware whereas in other areas of ITDAs, Micro Projects, only the PRI members are aware about politics.

Empowerment includes economic, socio-cultural and political aspects. The local governance has been improved with decentralization of power. Functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions, 73rd Amendment to the Constitution and promulgation of PESA Act bear sufficient testimony for devolution of power to the tribals. Again, various enactments specially meant for tribals create

a sustainable legal base extending benefits to check exploitations. Similarly the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides opportunities for tribals and other traditional forest dwellers to ensure livelihood, food security etc. side by side developing sustainable use of forests, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance. The provision of basic services on sustainable basis, like health care, education, water, communication facilities, and access to justice and legal aid to tribals are a very significant component for empowerment framework. In study villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket tribals are mainly agriculturist. Besides, they also perform non-agricultural works, like bridge construction, mining work, etc. Though the people have got NREGS job cards, they are not utilizing the same to get employment. The people are not interested for setting up of industry but require financial assistance for small business, live stock rearing and irrigation of land. The tribals are taking interest in learning advanced agriculture, skill acquiring, and vocational training. Better communication facilities in each area is opted by the people who help facilitate their outside exposure and empowerment. In Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket, all the people were politically aware whereas in other areas of ITDAs, Micro Projects, only the PRI members were found aware about politics. As per the FGD on Tribal Empowerment, the study villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. The mean of the score value is 13.30 and standard deviation is 4.14. It is observed that out of 20 villages, 2 come under “not aware” categories, 12 under “aware”, 3 villages are in “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

The Indian Constitution in the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, Fifth and Sixth Schedules have enshrined certain protective provisions and safeguards for the weaker sections especially for the ST communities to ensure socio-economic justice. Findings of the Focus Group Discussion classify all the study villages according to on Socio-Economic Justice. The study villages have been divided into four levels of awareness. It is observed that of 2 out of 20 villages are coming under the category of “not aware” villages, 10 villages are “aware”, 5 villages “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under “aware and fully positive” categories. It is found that none of the villagers of the sample villages are aware of the protective legislations for socio-economic justice. A very few educated people of the 3 ITDAs and Patrapur and Pallahara MADAs and Pallahara Micro Project are aware of the reservation of seats for STs in Parliament and State Legislative Assembly, educational facilities to ST Children and having facilities to STs provided by the Government. People in MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket are not aware of these facilities though people of the Bonda Micro Project are availing the above facilities to some extent.

The awareness of almost all the people of the study villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket regarding entitlement and deprivation is perceptibly low. All the people of the villages claimed their ownership right on forest land and water sources available in the area including their own Patta (R.O.R) and non-Patta land. Though they have command over natural resources, they feel helpless while Govt are taking away their forestland or give it on lease to restrict them for their use. Due to mining works in the area the people of Parlakhemundi ITDA grumble on the immigration of outside workers to their settlement in their villages, which adversely affect their socio- cultural aspects. Due to restriction of Forest Department they are deprived of collecting NTFP from the forest, which are subsidiary source of their livelihood. In mining areas, they are also deprived of using safe drinking water due to dust pollution. As per the FGD on ‘Entitlements and Deprivation’, the study villages have been

classified into four levels of awareness. The mean of the score value is 13.15 and standard deviation is 6.26. It is observed that out of 20 villages, 3 come under “not aware” categories, 8 under “aware”, 5 villages are in “aware and partially positive” and 4 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

Non-monetized market plays a significant role in tribal economy. With the advent of modernization, tribal communities have become more or less monetized. The market, civil society, and State should facilitate decentralization of knowledge, learning and participatory decision support systems. In order to end with predatory market forces, the State has to enforce regulatory mechanisms at the grass-root level for the benefit of tribals which will function with viability and vibrancy. ST people in the villages of ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket have no adequate knowledge about decentralized market and regulatory Market system. Except people of Narla MADA, Parlakehmundi ITDA, Komna MADA and Dhenkanal Cluster Pocket, villagers of other ITDAs, Micro Projects, and MADA opined that traders were benefactors to them. This might be due to the fact that the traders collect the goods at their door step and people do not have to go to distant places to sell their goods. The people of other areas could not say whether the traders are predators or benefactors. However, almost all the people do agree to have regulatory market system so that their interests are safeguarded. Only a few of them distinguished between market system and co-operative institution and opined that co-operative institutions were more beneficial to them. As per the FGD on Protection from Predatory Market Forces, the study villages have been classified into four levels of awareness. It is observed that out of 20 villages, 4 come under “not aware” categories, 6 under “aware”, 8 villages are in “aware and partially positive” and 2 villages come under category of “aware and fully positive”.

Tribal development through group mode started in 2004-05 with the SCA to TSP fund provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. With the financial assistance from the S.T & SC Development Department, a large number of SHGs were formed in areas of the ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA Pockets and Cluster Approach Pocket in Orissa with a view to reduce dependency on moneylenders, to promote self-reliance, to empower the tribal people to manage their own resources and to develop saving habit. Our study covered 38 such SHGs (32 Women SHGs) to assess their performance and effectiveness. All SHGs have ten/more number of members each. Each SHG selected a President and a Secretary by the members themselves. There were also full-time/part-time trained Animators engaged by the implementing Agency to help in account keeping and promoting group cohesiveness. Training was not imparted to all the Presidents and Secretaries of the SHGs. But training programmes on income generating activities were conducted for only members of 12 SHGs. Also training on awareness on health was imparted to some of these groups. 17 out of 38 selected SHGs had accommodation facilities. Each of the SHGs had collected members' contribution which varied from Rs.10.00 to Rs, 50.00 per month. Some of the SHGs had stopped membership collections due to non-starting of the activities and/or non-receipt of financial assistance. Altogether 24 SHGs had received Micro Support finance, 16 have obtained institutional finance and seven raw material assistance. Some of the SHGs had been provided with compensation towards Animator's remuneration. None of the SHGs had received any other types of assistances. Several SHGs had expressed that there was delay in releasing of the fund by both the implementing agency and Commercial/ Cooperative banks. Eight SHGs have not received any financial assistance and the remaining five SHGs have not yet started any activity which were located, (four) in Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada meant for Bonda PTG and (one) in Parlakhemundi ITDA for Lanjia Saora,

PTG. Due to lack of understanding and cohesiveness among the members, selection of illiterate and ignorant members who were not exposed to new avenues for engagement, the work had not been started. Seven SHGs out of 25 have become defunct in Parlakhemundi ITDA (2Nos.), Narla MADA Pocket (4Nos.) and Patrapur MADA Pocket (1No.). These SHGs were confronted with some critical problems like non-viability of schemes, lacking in leadership quality, lack of ancillary assistance etc. The implementing agencies helped the SHGs members in getting machineries and equipments, but did not take the responsibility of collection of raw materials. In some cases the implementing agencies have helped for procurement of fingerlings, goats, poultry birds. But in some cases, the local officials of the Forest Department also imposed restriction in the collection of raw materials from forests, like mohua flower and leaf. Though there was provision for providing financial assistance for raw materials, only 7 out of 38 SHGs have been provided with such assistance. Only 25 out of 38 SHGs started undertaking various productive and non-productive activities. Among them, 17 SHGs took up single activity while the rest adopted double activities. Eight out of 38 SHGs had not been provided with any financial assistance. Out of 30 SHGs extended with financial assistance, 25 SHGs started their income generating activities and the remaining five did not. Of these 25 activated SHGs, seven had stopped undertaking income generating activities and only 18 SHGs sustained and had been deriving income. Out of these 12 SHGs had earned annual income above Rs.12,000.00 during 2005-06 while the remaining six below Rs.12,000.00. The newly formed SHGs within the last 2 years period were yet to get financial assistance and identify income generating activity and undergo capacity building training. The implementing agencies were providing marketing assistance and helped the groups in getting marketing support from the State marketing agencies like ORMAS, Cooperative marketing Society etc. Though the quantum of produce and products of SHGs are not huge, they were sold in the local market, exhibition, and places of public gathering on the festive occasions round the year. A total of 18 SHGs derived encouraging additional income from their different activities which varied from Rs.900.00 in case of Maa Jagat Janani in Bonai ITDA to Rs.1, 03,800.00 for Maa Saraswati SHG of Pallahara MADA Pocket. The SHG activities were monitored at the level of the lower rung field functionaries and by high-level officials rarely. Such monitoring programmes found not fruitful to take appropriate measures so that the SHGs could sustain and remain functional. Most of the 38 SHGs faced critical problems and some have become defunct and some discontinued their non-remunerative activities. Those SHGs provided with financial assistance have been facing several hindrances, like lack of house, furniture, electricity and adequate space, storage facilities and equipments and infrastructure facilities, bank linkage for financial assistance to carryout and expand their group activities. The non-members of the SHGs are getting jealous towards the members of the SHGs as they are sometimes getting bank loan. This also creates a conflict between two groups. From the Focus Group Discussion on SHG Empowerment, it is observed that 1 out of 20 villages are coming under the category of “not aware” villages, 9 villages as “aware”, 7 villages “aware and partially positive” and 3 villages come under “aware and fully positive” categories.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) among the tribals in the study villages reveals that in cases of income generation, employment generation, social opportunities and amenities, tribal empowerment, socio-economic justice and entitlement and deprivation, more stability is observed in the villages of Micro Projects and ITDAs than that of Cluster Approach Pocket and MADA Pockets whereas reverse pattern is seen in case of gender issues, SHG empowerment and

Protection from predatory market forces. Regarding the measures taken for tribal development through livelihood promotion, the villages under Cluster Approach Pocket and MADA Pockets are ahead of the villages of the Micro Projects and ITDAs. Tribals in ITDAs and Micro Project areas are reported to be well aware on Government policies and programmes rather than MADA and Cluster Approach Pocket. In other wards, less attention has been paid to the villages of Cluster and MADA Pockets than ITDA and Micro Projects. Among three ITDAs, the villages of Nilagiri ITDA, the smallest one with one block only has secured the highest score regarding awareness of the subject. Thus it is also observed that lesser the area of operation more is the benefit and awareness. Though BDA, Mudulipada is the oldest Micro Project in Orissa, the tribals of the area are less aware of the Govt. programmes and policies and more deprived than tribals of other development agencies, and therefore, they need better improvement in their livelihood, income, employment opportunities, social justice measures, etc.

There is need for special emphasis on Micro Projects for reasons obvious. Landlessness and migratory nature of people are limiting the implementation and execution of schemes. The PTGs are victims of both backwardness and popular prejudice (bonded labour, hostile nature of homicide, drunkenness, etc.). Unrestricted tourism has led to unhealthy effects on the PTG psyche and that leads to a corrupting cultural practices. Primary health care is a far cry and malaria is endemic and infant mortality rate (IMR) among the PTG has been dreadful (higher than 150 per thousand). Lack of communication, transportation and housing facilities and deficiencies in sanitation and malaria menace in the Micro Projects villages keep away the field functionaries, indicating neglect of development of the areas. Un-coordinated activities and defective development programmes of GOs and NGOs result in duplication and wasteful expenditure. The effectiveness of holding the Governing Body meetings and monitoring of the PTG Development Programmes seem to be quite unimpressive. The development programmes of the ITDAs in PTG settlements are conspicuously uncared. Educated unemployed PTG youth seem to be reluctant to take up their traditional occupation. The children below 14 year is found as main workers and a few of them are engaged as contract labour and exploited. Due to poor socio-economic conditions a significant number of children especially girls in the age group 5-14 year are out of schools. The selection of Special Officers of the Micro Projects was not made properly, and at times, I/C Special Officers managed the Micro Project offices and PTG development works.

ITDA: True planning and adequate financial powers have not been vested with the Secretary, ST & SC Development Department. The ST and SC Development Departments as nodal department executes only the core ST development programmes but, real planning and financial powers are still vested in the Planning and Coordination and Finance Departments. There is no integrated approach of District level planning for the DRDA and TSP and SCP. Evaluations of different schemes of ITDAs seem to be inadequate. The planning and effective implementation and monitoring of Tribal development programmes through MADAs and Cluster Approach Pocket and DTDP are not done properly. The single line administration and implementation of programmes with TSP centric approach have not been done properly in State of Orissa. Only ad hoc and make shift arrangements are attempted in MADAs, Cluster Approach Pocket and DTDP areas. Individual departments are implementing their own schemes in the States and SCs and STs are being covered as part of these schemes. The PESA Act, 1996 in Scheduled Areas, empowering the Gram Sabha with powers in resource management and decision making tribal development process has not been implemented in true letter and spirit. Most of officers

and staff in ITDAs/Blocks are preoccupied with block works and spare less time for the tribal development works. The Project Authorities have shown keen interest for the construction works rather than the implementation and monitoring the IGS programmes. The roles of Project Administrators have been reduced to that of coordinators due to non-devolution of financial and administrative power to them. The illegal practices of money lending, liquor vending, debt bondage and land alienation are still going on in tribal dominated areas. Field functionaries of different tribal development projects viewed that illiteracy, ignorance, indifferent attitude of the people and lack of communication and political will, absence of requisite number of staff, and inadequate fund for infrastructure work construed as hindrance in progress of the development efforts.

8.2 Policy Issues and Options

The present study, right from its inception, i.e., Problem formulation is concerned with various policy issues regarding the tribal people and their welfare and development. Policies have evolved, in course of time, are for the desire of state since a policy is primarily a state craft. A policy usually inculcating certain pertinent principles guides the dexterity of administrative management. Right from early historic period, tribal situation was known to statesmen as well as common populace. India had been abode of a large number of ethno-cultural groups who were discrete with their own social identity, which was defined and redefined overtime. These discrete groups coexisted in a syndrome of cooperation and conflict amidst multi-racial, multi-lingual and pluri-cultural situation. The British Administration created certain problem which adversely affected their livelihoods and the consequence was social movement and tribal uprising. Special mention may be made of the Government of India Act of 1935 when tribal tracts were included in the areas of total/partial exclusion. Precisely, the British administration believed in the policy of 'isolationism' and negation of welfare/development effort. Thereafter, during the pre-independence periods, we come across policy recommendations from different scholars, such as controlled 'isolationism' (National Park), special area, 'assimilation', etc., in order to safeguard the interest of the tribals in all spheres and to protect them from all forms of exploitations. During the post independence period, the tribal policy is based on 'integration'-social, cultural, technological, and emotional, etc. we may recollect here the post independence tribal policy most explicitly expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and is popularly known as the 'Nehruvian Panchasheel' – the five cardinal principles.

Recently the Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has come up with the draft National Tribal Policy (a policy for the Scheduled Tribes of India), which is yet to be finalized. The draft policy document inter alia, includes matters concerning Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), strategy as well as the conceptual frame augmenting the strategy with reinforced vigor and vitality. The paragraph-13 of the said document contains matters regarding adoption of TSP strategy which may be reproduced verbatim as follows.

The implementation of sectoral development programmes for all people including the Scheduled Tribe Communities is the responsibility of the various sectoral Ministries. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as the nodal ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes has to work with other sectoral Ministries for meaningful achievement.

The concept of the tribal Sub Plan evolved against this background and was adopted for the first time at the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan in 1974-75. It applies at present, to 21 States and two Union Territories (UTs), where Scheduled Tribes constitute a sizable population and provides for allocation of funds in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population in the country by each of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, and in each State in proportion to the ST population of that State.

The TSP as originally conceived had a two pronged strategy: promotion of developmental activities to raise the living standards of Scheduled Tribes; and protection of their interest through legal and administrative support. The TSP mechanism has, however, become routine and humdrum in most of the States with little awareness of its original objectives. TSP has become a loose agglomeration of schemes prepared by line departments and driven more by departmental priorities rather than by any broad philosophy or thrust on development of tribals and tribal areas. There is no specific tribal focus in various schemes and it is often restricted to reporting proportionate, often notional, coverage of ST beneficiaries in percentage terms. While several of the States have been notionally being implementing the TSP, most of the Central Ministries have not been doing even that. Almost no Central Ministry provides population proportionate funds for programmes to benefit tribals. Spending is also ad-hoc and un-coordinated.

It is necessary that mechanisms are put in the place for effective pooling of TSP funds and spending them under a tribal centric strategy prepared by each line Ministry dealing with social sectoral funds. The general criteria for provision of services and infrastructure, based on population norms, can not be applied to STs as the sparsely populated ST villages and clusters would never satisfy such criteria. Hence the criteria would need to be relaxed to ensure that the development reaches the STs.

The following steps may be taken under this policy.

- a) The TSP strategy would be strengthened and revamped with an institutionalized mechanism for compliance and monitoring. Each Ministry would be required to prepare a plan under a distinct strategy to create /upgrade level of service in the tribal areas during the Eleventh Plan Period so as to bring it to the level of the rest of the areas.
- b) TSP resources would be pooled under a separate 'budget head' in each of the States to implement programmes as per the following broad guidelines.
 - * Earmarking funds for TSP from total State Plan outlay at least in the proportion of the ST population of the State/UTs.
 - * Mandatory approval of the State TSP by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs before approval of the Annual Plans by the Planning Commission;
 - * Finalization and approval of the Annual Tribal Sub Plan of the Central Ministries in the similar lines by a Committee in the Planning Commission to be assisted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
 - * Placement of TSP funds under a separate Budget Head-Code 796;
 - * TSP funds to be made non divertible and non lapsable and a workable system would be developed.

- * Formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan in the States by the nodal Department, i.e, Department concerned with Tribal Welfare;
- * Drawing up of Annual TSP for each of the ITDPs/ITDAs;
- * Coordinating activities of DRDAs and ITDAs so as to make the ITDAs more effective.

With the Central Ministries and States following these guidelines, a sizable amount would be spent in a focused and integrated manner under the Tribal Sub Plan strategy to achieve the goal.

The above policy is emphatic on two principal aspects, such as the promotion of developmental activities to raise the living standard of the STs and protection of their interests through legal and administrative support. In course of its implementation, the Government of India has realized its bottlenecks and drawbacks and suggested to make it more tribal centric.

As seen from the above paragraphs, the options are many. What is more essential is to streamline follow up action so that the policy is translated into action in its right perspective and adhocism is totally dispensed with.

8.3 Suggestive Recommendations

In order to make effective implementation of development programmes of PTGs through the Micro Projects the following suggestions for revamping the structure and function of these organisations and monitoring mechanism may be taken care of.

- * The Governing Body of the Micro Project should sit once in every quarter of a year to ensure effective planning, implementing, and monitoring of the PTG development programmes. It may be reconstituted with the Project Director, DRDA, representatives of a local leading NGO and one educated and trained young person from PTG.
- * The SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar may conduct training programmes for the PTGs people/ Micro Project staff so as to facilitate the people's participation in their own development programmes.
- * Suitable willing and trained personnel should be posted in the Micro Projects and be paid incentives. The Multi Purpose Workers (MPW)/Facilitators should be trained and paid wages as semiskilled workers to enhance their capabilities. Selection of new MPWs/ Health Workers should be made from among the PTG communities on basis of their expertise by relaxing their age and qualifications.
- * The parents of the PTG students should be given incentives. Special Officers of the Micro Projects should be given power to inspect all Schools/Hostels in the project areas.
- * One leading NGO from the Micro Project need be involved with the IEC activities. Every settlement of the Micro Projects should be facilitated with free nursery education for their children, 3-5 years. ATLC may prepare the primers for the schools relating to PTG's life, culture and folklore. Functional education should be promoted through GO/NGOs for "PTGs. Customary laws of PTG people should be recognized to be inviolable.

- * Priority may be given to land based composite irrigation projects where core programmes, like land development, irrigation, agricultural/horticultural crop demonstration are integrated. Hill slope land can be developed with irrigation facility and SALT should be adopted as an alternative to shifting cultivation.
- * The tribal development planning should be made with approval of Gram Sabhas. PTG farmer must be extended with viable prospects of development, like composite land based schemes including land development, improved input assistance, bullock supplies, and irrigation etc. The Micro Projects should provide financial assistance for organizing Grain Banks to ensure food security among the PTGs. Voluntary relocation of PTG people living in wild life and mines and industrial areas should be supported with total rehabilitation package of land, water, house, and basic amenities at their own choice. ITDAs/DRDAs and different Line Departments should prioritize their programmes and fund outlay to address the infrastructure deficiencies in the Micro Project areas. Suitable Constitutional amendment may be made so that the provision of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is applicable to the PTG areas of the State. Common property resources of the PTGs be made inviolable even for 'public purposes', unless the community at its free will authorizes the State. Development of PTG village as heritage village would strengthen the tribal economy and help preserve their tradition and culture through the ethno-tourism sector.

Suggestions for Development Programmes through ITDAs/MADAs/Cluster Pockets:

2001 Census data reveals a huge gap of 10% to 25% points in the socio-economic indicators between the ST and non-ST people. Some important suggestive measures are given as follows;

- * To bridge the gap, as suggested by the collaborative research studies for ITDAs, the thrust areas of tribal development programmes should include (1) agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry and irrigation, (2) creation of opportunities for generation of employment and income and (3) development of infrastructure facilities.
- * The broad approaches of the tribal development programmes include (a) adoption of SHG, Cluster/Village/Community approach, giving priority to the BPL families; (b) women empowerment and their participation in the programme; and (c) Value addition to the traditional products and measures for socio-economic justices. States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments should allot ST population proportionate funds towards SCA to TSP in their Annual Plans.
- * The guidelines for the decentralized district level planning, allocation of resources of at least 22% to district bodies should be followed fully. Integrated planning of the sectoral departments, programmes and execution of common programmes at the district and project level through pooling of resources and single line administration advocated in tribal areas should operate fully.
- * More financial and executive powers should be devolved to the implementing agencies at the District/Project level functionaries with infrastructure and supporting mechanism for timely execution of projects.
- * There should be proper and regular monitoring mechanism and post facto evaluation for the TSP programmes/schemes. The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) of Orissa may conduce in submission of the Governor's report on Administration of Scheduled Areas.

- * For the effective implementation of SCA to TSP programmes young and efficient IAS/ Management officers need be posted and then be given orientation training. A minimum period of 3/5 years would be fixed as the service tenure in tribal areas. Steps need be taken to fill up the vacant posts in the different Tribal Development Projects as per their sanctioned strength and they may be given orientation training on tribal life and culture and formulation of tribal development plan, implementation, and monitoring.
- * The Engineering Wing may be properly equipped with requisite staff and instruments. MADA pockets need be operative in the model of Micro Projects. The TD Project authorities should be empowered to exercise control over WEOs working under Block Development Officers. Staff posted to Tribal Development Projects may be provided with accommodation and incentives.
- * A publicity wing properly manned is felt to be set up at ITDAs/Tribal development projects for disseminating information through various audio-visual techniques to create motivation and interest among the tribal people for different development programmes.
- * Identification of eligible beneficiaries through the Panchayats/Gram Sabha, Block/District Panchayats need be ensured through wide publicity. The protective and anti-exploitative measures should be stringently enforced and regularly monitored so as to protect the STs against all types of exploitation, discrimination, and deprivation.
- * Sectoral department should place the funds with the Tribal Development Department of the State for tribal development in the TSP area for implementation of these schemes as per the felt and real needs of the tribals. Care should be taken at all stages of the execution of the programme so that the technical knowledge and financial assistance made available timely and the enthusiasm and interest of the people are kept up.
- * Grants allotted for development purposes need be banned for diversion and lapsing, and peoples' participation in monitoring and evaluating their development programmes be ensured.
- * The ST development scheme of DTDP implemented through the SC/ST Finance Development Corporations should make a serious effort for the entrepreneurship/skill/ economic development of the ST beneficiaries in terms of its financial, human resource management, and coverage of beneficiaries.
- * The SC&STRTI should have faculty- anthropologists, ecologists, statisticians; economists and other subject matter specialists of different disciplines- so that scientific planning of for tribal development can be done for the ITDAs, MADA pockets and Micro Projects, DTDP, etc. in collaboration with the executive officers in charge of such developmental units.
- * Incentives and National Awards for Government officials and Non-Governmental organizations should be instituted for recommendation of excellence in the field of tribal development.

Suggestions for functioning of SHGs

- * The Project functionaries should act as facilitators in the successful implementation of SHG programmes. Motivation, skill up gradation, awareness and entrepreneurship training, identifying income generating activity based on sustainability, availability of raw materials and technology and marketing outfits, establishing linkage with Commercial Banks, undertaking inspection, reviewing and providing guidance are the important aspects of SHGs to be undertaken by the Project functionaries.
- * Various developmental programmes may be organized to enhance their capabilities for improving quality of life thorough training on primary health care, child care, and measures to check exploitation, and SHGs should be helped to establish linkage with the various marketing organizations like Mission Shakti of women and ORMAS to overcome the hindrance of non disposal of the products.
- * Members of disorganized SHGs should be motivated to reorganize the groups and they be extended with financial supports for better functioning. Inspection and monitoring at higher level should be ensured in moving bottlenecks and providing suitable remedial measures for strengthening the SHGs.

Concluding Lines

After 60 years of tribal development interventions, there exist gap in the developmental indices between the tribals and general population both at the national and state levels. "As per a UNICEF report, the maternal mortality rate in the SC/ST population in Orissa stands at a high of 67 per cent against 55 per cent at the national level. World Bank report reveals anti-poverty programme awareness among tribals in Orissa is significantly lower than in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. ST enrolment in the primary schools stand at a low of 22 % in 2007-08. As per FAO report, the ST farmer households of Orissa comprising 35 per cent are buried in debts. As many as 78 % ST households are in food inadequacy category against 50 per cent in the general category" (cf. New Indian Express, Orissa State news, dated 2.3.2009/9.3.2009). Thus, it is high time for the Government of Orissa to finalize the framing of state-specific ST policy, and preparation of the vision document to bridge the gap in a scheduled time frame of two decades from now, i.e., 2030. The Orissa ST Policy and vision documents shall clearly spell out the requirements for revamping the administrative, management and monitoring mechanisms of the tribal development agencies along with utilization of resources, both human and natural from all sources for the total development of the tribals.

APPENDICES,
TABLES,
MAPS,
SOCIOGRAMS
&
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX - I
SCHEDULED AREAS OF ORISSA

Sl. No	Name of the District	Detail of the Tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (insq.km)	Population (Total &ST) as per 2001 Census		Major Tribes concentration
				Total	ST	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	Mayurbhanja	Whole District	10416.60	2223456	1258459	Santal, Munda, Ho, Kolha, Bhumij
2	Sundergarh	Whole Dist	9921.40	1830673	918903	Oraon, Kisan, Munda, Gond, Bhuyan
3	Koraput	Whole Dist	8534.00	1180637	585830	Kondh, Paroja, Gond, Gadaba
4	Rayagada	Whole Dist	7584.70	831109	463418	Saors, Kondh, Kondh Gauda, Bagata
5	Nowrangpur	Whole Dist	5135.30	1025766	564480	Gond, Bhottada, Omanatya, Dharua
6	Malkangiri	Whole Dist	6115.30	504198	289538	Koya, Paroja, Bhumia, Dharua
7	Kondhmal	Whole Dist	7645.70	648201	336809	Kondh, Gond, Kondh Gauda
8.	Gajapati	(I) R.Udayagiri Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (II)Guma Block of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (III) Rayagada Block of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi subdivision	2498.80	347022	237489	Saora, Kulis, Mahali, Shabara Lodha
9.	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahsil of Kuchinda sub-divisions	2367.30	255359	142972	Oraon, Kisan, Mirdha, Gond, Kondh
10.	Keonjhar	2 Tahsils of Keonjha Sub-divisions namely (I) Keonjhar Tahsil (II)Telkoi Tahsail 2 Tahsils of Champua Sub-divisions namely (I) Champua Tahsil (II)Barbil Tahsil	6935.60	1148700	594840	Santal, Bathudi, Saonti, Sabar lodha, Munda, Kol-lohara
11.	Kalahandi	2. Blocks namely: (i) Th.Rampur and (ii) Lanjigarh of Bhawanipatna subdivision	1323.50	140912	74543	Gond, Kondh, Baiga
12.	Balasore	Nilagiri block of Nilagiri Subdivision	223.60	110232	61902	Santal, Munda, Kolha, Bathudi, Bhumija
13.	Ganjam*	Suruda Tahsil Excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchyat in Ghumsur Subdivision (Bhanjanagar)	912.00	165795	16898	Sabaralodha, Kondh, Matya, Kondh & Gouda
Total Scheduled Area			69613.80	1,04,12,060	55,46,081	
State Total			155707.00	3,68,04,660	81,45,081	
Percentage of Scheduled areas to that of State			44.71	28.29	68.09	

* Not included in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

**APPENDIX - II
TSP AREAS OF ORISSA**

SI. No	ITDA	District	No. of Blocks covered	Area (Sq.Kms.)	Population (2001 Census)		% of ST Pop. to All Pop.
					All	ST	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	Nilgiri	Balasore	1	224.2	110232	61902	56.16
2	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	10	4191.7	924720	494960	53.53
3	Kaptipada	Mayurbhanj	4	1239.3	328065	218675	66.66
4	Karanjia	Mayurbhanj	5	3077.2	371630	224918	60.52
5	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	7	1906.2	443341	292203	65.87
6	Champua	Keonjhar	3	1585.3	275182	150110	54.55
7	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	7	5350.2	700711	400283	57.13
8	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	3	2367.0	241773	138574	57.32
9	Bonai	Sundargarh	4	3356.6	272765	186009	68.19
10	Panposh	Sundargarh	4	1840.2	308808	216395	70.07
11	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	9	4615.7	619906	395452	63.79
12	Parlakhemundi	Ganjam	5	2980.1	347022	230489	68.44
13	Th-Rampur	Kalahandi	2	1324.0	140912	74543	52.90
14	Gunupur	Rayagada	7	4271.0	377106	222239	58.93
15	Rayagada	Rayagada	4	3310.1	330596	227180	67.09
16	Jeypore	Koraput	5	3202.4	458111	239359	52.25
17	Koraput	Koraput	9	5335.4	524077	31545	60.14
18	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	7	5926.0	469582	284371	60.56
19	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur	10	5148.0	966496	558427	57.78
20	Baliguda	Phulbani	9	5628.1	458377	245210	54.64
21	Phulbani	Phulbani	3	2017.6	153830	85327	55.47
TOTAL		12 Districts	118	68896.3	88,23,242	49,78,171	56.42
			118	51,920.25	89,85,773	52,68,646	64.69
				(44.21%)			
				(33.34%)			

APPENDIX- III
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, ORISSA

SI. No	ITDA	District	No. of Blocks covered	Area (Sq.Km)	Population (2001 Census)		% of ST Pop. to All Pop.
					All	ST	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	Nilgiri	Balasore	1	224.2	110232	61902	56.16
2	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	10	4191.7	924720	494960	53.53
3	Kaptipada	Mayurbhanj	4	1239.3	328065	218675	66.66
4	Karanja	Mayurbhanj	5	3077.2	371630	224918	60.52
5	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	7	1906.2	443341	292203	65.87
6	Champua	Keonjhar	3	1585.3	275182	150110	54.55
7	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	7	5350.2	700711	400283	57.13
8	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	3	2367.0	241773	138574	57.32
9	Bonai	Sundargarh	4	3356.6	272765	186009	68.19
10	Panposh	Sundargarh	4	1840.2	308808	216395	70.07
11	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	9	4615.7	619906	395452	63.79
12	Parlakhemundi	Ganjam	5	2980.1	347022	230489	68.44
13	Th-Rampur	Kalahandi	2	1324.0	140912	74543	52.90
14	Gunupur	Rayagada	7	4271.0	377106	222239	58.93
15	Rayagada	Rayagada	4	3310.1	330596	227180	67.09
16	Jeypore	Koraput	5	3202.4	458111	239359	52.25
17	Koraput	Koraput	9	5335.4	524077	31545	60.14
18	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	7	5926.0	469582	284371	60.56
19	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur	10	5148.0	966496	558427	57.78
20	Baliguda	Phulbani	9	5628.1	458377	245210	54.64
21	Phulbani	Phulbani	3	2017.6	153830	85327	55.47
TOTAL		12 Districts	118	68896.3	88,23,242	49,78,171	56.42

APPENDIX- IV
LOCATION OF MICRO PROJECTS FOR PTGs WITH POPULATION

SI No	District	SI No	Name of the Micro-Project	Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) PTG Population covered (as per 1991 census)	PTG Population		
					1991	2001	2007
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	Anugul	1	PBDA, Jamardihi, Pallahara	Paudi-Bhuiyan	5433	5022	5633
2	Deogarh	2	PBDA, Rugurakudar	Paudi-Bhuiyan	2467	3108	3655
3	Ganjam	3	Thumba Development Agency, Ganjam	Soura	3057	3362	4040
4	Nuapara	4	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia-Bhunja	1579	2790	2269
5	Sundargarh	5	PBDA, Khuntagaon	Paudi-Bhuiyan	3026	3630	3914
6	Malkangiri	6	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	5050	5565	6008
		7	DDA, Bayapada, Kudumuluguma	Didayi	4460	5772	6545
7	Rayagada	8	DKDA, Kurla, Chatikona	Dongaria Kondh	5181	5680	6036
		9	DKDA, Parsali	Dongaria Kondh	2485	2319	2567
		10	LSDA, Putasinghi	Lanjia-Soura	3544	4534	5774
8	Gajapati	11	LSDA, Seranga	Lanjia-Soura	4043	4822	5441
		12	SDA, Chandragiri	Soura	3420	4217	5361
9	Kandhamal	13	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia Kandha	4578	5318	5524
10	Kalahandi	14	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Kutia Kandha	1901	2385	2549
11	Keonjhar	15	JDA, Gonasika	Juang	5774	7248	8281
12	Mayurbhanj	16	LDA, Muruda	Lodha	2052	2265	2840
		17	HKMDA, Jashipur	Khadia-Mankadia	1660	1826	2082
All total					59,710	69,863	78,519

Sources:

1. 1991 Census
2. Base Line Survey, 2001 (SCSTRTI)
3. CCD Plan for 11th Plan 2007 (SCSTRTI)

APPENDIX-V
DISTRICT WISE LOCATION OF ITDA/MADA /CLUSTER / MICRO PROJECTS

SI No.	Name of the District	ITDAs	MADA	Cluster Pockets	Micro Projects for PTGs.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	Mayurbhanja	4	-	-	2
2	Sundargarh	3	-	-	1
3	Kandhamal	2	-	-	1
4	Koraput	2	-	-	
5	Rayagada	2	-	-	3
6	Malkangiri	1	-	-	2
7	Nowrangpur	1	-	-	
8	Gajapati	1	1	-	2
9	Keonjhar	2	4	-	1
10	Balasore	1	1	-	-
11	Sambalpur	1	2	1	-
12	Kalahandi	1	6	4	1
13	Jajpur	-	4	1	
14	Nayagarh	-	2	-	-
15	Khurda	-	1	-	-
16	Bargarh	-	2	1	-
17	Deogarh	-	2	-	1
18	Jharsuguda	-	4	-	-
19	Bolangir	-	5	1	-
20	Dhenkanal	-	1	1	-
21	Anugul	-	2	1	1
22	Ganjam	-	1	2	1
23	Nuapada	-	7	1	1
24	Boudh	-	1	1	-
25	Cuttack	-	-	-	-
26	Kendrapada	-	-	-	-
27	Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	-
28	Bhadrak	-	-	-	-
29	Puri	-	-	-	-
30	Sonepur	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	21	46	14	17

Source: TSP Document 2006-07

**APPENDIX-VI
MADA WISE TOTAL POPULATION & ST POPULATION**

Sl. No.	District		Name of Block (Pt)		Name MADA Pocket	No. of Villages covered	Total Population	S.T Pop.	% of ST Pop. to Total Pop.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Jajpur	1	Sukinda	1	Sukinda-I	37	31029	19889	64.10
		1	Sukinda	2	Sukinda-II	12	18609	9292	49.93
		1	Sukinda	3	Sukinda-III	15	18261	9773	53.52
		2	Danagadi	4	Danagadi	23	32524	17659	54.30
					Sub-Total		87	100423	56613
2	Khurda	3	Banapur	5	Banapur-Ranapur	88	17750	9534	53.71
					Sub-Total		88	17750	9534
3	Nayagarh	4	Ranapur						
		5	Nuagaon	6	Nuagaon	108	13171	8994	68.29
		6	Gania	7	Gania-Daspalla	232	33028	17452	52.84
		7	Daspalla						
			Sub-Total		340	46199	26446	57.24	
4	Balasore	8	Jaleswar	8	Jaleswar	31	29584	15861	53.61
					Sub-Total		31	29584	15861
5	Koenjhar	9	Anandapur	9	Anandapur-I	55	28709	23875	83.16
		9	Anandapur	10	Anandapur-II	27	26400	16539	62.65
		10	Hatadihi	11	Hatadihi	24	23127	13577	58.71
		11	Ghasipura	12	Ghasipura	33	25241	14144	56.04
			Sub-Total		139	103477	68135	65.85	
6	Angul	12	Pallahara	13	Pallahara	142	57447	26538	46.20
		13	Athamallick	14	Athamallick	56	17255	9068	52.55
					Sub-Total		198	74702	35606
7	Dhenkanal	14	Kankadahada	15	Kankadahada	52	42667	21112	49.48
					Sub-Total		52	42667	21112

8	Ganjam	15	Turubudi	16	Patrapur	90	14022	6976	49.75
					Sub-Total	90	14022	6976	49.75
9	Gajapati	16	Kashinagar	17	Kashinagar	43	17256	12966	75.14
					Sub-Total	43	17256	12966	75.14
10	Boudh	17	Boudh	18	Boudh	149	21245	9482	44.63
					Sub-Total	149	21245	9482	44.63
11	Bolangir	18	Khaprakhole	19	Khaprakhole	57	23618	11194	47.40
		19	Tureikela	20	Tureikela	22	10789	5559	51.52
		20	Gudvela	21	Tentulikhunti	38	17548	8924	50.85
		21	Deogaon	22	Deogaon-Patnagarh	20	11067	5934	53.62
		22	Patnagarh						
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
		23	Saintala	23	Saintala-Muribahal	45	23974	10652	44.43
		24	Muribahal						
					Sub-Total	182	86996	42263	48.58
12	Sambalpur	25	Dhankauda	24	Dhankauda	22	24918	12911	51.81
		26	Jujumura	25	Jujumura	86	53477	28193	52.72
		27	Rengali						
					Sub-Total	108	78395	41104	52.43
13	Jharsuguda	28	Kolabira	26	Kolabira-Rengali	44	41709	22980	55.10
		29	Lakhanpur	27	Lakhanpur I & II	28	25369	13192	52.00
			Lakhanpur	28	Jharsuguda-Lakhanpur	26	19776	7715	39.01
		30	Jharsuguda						
		31	Laikera	29	Laikera-Kirmira	23	17734	11088	62.52
		32	Kirmira						
					Sub-Total	121	104588	54975	52.56
14	Bargarh	33	Paikamal	30	Paikamal	66	51639	25558	49.49
			Paikamal	31	Paikamal-Jharbandh	12	10349	4783	46.22
		34	Jharbandh						
					Sub-Total	78	61988	30341	48.95

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15	Deogarh	35	Barkote	32	Barkote	48	21844	9245	42.32	
		36	Tileibani	33	Tileibani	168	49470	32309	65.31	
						Sub-Total	216	71314	41554	58.27
16	Kalahandi	37	Bhawanipatna	34	Bhawanipatna	105	18891	14010	74.16	
		38	Kesinga	35	Kesinga	17	16500	8727	52.89	
		39	Junagarh	36	Junagarh	41	18233	10238	56.15	
		40	Madanpur-Rampur	37	Madanpur-Rampur	175	29848	17045	57.11	
		41	Jayapatna	38	Jayapatna	24	22780	13275	58.27	
		42	Narla	39	Narla	23	11679	5782	49.51	
								Sub-Total	385	117931
17	Nawapara	43	Komna	40	Komna	73	48923	27465	56.14	
		44	Boden	41	Boden	50	42875	22545	52.58	
		45	Nawapara	42	Nawapara-I	33	21545	10788	50.07	
			Nawapara	43	Nawapara-II	41	34596	17784	51.40	
		46	Khariar	44	Khariar-I	16	13333	7587	56.90	
			Khariar	45	Khariar-II	33	18583	10522	56.62	
		47	Sinapalli	46	Sinapalli	48	23502	13069	55.61	
						Sub-Total	294	203357	109760	53.97
ALL TOTAL						2601	11,91,894	6,51,805	54.69	

Source: TSP Document 2006-07

APPENDIX-VII
CLUSTER WISE ST POPULATION AND ITS PERCENTAGE AS PER 2001 CENSUS

District	Year of Estt.	Sl. No.	Name of the Cluster Pocket	No. of GPs covered	No. of Villages covered	Total Population	S.T. Population	% of ST Pop. to Total Population
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Jajpur	Nov' 96	1	Barachana	1	8	6022	2741	45.52
Dhenkanal	March' 87	2	Dhenkanal	9	23	13436	4931	36.70
Anugul	--do--	3	Anugul	8	35	7770	4204	54.11
Sambalpur	--do--	4	Naktiduel	3	30	8226	4331	52.65
Bargarh	--do--	5	Padmapur	2	10	7271	3713	51.07
Bolangir	--do--	6	Belpada	3	12	5081	2607	51.31
Ganjam	--do--	7	Suruda	4	78	9824	4590	46.72
		8	Sanakhemundi	4	29	8996	5341	59.37
			Sub-Total	8	107	18820	9931	52.77
Boudh	--do--	9	Kantamal		34	8516	3923	46.07
		10	Kokasara-I	3	5	8909	4037	45.31
		11	Kokasara-II	4	9	12554	6520	51.94
		12	Jaipatna-II	3	5	10010	6138	61.32
Kalahandi	Aug' 90	13	Bhawanipatna	4	11	6266	4836	77.18
			Sub-Total	14	30	37739	21531	57.05
Nuapada	--do--	14	Nuapada	3	16	8111	4127	50.88
			All Total	51	305	1,20,992	62,039	51.28

Source: TSP Document 2006-07

Table - 3.1.
ETHNIC COMPOSITION IN THE STUDY VILLAGE

Name of the Project	Sl. No. of the Village	Name of the Village	Ethno Groups	Communities	No. of Households	Total No. of Population	
ITDA Bonai	1	Sibanathpur.	ST	Munda Lohara	3	9	
				Oram	2	16	
				Kissan	71	340	
			SC	Pano	3	16	
			OC	Nil	0	0	
	TOTAL	79	381				
	2	Nuagaon.	ST	Bhuyan	54	296	
				Munda	12	69	
				Keuta	1	5	
			OC	Nil	0	0	
TOTAL			67	370			
ITDA Paralakhemundi	3	Kampaguda	ST	Saora	52	282	
				Lanjia Soura	23	125	
				Domb	1	1	
			OC	Gouda	11	50	
			TOTAL	87	458		
	4	Tumkur	ST	Saora	98	476	
				SC	Nil	0	0
				OC	Nil	0	0
			TOTAL	98	476		
			ITDA Nilagiri	5	Jamuna	ST	Santal
Bhumija	73	363					
Madia	4	17					
SC	Dhoba	1				4	
OC	Barik	5				21	
	Brahmin	2		6			
	Khandayat	9		41			
	Kumbhar	4		16			
	Moghia	20		80			
TOTAL	205	939					
6	Nuasahi	ST	Bathudi	104	475		
			TOTAL	104	475		
ITDAs TOTAL					640	3099	

Name of the Project	SI. No. of the Village	Name of the Village	Ethno Groups	Communities	No. of Households	Total No. of Population	
BDA Mudulipada	7	Badapada	ST	Bonda	97	349	
			SC	Nil	0	0	
			OC	Nil	0	0	
					TOTAL	97	349
	8	Kattamguda	ST	Bonda	33	129	
			SC	Nil	0	0	
OC			Nil	0	0		
				TOTAL	33	129	
PBDA Jamardihi	9	Timi.	ST	Munda	1	7	
				Bhuyan	62	261	
			SC	Nil	0	0	
					OC	Nil	0
					TOTAL	63	268
	10	Sibida.	ST	Bhuyan	61	280	
SC			Nil	0	0		
OC			Lohara	2	12		
				TOTAL	63	292	
MICROPROJECTs TOTAL					256	1038	
MADA Narla	11	Khashabahali	ST	Kandha	55	209	
			SC	Domb	18	62	
			OC	Paika	6	30	
				Koltha	6	21	
				Gouda	3	11	
							Total
12	Dendoguda	ST	Kandha	43	184		
		SC	Domb	35	133		
		OC	Nil	0	0		
				Total	78	317	
MADA Patrapur	13	Tadakasahi	ST	Sabar	13	66	
			SC	Dandasi	3	14	
				Domb	1	6	
			OC	Bindhani	2	9	
				Brahmin	1	5	
				Total	20	100	

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Name of the Project		Sl. No. of the Village	Name of the Village	Ethno Groups	Communities	No. of Households	Total No. of Population
MADA	Komna	14	Kanmpakumjhari	ST	Sabar	47	233
				SC	Dandasi	1	5
				OC	Gouda	2	15
					Kamar	4	18
					Vaisya	1	4
		Total	55	275			
	Pallahara	15	Latkanpada	ST	Gond	62	244
				SC	Domb	7	27
				OC	Teli	1	4
					Mali	13	59
				Gouda	46	194	
	Total	129	528				
MADA	Pallahara	16	Maniguda	ST	Mirdha	23	99
					Gond	132	598
				SC	Domb	22	86
				OC	Gouda	47	180
					Khetriya	21	87
		Total	245	1050			
	Kantanali.	17	Kelopasi.	ST	Kissan	2	11
					Kohla	1	6
					Munda	64	285
				SC	Nil	0	0
OC				Gouda	1	2	
	Total	68	304				
Kantanali.	18	Kantanali.	ST	Munda	15	74	
				Ho	16	87	
			SC	Bauri	4	21	
			OC	Gouda	3	20	
				Mohanta	5	21	
				Chasa	10	42	
	Total	53	265				
MADAs TOTAL						736	3172

Name of the Project	Sl. No. of the Village	Name of the Village	Ethno Groups	Communities	No. of Households	Total No. of Population
Cluster Dhekanal	19	Badhei kateni	ST	Sabar	38	166
			SC	Nil	0	0
			OC	Gouda	1	5
				Total	39	171
	20	Upper Natakata	ST	Juang	55	261
			SC	Pano	25	107
			OC	Teli	15	75
				Total	95	443
	CLUSTERS TOTAL					134
GRAND TOTAL					1766	7923

Source : Field survey by SCSTRTI in 2007-08

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Tribal Population	Sex-Ratio	Percentage of Dependents 0-6yrs and 60yrs		Percentage of Adults 14-59 yrs		No. of widows	No. of widowers	No. of Diverse	Percentage of Literacy (2007)			Qualification of Highest Educated Person in the Village	
				Male	Female	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sibanathpur	95.80	1005	21.43	17.49	60.44	66.67	14	2	1	72.37	78.53	66.47	+2	+2
2	Nuagaon	98.65	1039	13.97	8.06	62.57	69.35	8	1	3	64.05	73.89	55.17	Class-X	+2
3	Bonai, ITDA	97.20	1022	17.73	12.74	61.50	68.02	22	3	4	68.22	76.25	60.76	+2	+2
4	Kampaguda	88.86	911	21.13	21.65	58.22	63.40	16	5	0	70.41	84.75	54.66	Class-X	Class-X
5	Tumkur	100.00	852	18.29	12.79	61.48	64.84	14	5	1	46.46	56.31	35.64	Graduate	Class-X
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	94.54	879	19.57	16.95	60.00	64.16	30	10	1	57.09	68.92	44.08	Graduate	Class-X
5	Jamuna	82.11	913	19.35	18.75	62.28	59.51	22	11	0	63.75	71.98	54.79	Graduate	Class-X
6	Nuasahi	100.00	939	11.43	12.61	72.24	66.96	15	7	0	33.64	35.53	31.60	Class-X	Graduate
	Nilagiri, ITDA	88.12	923	16.36	16.39	66.05	62.37	37	18	0	52.11	57.94	45.79	Graduate	Graduate
	Grand Total	92.26	933	17.71	15.58	63.02	64.42	89	31	5	57.76	65.75	49.40		

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Children in the age group 6-14 yrs actually going to School			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Population			Percentage of Main Workers as Cultivators			Percentage of Main Workers as Agriculture Labourers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sibanathpur	91.94	96.97	86.21	73.15	69.78	76.50	47.57	51.97	43.17	44.37	36.22	52.52
2	Nuagaon	95.24	97.62	92.86	66.30	64.80	67.74	23.41	19.83	26.98	30.31	13.79	46.83
3	Bonai, ITDA	93.84	97.33	90.14	69.73	67.31	72.09	36.05	36.63	35.47	37.66	25.51	49.81
4	Kampaguda	94.52	97.73	89.66	80.59	83.10	77.84	60.55	58.19	62.91	9.96	7.34	12.58
5	Tumkur	91.09	88.46	93.88	88.24	85.60	91.32	46.34	42.92	49.75	16.57	13.24	19.90
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	92.53	92.71	92.31	84.71	84.47	84.99	52.57	49.75	55.40	13.68	10.61	16.76
7	Jamuna	94.74	94.59	94.87	67.06	69.23	64.67	57.63	61.92	53.33	33.37	31.32	35.42
8	Nuasahi	41.38	37.50	44.68	72.42	75.10	69.57	46.83	50.54	43.13	47.55	45.11	50.00
9	Nilagiri, ITDA	73.77	74.56	76.00	69.10	71.45	66.56	53.33	57.42	49.25	39.01	36.77	41.25
Grand Total		84.75	86.67	84.31	74.08	74.58	73.55	48.94	50.09	47.79	29.96	24.91	35.00

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Mining Workers to Main Workers		Percentage of Service Holder to Total Main Workers	Percentage of Main Workers Engaged in Animal Husbandary and Fishery		Percentage of Main Workers Engaged in Household Industries		Percentage of Household Engaged in			
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shifting Cultivator	Collecting MFP	Doing Small Business	Rearing Domestic Animal
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Sibanathpur	0.79	0.72	3.95	1.57	0.72	0.79	0.00	0.00	98.68	11.84	98.68
2	Nuagaon	62.93	22.22	4.55	1.72	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.52	98.48
	Bonai, ITDA	30.45	10.94	4.11	1.65	0.75	0.41	0.00	0.00	99.30	7.04	98.59
3	Kampaguda	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	100.00	0.00	88.00
4	Tumkur	0.00	0.00	3.06	0.46	0.00	0.91	0.50	22.45	100.00	5.10	83.67
	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.25	0.00	0.51	0.28	15.03	100.00	2.89	85.55
5	Jamuna	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.46	1.83	69.51
6	Nuasahi	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.00	1.09	5.63	0.00	100.00	0.00	80.77
	Nilagiri, ITDA	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.43	2.25	0.00	94.78	1.12	73.88
	Grand Total	6.70	2.85	2.97	0.45	0.20	0.45	0.98	4.46	97.43	3.09	83.36

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	No. of Persons Receiving		Percentage of Landless Households	Percentage of Households having Land				Total Areas	Percentage of Area Irrigated	Percentage of Cultivating Households
		Oldage Pension	Widow Pension		Upto One Acre	Between 1 to 2 Acres	Between 2 to 3 Acres	3 Acres and above			
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1	Sibanathpur	16	0	0.00	19.74	59.21	15.79	5.26	119.33	16.79	100.00
2	Nuagaon	3	0	0.00	4.55	34.85	50.00	10.61	140.78	1.50	100.00
3	Bonai, ITDA	19	0	0.00	12.68	47.89	31.69	7.75	260.11	8.60	100.00
4	Kampaguda	6	7	13.33	52.31	18.46	24.62	4.62	96.24	0.00	86.67
5	Tumkur	9	2	9.18	66.29	20.22	4.49	8.99	100.84	17.71	90.82
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	15	9	10.98	60.39	19.48	12.99	7.14	197.08	8.19	89.02
7	Jamuna	3	2	62.80	55.74	18.03	21.31	4.92	80.15	23.77	37.20
8	Nuasahi	5	5	21.15	63.41	15.85	9.76	10.98	148.99	5.29	78.85
9	Nilagiri, ITDA	8	7	46.64	60.14	16.78	14.69	8.39	229.14	11.80	53.36
	Grand Total	42	16	24.70	44.87	27.79	19.59	7.74	686.33	9.66	75.30

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of				Area Cultivated	Percentage of Households Owning									
		Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Small Medium Farmers	Medium Large Farmers		Fruit Trees & Plants	Orchard (Fruit)	Tractor / Power Tiller	Pump Set	Tank/ Pond/ Well	T.V.	Radio	Music System	Bycycle	Two Wheelers
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Sibanathpur	90.79	9.21	0.00	0.00	98.30	38.20	38.16	0.00	2.63	0.00	3.95	44.74	2.63	89.47	0.00
2	Nuagaon	72.73	24.24	1.52	1.52	113.45	48.50	48.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	37.88	4.55	98.48	4.55
3	Bonai, ITDA	82.39	16.20	0.70	0.70	211.75	41.80	42.96	0.00	1.41	0.00	10.56	41.55	3.52	93.66	2.11
4	Kampaguda	84.62	15.38	0.00	0.00	96.25	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	1.33	25.33	0.00
5	Tunkur	89.89	8.99	1.12	0.00	82.76	25.50	25.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	16.33	3.06	9.18	2.04
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	87.66	11.69	0.65	0.00	179.01	25.50	14.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	19.65	2.31	16.18	1.16
7	Jamuna	93.44	6.56	0.00	0.00	80.15	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.83	3.66	0.00	81.71	1.83
8	Nuasahi	90.24	8.54	0.00	1.22	147.37	7.70	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.77	21.15	0.00	86.54	1.92
9	Nilagiri, ITDA	91.61	7.69	0.00	0.70	227.52	7.70	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.37	3.36	10.45	0.00	83.58	1.87
Grand Total		87.24	11.85	0.46	0.46	618.28	14.70	16.12	0.00	0.34	0.17	4.29	20.75	1.54	66.04	1.72

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07										
		Cereals					Pulses					
		Rice	Ragi	Maize	Other Miner millets	Biri	Arher	Kulthi	Mung	Other Pulses		
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73		
1	Sibanathpur	65700	400	20	0	888	10	632	950	0		
2	Nuagaon	71630	0	235	0	245	10	680	134	0		
3	Bonai, ITDA	137330	400	255	0	1133	20	1312	1084	0		
3	Kampaguda	35300	50	550	0	2390	0	100	450	3300		
4	Tumkur	70040	0	0	100	2	0	17	4	136		
	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	105340	50	550	100	2392	0	117	454	3436		
5	Jamuna	3000	0	0	14600	0	0	0	0	0		
6	Nuasahi	8600	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0		
	Nilagiri, ITDA	11600	0	0	15600	0	0	0	0	0		
	Grand Total	254270	450	805	15700	3525	20	1429	1538	3436		

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07									
		Oil Seeds					Other Crops				
		Niger	Mustard	Ground nuts	Others	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Ginger	Turmeric	
1	2	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
1	Sibanathpur	0	480	63	0	1145	0	0	0	0	
2	Nuagaon	0	117	0	0	435	0	0	0	0	
3	Bonai, ITDA	0	597	63	0	1580	0	0	0	0	
4	Kampaguda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Tumkur	0	20	0	90	0	29	0	0	0	
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	0	20	0	90	0	29	0	0	0	
7	Jamuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Nuasahi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Nilagiri, ITDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Grand Total	0	617	63	90	1580	29	0	0	0	

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Proportion of Annual Income from Different Sources During 2006-07							
		Settled Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandary & Fishery	Hunting & Collection of MFP	Service	Small Business	Others
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
1	Sibanathpur	44.48	0.00	20.15	5.15	4.26	14.75	3.15	8.06
2	Nuagaon	28.77	0.00	37.52	4.55	4.08	19.25	0.28	5.56
	Bonai, ITDA	37.29	0.00	28.10	4.87	4.18	16.81	1.84	6.92
3	Kampaguda	37.78	0.91	30.15	10.80	11.05	0.29	0.00	9.01
4	Tumkur	41.69	0.58	23.56	11.23	0.03	0.00	3.84	19.08
	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	46.33	0.60	20.97	8.86	6.15	1.21	1.61	14.28
5	Jamuna	23.11	0.00	45.18	3.92	18.92	5.92	2.12	0.83
6	Nuasahi	24.84	0.00	35.71	5.35	11.52	18.12	0.00	4.47
	Nilagiri, ITDA	23.68	0.00	42.08	4.39	16.49	9.92	1.42	2.02
	Grand Total	35.61	0.23	30.63	6.20	9.53	8.34	1.60	7.86

Table - 3.3.1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN ITDAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Households having Annual Income						Total Income (Rs.)	Per Capita Annual Income (Rs.)	Proportion of Expenditure on Major Items (In Rs.)		Per Capita Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
		Less than 15,000	Between 15,000 and 30,000	Between 30,000 and 45,000	Between 45,000 and 60,000	Between 60,000 and 1,00,000	Above 1,00,000			Food and Drink	Non-Food	
1	2	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1	Sibanathpur	63.16	34.21	0.00	0.00	1.32	1.32	1545855	4235	31.80	68.20	3586
2	Nuagaon	59.09	36.36	1.52	0.00	1.52	1.52	1304618	3574	32.49	67.51	3407
3	Bonai, ITDA	61.27	35.21	0.70	0.00	1.41	1.41	2850473	3905	32.14	67.86	3496
4	Kampaguda	33.33	60.00	5.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	1514335	3721	27.36	72.64	3895
5	Tumkur	54.08	30.61	9.18	1.02	5.10	0.00	2111778	4437	35.67	64.33	2339
6	Paralakhemundi, ITDA	45.09	43.35	7.51	1.16	2.89	0.00	4325103	4898	31.04	68.96	3056
5	Jamuna	52.44	40.85	5.49	0.00	1.22	0.00	2878593	3691	36.94	63.06	3497
6	Nuasahi	86.54	10.58	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.96	1404240	2956	36.61	63.39	2551
	Nilagiri, ITDA	65.67	29.10	3.36	0.00	1.49	0.37	4282833	3413	36.84	63.16	3139
	Grand Total	58.49	34.82	3.95	0.34	1.89	0.51	11458409	3995	33.94	66.06	3204

Source : Field survey, 2007-08

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Tribal Population	Sex-Ratio	Percentage of Dependents 0-6yrs and 60yrs		Adults 14-59 yrs		No. of widows	No. of widowers	No. of Diverse	Percentage of Literacy (2007)			Qualification of Highest Educated Person in the Village	
				Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	Badapada	100.00	856	18.09	21.74	55.32	59.63	6	3	0	19.80	25.64	13.14	+2	+2
8	Kattanguda	100.00	1048	22.22	10.61	58.73	62.12	6	1	0	15.60	20.41	11.67	Class-X	Class-X
	BDA, Mudulipada	100.00	904	19.12	18.50	56.18	60.35	12	4	0	18.66	24.39	12.69	+2	+2
9	Timi	100.00	956	16.06	22.14	62.04	61.07	7	4	0	83.26	93.44	72.07	+2	Class-X
10	Sibida	95.89	1059	18.38	24.31	58.09	52.78	12	5	2	61.60	72.03	51.26	+2	Class-X
	PBDA, Jamardihi	98.86	1007	17.22	23.27	60.07	56.73	19	9	2	72.34	82.92	61.30	+2	Class-X
	Grand Total	98.84	958	18.13	21.12	58.21	58.37	31	13	2	47.59	55.96	38.88	-	-

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Children in the age group 6-14 yrs actually going to School			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Population			Percentage of Main Workers as Cultivators			Percentage of Main Workers as Agriculture Labourers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7	Badapada	31.62	36.59	24.07	58.45	53.19	64.60	93.75	96.00	91.51	5.30	4.00	6.60
8	Kattanguda	8.00	7.69	8.33	55.81	55.56	56.06	98.65	100.00	97.30	1.35	0.00	2.70
	BDA, Mudulipada	25.27	29.63	19.23	57.74	53.78	62.11	95.02	97.04	93.01	4.28	2.96	5.59
9	Timi	65.52	73.33	57.14	54.48	54.74	54.20	80.97	77.22	84.72	12.58	12.66	12.50
10	Sibida	55.56	58.00	53.45	51.79	55.88	47.92	15.61	18.18	13.04	83.74	80.52	86.96
	PBDA, Jamardih	60.00	65.26	55.00	53.10	55.31	50.91	48.86	48.08	49.65	47.55	46.15	48.94
	Grand Total	43.04	46.31	39.33	55.26	54.58	55.98	71.13	70.79	71.48	26.61	26.12	27.11

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Mining Workers to Main Workers		Percentage of Service Holder to Total Main Workers	Percentage of Main Workers Engaged in Animal Husbandary and Fishery		Percentage of Main Wokers Engaged in Household Industries		Percentage of Household Engaged in			
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shifting Cultivator	Collecting MFP	Doing Small Business	Rearing Domestic Animal
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
7	Badapada	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.67	100.00	0.00	97.94
8	Kattanguda	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.61	100.00	0.00	100.00
	BDA, Mudulipada	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.92	100.00	0.00	98.46
9	Timi	0.00	0.00	-	1.27	0.00	3.80	1.39	0.00	100.00	3.17	98.41
10	Sibida	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.33	100.00	16.39	100.00
	PBDA, Jamardihi	0.00	0.00	-	0.64	0.00	1.92	0.71	39.52	100.00	9.68	99.19
	Grand Total	0.00	0.00	-	0.34	0.00	1.03	0.35	48.43	100.00	4.72	98.82

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	No. of Persons Receiving		Percentage of Landless Households	Percentage of Households having Land				Total Areas	Percentage of Area Irrigated	Percentage of Cultivating Households
		Oldage Pension	Widow Pension		Upto One Acre	Between 1 to 2 Acres	Between 2 to 3 Acres	3 Acres and above			
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
7	Badapada	36	0	17.53	96.25	3.75	0.00	0.00	50.62	31.45	82.47
8	Kattanguda	17	0	3.03	87.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	21.35	15.28	96.97
	BDA, Mudulipada	53	0	13.85	93.75	6.25	0.00	0.00	71.97	26.57	86.15
9	Timi	4	5	0.00	28.57	61.90	9.52	0.00	83.51	60.33	100.00
10	Sibida	6	1	0.00	29.51	55.74	11.48	3.28	82.64	48.91	100.00
	PBDA, Jamardihi	10	6	0.00	29.03	58.87	10.48	1.61	166.15	54.64	100.00
	Grand Total	63	6	7.09	59.75	33.90	5.51	0.85	238.12	46.76	92.91

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of				Area Cultivated	Percentage of Households Owning									
		Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Small Medium Farmers	Medium Large Farmers		Fruit Trees & Plants	Orchard (Fruit)	Tractor / Power Tiller	Pump Set	Tank/ Pond/ Well	T.V.	Radio	Music System	Bycycle	Two Wheelers
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
7	Badapada	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.65	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kattamguda	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	BDA, Mudulipada	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.65	1.03	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Timi	98.41	1.59	0.00	0.00	76.70	61.90	61.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52	3.17	84.13	0.00
	Sibida	93.44	6.56	0.00	0.00	76.20	67.21	67.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.03	0.00	75.41	0.00
	PBDA, Jamardih	95.97	4.03	0.00	0.00	152.90	63.49	64.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.71	1.61	79.84	0.00
	Grand Total	97.88	2.12	0.00	0.00	212.55	31.64	31.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.79	38.98	0.00

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07										
		Cereals					Pulses					
		Rice	Ragi	Maize	Other Miner millets	Biri	Arher	Kulthi	Mung	Other Pulses		
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73		
7	Badapada	5395	55	2	15	540	0	54	70	0		
8	Kattamguda	2650	52	0	0	143	0	30	0	0		
	BDA, Mudulipada	8045	107	2	15	683	0	84	70	0		
9	Timi	51991	10	151	0	535	0	840	119	48		
10	Sibida	39603	0	0	0	992	0	764	272	0		
	PBDA, Jamardih	91594	10	151	0	1527	0	1604	391	48		
	Grand Total	99639	117	153	15	2210	0	1688	461	48		

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07									
		Oil Seeds					Other Crops				
		Niger	Mustard	Ground nuts	Others	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Ginger	Turmeric	
1	2	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
7	Badapada	371	0	0	0	2	0	0	NA	NA	
8	Kattanguda	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
	BDA, Mudulipada	477	0	0	0	2	0	0	NA	NA	
9	Timi	0	921	12	504	499	0	0	NA	NA	
10	Sibida	0	1797	0	899	0	0	0	NA	NA	
	PBDA, Jamardih	0	2718	12	1403	499	0	0	NA	NA	
	Grand Total	477	2718	12	1403	501	0	0	NA	NA	

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Proportion of Annual Income from Different Sources During 2006-07							
		Settled Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandary & Fishery	Hunting & Collection of MFP	Service	Small Business	Others
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
7	Badapada	16.53	21.13	19.92	15.35	23.07	0.00	0.00	4.00
8	Kattamguda	9.65	22.33	6.08	28.22	26.36	1.20	0.00	6.17
	BDA, Mudulipada	14.60	21.47	16.03	18.97	24.00	0.34	0.00	4.61
9	Timi	43.30	0.00	13.57	6.44	18.68	0.00	0.40	17.62
10	Sibida	34.14	6.62	16.73	9.75	11.27	0.21	3.83	17.44
	PBDA, Jamardih	38.81	3.25	15.12	8.06	15.04	0.10	2.08	17.53
	Grand Total	32.00	8.37	15.38	11.13	17.56	0.17	1.50	13.89

Table - 3.3.2
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MICRO PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Households having Annual Income						Total Income (Rs.)	Per Capita Annual Income (Rs.)	Proportion of Expenditure on Major Items (In Rs.)		Per Capita Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
		Less than 15,000	Between 15,000 and 30,000	Between 30,000 and 45,000	Between 45,000 and 60,000	Between 60,000 and 1,00,000	Above 1,00,000			Food and Drink	Non-Food	
1	2	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
7	Badapada	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	512552	1749	68.28	31.72	1296
8	Kattamguda	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200300	1838	59.30	40.70	1225
	BDA, Mudulipada	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	712852	1773	65.96	34.04	1277
9	Timi	52.38	47.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	927383	3980	51.73	48.27	3409
10	Sibida	62.30	37.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	892332	3765	50.50	49.50	3285
	PBDA, Jamardihi	57.26	42.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1819715	3872	66.64	33.36	4894
	Grand Total	79.13	20.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2532567	2904	66.51	33.49	3209

Source : Field survey, 2007-08

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Tribal Population	Sex-Ratio	Percentage of Dependents 0-6yrs and 60yrs		Adults 14-59 yrs		No. of widows	No. of widows	No. of No. of Diverse	Percentage of Literacy (2007)			Qualification of Highest Educated Person in the Village	
				Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	Khashabahali	62.76	935	18.52	11.88	64.81	69.31	6	1	0	77.03	83.33	70.30	+2	Class-X
12	Dendoguda	58.04	736	22.64	17.95	57.55	62.82	6	2	0	67.39	72.64	60.26	Graduate	Class-X
	Narla, MADA	60.46	836	20.56	14.53	61.21	66.48	12	3	0	72.52	78.04	65.92	Graduate	Class-X
13	Tadaksahi	66.00	1000	27.27	27.27	42.42	48.48	2	0	0	53.03	66.67	39.39	+2	Class-X
14	Kampakumjngari	84.73	1044	18.42	17.65	63.16	57.98	5	1	0	40.34	50.00	31.09	+2	Class-X
	Patrapur, MADA	79.73	1034	20.41	19.74	58.50	55.92	7	1	0	43.14	53.74	32.89	+2	Class-X
15	Latakanpada	46.21	921	25.20	24.79	56.69	59.83	4	3	0	30.33	40.16	28.21	+2	Graduate
16	Maniguda	66.38	884	15.95	12.84	61.62	63.61	15	4	1	65.28	70.27	59.63	Graduate	Graduate
	Komana, MADA	59.63	893	18.31	15.99	60.36	62.61	19	7	1	56.22	62.58	51.35	Graduate	Graduate
17	Kelopasi	99.34	1083	17.24	18.47	57.93	59.24	7	3	0	50.66	55.17	46.50	Class-X	+2
18	Kamntanali	60.75	1268	12.68	20.00	66.20	56.67	3	1	0	60.87	67.61	55.56	Class-X	Class-X
	Pallahara, Mada	81.37	1144	15.74	19.03	60.65	58.30	10	4	0	54.21	59.26	49.80	Class-X	+2
	Grand Total	66.08	952	18.53	17.03	60.34	61.25	48	15	1	56.97	63.78	50.78	-	-

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Children in the age group 6-14 yrs actually going to School			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Population			Percentage of Main Workers as Cultivators			Percentage of Main Workers as Agriculture Labourers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
11	Khashabahali	94.59	100.00	89.47	69.86	68.52	71.29	75.34	77.03	73.61	6.06	4.05	8.33
12	Dendoguda	100.00	100.00	100.00	55.43	50.00	62.82	70.59	77.36	63.27	15.69	11.32	20.41
	Narla, MADA	97.26	100.00	94.12	63.10	59.35	67.60	73.39	77.17	69.42	10.08	7.09	13.22
13	Tadaksahi	88.89	100.00	75.00	43.94	45.45	42.42	31.03	33.33	28.57	48.28	40.00	57.14
14	Kampakumjhgari	76.00	80.95	72.41	48.50	50.00	47.06	66.37	69.64	63.16	8.85	7.14	10.53
	Patrapur, MADA	79.41	87.10	72.97	47.49	48.98	46.05	59.15	61.97	56.34	16.90	14.08	19.72
15	Latakanpada	75.61	86.96	61.11	56.15	58.27	53.85	34.31	31.08	38.10	52.55	48.65	57.14
16	Maniguda	97.50	97.59	97.40	60.69	59.19	62.39	65.01	61.64	68.63	29.03	30.59	27.45
	Komana, MADA	93.03	95.28	90.53	59.51	58.95	60.14	57.50	53.92	61.42	34.82	35.15	34.46
17	Kelopasi	74.65	77.78	71.43	55.63	55.17	56.05	17.86	20.00	15.91	80.95	77.50	84.09
18	Kamntanali	61.11	73.33	52.38	52.80	63.38	44.44	20.00	20.00	20.00	76.47	73.33	80.00
	Pallahara, Mada	70.09	76.47	64.29	54.64	57.87	51.82	18.58	20.00	17.19	79.45	76.00	82.81
	Grand Total	86.19	90.75	81.53	57.40	57.45	57.34		52.76	52.81		35.23	38.84

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Mining Workers to Main Workers		Percentage of Service Holder to Total Main Workers	Percentage of Main Workers Engaged in Animal Husbandary and Fishery		Percentage of Main Wokers Engaged in Household Industries		Percentage of Household Engaged in			
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shifting Cultivator	Collecting MFP	Doing Small Business	Rearing Domestic Animal
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
11	Khashabahali	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	100.00	3.64	98.18
12	Dendoguda	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Narla, MADA	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.04	98.98
13	Tadaksahi	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	7.69	46.15
14	Kampakumjhgari	0.00	0.00	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	65.96
	Patrapur, MADA	0.00	0.00	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.67	61.67
15	Latakanpada	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	32.26
16	Maniguda	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	100.00	9.03	69.03
	Komana, MADA	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	100.00	6.45	58.53
17	Kelopasi	0.00	0.00	-	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Kamntanali	0.00	0.00	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	3.23	100.00
	Pallahara, Mada	0.00	0.00	9.68	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.02	100.00
	Grand Total	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.32	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	100.00	3.81	75.90

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	No. of Persons Receiving		Percentage of Landless Households	Percentage of Households having Land				Total Areas	Percentage of Area Irrigated	Percentage of Cultivating Households
		Oldage Pension	Widow Pension		Upto One Acre	Between 1 to 2 Acres	Between 2 to 3 Acres	3 Acres and above			
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
11	Khashabahali	2	5	12.73	52.08	4.17	27.08	16.67	77.75	4.22	87.27
12	Dendoguda	6	1	16.28	27.78	8.33	36.11	27.78	76.11	2.63	83.72
	Narla, MADA	8	6	14.29	41.67	5.95	30.95	21.43	153.86	3.43	85.71
13	Tadaksahi	3	0	53.85	16.67	0.00	50.00	33.33	15.50	26.67	46.15
14	Kampakumjhgari	4	1	70.21	28.57	14.29	28.57	28.57	33.65	38.23	29.79
	Patrapur, MADA	7	1	66.67	25.00	10.00	35.00	30.00	49.15	34.37	33.33
15	Latakanpada	11	3	69.35	47.37	5.26	15.79	31.58	39.35	29.79	30.65
16	Maniguda	30	3	30.97	12.15	4.67	31.78	51.40	300.99	23.30	69.03
	Komana, MADA	41	6	41.94	17.46	4.76	29.37	48.41	340.34	24.05	58.06
17	Kelopasi	6	0	0.00	16.42	77.61	5.97	0.00	92.85	0.87	100.00
18	Kamntanali	2	0	3.23	26.67	66.67	6.67	0.00	35.47	4.18	96.77
	Pallahara, Mada	8	0	1.02	19.59	74.23	6.19	0.00	128.32	1.77	98.98
	Grand Total	64	13	30.87	24.77	25.99	23.24	25.99	671.67	16.02	69.13

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of				Area Cultivated	Percentage of Households Owning									
		Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Small Medium Farmers	Medium Large Farmers		Fruit Trees & Plants	Orchard (Fruit)	Tractor / Power Tiller	Pump Set	Tank/ Pond/ Well	T.V.	Radio	Music System	Bycycle	Two Wheelers
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
11	Khashabahali	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	77.00	3.64	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	1.82	18.18	0.00
12	Dendoguda	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	76.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.95	2.33	13.95	2.33
	Narla, MADA	76.19	23.81	0.00	0.00	153.01	3.64	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.33	2.04	16.33	1.02
13	Tadaksahi	66.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	15.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00	30.77	0.00
14	Kampakumjngari	57.14	28.57	14.29	0.00	29.95	2.13	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	10.64	2.13	23.40	0.00
	Patrapur, MADA	60.00	25.00	15.00	0.00	44.95	2.13	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	13.33	1.67	25.00	0.00
15	Latakanpada	63.16	26.32	10.53	0.00	38.60	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.29	0.00	67.74	0.00
16	Maniguda	47.66	43.93	7.48	0.93	294.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	21.29	34.19	92.90	1.94
	Komana, MADA	50.00	41.27	7.94	0.79	332.60	0.65	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	18.43	24.42	85.71	1.38
17	Kelopasi	98.51	1.49	0.00	0.00	80.15	46.27	46.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.85	1.49	71.64	0.00
18	Kamntanali	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.87	61.29	61.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	19.35	3.23	74.19	6.45
	Pallahara, Mada	98.97	1.03	0.00	0.00	110.02	46.28	51.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	26.53	2.04	72.45	2.04
	Grand Total	71.87	23.85	3.98	0.31	640.58	10.05	11.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	19.03	12.26	60.89	1.27

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07										
		Cereals					Pulses					
		Rice	Ragi	Maize	Other Miner millets	Biri	Arher	Kulthi	Mung	Other Pulses		
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73		
11	Khashabahali	27100	0	0	0	15	0	39	105	2		
12	Dendoguda	23800	0	0	0	99	0	43	45	0		
	Narla, MADA	50900	0	0	0	114	0	82	150	2		
13	Tadaksahi	1100	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14	Kampakumjhgari	29200	50	0	0	311	801	0	967	70		
	Patrapur, MADA	30300	170	0	0	311	801	0	967	70		
15	Latakanpada	33600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16	Maniguda	104509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Komana, MADA	138109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Kelopasi	76432	0	0	0	845	0	1067	689	440		
18	Kamntanali	16935	0	0	0	235	0	363	718	0		
	Pallahara, Mada	93367	0	0	0	1080	0	1430	1407	440		
	Grand Total	312676	170	0	0	1505	801	1512	2524	512		

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07									
		Oil Seeds					Other Crops				
		Niger	Mustrad	Ground nuts	Others	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Ginger	Turmeric	
1	2	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
11	Khashabahali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
12	Dendoguda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
	Narla, MADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
13	Tadaksahi	130	80	0	0	150	0	0	NA	NA	
14	Kampakumjhgari	325	215	0	0	450	0	0	NA	NA	
	Patrapur, MADA	455	295	0	0	600	0	0	NA	NA	
15	Latakanpada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
16	Maniguda	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
	Komana, MADA	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	
17	Kelopasi	0	126	0	1880	55	0	0	NA	NA	
18	Kamntanali	0	129	0	1167	65	0	0	NA	NA	
	Pallahara, Mada	0	255	0	3047	120	0	0	NA	NA	
	Grand Total	455	550	100	3047	720	0	0	NA	NA	

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAs, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Proportion of Annual Income from Different Sources During 2006-07							
		Settled Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandary & Fishery	Hunting & Collection of MFP	Service	Small Business	Others
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
11	Khashabahali	38.66	0.00	26.29	7.51	7.56	0.68	0.00	19.31
12	Dendoguda	67.17	0.00	18.35	6.71	4.43	0.00	0.00	3.34
	Naria, MADA	55.66	0.00	21.56	7.03	5.69	0.27	0.00	9.79
13	Tadaksahi	2.99	0.00	63.04	0.51	3.39	29.56	0.00	0.51
14	Kampakumjhgari	28.05	0.00	49.92	2.50	8.04	5.96	1.22	4.29
	Patrapur, MADA	19.85	0.00	54.21	1.85	6.52	13.69	0.82	3.05
15	Latakanpada	13.81	0.00	65.62	0.70	2.85	12.95	0.95	3.11
16	Maniguda	20.05	0.00	61.03	1.16	2.87	8.25	5.96	0.68
	Komana, MADA	18.50	0.00	62.17	1.04	2.87	9.43	4.71	1.29
17	Kelopasi	34.54	0.00	25.08	7.94	17.11	0.00	0.00	15.34
18	Kamntanali	20.45	0.00	24.63	5.07	15.42	22.19	3.11	9.13
	Pallahara, Mada	30.16	0.00	23.57	7.14	15.20	9.59	1.18	13.16
	Grand Total	28.39	0.00	45.57	3.52	6.28	8.19	2.56	5.50

Table - 3.3.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN MADAS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Households having Annual Income						Total Income (Rs.)	Per Capita Annual Income (Rs.)	Proportion of Expenditure on Major Items (In Rs.)		Per Capita Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
		Less than 15,000	Between 15,000 and 30,000	Between 30,000 and 45,000	Between 45,000 and 60,000	Between 60,000 and 1,00,000	Above 1,00,000			Food and Drink	Non-Food	
1	2	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
11	Khashabathali	81.82	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	651290	3116	65.64	34.36	2301
12	Dendoguda	83.72	11.63	2.33	0.00	0.00	2.33	961625	5226	30.48	69.52	4703
	Narla, MADA	82.65	15.31	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.02	1612915	4104	43.04	56.96	3426
13	Tadaksahi	61.54	15.38	7.69	0.00	15.38	0.00	357570	5418	47.90	52.10	5410
14	Kampakumjhgari	57.45	36.17	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	734758	3153	59.33	40.67	2890
	Patrapur, MADA	58.33	31.67	6.67	0.00	3.33	0.00	1092328	3653	55.37	44.63	3446
15	Latakanpada	66.13	29.03	1.61	1.61	1.61	0.00	942640	3863	62.75	37.25	3464
16	Maniguda	32.26	65.16	1.29	0.00	0.65	0.65	2834770	4067	57.76	42.24	3445
	Komana, MADA	41.94	54.84	1.38	0.46	0.92	0.46	3777410	4014	59.06	40.94	3450
17	Kelopasi	44.78	53.73	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1031215	3415	50.75	49.25	3319
18	Kamntanali	51.61	35.48	3.23	0.00	9.68	0.00	656948	4080	46.76	53.24	3601
	Pallahara, Mada	46.94	47.96	2.04	0.00	3.06	0.00	1520348	3284	49.29	50.71	3417
	Grand Total	53.49	42.28	2.11	0.21	1.48	0.42	8003001	3818	53.39	46.61	3438

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Tribal Population	Sex-Ratio	Percentage of Dependents 0-6yrs and 60yrs		Percentage of Adults 14-59 yrs		No. of widows	No. of widows	No. of Diverse	Percentage of Literacy (2007)			Qualification of Highest Educated Person in the Village	
				Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
19	Badheikateni	99.42	889	20.00	23.75	57.78	63.75	9	5	0	72.67	71.95	73.53	Class-X	Class-X
20	Upper Notakata	58.92	919	24.26	22.40	55.15	57.60	11	0	0	27.83	33.33	22.12	Class-X	Class-X
	DHENKANAL	70.20	907	22.57	22.93	56.19	60.00	20	5	0	46.41	50.00	42.44	-	-

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Children in the age group 6-14 yrs actually going to School			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Population			Percentage of Main Workers as Cultivators			Percentage of Main Workers as Agriculture Labourers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
19	Badheikateni	76.67	65.00	100.00	71.18	71.11	71.25	85.07	85.94	84.21	14.93	14.06	15.79
20	Upper Notakata	35.85	35.71	36.00	51.72	47.79	56.00	24.45	24.62	24.29	75.55	75.38	75.71
	DHENKANAL	50.60	47.92	54.29	59.40	57.08	61.95	53.11	55.04	51.18	46.89	44.96	48.82

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Mining Workers to Main Workers		Percentage of Service Holder to Total Main Workers	Percentage of Main Workers Engaged in Animal Husbandary and Fishery		Percentage of Main Wokers Engaged in Household Industries		Percentage of Household Engaged in			
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Shifting Cultivator	Collecting MFP	Doing Small Business	Rearing Domestic Animal
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
19	Badheikateni	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.47	0.00	47.37
20	Upper Notakata	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.91	0.00	29.09
	DHENKANAL	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.32	0.00	36.56

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	No. of Persons Receiving		Percentage of Landless Households	Percentage of Households having Land				Total Areas	Percentage of Area Irrigated	Percentage of Cultivating Households
		Oldage Pension	Widow Pension		Upto One Acre	Between 1 to 2 Acres	Between 2 to 3 Acres	3 Acres and above			
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
19	Badheikateni	0	0	31.58	50.00	23.08	26.92	0.00	35.29	2.80	68.42
20	Upper Notakata	0	0	76.36	69.23	0.00	30.77	0.00	13.67	7.23	23.64
	DHENKANAL	0	0	58.06	56.41	15.38	28.21	0.00	48.96	4.04	41.94

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of				Area Cultivated	Percentage of Households Owning									
		Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Small Medium Farmers	Medium Large Farmers		Fruit Trees & Plants	Orchard (Fruit)	Tractor / Power Tiller	Pump Set	Tank/ Pond/ Well	T.V.	Radio	Music System	Bycycle	Two Wheelers
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
19	Badheikateni	96.15	3.85	0.00	0.00	35.29	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.58	2.63	57.89	0.00
20	Upper Notakata	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.67	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	25.45	0.00
	DHENKANAL	97.44	2.56	0.00	0.00	48.96	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.28	1.08	38.71	0.00

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07									
		Cereals					Pulses				
		Rice	Ragi	Maize	Other Miner millets	Biri	Arher	Kulthi	Mung	Other Pulses	
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	
19	Badheikaterani	23300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Upper Notakata	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DHENKANAL	32300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table - 3.3.4
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Quantity (in Kg.) Produced During the Year 2006-07									
		Oil Seeds					Other Crops				
		Niger	Mustard	Ground nuts	Others	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar cane	Ginger	Turmeric	
1	2	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
19	Badheikateni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Upper Notakata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DHENKANAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

cont...

Sl. No.	Study village	Proportion of Annual Income from Different Sources During 2006-07							
		Settled Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandary & Fishery	Hunting & Collection of MFP	Service	Small Business	Others
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
19	Badheikateni	39.62	0.00	43.33	6.71	8.00	0.00	0.00	2.33
20	Upper Notakata	18.58	0.00	55.12	1.84	22.02	2.45	0.00	0.00
	DHENKANAL	28.70	0.00	49.45	4.19	15.27	1.27	0.00	1.12

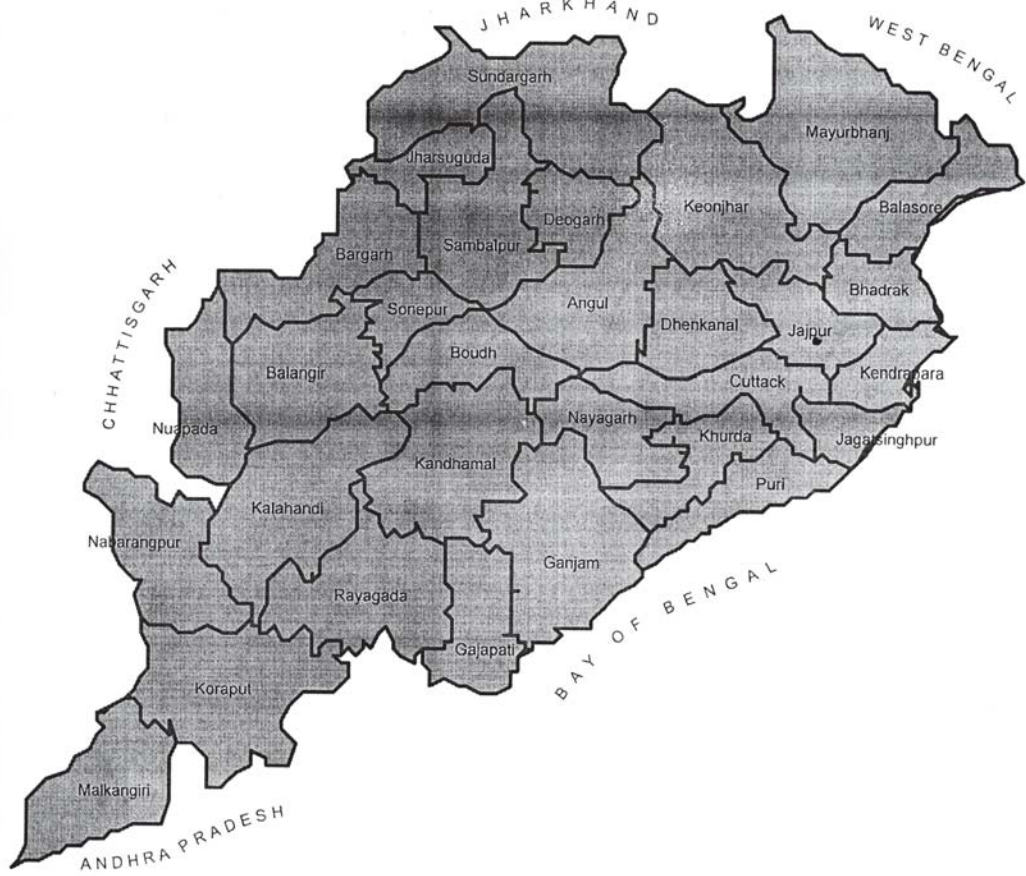
Table - 3.3.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON SCHEDULED TRIBES OF STUDY VILLAGES IN TD PROJECTS, 2007

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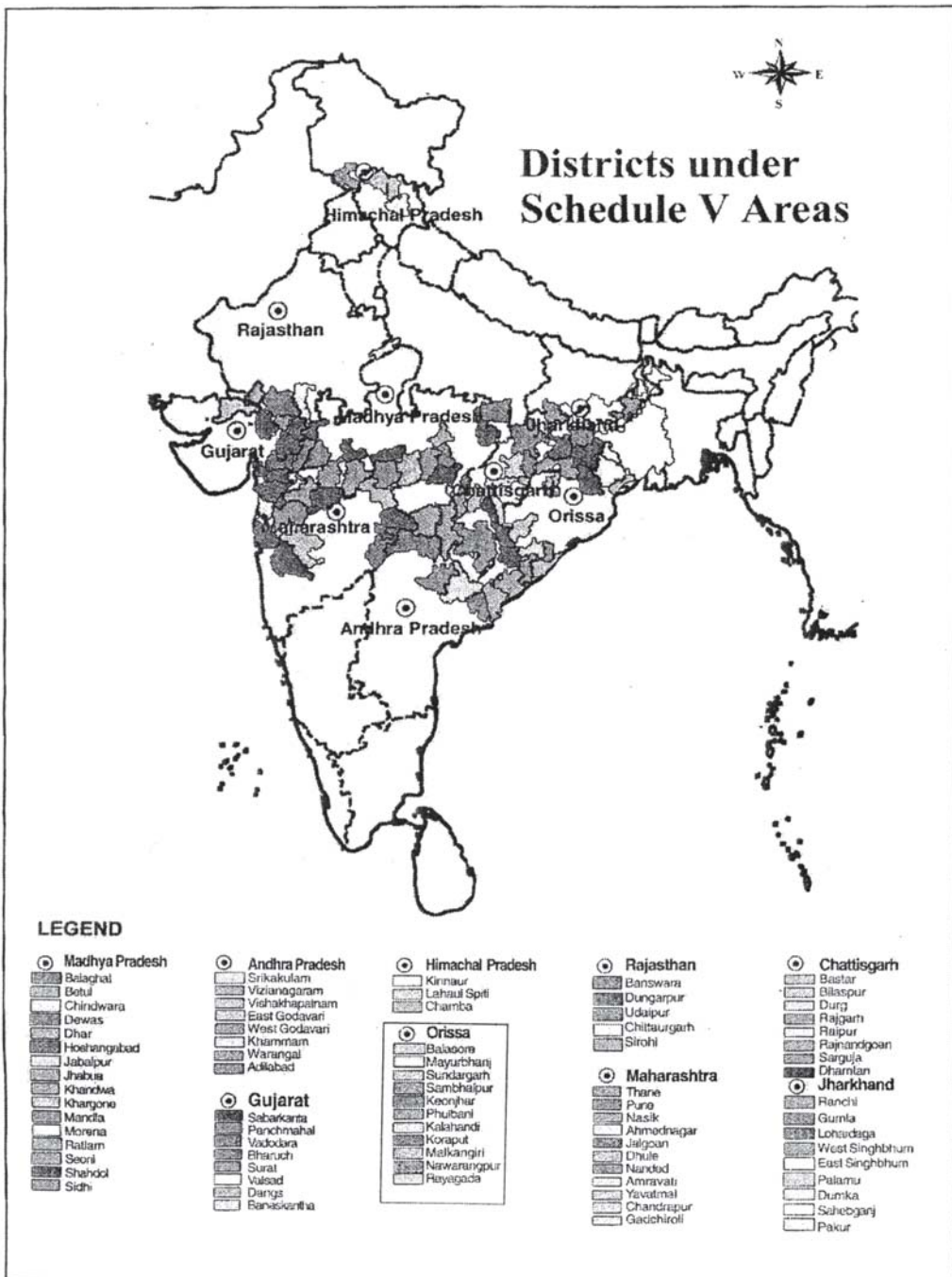
Sl. No.	Study village	Percentage of Households having Annual Income						Total Income (Rs.)	Per Capita Annual Income (Rs.)	Proportion of Expenditure on Major Itmes (In Rs.)		Per Capita Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
		Less than 15,000	Between 15,000 and 30,000	Between 30,000 and 45,000	Between 45,000 and 60,000	Between 60,000 and 1,00,000	Above 1,00,000			Food and Drink	Non-Food	
1	2	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
19	Badheikateni	81.58	13.16	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	458640	3058	57.98	42.02	2593
20	Upper Notakata	92.73	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	494200	2331	72.62	27.38	2298
	DHENKANAL	88.17	9.68	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	952840	2632	66.12	33.88	2420

Source : Field survey, 2007-08

Administrative Map of Orissa (30 Districts): Post-1992

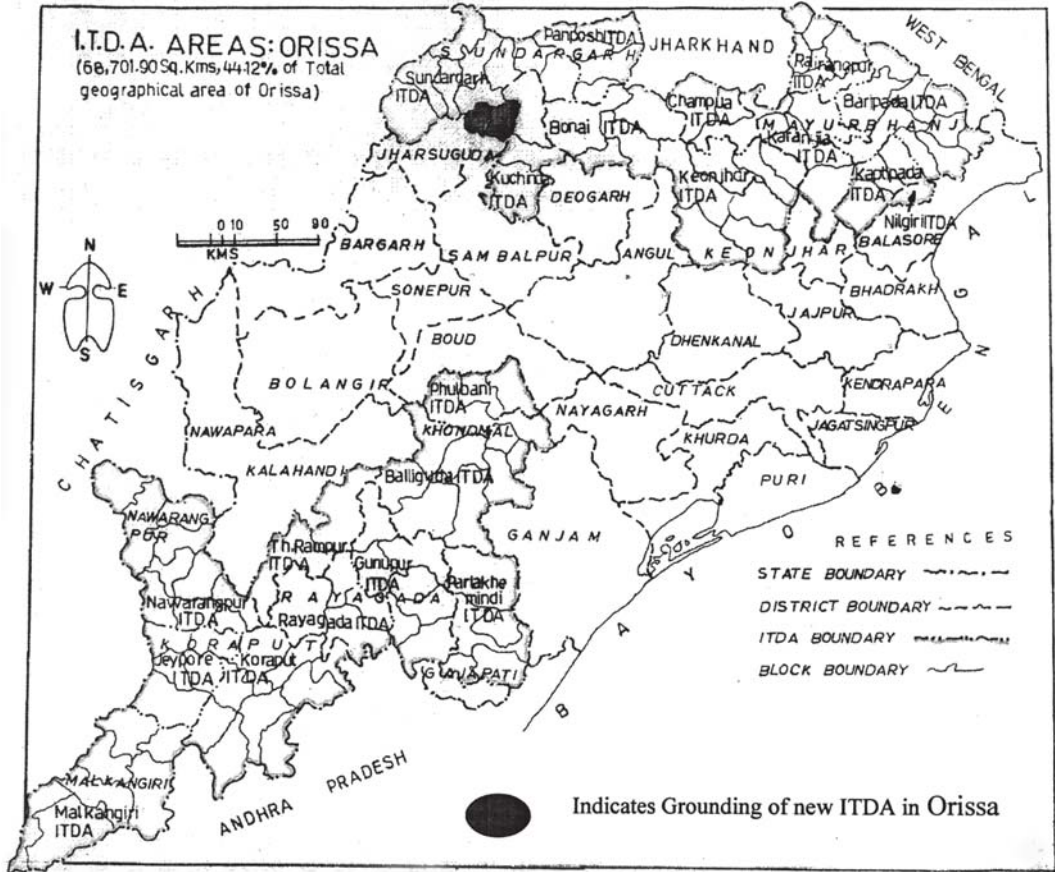


Map Showing Schedule Areas in India



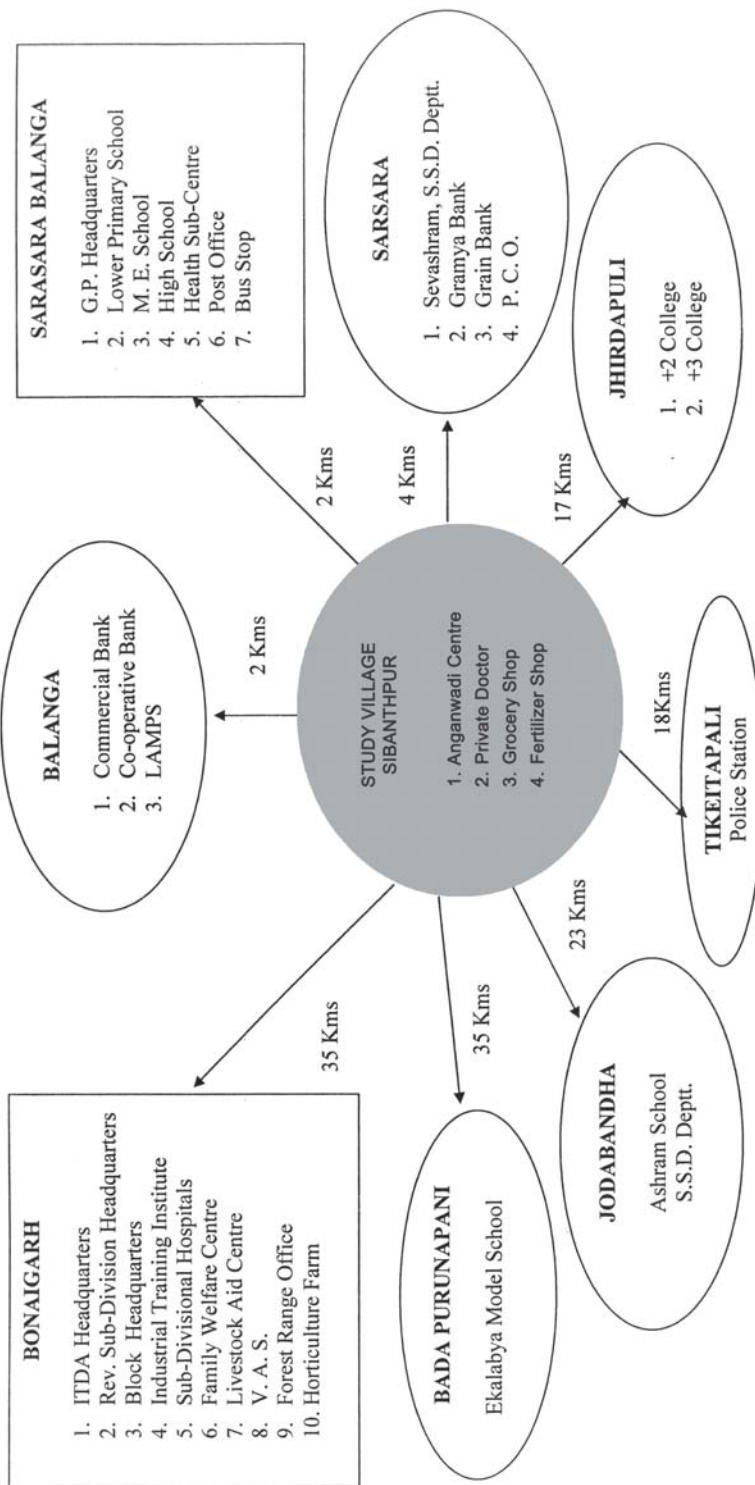
Courtesy: Shri J. P. Rout, Former Jt. Director, SCSTRTI, BBSR

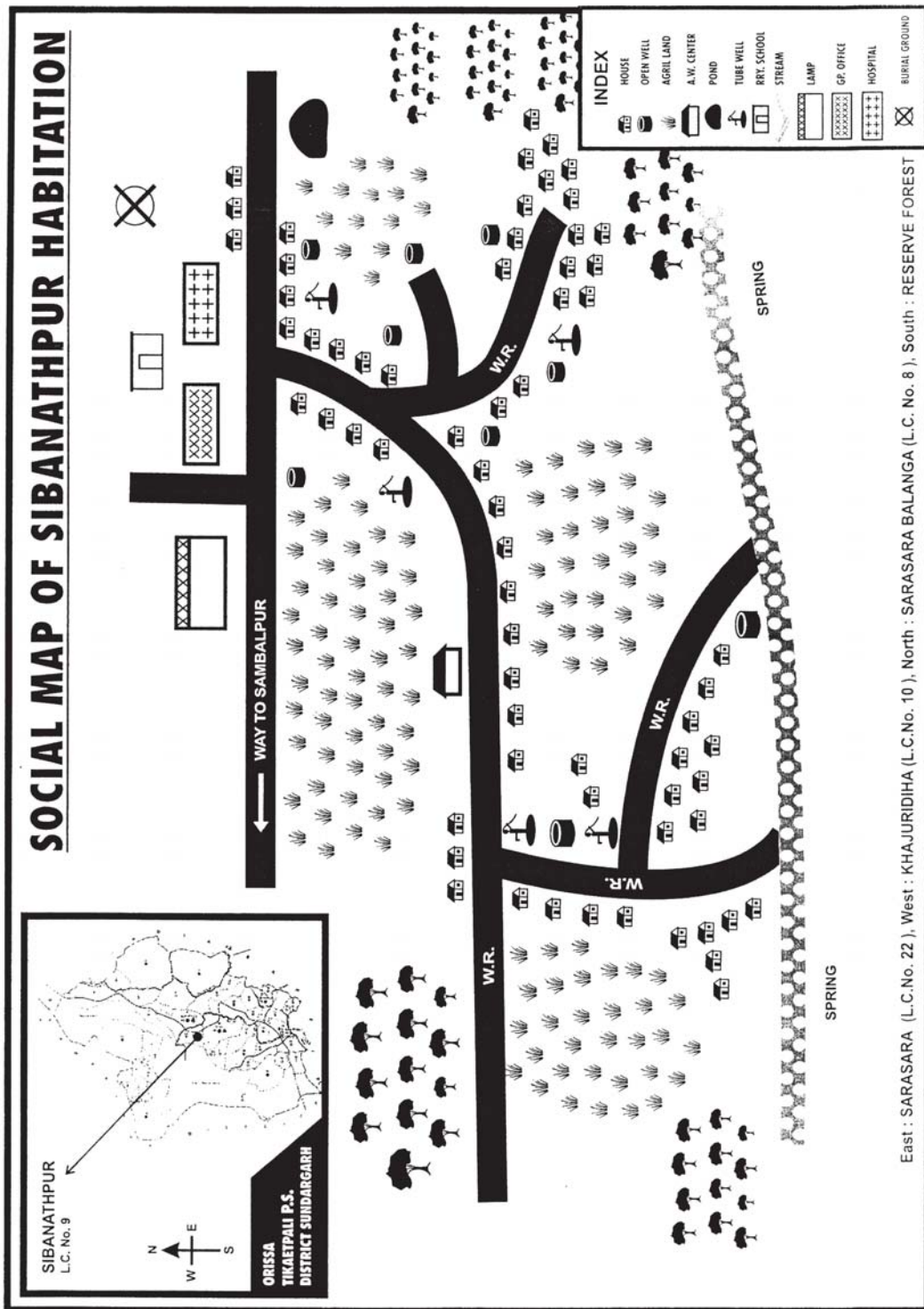
Map Showing Proposed Areas of ITDAs in Orissa



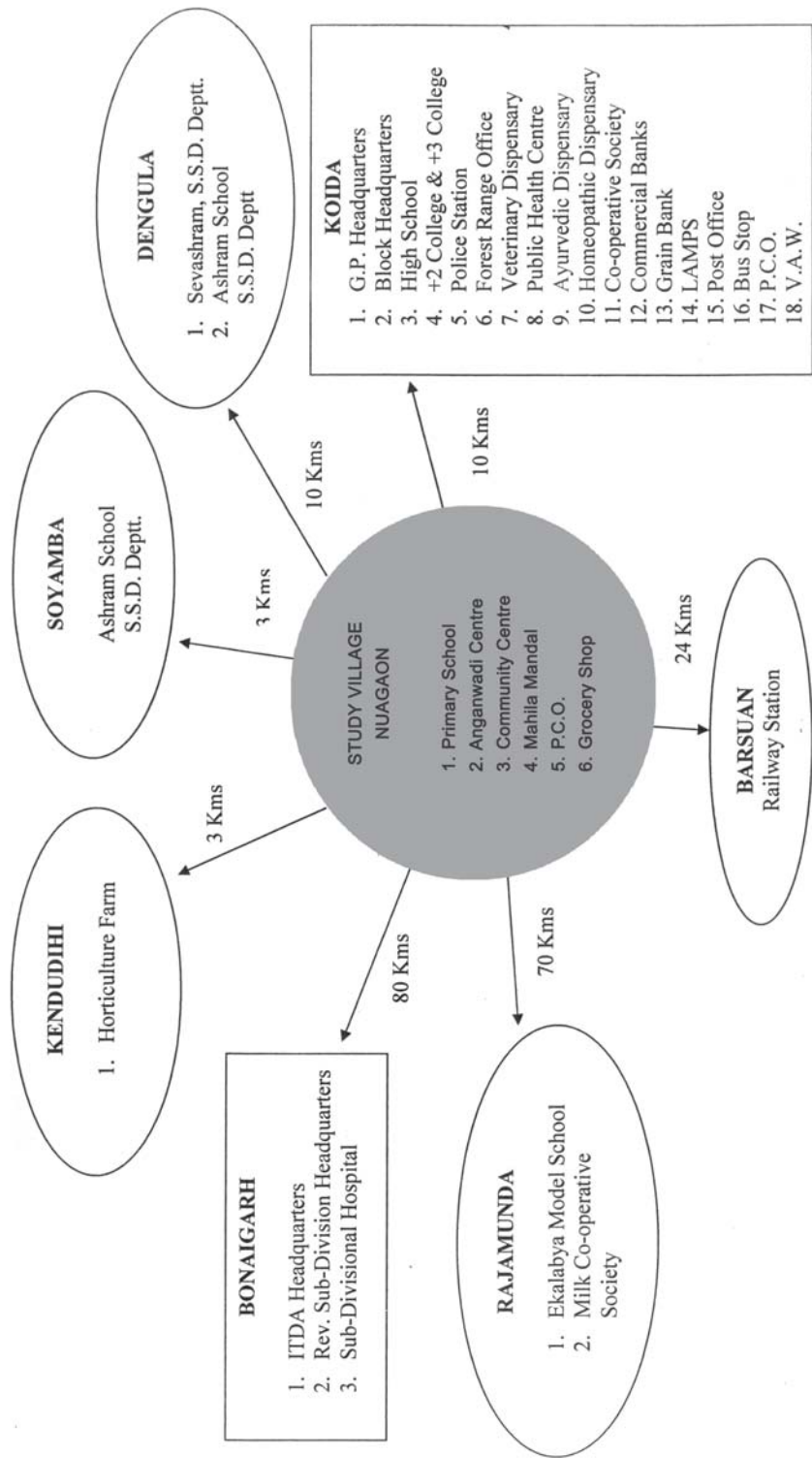
Courtesy: Shri J. P. Rout, Former Jt. Director, SCSTRTI, BBSR.

**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
1. VILLAGE – SIBANATHPUR IN BONAI ITDA**

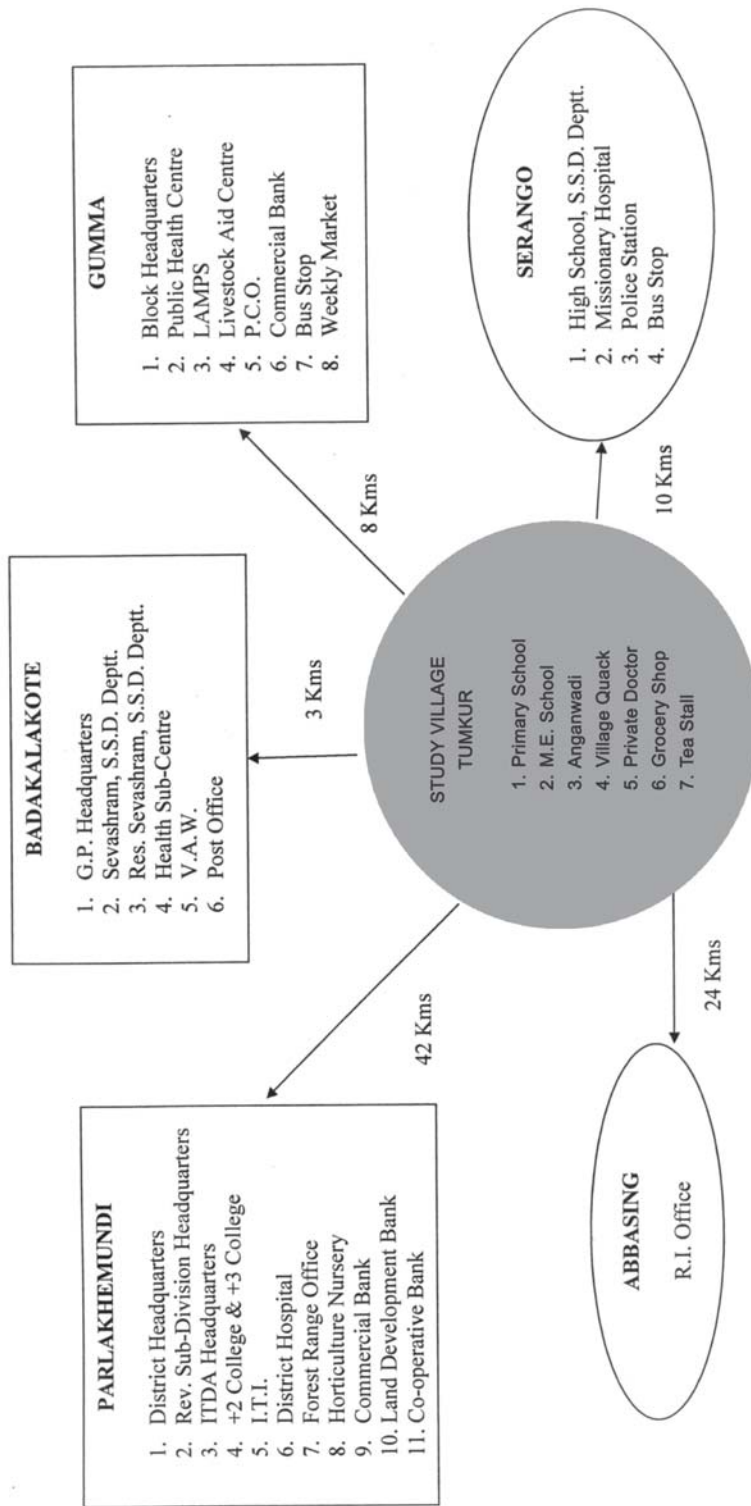




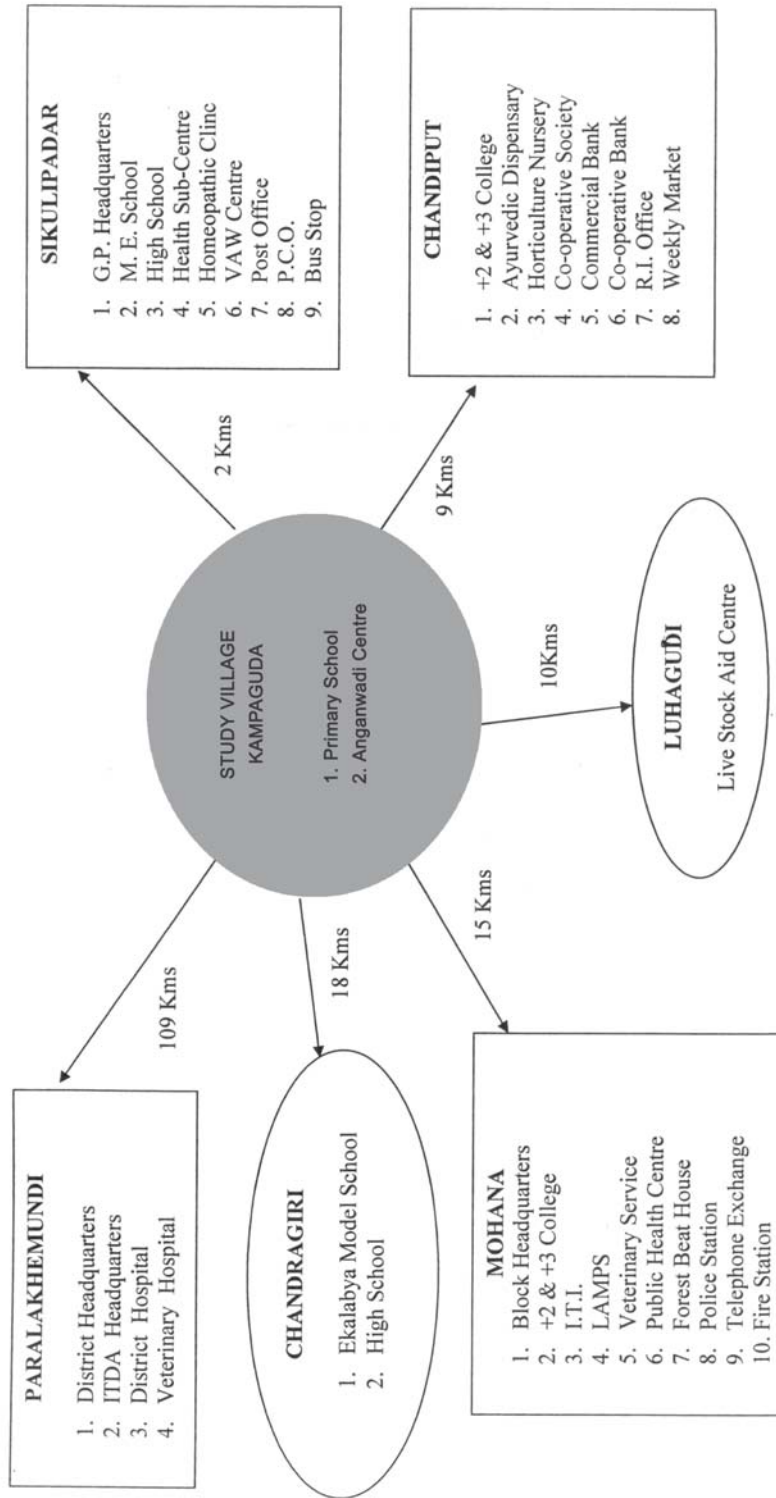
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
2. VILLAGE – NUAGAON IN BONAI ITDA**

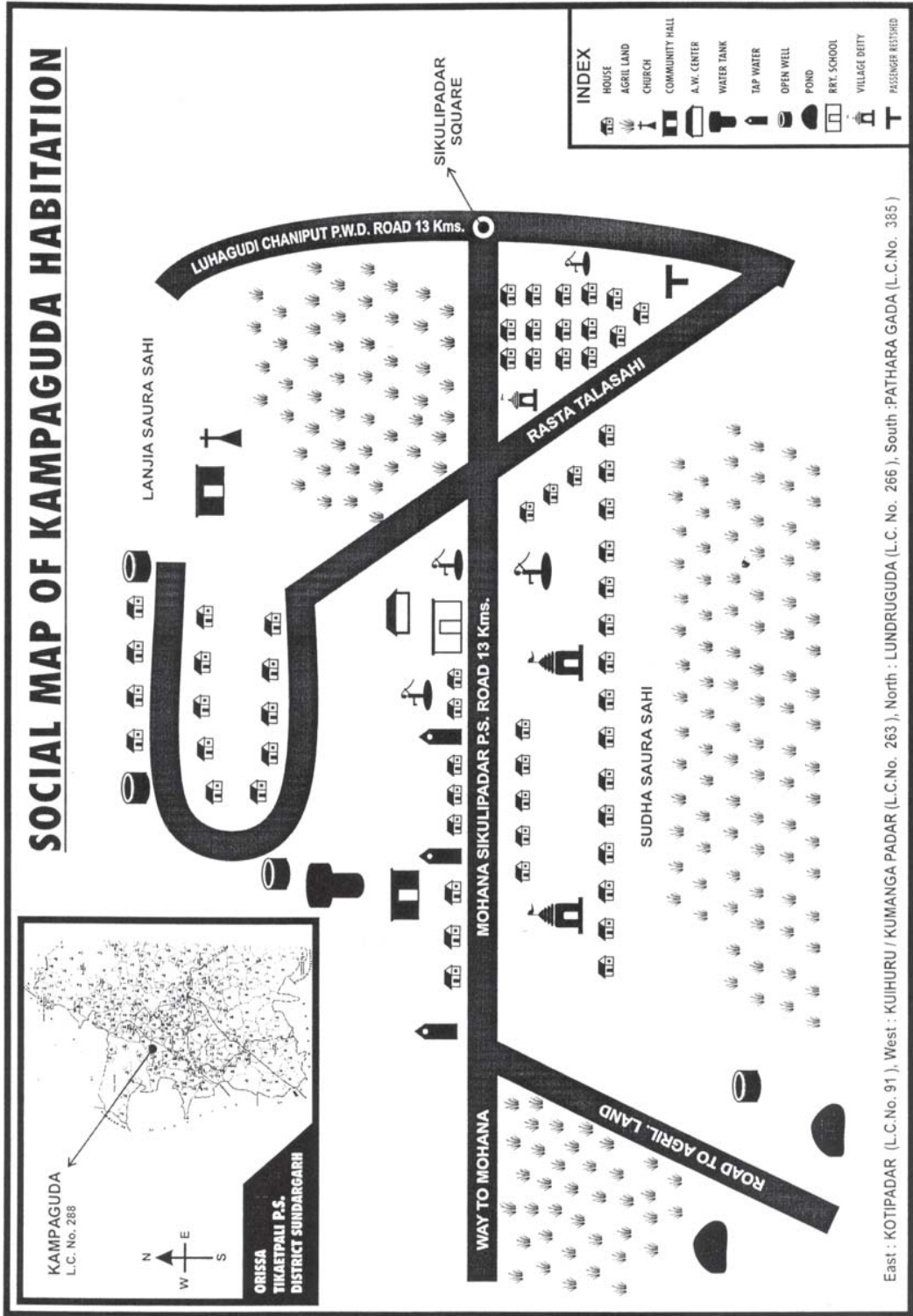


**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
3. VILLAGE – TUMKUR IN PARLAKHEMUNDI ITDA**

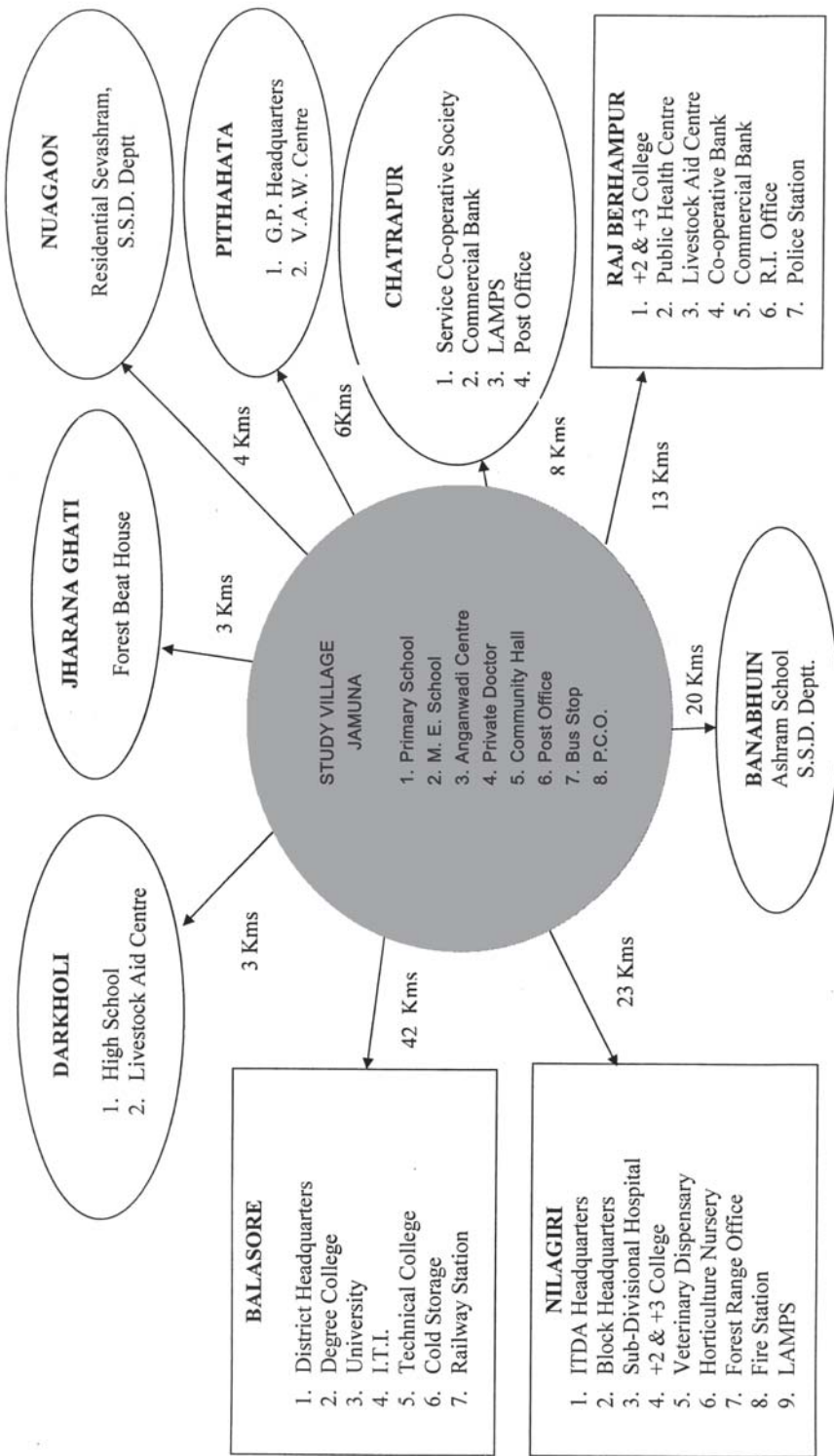


SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
4. VILLAGE – KAMPAGUDA IN PARALAKHEMUNDI ITDA

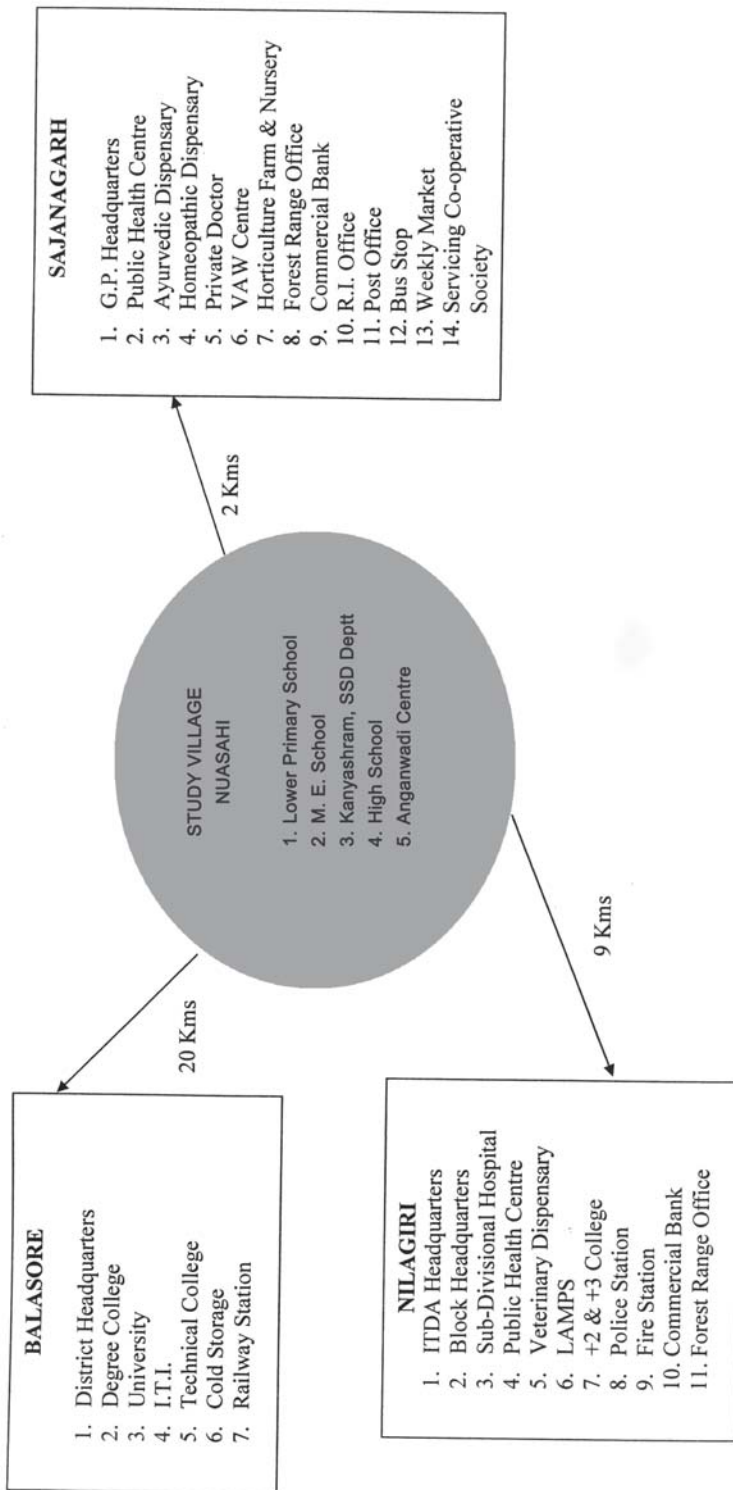


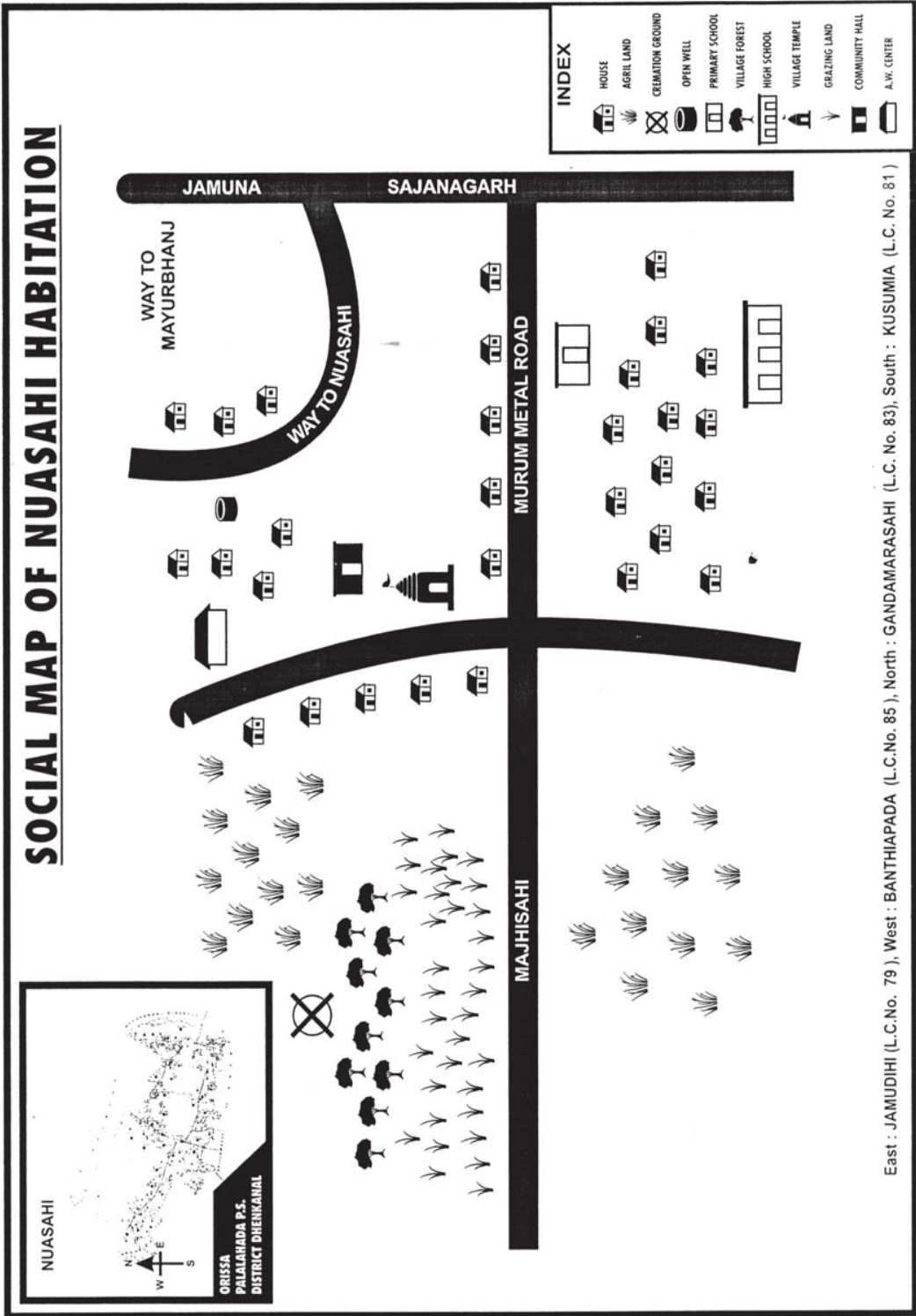


**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
5. VILLAGE – JAMUNA IN NILAGIRI ITDA**

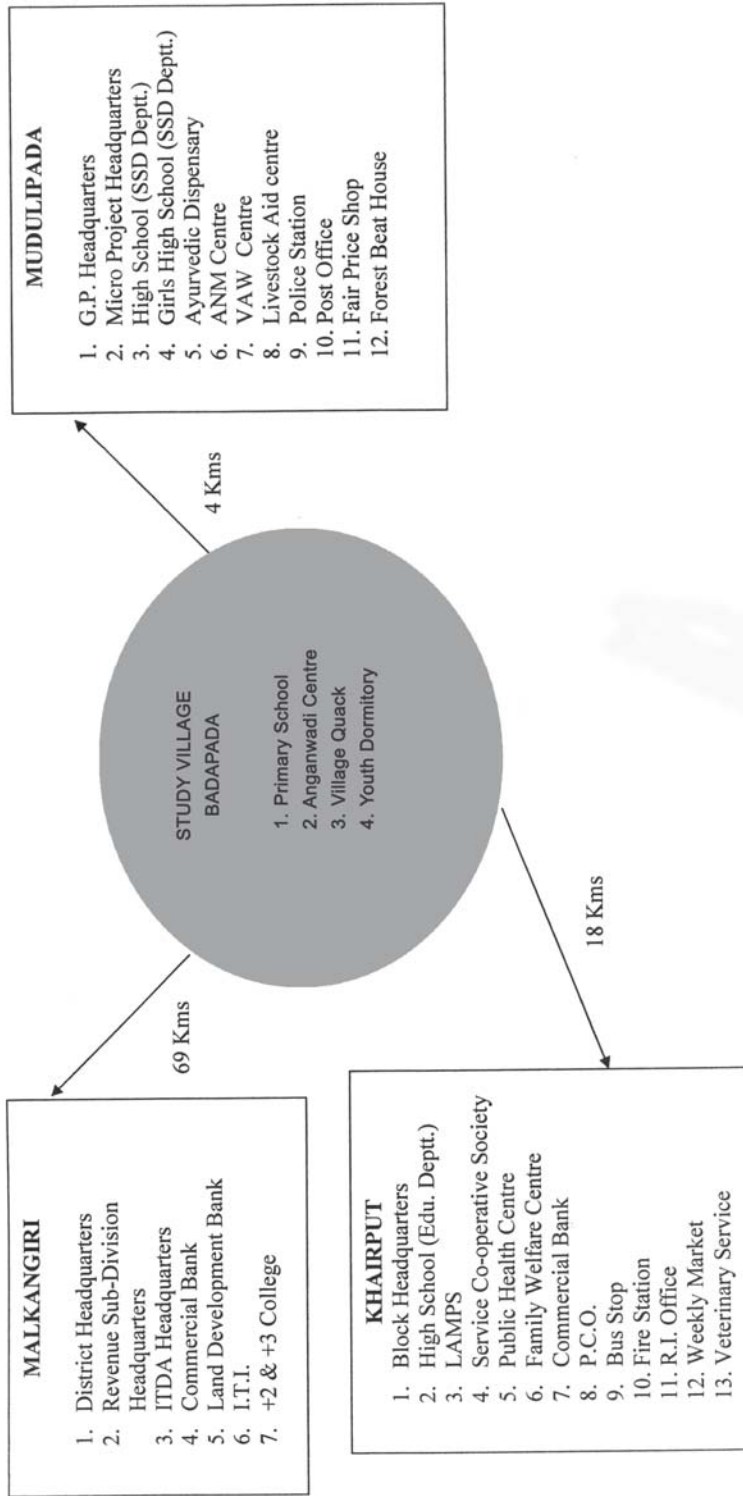


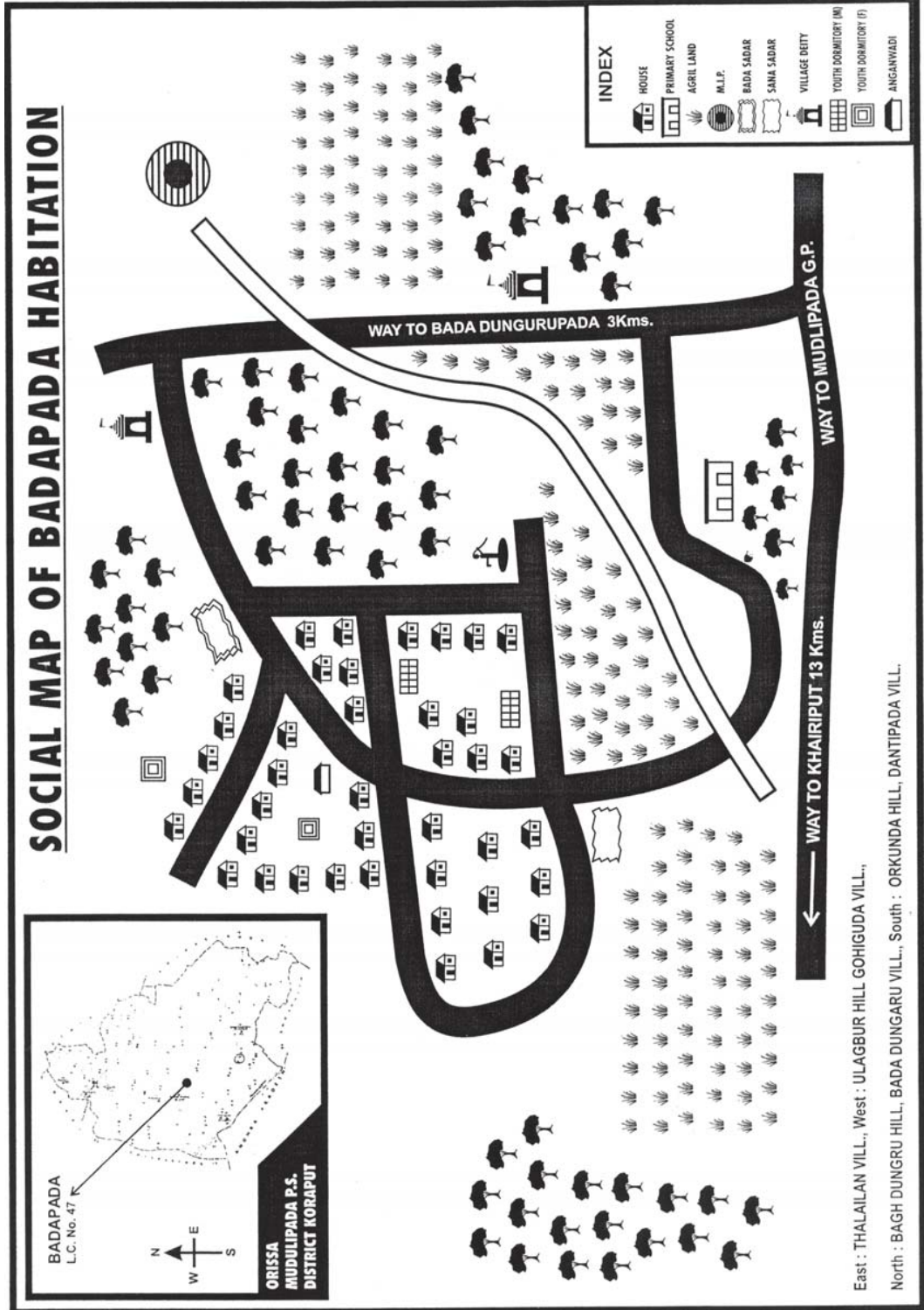
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
6. VILLAGE – NUASAHI IN NILAGIRI ITDA**



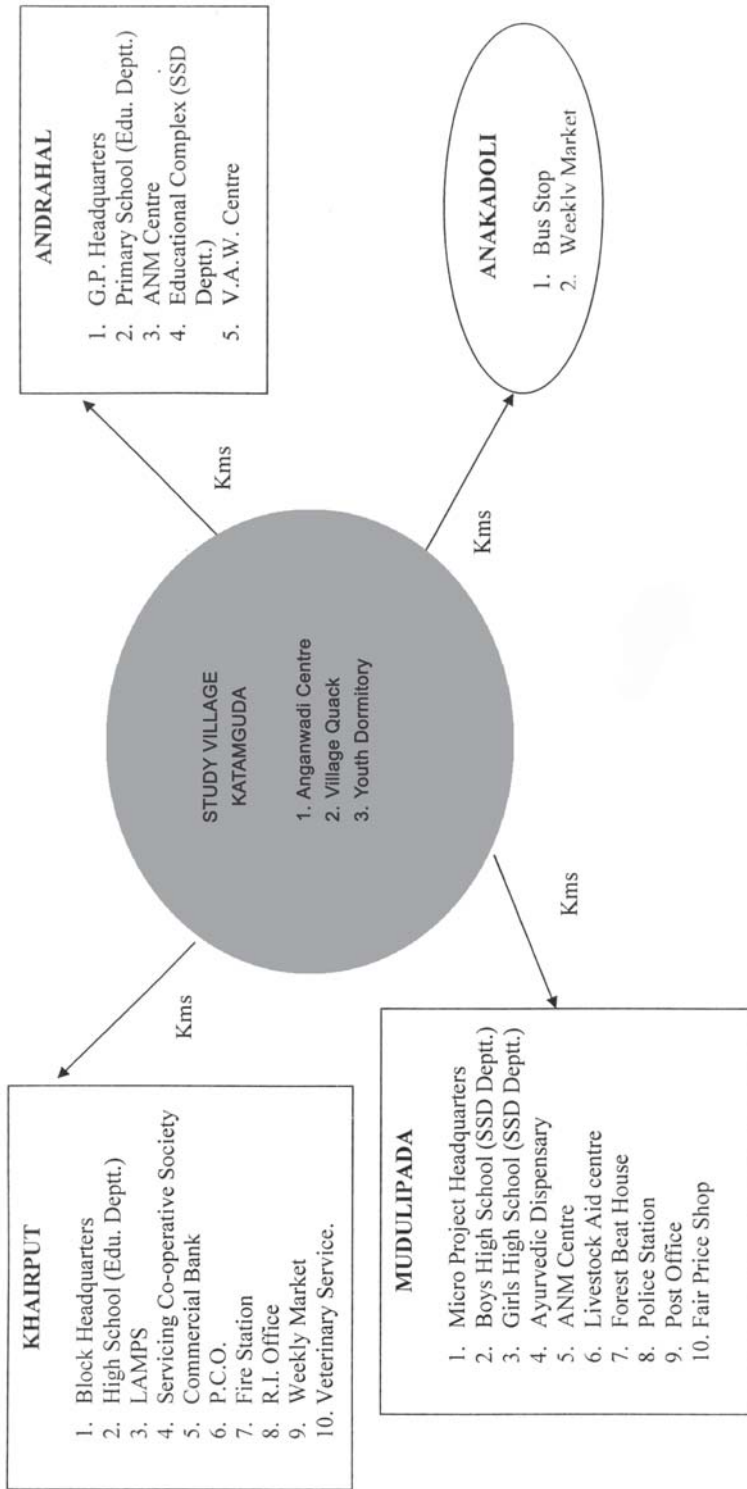


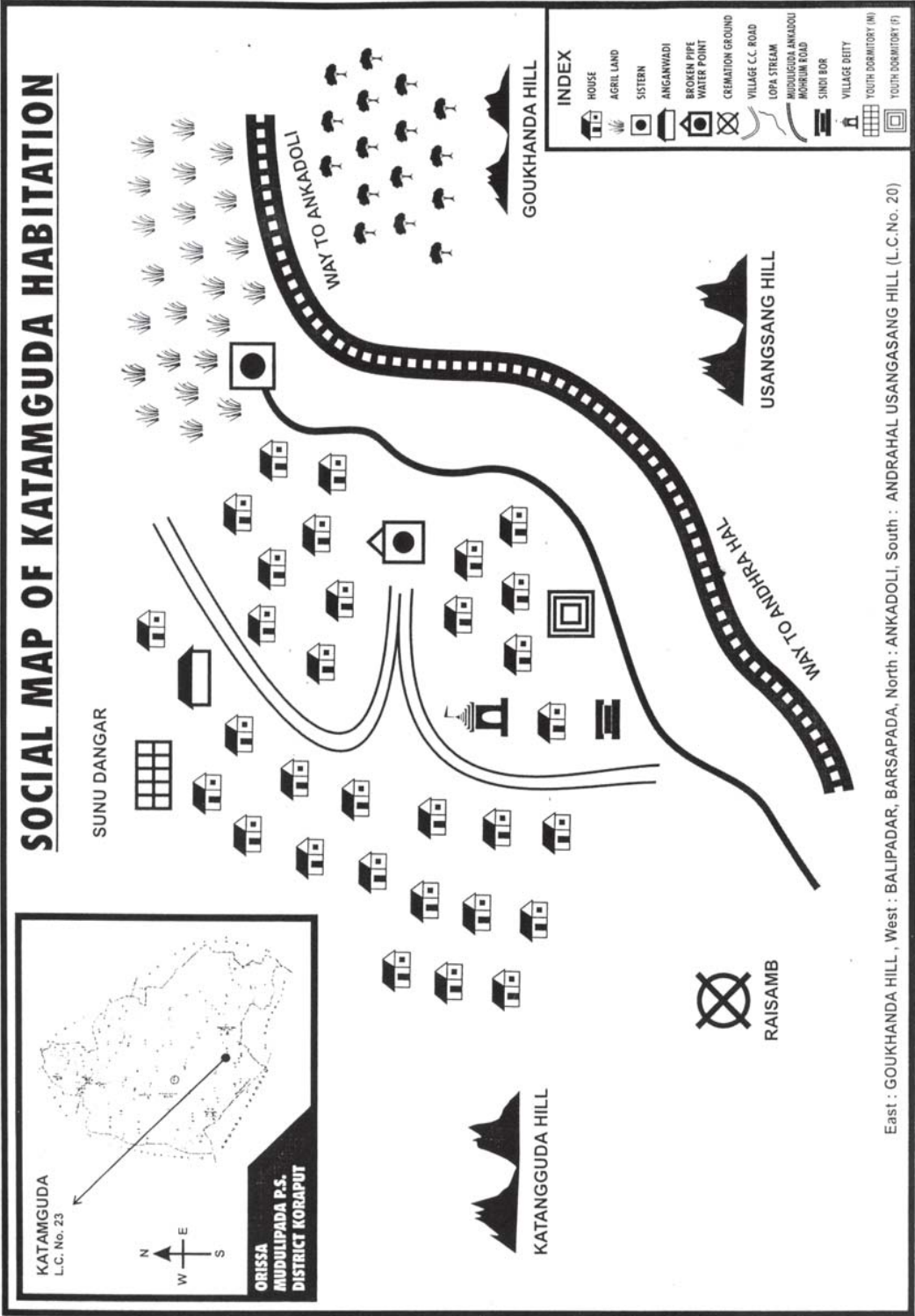
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
7. VILLAGE – BADAPADA IN BONDA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**



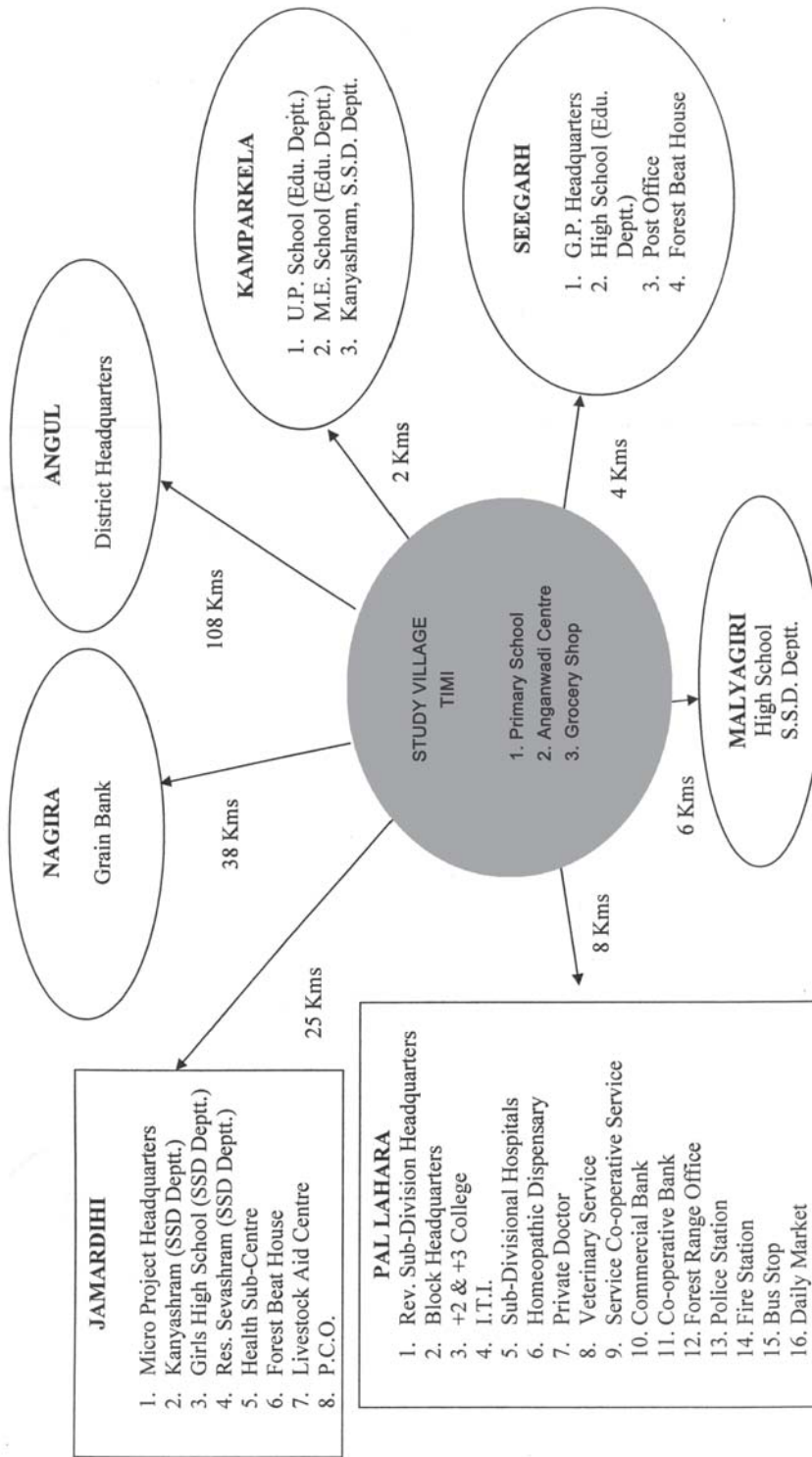


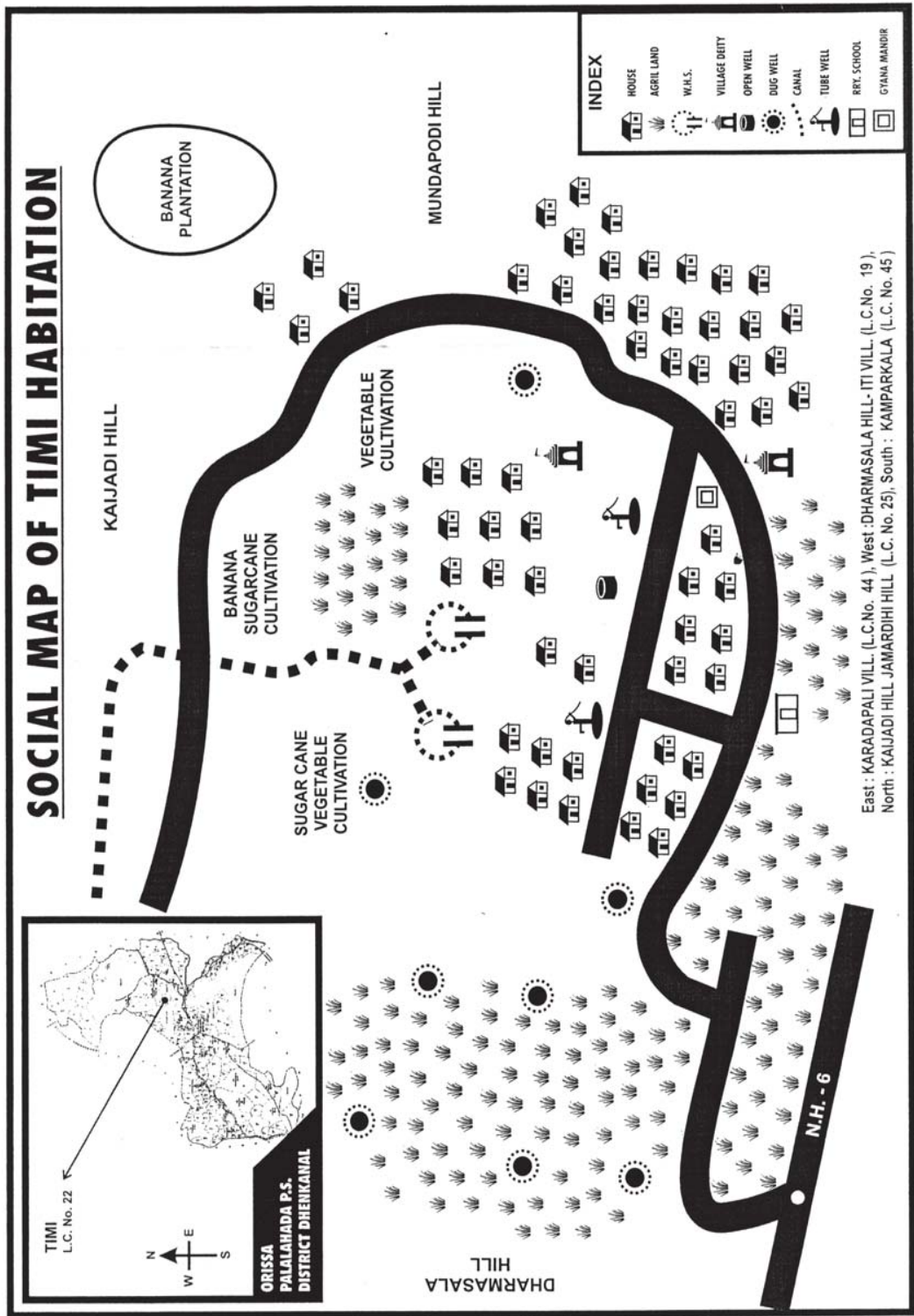
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
8. VILLAGE – KATAMGUDA**



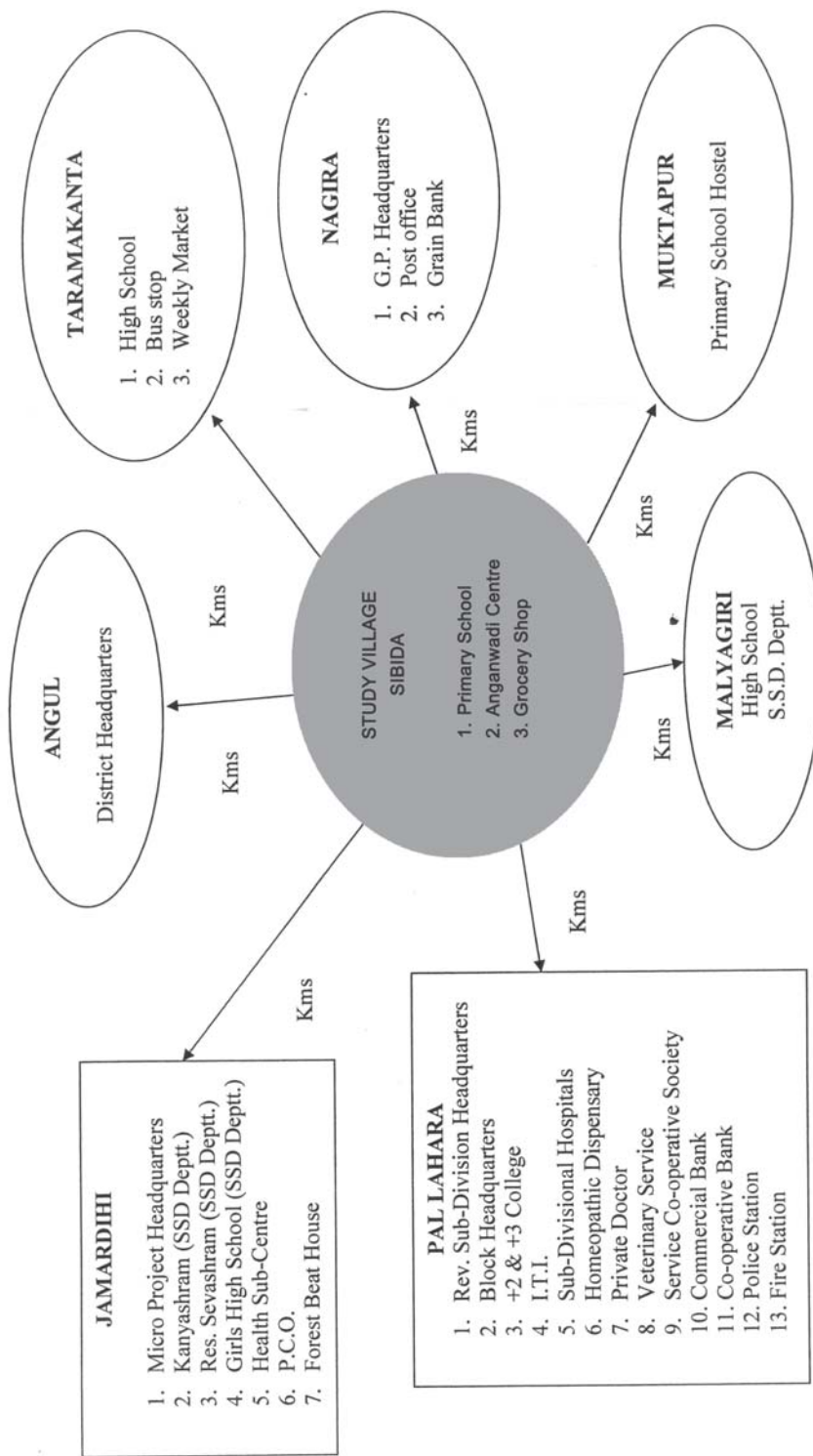


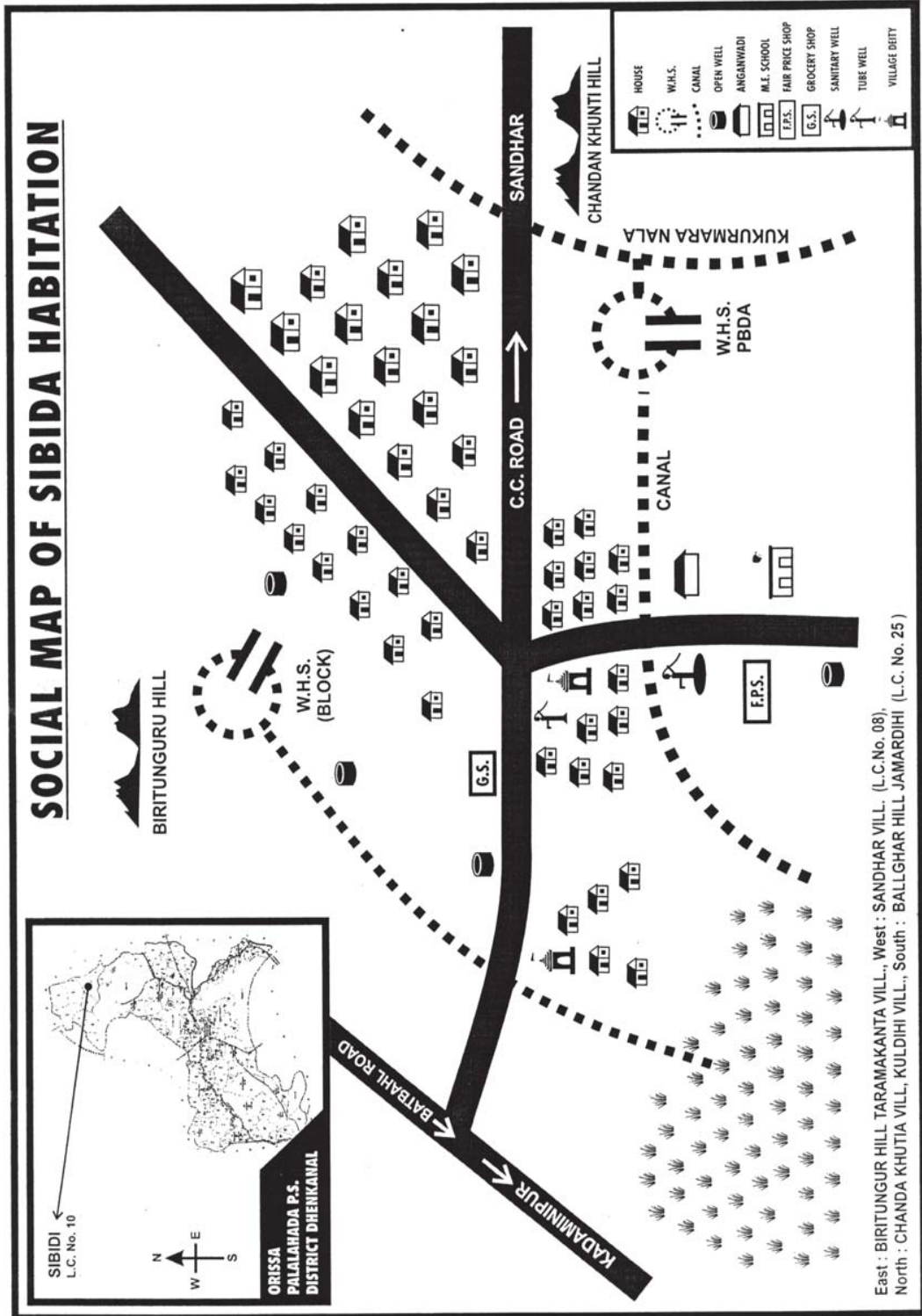
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
9. VILLAGE – TIMI IN PAURI BHUYAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**



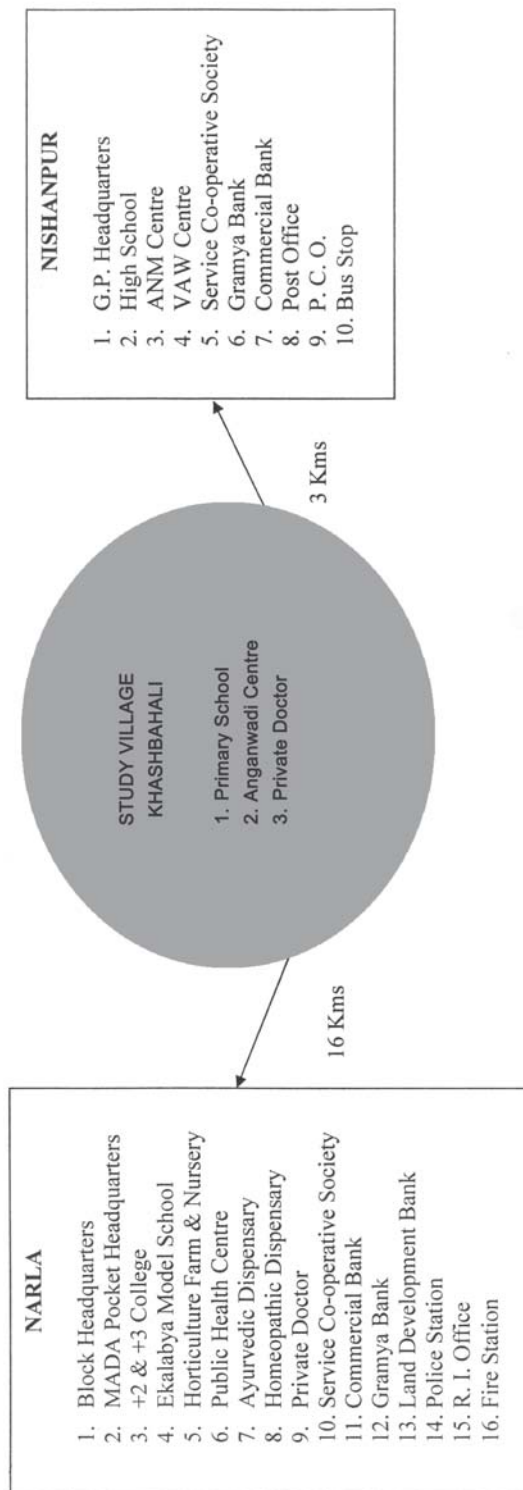


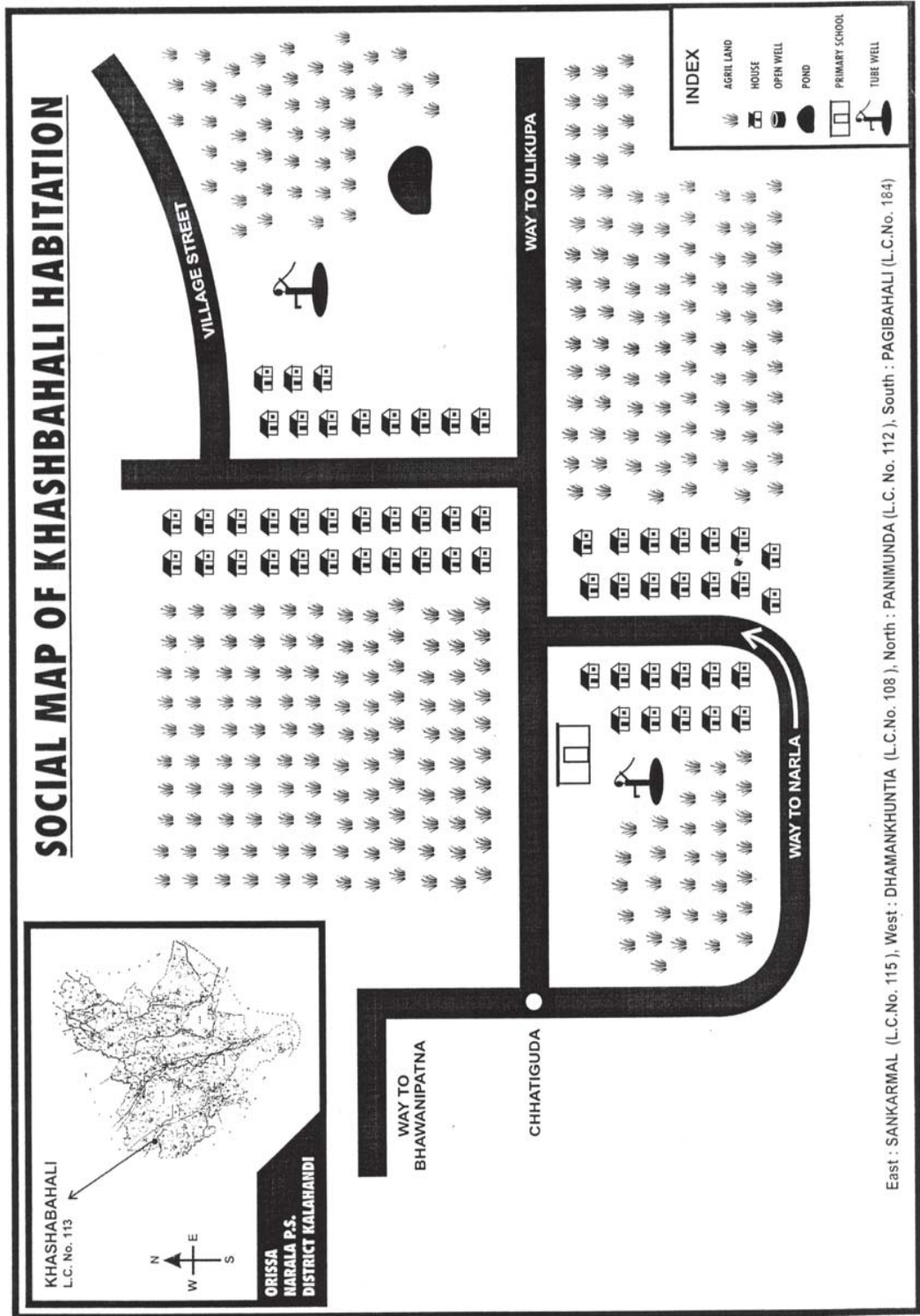
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10. VILLAGE – SIBIDA IN PAURI BHUYAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**



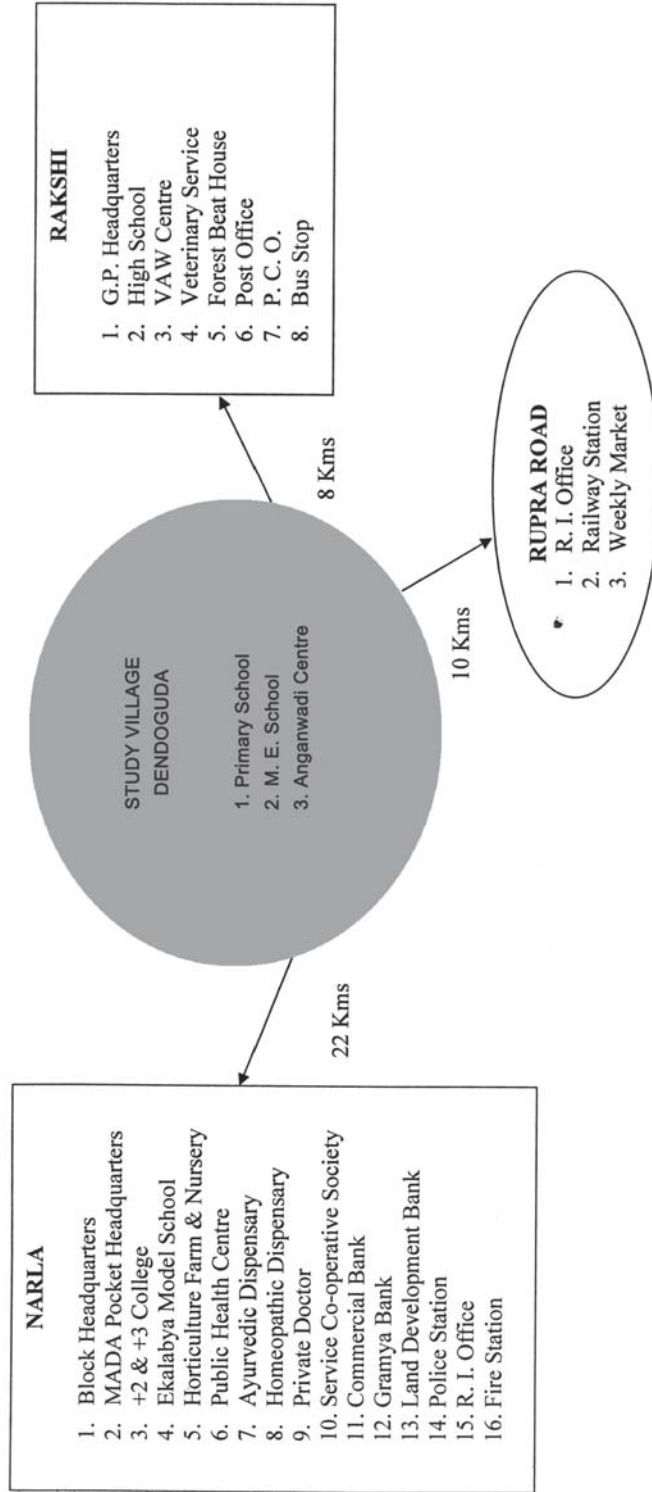


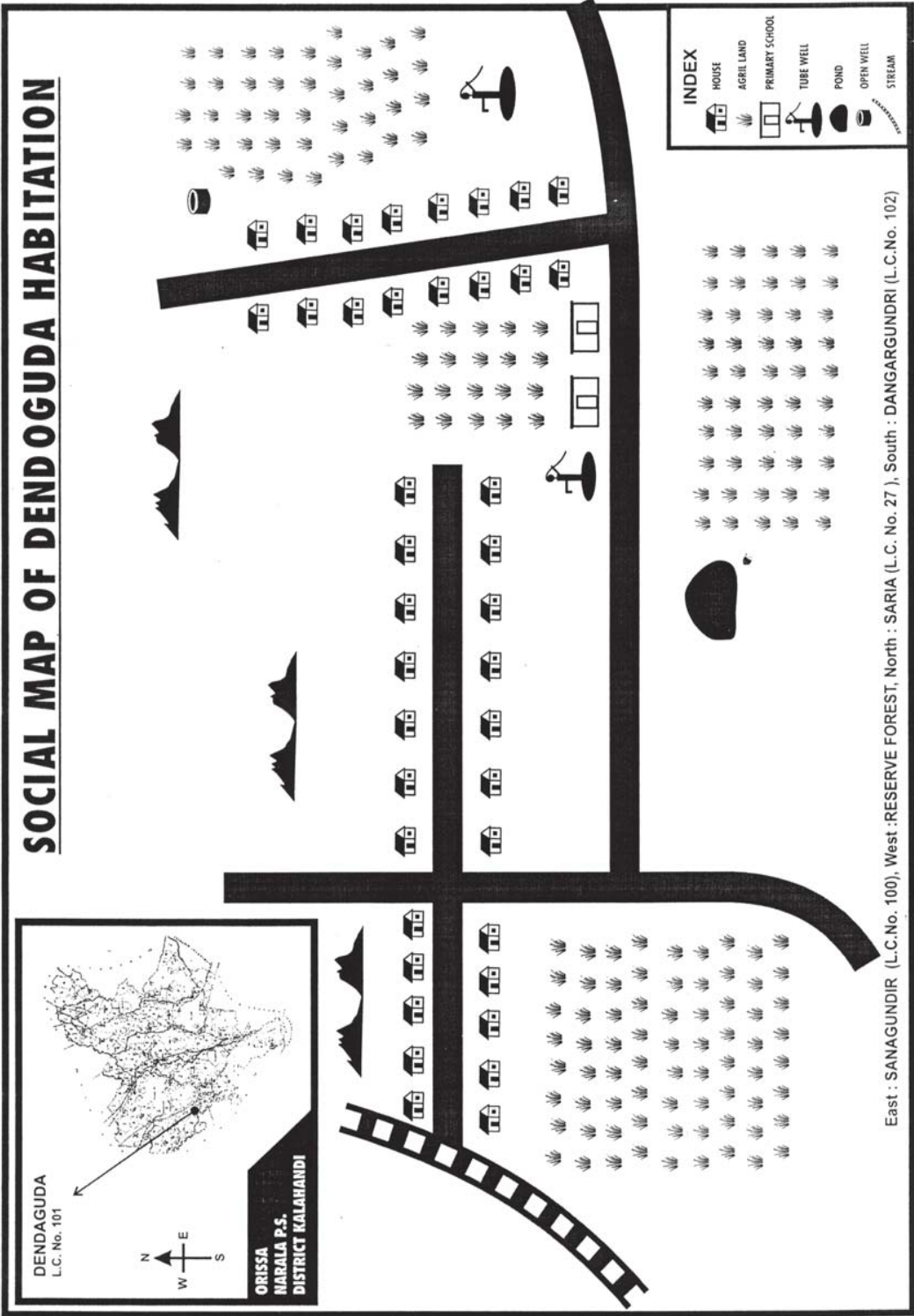
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
11. VILLAGE – KHASHBAHALI IN NARLA MADA POCKET**



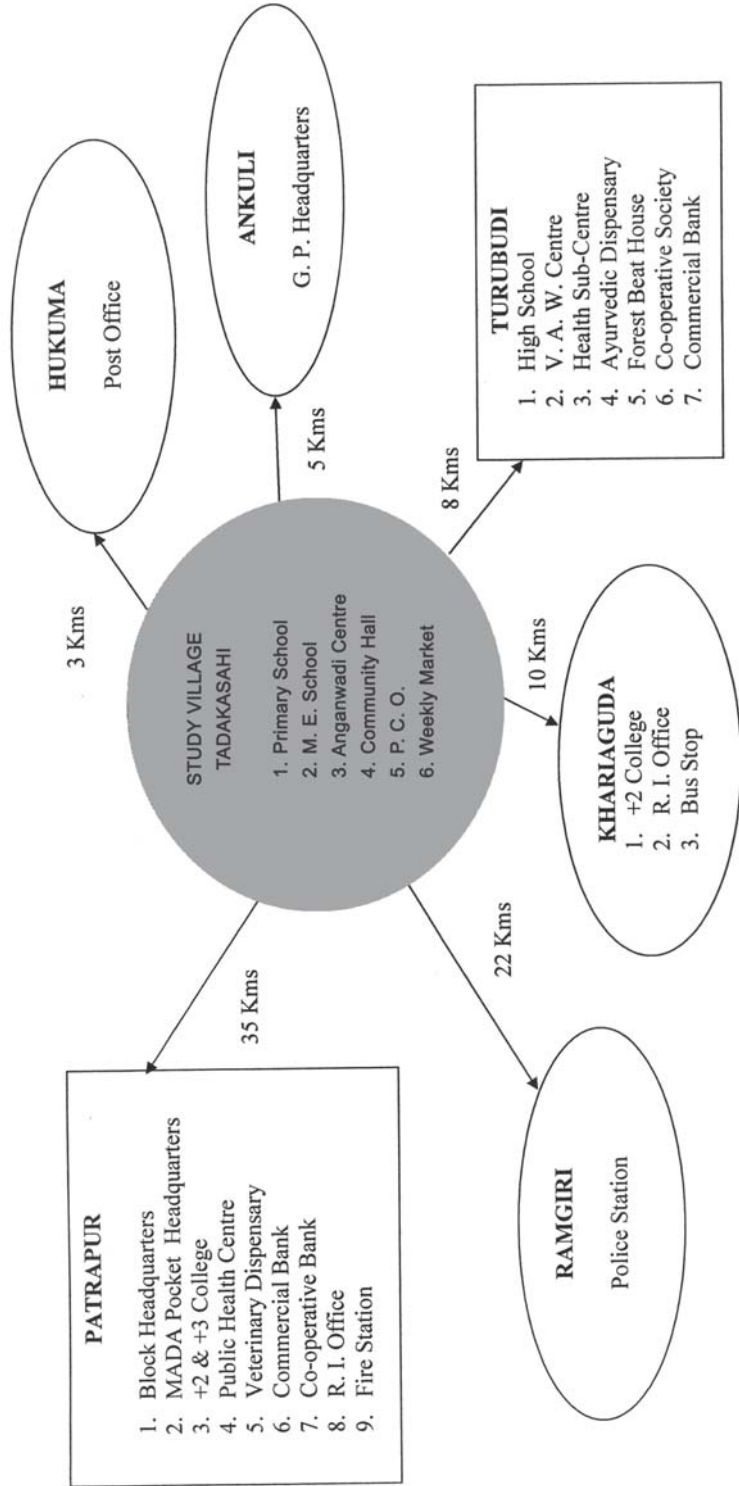


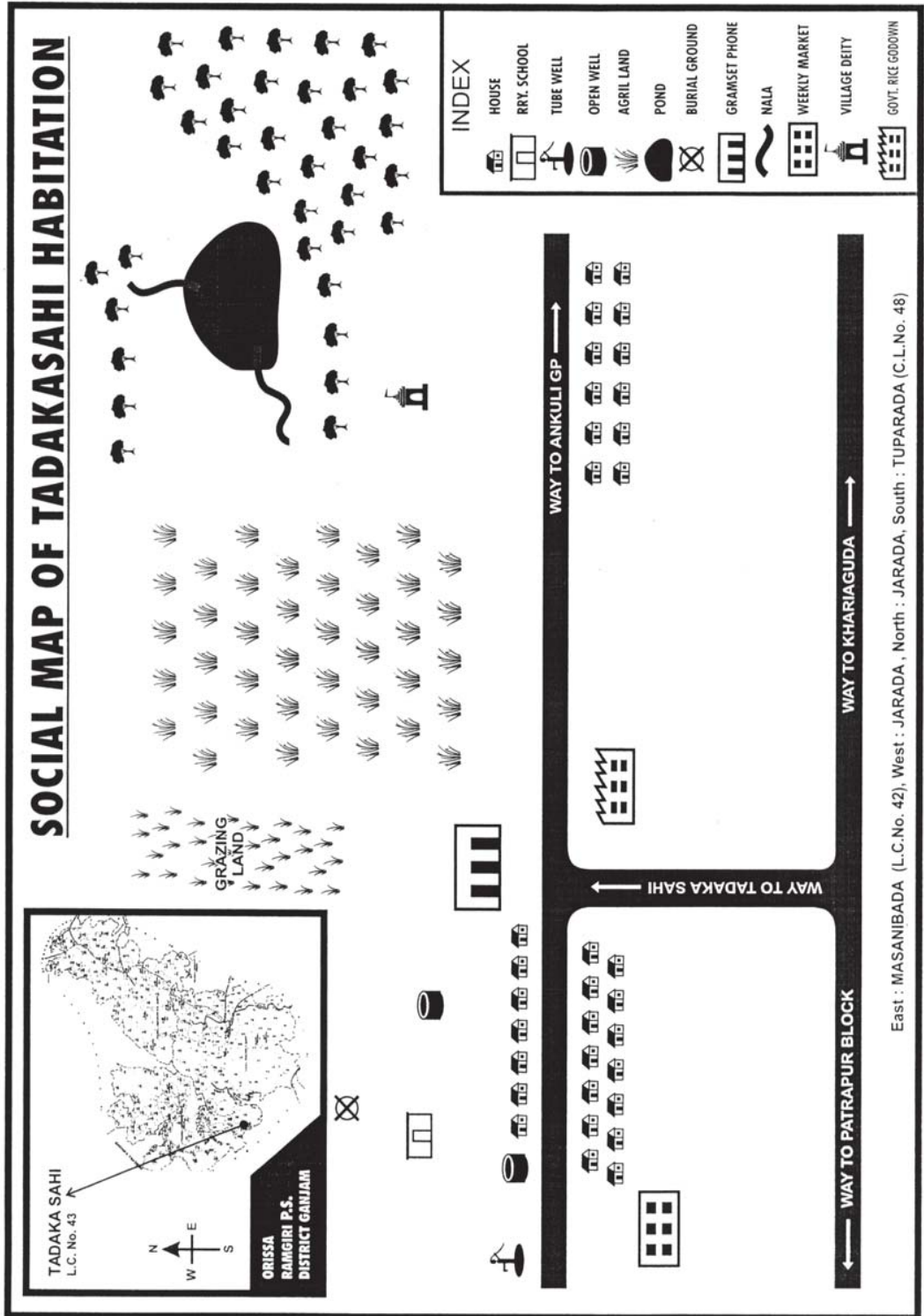
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
12. VILLAGE – DENDOGUDA IN NARLA MADA POCKET**



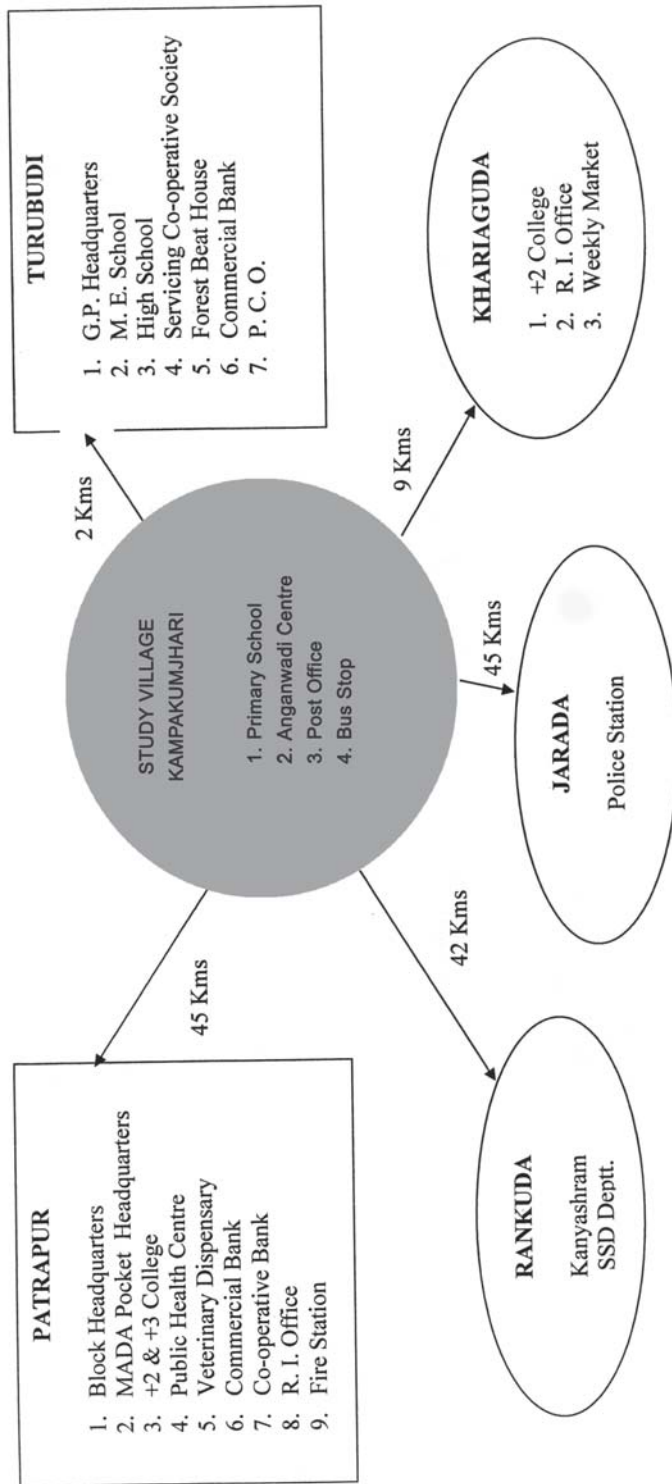


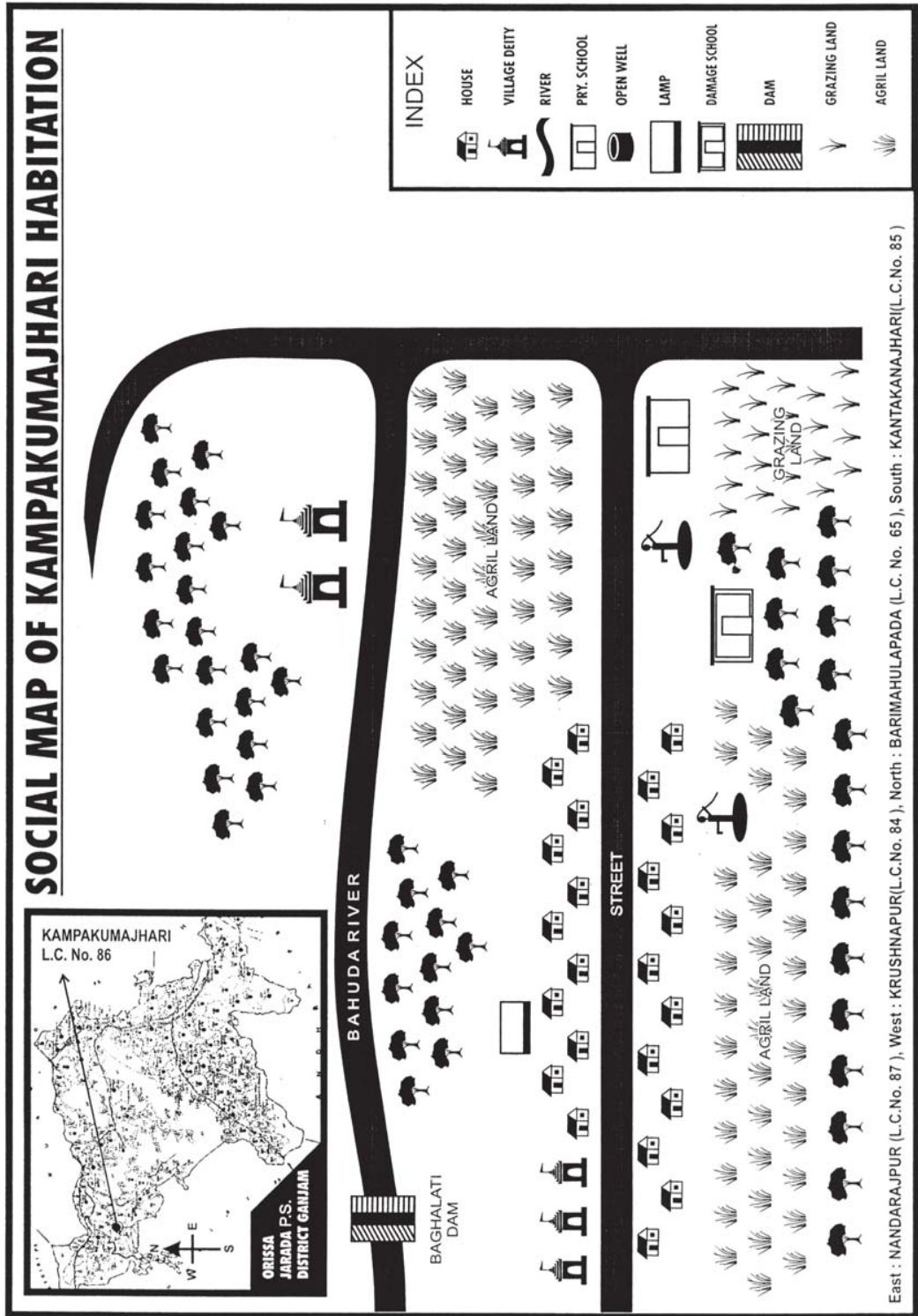
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13. VILLAGE – TADAKASAH I IN PATRAPUR MADA POCKET**



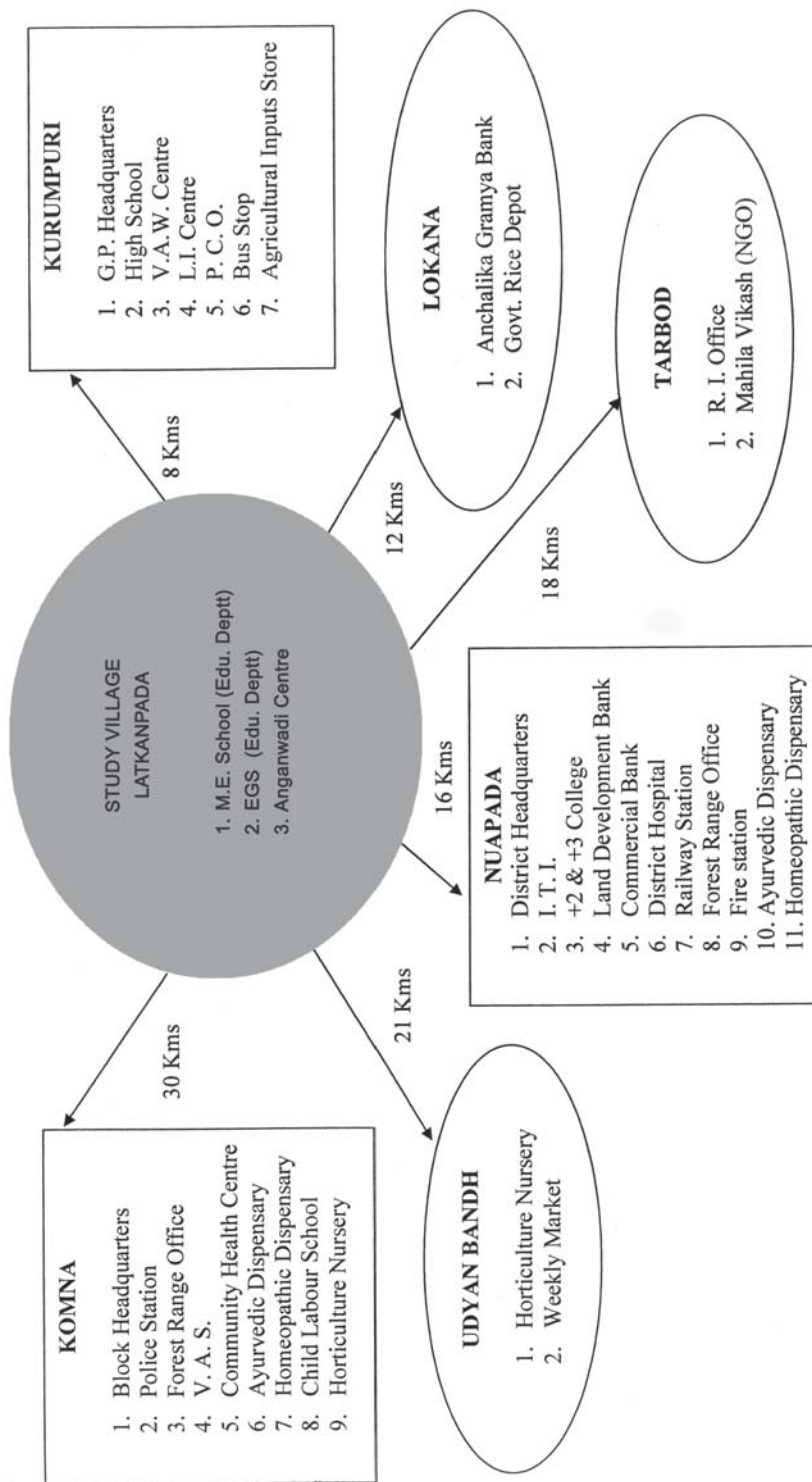


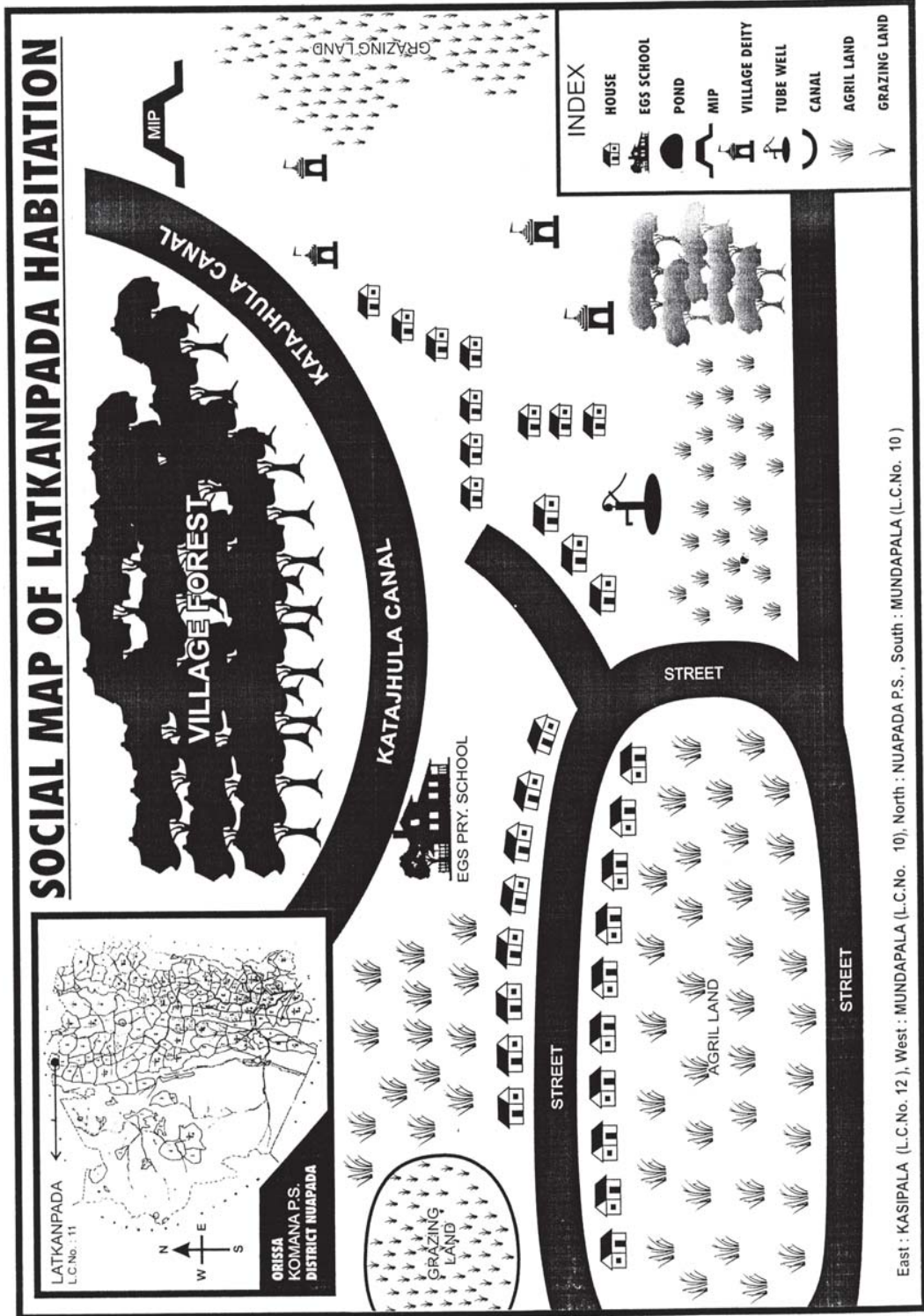
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
14. VILLAGE – KAMPAKUMAJHARI IN PATRAPUR MADA POCKET**



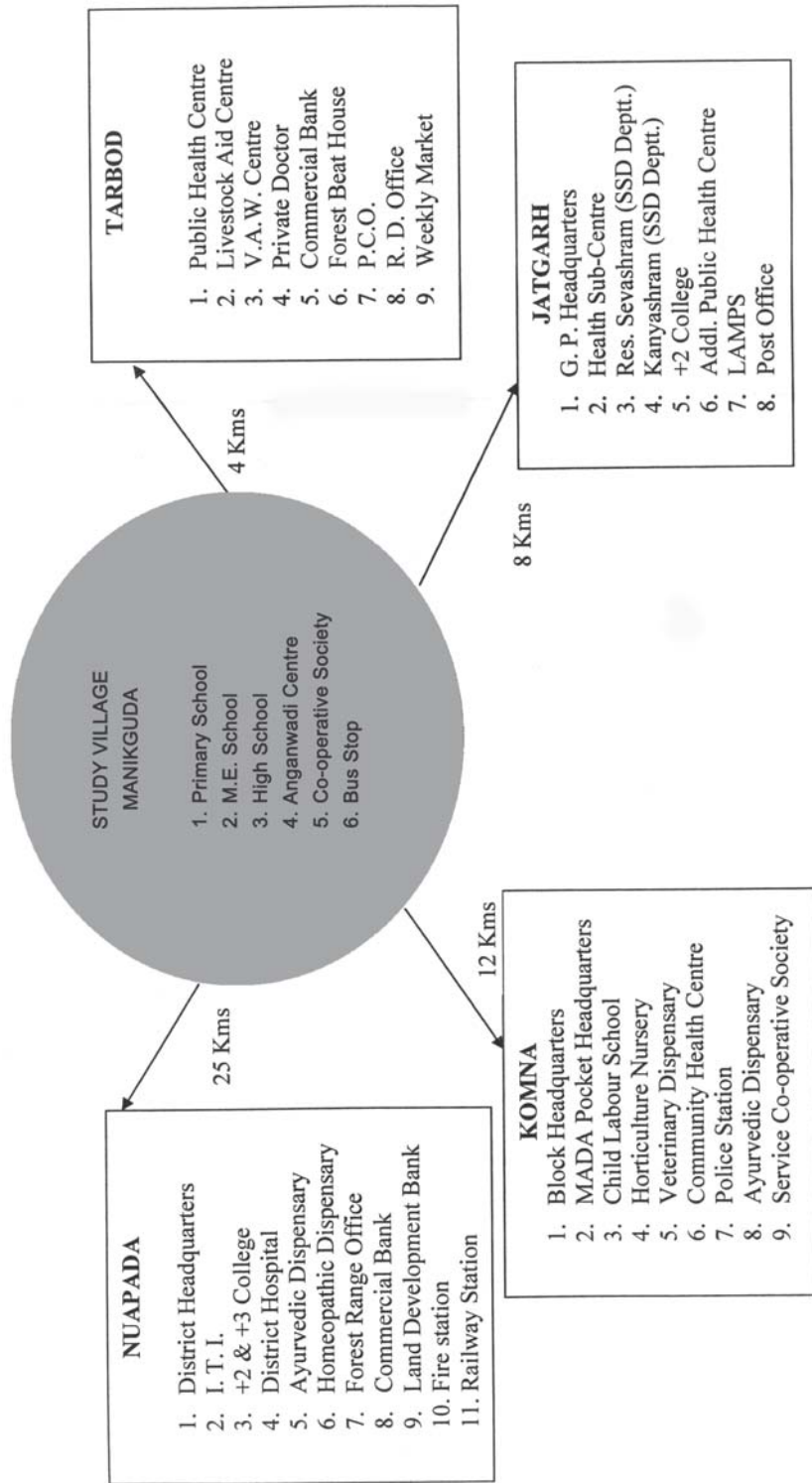


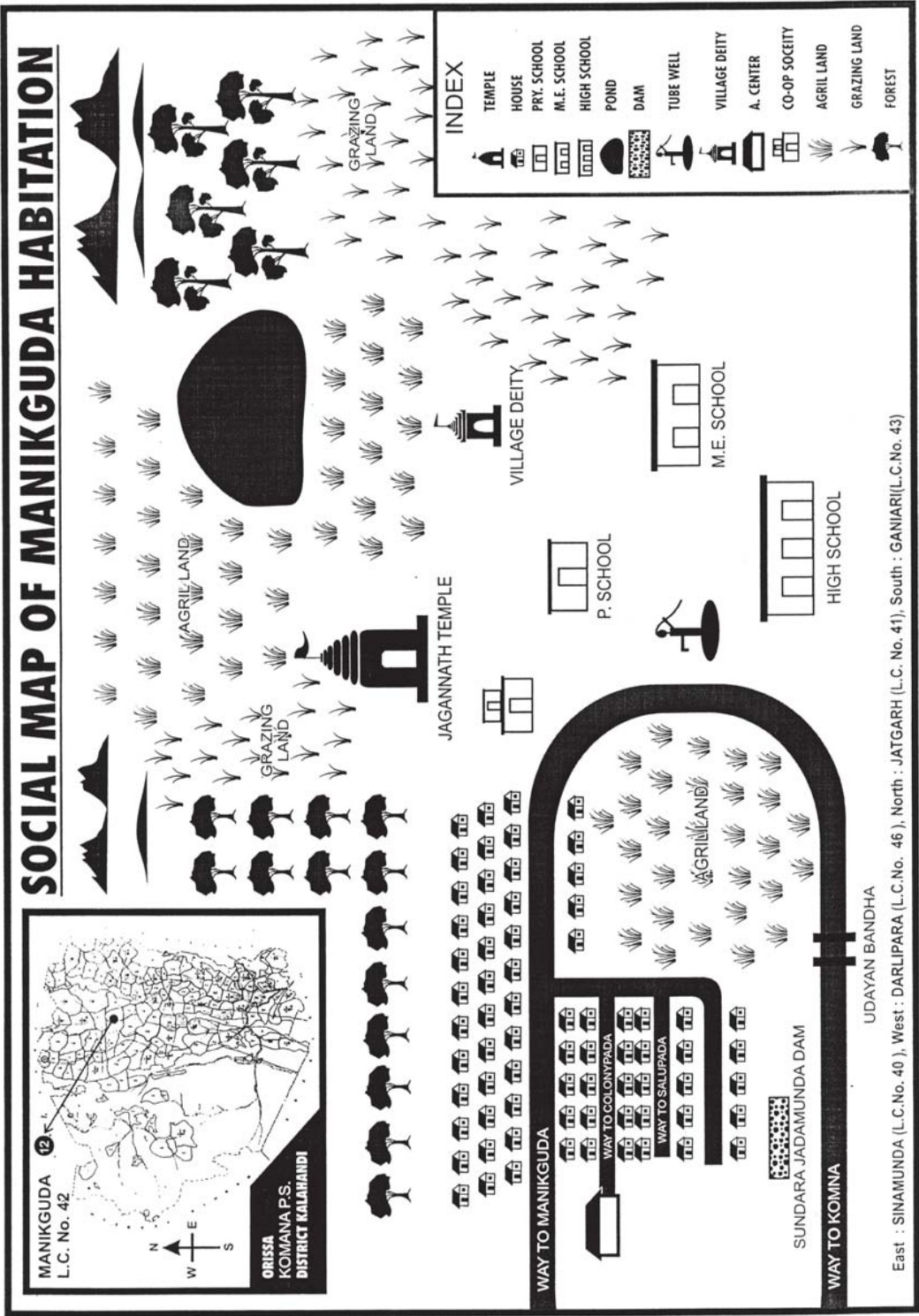
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
15. VILLAGE – LATKANPADA IN KOMNA MADA POCKET**



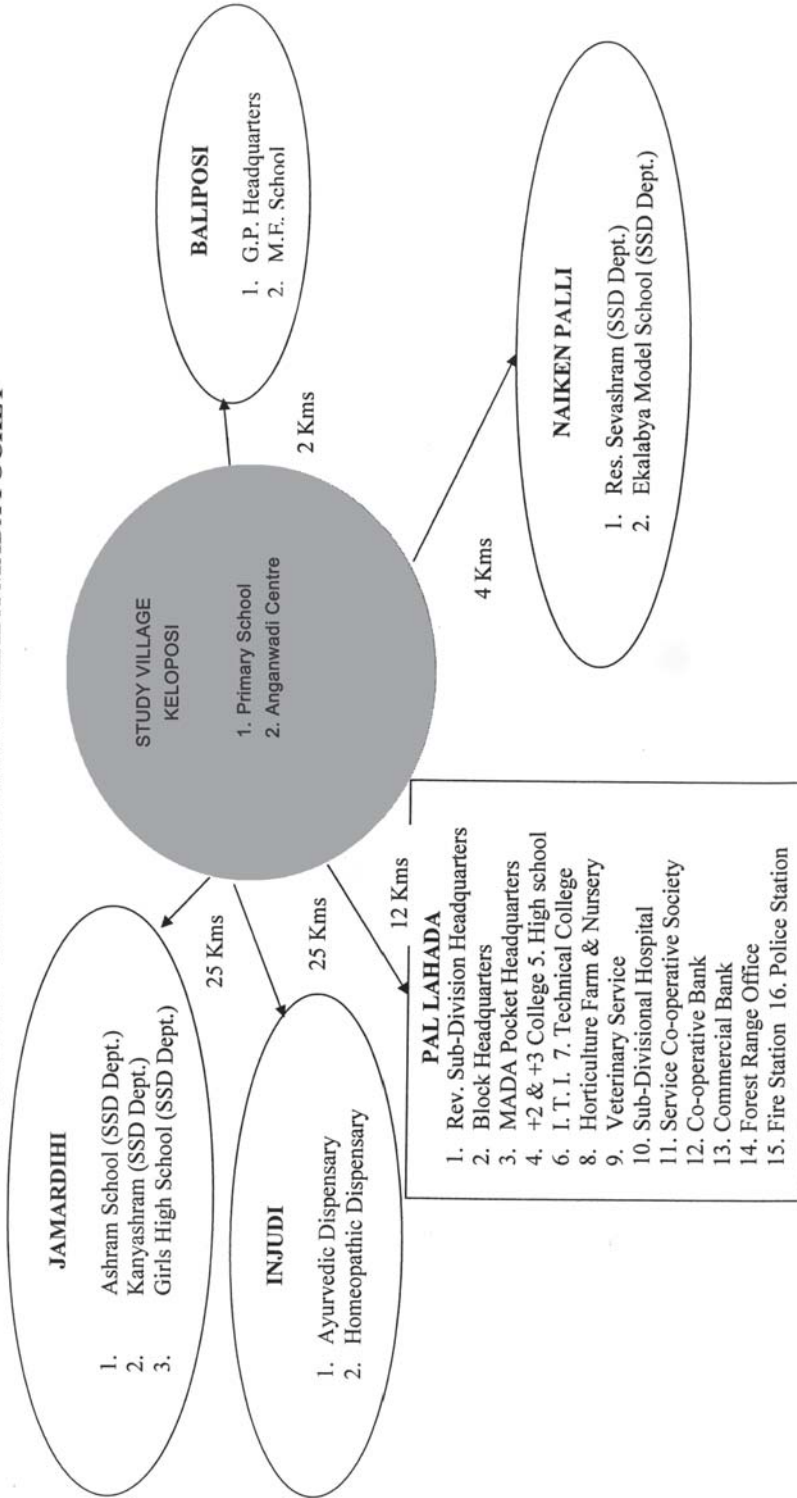


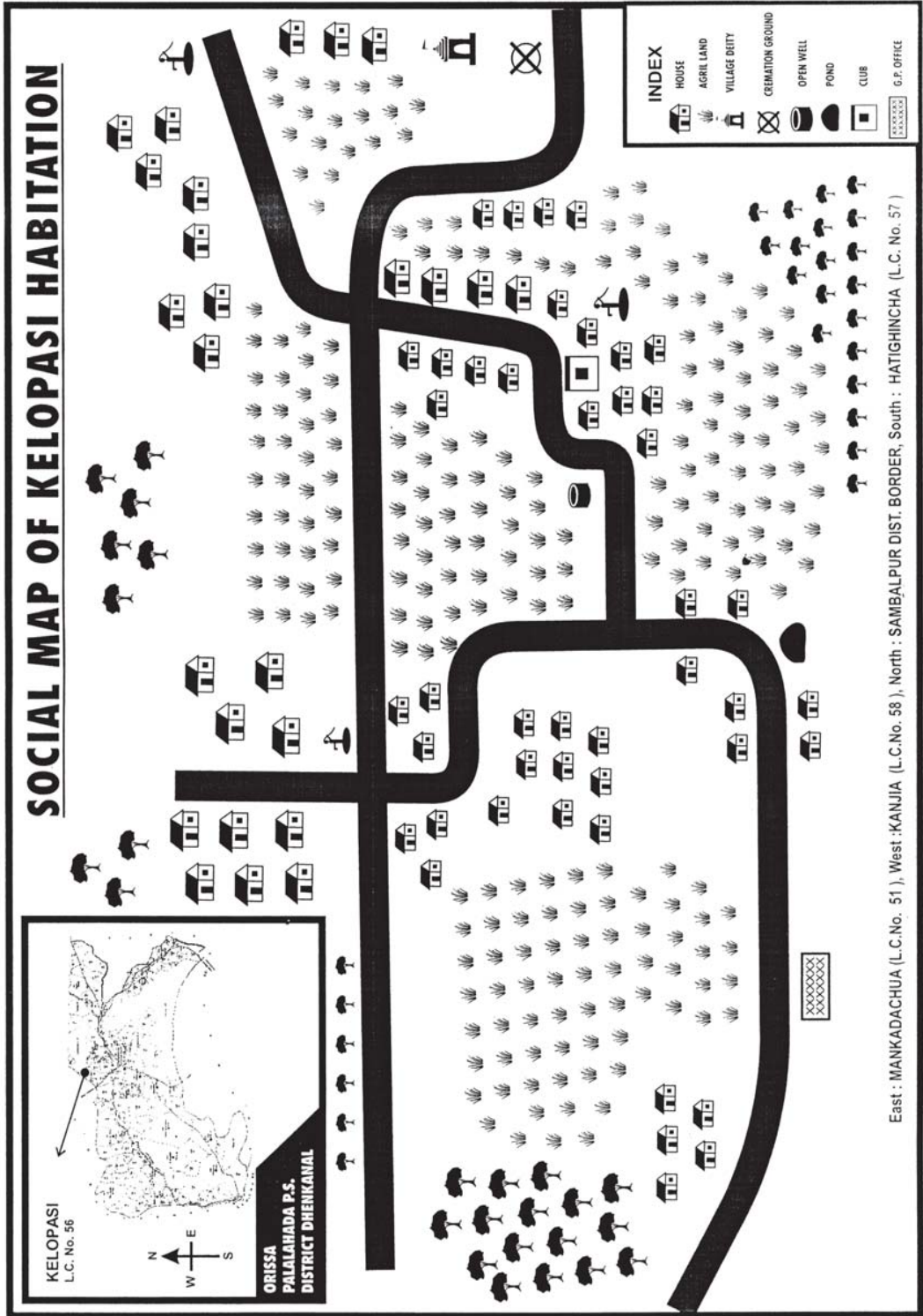
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
16. VILLAGE – MANIKGUDA**



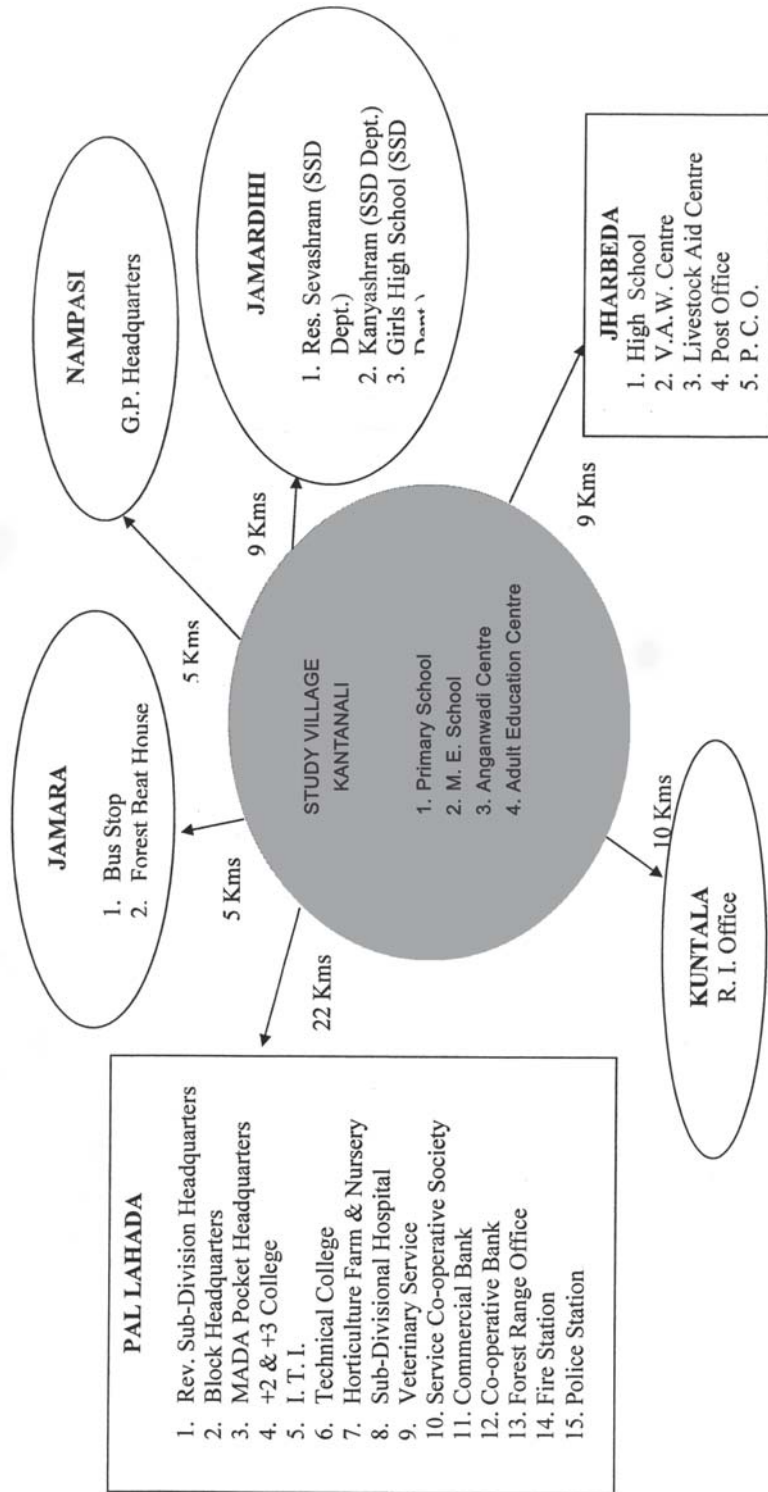


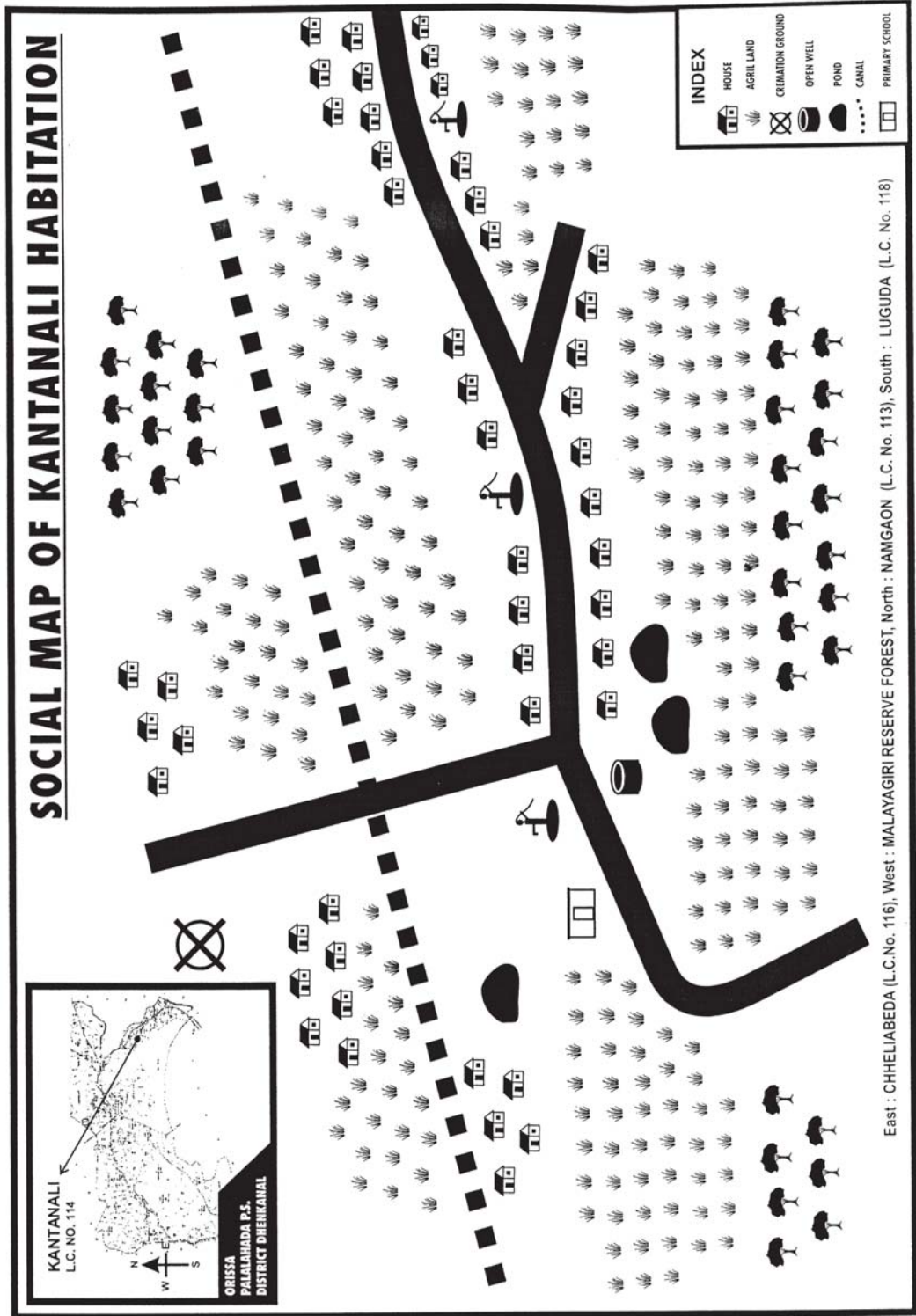
**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
17. VILLAGE – KELOPOSI IN PAL LAHADA MADA POCKET**



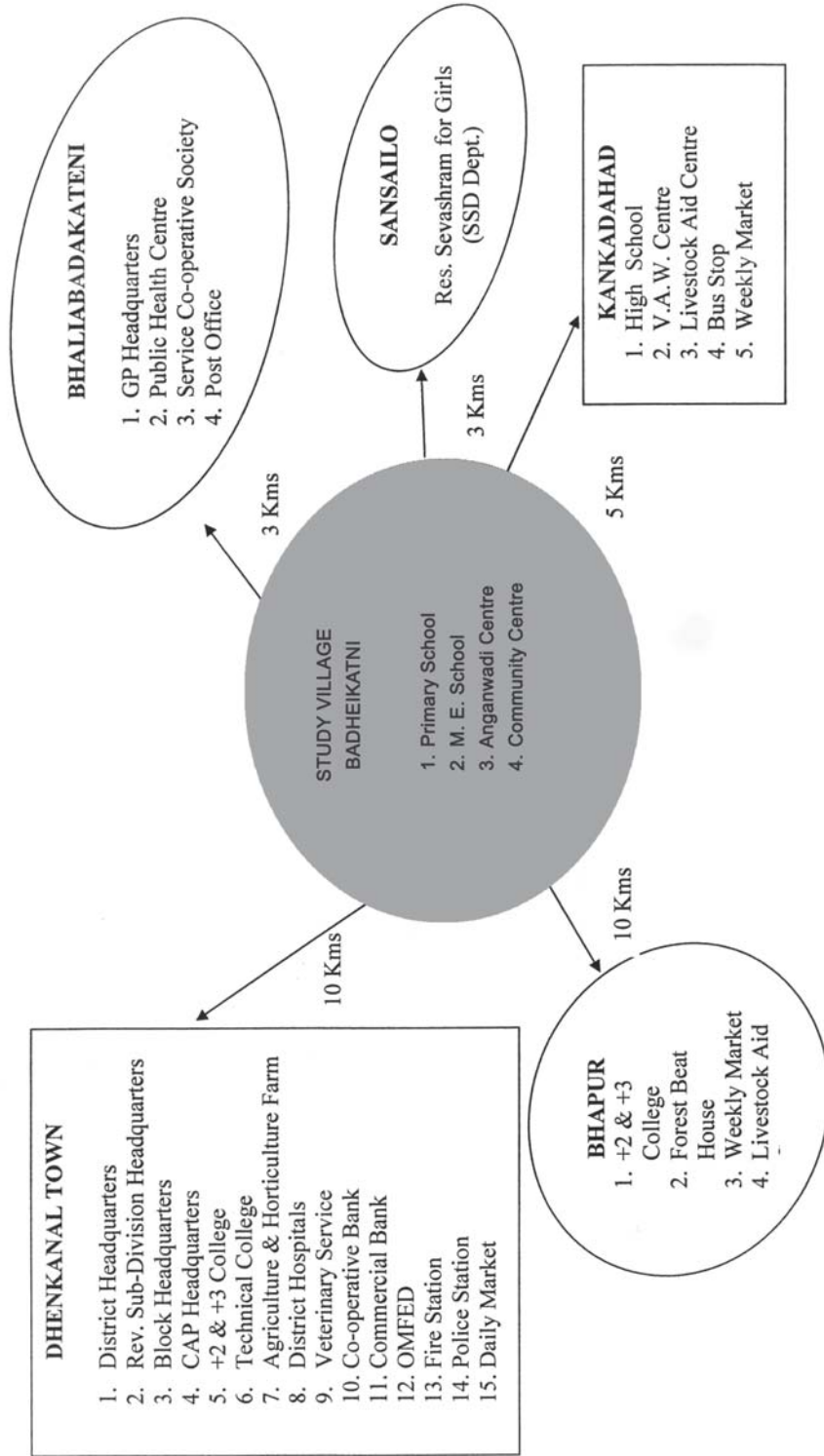


**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
18. VILLAGE – KANTANALI**

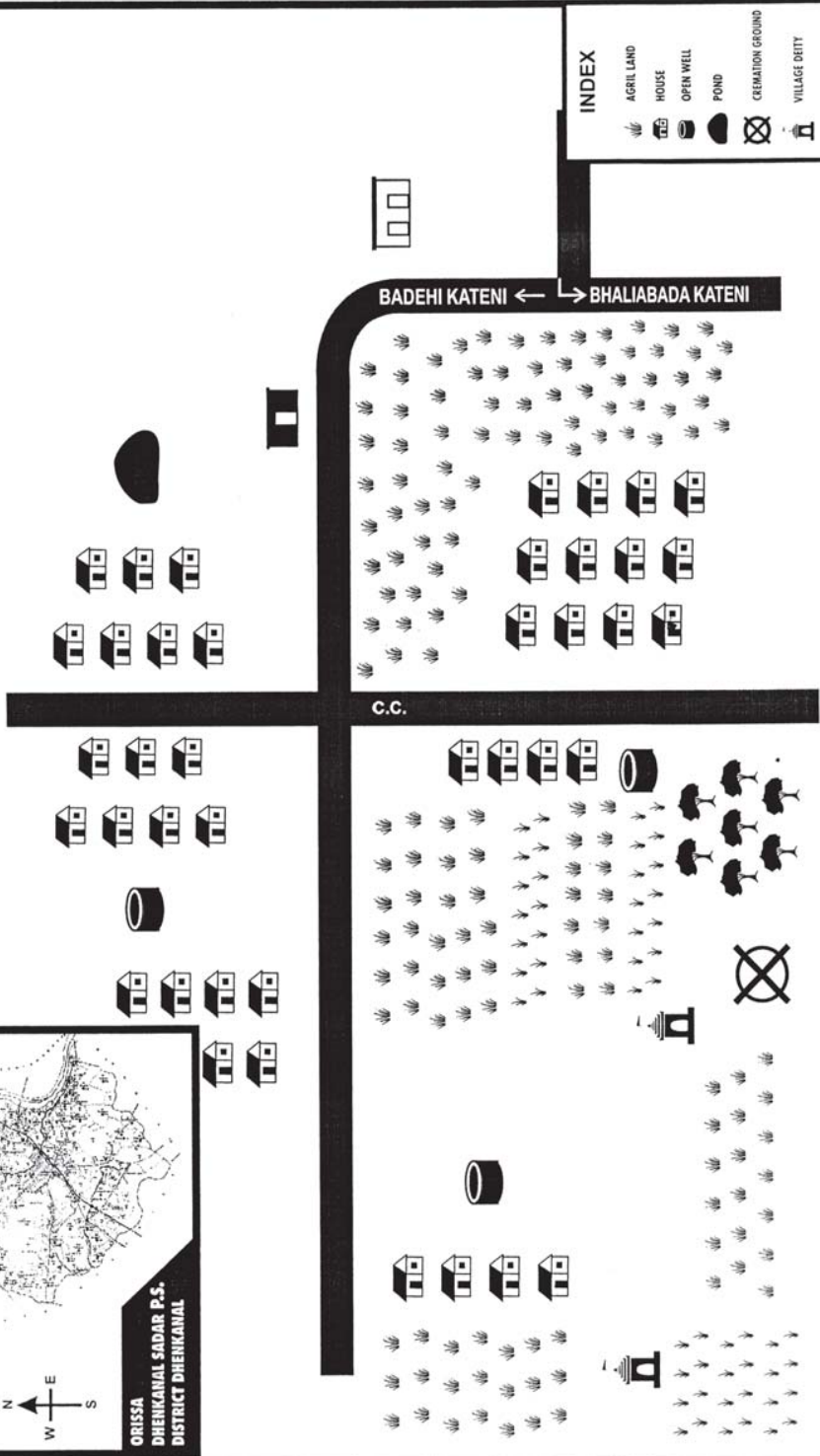




**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
19. VILLAGE – BADHEIKATNI IN DHENKANAL CAP**



SOCIAL MAP OF BADHEI KATENI HABITATION

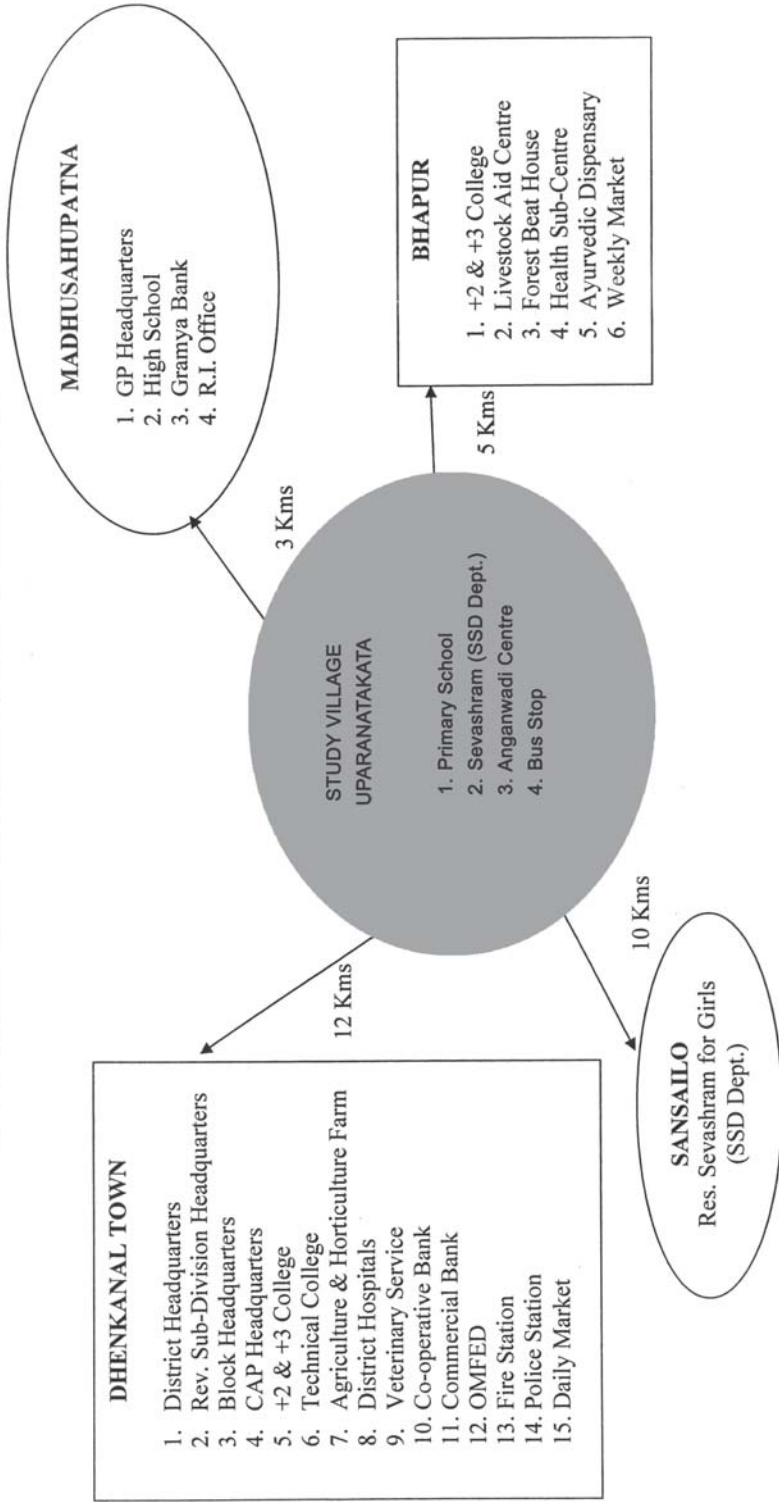


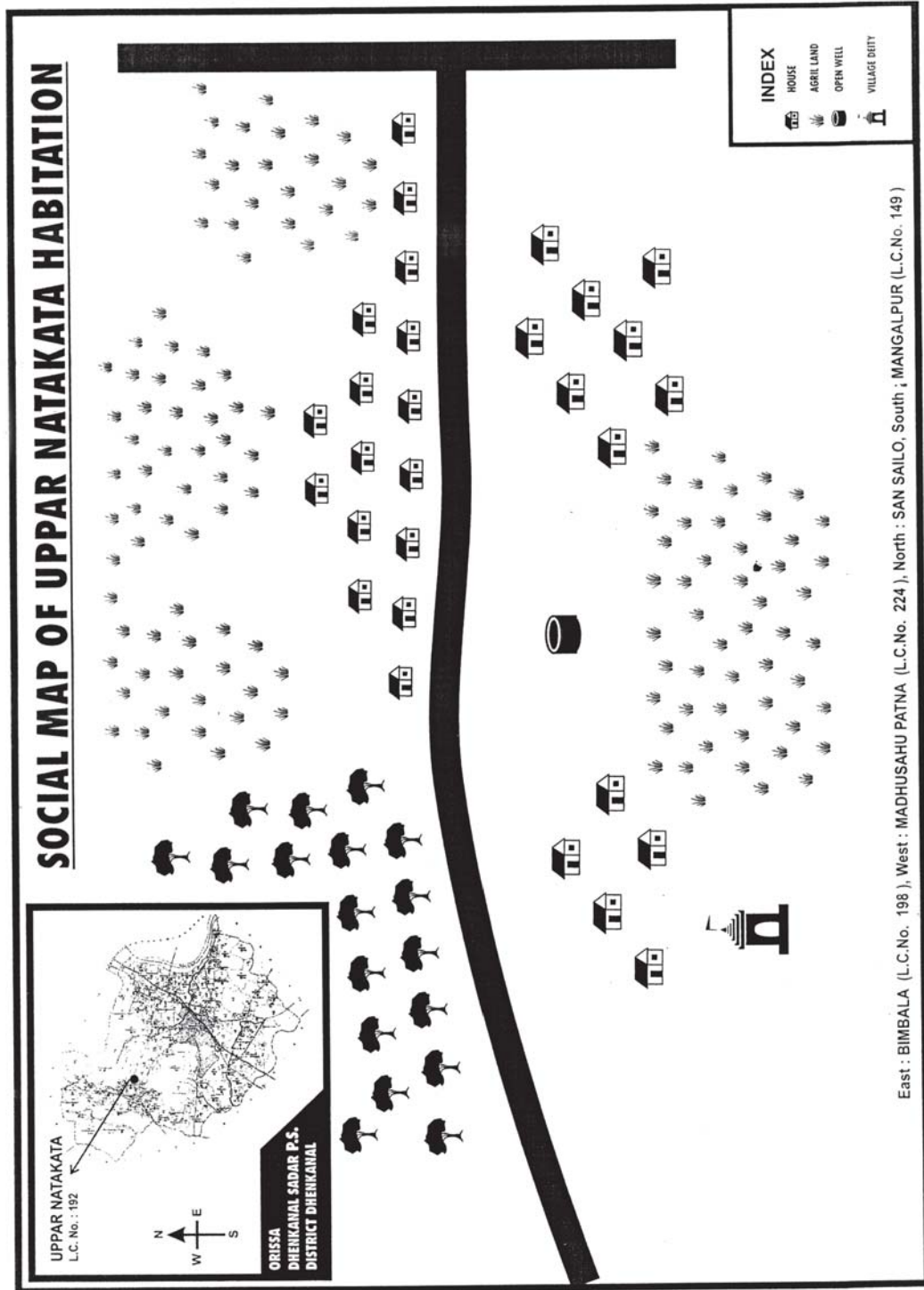
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	AGRIL LAND
	HOUSE
	OPEN WELL
	POND
	CREMATION GROUND
	VILLAGE DEITY
	COMMUNITY HALL

East : Sarion (L.C. No. 144), West : Kamarpur (L.C. No. 142), North : Balabhadrapur (L.C. No. 130), South : Bhaliabolkateni (L.C. No. 145)

**SOCIOGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
20. VILLAGE – UPARANATAKATA IN DHENKANAL CAP**





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