

# EVALUATION OF BONDA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY MUDULIPADA, MALKANGIRI DISTRICT



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

**2019**

**EVALUATION OF BONDA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MUDULIPADA IN  
MALKANGIRI DISTRICT**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### **For extending guidance**

Prof. (Dr.) A.B Ota

Smt. Arati Malla

Dr. Mihir Kumar Jena

Smt Sukruti Sarangi

Dr. Sweta Misra

### ***For extending research/library support –***

SCSTRTI Library, COATS Library Koraput.

### **For field Support**

All the Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups of Mudulipada, Andrahal, Baddural and Rasabeda Gram Panchayat. Lower Bonda respondents of Govindpally, Khairput, Rasabeda and Kadamguda Gram Panchayats

District Collector and Magistrate, Malkangiri.

District officials of Malkangiri, Block officils

Project Authorities and Officials of Tribal Development Projects of ITDA Malkangiri and Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada

PRIs and PRI members of Mudulipada, Baddural, Rasabeda and Andrahal

### ***For extending Ancillary Support***

Bidyut Mohanty, SPREAD, Koraput

Dusmant Padhi, Malkangiri,

Ajay Behera, Koraput

Rajendra Palais, Palkabeda

Guru Kirsani, Dantipada Khairput

Sania Sisa, Andrahal, Khairput and Sania of Tagabeda.

Sukhram Gadanga, Sonu Tentulipadia, Padmanabh Khilo, Arjun, Dhanesh of Machhkund

Rama of Kadamguda, Padman and Jalandhar of Khairput.

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## Acronyms

HH	House Hold
ICCD	Integrated Conservation cum Development
ICDS	Integrated Child development Agency
ID	Infrastructure development
IGS	Income Generating Scheme
IHHL	Individual House hold Latrine
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	Institute for Transportation and Development Policy
LAMPs	Large Area Multipurpose Societies
MDM	Mid Day Meal
MP	Micro Project
MPA	Micro Project Area
MPAIT	Micro Project Area Implantation Team
MPEW	Multi-Purpose Extension Worker
OHRC	Odisha Human Rights Commission
OPELIP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
OPSC	Odisha Public Service Commission
OTDS	Orissa Tribal Development Society
OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Project
PBDA	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency
PHDMA	Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency
PHH	Priority Household
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PL	Project Leader
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute
SECC	Socio Economic cast census
SHG	Self Help group
TRW	Tribal Rural Welfare

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. The Context:

The “Evaluation of Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri” was undertaken by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar Odisha. The report is the outcome of intensive fieldwork (consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders, household interviews, group discussions, key informant interviews, Case Studies, participant observation and documenting success stories), analysis of empirical field data and information collected from secondary sources. The evaluation also covers discussions with officials who are directly or indirectly associated with the implementation of programs and schemes in the Micro Project for the Bonda PVTG families. This evaluation covered 32 villages in Upper Bonda under four Gram Panchayats with about 15% sample households and also to draw a comparison it had covered Bonda households residing in 6 villages outside the Micro Project area located in its vicinity (lower Bonda located in the foothills of Bonda hills). The findings of the evaluation are also substantiated with few case studies captured during the empirical study.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is about 10.45 crore as per 2011 census. Though tribal people constitute 8.6 per cent of total population of India, they are playing an important role in the country. Approximately 70% percent of total tribal population of the Country are concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat & Rajasthan. The tribal communities are spread over 15 per cent of the geographical area in various ecological and geo climatic conditions ranging from forest, hills, plateau and plains. Development has not reached them to the desired extent and they still live amidst many primitive agricultural practices with very slow increase in their population or stagnant population coupled up with abysmally low literacy rates and are at the lowest rung of human development indicators. PVTGs are the most underprivileged segment within the tribal category.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India are 75 in types and spread over 15 states & union territories. In 1973, the Dhebar Commission suggested creation of a separate category called Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), who are less developed among the tribal groups. During the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-79) period Government of India decided to put special emphasis for all round development of the most economically vulnerable groups. In 2006, Government of India renamed them as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) instead of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups).

Odisha has the largest number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the Country. There are 17 micro projects which have been established (as institutional mechanism dedicated for implementation of development programs for the PVTGs) in Odisha covering all 13 PVTGs spread over 12 districts in three administrative zones, i.e., western, northern and southern zones of Odisha. The PVTG communities of Odisha are the Bonda, Birhor, ChuktiaBhunja, Didayi, DongriaKandha, Hill Kharia, Juang, KutiaKandha, LanjiaSaora, Lodha, Mankidia, PaudiBhuyan, and Saora.

PVTGs constitute economically vulnerable and relatively deprived sections of the tribal communities. The main source of livelihood of these PVTGs are agriculture, horticulture, shifting cultivation, collection of MFPs from the forest, food gathering, hunting, livestock rearing, fishing, wage earning, small business, artisan work, etc. Most of their livelihood centers round forest.

As per the Baseline survey conducted during 2015 for preparation of Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan (for the 13 PVTGs spread over 17 Micro Projects) for the period 2016-21 by Government of Odisha, there are 21,802 PVTG households covering 541 villages, 84 GPs in 12 districts. The first micro project in the State of Odisha was established for the Bonda tribes (PVTG) in 1976-77 at Mudulipada in Malkangiri district of the state, named as Bonda Development Agency (BDA).

Central and State Governments have allocated huge funds over the years to bring about overall development in the living conditions including upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the PVTGs. The schemes extended for the PVTGs including the Bondas have

been targeted to bring improvement at household level, primarily towards improvement of their food security. The notable components under which funding has been made and interventions have been extended for the PVTGs in general and particularly for the Bondas are Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), Article 275(1) and Conservation cum Development (CCD) Plan. The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group guidelines issued by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India during September 2019 is the most recent one which incorporates a number of aspects to be given focus for the overall development of the PVTGs.

Apart from these three major components, there have been convergence of programs/schemes for the development of the Bondas through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Left wing extremists, various rural development programmes, and employment assurance schemes.

## **2. Key Objectives of the Evaluation:**

Considering the fact that the Bonda Development Agency (BDA) is the oldest of all the 17 Micro Projects set up way back in 1976-77 and Bonda is one of the most vulnerable PVTG community, it was decided by SCSTRTI (the oldest & premier TRI of the Country) to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the micro project to assess its functioning from various angles with the following broad objectives:

- I. To what extent the Micro Project has been able to address the core and critical issues of the Bonda PVTG Households and the area inhabited by them
- II. To what extent the Micro Project as an institutional mechanism been able to effectively translate the plans and programs in to reality at the ground level for which funds have been placed and plans designed
- III. To what extent the interventions extended by the Micro Project been able to improve the income level and other socio-economic conditions of the Bonda Households
- IV. To identify key bottlenecks / challenges if any, faced by BDA in delivering its services
- V. To come up on the basis of the findings of the evaluation a set of recommendations that can be used as input to develop a road map (perspective plan) for more effective functioning of the Micro Project.

## **3. Evaluation Indicators:**

For conducting the evaluation of Bonda Development Agency (BDA, the Micro Project established exclusively for the Bonda households residing in the Micro Project area), both secondary as well as primary sources data were relied upon. Considering the fact that this Micro Project was established way back in 1976-77 and all the data pertaining to the project was not available pertaining to the 44 years span of its operation, a combination of secondary sources as well as primary sources (empirical) information were to be collected to get a holistic picture.

However, in the absence of baseline information, a distinct comparison taking time series data was not possible, but certain evaluation indicators were taken in to consideration for evaluating the Bonda Development Agency in general and the development status of the area as well as the population in particular. Besides, both qualitative as well as quantitative data were captured and analyzed for this exercise.

The following are some of the indicators used for the present evaluation study:

<b>EVALUATION INDICATORS TAKEN FOR THE STUDY PURPOSE</b>			
<b>Institutional Capacity and efficacy in execution of activities</b>	<b>Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities</b>	<b>Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives</b>	<b>Status of selected Human Development Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governing Body and its functions</li> <li>• Process of plan formulation</li> <li>• Structure of the Micro Project &amp; Manpower adequacy to undertake activities</li> <li>• Flow of funds, absorbing capacity of the micro project and its timely utilization</li> <li>• Annual Work Plan (Extent of felt needs of the area and people incorporated)</li> <li>• Convergence of activities with line departments</li> <li>• Disaggregated and dedicated data base</li> <li>• Timely audit of the Micro Project and audit compliance status</li> <li>• Annual Outcome Survey for each Micro Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational Institutions</li> <li>• Road connectivity (accessibility)</li> <li>• Source of safe drinking water</li> <li>• Access to Health Care Facilities</li> <li>• Status of ICDS Services</li> <li>• Public Distribution System</li> <li>• Provision of electricity or renewable source of energy</li> <li>• Status of irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Processing and storage facilities</li> <li>• Land rights and title</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Status &amp; Migration</li> <li>• Enhancement in the income level</li> <li>• Convergence of Livelihood Programs</li> <li>• New livelihood initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic (Sex Ratio, Population Growth etc.)</li> <li>• Immunization Status of Children and Women</li> <li>• Malnutrition Status</li> <li>• Institutional Delivery</li> <li>• Incidence of Distress Migration</li> <li>• Literacy Rate</li> <li>• Average Household Income Level</li> <li>• Enhancement in the income level</li> </ul>

#### **4. Coverage of the Study, Sample and Methods Used:**

##### **I. Coverage of the Evaluation Study:**

As regards the coverage of the study for evaluation, it needs to be indicated that all the 32 villages coming within the purview of the Micro Projects where the Bonda PVTG inhabit, were covered for the purpose. In addition to it, 6 villages from the lower Bonda clusters which do not come under the purview of the Micro Project were also covered for the study to help draw a comparison as to what is the development status of the Bonda households in the Bonda inhabited Micro Project villages vis-à-vis the Bonda inhabited villages outside the purview of Micro project area.

The Micro project covers 32 habitations (21 under Mudulipada, 9 under Andrahal, and one habitation each from Rasabeda and Baddural Gram Panchayats) in total from 4 gram panchayats. There are 1819 households in the Micro Project as per survey conducted by SCSTRTI in 2015. In the evaluation study, it was aimed to take maximum 15% to 20 % population for the household interviews. The following paragraph gives the justification of the sample taken/chosen for the evaluation covering all 32 habitations

##### **II. The Universe, Sample size and Methodology adopted:**

Four Gram Panchayats of Khairput block, Malkangiri district (Mudulipada, Andrahal, Rasabeda and Baddural GPs) which are in the MPA area and 3 Gram Panchayats (Kadamguda, Rasabeda, Khairput and Govindpally) of Khairput block which fall under non-MPA area was taken as the Universe for the study. 15% of the sample was taken for household data collection as mentioned in Table 1 from out of the total Bonda households located in the

micro project villages. Both purposive and stratified random sampling method was adopted for the selection of sample in this evaluation. Besides, 30 households were taken from lower Bonda villages from the non MPA area on purposive random sampling basis.

**Table: Sample Size Taken for Evaluation adopting all Tools –Primary Source**

Sl No	Tools	Sample Size
1	Household Schedule	332
2	Key Informant Schedules for significant stake holders	31
3	Key informant Schedules for Officials	9
4	Focus groups Discussion conducted	26
5	Indicator Scaling	35
6	Case studies % Case Examples	9
7	Habitation/village fact sheet for key indicators of access	32

Keeping in view of the evaluation, the five main tools used during primary data collection were Household Schedule, Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Case Study and observation technique. The tools that were mostly used for various respondents are as follows: *Household Schedule* for primary respondents; *Key informant Interview Schedule* for key stake holders (PRI members, retired teachers, community leaders, teachers, Traditional village leaders, Key Government Officers etc.) and *Case Study Method*.

The Schedules were drafted on the basis of major variables, parameters and keeping the objectives of the study in view. Along with the Interview Schedules, the research team took field notes basing on their observations to strengthen and cross-check the information gathered through other tools. Information from secondary sources were also gathered to strengthen and complement the primary observations.

Apart from these, a checklist for focus group discussion was administered to get a qualitative analysis of the positive and grey areas. A number of selected indicators were used and during village meetings respondents were asked to evaluate on a 10 point scale which was consolidated thereafter during the analysis of data. Case studies/success stories have been documented which highlight the positive changes which have been brought about due to the government interventions.

### III. Sources of Data

The evaluation was conducted based on both primary as well as secondary sources data. Primary sources which have been tapped for collecting empirical data have been described in details above. The secondary sources information were collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments, SCSTRTI, Census report, Statistical Abstract of Odisha, District Statistical Hand Book, District at a Glance, District Gazetteer, CCD plans, perspective action plans, OPELIP- AWPB, and from offices like District collectors, Blocks of the district, Panchayat offices and Office of the Micro Project etc. Besides this, secondary data was also collected from a large number of research reports, research papers, journals, books and from Internet.

### 5. Key Findings:

The present evaluation was confined to the Upper Bonda Micro Project Area and only 30 households were taken from lower Bonda from 6 villages in 4 GPs of Khairput block, Malkangiri district to compare the indicators between the micro project area and non- micro project area.

On the basis of the evaluation study of Bonda Development Agency Micro Project, several aspects have been dealt upon and status of functioning of the institution (Micro Project), its efficacy in timely execution of various plans and programs, the extent to which the Bonda people have been able to improve their socio-economic condition due to the interventions made by the Micro Project, kind of infrastructure development and basic infrastructure facilities provided/created in the Micro Project area for the Bonda PVTGs by the Micro Project and

where the Bonda PVTG stands in the Human Development Indices using data available for selected human development indicators.

Although the evaluation report will be able to speak about the status of the micro project and people as well as the area under study, yet the key findings of the evaluation have been discussed under the following 4 broad heads:

- I. **Institutional Capacity and efficacy in execution of activities**
- II. **Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities**
- III. **Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives**
- IV. **Status of selected Human Development Indicators**

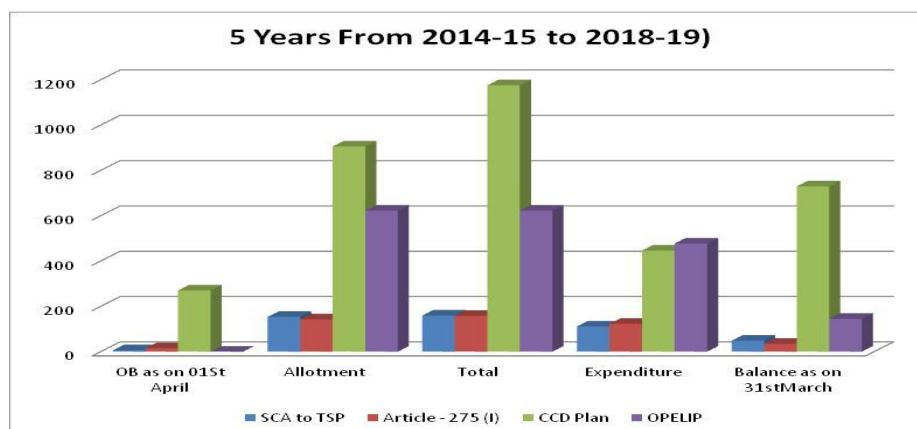
**I. Institutional Capacity and efficacy in implementation:**

- **Governing Body and its functions:** As per the bylaws of the BDA the Governing Body of the Micro Project should be convened once every quarter under the Chairmanship of the District Collector where important decisions are to be taken pertaining to implementation of programs and also to take stock of the progress made. But it is observed that during the last 42 years of its operation, only 37 Governing body meetings have been held against 126 governing body meetings that should have happened as per statutory provisions. This also has been observed and recorded by CAG audit. This clearly indicates that very less importance has been given to the Micro Project by the District administration by not holding the GB as per stipulations and therefore have failed to conduct proper monitoring of the implementation of programs for which funds have been placed with the Micro Project. This is one of the main reasons for which there has been slow paced development of the Bonda people residing in the Micro Project area.
- **Process of plan formulation:** The findings of the evaluation reveals that the annual plan for the Micro Project has been very seldom formulated in a consultative manner with the community at the village level and bottom up approach has not been adhered to. It has been observed that usually, the broad activities are decided as per the direction of the State Government and the villages where the activities are to be implemented are decided once funds are placed with the Micro Project by the State Government. This was the practice with the Micro Project right from the beginning. However, there has been changes in the approach from 2007 onwards when the first baseline survey of all the villages and households was conducted by the SCSTRTI through the Micro Projects and a comprehensive plan for the Micro Project for a period of 5 years from 2007-12 and again in 2012 was formulated under Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan. With the introduction of the OPELIP project, a more stream lined and focused planning has been done for a period of 8 years on a saturation mode taking in to consideration most of the felt needs in to consideration covering almost all sectors on a convergence mode. From 2015-16 onwards there has been major shift in the approach of implementation of various programs and the Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been formed at village level and majority of the activities are getting implemented through these VDCs and NGOs have been engaged for community mobilization and for providing handholding support to the VDCs as well as to the Micro Projects. This changed approach of plan formulation and execution of various plans and programs through the VDCs has started giving good results and benefits to the Bonda people and the area.
- **Structure of the Micro Project & Manpower adequacy to undertake activities:** The structure of the Micro Project assumes great significance and the effective functioning and result oriented programs depends on that. When one looks at the structure of the Micro Project when it was established in 1976-77, there were 6 staff in total comprising of one Special Officer (in case of Bonda Development Agency, the nomenclature was Leader), one Junior Engineer, one Statistical Assistant, one Field Attendant, one Driver and one Peon. Subsequently, in 2014, Government in Finance Department created 2 more posts for the Micro Projects (Welfare Extension Officer and Social Mobilizer). Thereafter with the introduction of the OPELIP Project for the PVTGs, FNGOs were engaged to provide



handholding support to the Micro Projects and also make community mobilization / awareness in the PVTG villages and sensitize the VDCs in the village level to get involved in the entire process of development activities that are undertaken by the Micro Project. Besides, with the funding support of OPELIP, each Micro Project have been provided HR Support in the form of a Programme Manager and 2 subject matter specialists. This is how the Micro Projects have become strengthened, particularly after the introduction of OPELIP. However, the institutional strengthening is a temporary arrangement as OPELIP project cycle is for 8 years and thereafter there has to be manpower arrangement as a part of the long-term institutional strengthening of the Micro Projects to sustain the work load and absorb the resources that will flow to the Micro Projects. The evaluation study further revealed that there are vacant posts even from among the positions that have been created for the Micro Projects which is hampering the smooth implementation of the programme. One of the bottlenecks the evaluation study observed during the process of the exercise is lack of a MIS system in place and therefore recommended to have one IT expert (MIS Expert) in the Micro Project for maintaining a dedicated data base and also to update data by monitoring the progress of the implementation on a regular basis.

- Flow of funds, absorbing capacity of the micro project and its timely utilization:** Financial analysis done by the evaluation study of the Bonda Micro Project reveals that although funds have been placed with the Micro Project during the last 5 years to the tune of Rs.1823.89 Lakhs, an amount of only Rs.1157.74 Lakhs has been spent leaving an unutilized amount of Rs.666.15 Lakhs, which is 36.52% of the total allotment. This clearly shows that the Micro Project do not have the capacity of spending or absorbing capacity of the funds its getting despite the strengthening of the Micro Project in 2014-15 and further strengthening after the introduction of the OPELIP. Therefore, the evaluation study strongly recommends for the restructuring as well as institutional strengthening of the Micro Projects so that it can absorb the funds it gets and the activities that get envisaged in the annual action plan.



**Graph 1:** Sectoral receipt and expenditure of funds during five years

- Annual Work Plan (Extent of felt needs of the area and people incorporated):** The evaluation further reveals that in the past till 2007 (CCD Plan was prepared in 2007), felt need of the people and the area was not taken in to consideration while formulating plans and programs and broad activities were taken up and decided by the State as well as Central Government without giving any scope for the Micro Projects to decide the activities as per needs at the project level. However, even when in 2007 the CCD Plan was prepared after due consultations with the community looking at their felt needs, activities as per plan were not stuck to. A lot of deviations in respect of activities from the approved plan were taken up. However, with the introduction of the OPELIP from 2015-16, majority of the activities are being taken up in consultation with the community and a number of activities are implemented through the VDCs and the felt needs of the people and the area have been reflected in the annual work plan and are getting implemented.
- Convergence of activities with line departments:** Though the Micro Project has been established way back in 1976-77 and functioning for the last 43 years, very seldom there has been convergence with other departments in implementation of various activities. In

fact, Micro Projects have been functioning in silos and it is only after introduction of OPELIP during 2015-16 onwards that convergence has been the mode of implementation of various activities in the Micro Projects. However, there is a need as the evaluation team have suggested to go in for an integrated five year or 10 years perspective plan looking at the sectoral gaps in all the micro project villages and also taking/factoring the gaps to be filled in over a period of 5 years or 10 years in a convergence mode.

- **Lack of a dedicated data base:** Lack of disaggregated sector wise database at the micro project level is a matter of concern. Without having a dedicated data base, it is practically impossible to formulate an appropriate plan that can take care the core and critical issues of the area and the people. Therefore, there is necessity of creating a habitat wise and household wise (sectoral) data base indicating the sectoral gaps and household wise livelihood action plan. The evaluation team checked the available data with the micro project, but felt that there is a need for a full proof household census and village level mapping exercise that the Micro Project should undertake and maintain a data base by dedicated MIS personnel for more efficient functioning of the micro project.
- **Timely audit of the Micro Project and audit compliance status:** Financial land scape of any institution or agency is assessed looking at the audit report by statutory auditors and the compliances made thereof by the institutions based on the audit observations for the past few years. The evaluation team have come up with the fact that regular audit is not carried out for the Micro Project. From 1977-78 till 2011-12 audit has been done and there are as many as 679 audit paras where the auditors have observed lapses by the Micro Projects, but it is a pity that only 9 out of 679 observations made by the statutory audit have been complied and as many as 670 audit paragraphs have not been responded and are outstanding. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Micro Project which need to be addressed urgently. Besides, from 2012 till 2019 Financial Year audit has not been done. In view of the above stated facts, the evaluation team is of the view that the Micro Project be directed to comply the outstanding audit paras and a special audit team be deputed to look afresh in to the non-compliances and take up the audit for the period 2012-13 till 2019-20 and suggest appropriate follow ups.
- **Annual Outcome Survey for each Micro Project:** The evaluation study team have observed that though this is the oldest of all the Micro Projects in the State functioning for last 43 years, not a single evaluation survey has been done ever to find out the functioning of this institution. Therefore, it suggests that Government should keep a mandatory provision of instituting an **annual outcome survey** every year to know what was envisaged in the action plan, the expected outcomes and what has happened at the ground level without which be no course correction scope and the project will go on carrying out various activities without making reality check at the ground level its efficacy (success, appropriateness and failure).

## II. Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities:

Under the second broad indicator taken for the present evaluation of the Bonda Development Agency, 10 specific indicators were taken, the findings of which are given below:

- **Educational Institutions:** Education and skill development are priority areas which were identified and addressed through the central sector scheme for setting up of educational complexes for spread of ST literacy among the low literacy pockets in the PVTG areas and incidentally BDA is one such pocket.

As the Bonda PVTGs are identified with abysmally low-literacy rate and educationally very backward, creation and operation of residential Educational Complexes with hostels for the boys and girls have been established in order to ensure 100% physical enrolment through campaign mode. In addition to the existing Educational Complex for the Bonda Girls, another Educational Complex for the Boys (Bonda) also have been established recently. It has envisaged special efforts like, training and engagement of local educated PVTG youths as teachers to ensure retention of teachers as they are from local communities, empowering the school management committee to engage teachers in subjects where teachers are not available, arrangement for special coaching before the new session starts

in class V, VII, VIII and X etc. when children face new barriers, adopting flexible approach for running schools as per local needs, bringing back the dropped-out students back to educational complexes, development of primers in local language and regular health check-up of PVTG students.

As has been indicated above, in the Micro Project area, there are two Educational Complexes – one for the Girls and one for the Boys exclusively for the PVTGs. These two schools which were from class-I to V initially, subsequently got upgraded to Class-VIII and recently up to High School. However, Bonda children are also going to the High School which is residential in nature but located outside the micro project area in Koraput and other parts of Malkangiri and other places including KISS in Bhubaneswar for their studies. There are however, 24 schools which include primary, upper primary in 4 GPs of the MPA in 32 villages. For Higher Secondary Education, there is a HSS located in Matheli at about 20 kilometers distance and the children who pass out from the high schools of Micro Project area usually go to the HSS located in Matheli and also to other HSSs or Junior Colleges located in the district of Malkangiri.

The sample study however reveals that over the years Bonda children irrespective of boys and girls are getting enrolled in schools and drop out rate has also been reduced quite drastically which is because of the interventions and facilities extended by the Micro Project. There was a time, if one looks at the statistical figure of 1961 Census where the literacy rate of the Bonda was less than 10% and that of female literacy less than 5%. This has increased to **more than 35% in 2011 census**. Further, the study reveals that many male members as well as female members of Bonda communities have acquired higher education, obtained degrees and the fact that one Bonda person having Post Graduate Degree was the MLA from 2014-19 speaks volumes about the spread of higher education which has touched the Bonda community. In this, Micro Project has a big role to play in the promotion of education among the Bondas.

- **Road Connectivity and accessibility:** The Bonda Development Agency (BDA) was set up in 1977 by government for the overall development of the community. However, development activities still do not have significant impact in the life and living of the people inhabiting in the villages. Access is a pre-condition to socio economic development. It was revealed that Mudulipada (where the Micro Project has been located) and nearby villages have always remained as priority by BDA and rest remote villages didn't had much focus. This was also aired by the Bonda community members in village meetings and also by the key informants as well as reflected in the governing body proceedings (5th governing body meeting).

It was observed from the evaluation study that out of the 32 habitations (villages/hamlets) inhabited by the Bondas in the Micro Project Area, only 6 which are located close to the Block head quarter have all weather road connectivity while as many as 10 villages have only fair weather road which do not become accessible during rainy season and the remaining 16 villages have no connectivity of road and only have walking paths. Since road accessibility are almost not existent for about 50 percent of the villages, development interventions are hard to reach to these habitations and this is one of the major impediments for the micro project which need to be given top priority.

However, it needs to be pointed out that this aspect has been given top priority in the OPELIP and has been incorporated in the action plan for implementation in its 8 years project planning.

- **Source of safe drinking water:** The evaluation further indicated that out of the 32 villages/hamlets in the Bonda Micro Project Area, there are 24 villages which have functional tube well in the village whereas in the remaining 8 villages/hamlets either there is no tube well or have tube well which are nonfunctional or water of which is unsafe for drinking. In majority of the villages which do not have tube well as source of drinking water, there are either open well or the villagers draw water from pond or waterbodies which are not safe for drinking. Therefore, one of the major activities that should be taken up in the Bonda villages is the provision for safe drinking water either by providing piped water supply and wherever not feasible to ensure provisioning of tube well water which is safe for drinking use.

- Access to Health Care Facilities:** It has been found out from the evaluation study that in the Micro Project area, there is a PHC at Mudulipada which is outsourced to an NGO and their services are admired by the community. However, the access to health care facilities is a big issue with the interior villages where reach is an issue. As per the primary data many women in Tagabeda had delivered children at home as the vehicle can't reach. Therefore, it needs to be considered to have another PHC in such a location in the Micro Project area that can be accessed by the rest of the villages.

One of the observations that came up from the evaluation is that there is an ANM center at Mudulipada but is not functional as has been occupied by OPELIP office.

The ASHA workers in most of the villages in the Micro Project area are doing a wonderful job and they have been able to generate health awareness among the people which was revealed from the study. One more thing needs to be mentioned here is that there has been considerable increase in the immunization incidences among the pregnant women and the children among the Bonda villages.

The study also came up with the findings that because of the lack of road communication, the Ambulance services are not able to reach most of the villages during emergency requirement and this also has been the main factor hindering institutional delivery for the Bonda community.

It is therefore the first and foremost requirement to provide connectivity to the unconnected villages so that the health care facilities can be availed by the Bonda in a much better manner and the institutional delivery which is key indicator of development can also be achieved.
- Status of ICDS Services:** It has been observed from the findings of the evaluation that the 32 villages under MPA/BDA have 21 AWCs including one Mini AWC which cater the ICDS services to the pregnant & lactating mothers and the children. However, the analysis further reveals that out of the 21 AWCs and Mini AWC, only 11 are operating in their own buildings while 3 other buildings are under construction, but 7 AWCs are operating without having building of its own. However, the evaluation team have observed that there is a village named Dantipada having more than 70 households which does not have an AWC as a result of which the beneficiaries are not getting the services smoothly. Therefore there is a need for completion of the construction of the 3 ongoing AWCs, to take up construction of the remaining 7 AWCs which do not have building of their own and also to have an AWC for the village Dantipada having more than 70 households.
- Public Distribution System:** During the evaluation of the project, it was observed that while in 2 GPs (Baddural and Rasabeda) all the families were provided/covered under AAY, in the remaining 2 GPs, the AAY coverage was 97.04%. The evaluation study therefore recommends that the BDA personnel should identify those uncovered families and take up the cases with CSO or the ACSO in identifying and catering to their entitlements. As regards getting the PDS on time, it was revealed that the families are getting their entitlement without any hassles.
- Provision of electricity or renewable source of energy:** As regards provision of electricity, the evaluation study finding reveals that out of the 32 habitations of Bondas in the Micro Project area, 4 number of villages are electrified while out of the remaining 28 villages/hamlets 4 are covered under solar energy while the remaining 24 habitations have remain uncovered. Therefore, there is a necessity of covering the uncovered villages by way of providing either conventional energy or by solar energy by the Micro Project and the Micro Project should take up this matter with the energy department.
- Provision of irrigation facilities:** The evaluation study revealed that only in about 6.20% agricultural land have irrigation facilities and as high as 93.80% land do not have any irrigation facilities for which the source of livelihood from agriculture has not been maximized. In fact, this is one of the major concerns of this micro project and there is a necessity to create irrigation potential by exploring feasible means so that agriculture can become as major source of livelihood for the Bondas and this can prevent distress migration which is happening in this region.
- Processing and storage facilities:** It is revealed that there is no processing unit for storage of agricultural products or any processing unit for value addition for the agricultural

or forest produces/collection that the Bonda collects. As a result of this, the Bonda people sale their products often at a distress price. Therefore, there is an urgent need to establish some processing unit looking at their demand & feasibility and also to construct storage facilities to hold the products for a longer time so that the Bondas can fetch a better price which will help enhance their income level.

- **Land rights and title:** The evaluation team have come up with some interesting findings during the study. It is revealed that out of the 1819-- number of Bonda households found to be inhabiting in the Micro Project area, around 1500 HHs have been provided with Individual Forest Rights. Further it has been also observed that out of the Bondas who have been provided IFR titles, convergence of various development programs have been extended to around 350 Bonda IFR beneficiaries. This initiative has started giving benefits to the PVTG families a lot as expressed by the beneficiaries during the evaluation study.

The key findings in respect of the above indicators reveal that although government has taken steps for providing infrastructure facilities in the micro project area, yet there are a number of gaps existing which needs to be provided for access to education, accessibility, irrigation facilities, health and various other basic facilities such as ICDS, electricity, safe drinking water, storage and processing facilities which need to be put in place for all-round development for the Bonda residing in the Bonda Development Agency.

### III. Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives:

- **Livelihood Status & Migration: If migration is taken as the single largest indicator to assess the livelihood status of a community,** it is seen that the incidence of migration has increased over the years amongst the Bonda households in the village inhabited by them in the Micro Project Pocket. The data collected from the BDA sample villages indicate that during the last 4 years there has been an increase in the trend of migration which is indicative of the fact that the income opportunities in the area are not adequate to provide employment to the Bondas despite all efforts made by the Micro Project and district administration. Therefore it is suggested that the Micro Projects should have dialogue with the DRDA and other development sector departments and agencies in the district and explore the possibility to provide livelihood opportunities to the Bonda people so that the distress migration incidences which is rising can decline and the livelihood condition of the local Bondas can enhance.
- **Enhancement in the income level:** As regards the status of income level of the Bondas in the Micro Project area is concerned, the evaluation team tried to assess taking data from sample households. The analysis of data reveals that there has been marginal increase in the income level of the Bonda households, but there is no significant enhancement as well. Further, agriculture which was giving them more earning has been reduced drastically precisely because the Bondas after the paddy crop are going out for seasonal migration to other places in search of living and the land which was used for various other kinds of agricultural produce is not happening. Another area of concern is that although job cards are provided to the Bonda people, there is no adequate work generated under MGNREGS in the area as a result of which, the Bondas are not getting adequate number of work as per their entitlement resulting in forced migration and the people are not able to be engaged under this flagship scheme.
- **Convergence of Livelihood Programs:** However, in recent times after introduction of OPELIP for last one year, a lot of ground work has been done by the project authorities with the initiative of OPELIP for convergence with line departments for various kinds of income generating activities. Once these schemes are extended and the Bonda families are covered, it is expected that the income level will enhance substantially which is bound to arrest the large scale migration.
- **New livelihood initiatives:** Although the evaluation study has come up with the findings that the income level has not enhanced considerably and job opportunities have shrunk over the years resulting in distress migration, it is worth mentioning here that some new and innovative livelihood initiatives have been initiated/planned under a project **Mission Jeebika** to take care of the livelihood of all the ST and PVTG Communities in their locality in a cluster mode. Under this mission, livelihood clusters will be identified by the concerned

Micro Projects (if it is agriculture, then patches of about 50 hectares of land in multiple clusters and if there is some art/craft, then group of about 50-100 artisans) who will be supported with market tie up so that the monthly income will be enhanced over a period of one year by about 30 percent. ST/SC Department through OPELIP intervention is contemplating to take up this initiative which after implementation will certainly enhance the

SL. NO	INDICATORS	STATUS AS REVEALED FROM THE EVALUATION	IMPROVED OR DECLINED AND IF IMPROVED WHAT IS THE EXTENT
1	Income Level (Household annual income)	BPL Households 89.82%	There has been marginal improvement in the household level income by 10 percent over the last 5 years as revealed from a conservative estimate
2	Convergence of programs (if happened indicate the year since it has been introduced)	Land under FRA 2006 & land development under MGNREGS along with agro-forestry programs including organic farming of arrowroot, goat rearing and backyard poultry under CCD from 2016-17.	
3	Source of livelihood (now and earlier)	Hunting and gathering, shifting cultivation and stream bed paddy growers.	Migration has increased due to lack of agricultural and other allied interventions.
4	Overall livelihood condition has improved or deteriorated (indicating the extent)	It has improved compared to earlier condition	
5	Any other livelihood indicator (past and present)	Migration rate/incidences have considerably increased	
6	Household of Bonda	1919 (Present survey)	1493 (2002 Survey)
7	Sex Ratio	1165 (Present survey)	1073 (in 2010)
8	Population Growth Rate	10.51% (2010-2015)	6.92 (2007-2010)
9	Literacy	24.74 (2015 survey)/Total	6.35 (2002 survey)/Total
10	Female Literacy Rate	22.15 (2015 survey)/Female	2.60 (2002 survey)/Female
11	Migration (Incidence/Number)	221 have migrated in 2019-20 from 7 sample villages	121 Persons from 7 sample villages in 2016-17
12	Incidence of institutional delivery (%)	About 25% deliveries are institutional	It was almost not done
13	How many children are Malnourished (SAM etc.)	It has decreased over the last 5 years as revealed from the statistics of ICDS	
14	Immunization Status of Children	It has increased over the last 5 years as revealed from the statistics of ICDS. About 90% immunization coverage has been achieved	
15	Percentage of agricultural land with irrigation facilities	6.20% agricultural land have irrigation facilities	It has not improved much compared to the earlier situation and this is an area which needs improvement

income level of the Bonda households considerably.

#### IV. Status of selected Human Development Indicators:

For ascertaining the status of the Human Development Status of the Bonda people residing in the Micro Project (BDA), Demographic, literacy, Migration, Immunization status of mother & children, incidence of malnourished children, institutional delivery incidences, income level, livelihood status and extent of land brought under irrigation were taken. The data have been collected from both secondary as well as primary sources. The indicators have been tried to be organized together and have been placed in a tabular/matrix form below to show where the Bonda of the BDA stands:

## **V. Recommendations for a Road Map:**

### **1. Restructuring of the Structure and Function of the Micro Project:**

It is high time for the State government to initiate restructuring of the BDA and fill up the vacant posts and position such people who have positive mindset. Besides, a robust monitoring plan need be developed and put in place. Further step from the government may include enhancement of allocation of funds for the Micro Project, bringing it under the framework of 5Ts. The need of the hour is to go for revamping and bring in drastic changes in the modalities of the functioning of the Micro Project and accelerate development, otherwise; there would be no end to the miseries of Bondas. The following recommendations are given to strengthen BDA as an institution to gain the trust of the Bondas and ensure sustainable all-round development.

#### **1.1 Agency Level**

- The Micro Project should be restructured and the bylaw should be suitably amended with structural and functional teeth to it and also to give more functional and financial powers to the project authorities
- Inclusion of transparency and accountability provisions in the by-laws along with auditing standards
- Young and committed officers with credible track record and passionate for the work should be appointed as Project leader/Special Officer and their posting should be for a minimum period of 5 years without being transferred.
- Full staff strength of BDA with dedicated responsibility like for IGP, health, education & animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture etc. to be put in place
- It may be considered to engage a professional agency to formulate a 5 year perspective plan identifying the sectoral gaps and by way of consultation with the community and various district level departments like Health, R&B, W & C.D, Panchayati Raj (DRDA) and a host of other agencies at the district level so that a holistic and integrated time bound plan can be put in place and time bound development cutting across sectors can be made possible.
- The composition of the GB members to be modified and all the line department heads at the district to be a mandatory member, representative from PRI, Bonda community and civil society member like representatives from NGO, academicians/researchers to be included. This will give room for convergence of activities and an integrated plan involving various departments so that the sectoral gaps can be planned and executed
- The GB should be Chaired by the District Collector as it is provisioned, but the agenda should be prepared and circulated at least 7 days before the meeting is held so that the members can come prepared for discussion and with their views and thoughts for a meaningful discussion
- The GB to be held strictly at least once every six months and if there is urgency, it may also be convened if more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> members give requisition to the Chairperson of the G.B for an urgent meeting
- Usually it is seen that at the State Level the broad activities are decided and these are only to be placed in the GB for formal vetting and there is no scope for the GB body members to include in the annual work plan. In view of this, it may be kept in the Bylaw to ear mark at least 50% of funds annually for which the GB will identify activities that are felt by them and should be need based
- It is recommended to engage a third party independent agency for concurrent monitoring of activities and submit a quarterly report to the Collector and also to the Principal Secretary, ST & SC Development Department. Besides, there should be an Annual Outcome Survey every year to assess the extent of work executed by the Micro Project as against the plan and suggest grey areas with mid-course corrections.

## **1.2 MIS and IT related**

- While formulating the Perspective Plan, a dedicated data base capturing the information of each household and individual to be maintained with a time bound action plan through a dedicated/robust MIS system for tracking on a regular basis. The MIS to be very active and functional and it should provide information in an analytical manner to the Micro Project fortnightly and to the State Unit on a monthly basis on the basis of which necessary follow up can be made.
- Inventory of all activities undertaken by the Micro Project (year wise) from inception till now need to be prepared and displayed which not only will serve as a means of verification but will act as kind of mechanism of disclosure of information and avoid any possibility of duplicity of activities by multiple agencies/departments. On top of everything, this will also comply to the 5 T initiative of the State Government: Transparency, Timeliness, Technology, Team Work and Transformation.

## **1.3 Transparency and Accountability**

- Mandatory social audit of all works under 3 major components twice a year to be taken up by an independent agency.
- 6 monthly reviews by the department is another recommendation made by the evaluation study team which should be made mandatory in the system
- Annual evaluation of the micro project by an external agency
- It is seen that at the Micro Project level, there is no sign board/display board where activities have been taken up. This surprised the study team during the evaluation. Therefore, Proactive disclosure/sign boards/display of all information at each habitation level indicating what all work, at what cost and date/year of its execution to be placed as a non-negotiable thing. Without such disclosure, release of money to the executing agency will not be made
- Work files for each work along with measurement book to be maintained to avoid duplication of work and to maintain transparency and accountability for each work executed. 3 phased photographs to be kept for each work to cross check the quality of work and timeliness of each activity
- Bonda help line number in case of emergency to be maintained with monitoring of the cases to be registered at the State Level. This should not only be done for the BDA alone, but for all the 17 Micro Projects
- Time bound grievance redressal mechanism for the Micro Projects with dedicated officer at BDA level is something which is grossly neglected and this must be put in place
- It was revealed from the evaluation study and analysis of facts that there has been financial audit by both AG and State Government periodically and they have identified a number of irregularities, but these audit paragraphs flagged by the audit are not complied resulting in piling up of irregularities not getting addressed. State Government should take immediate steps to undertake a special audit to identify the status of pending audit paragraphs and fix up responsibility for such negligence to remove the backlogs.

## **2. Policy Level**

- There are circulars and guidelines as well as bylaws which guides the functioning of the Micro Projects. However, a lot of changes in the functioning of the Micro Projects have happened during the last 4 decades. While there are circulars and guidelines framed by MOTA, GOI, there are circulars and executive instructions issued by the State Government about the modalities of planning and implementation of the Micro Project from time to time, especially in view of the OPELIP project where there is a significant administrative focus of OPELIP and a significantly reduced focus on the Micro Projects. In this backdrop, the existing guidelines and existing bylaws are conflicting in nature and warrants revision looking at the changed scenario.
- There is only a generic guideline issued by the MOTA, GOI and also by the State Government of Odisha for utilization of funds earmarked for PVTGs despite the fact that the PVTGs have diverse issues from place to place and from community to community.



Therefore, the guideline should be revisited and it should have flexibility for each Micro Project looking at their felt needs and project specific issues

- It also has been observed that in most of the earlier years, funds under various schemes received by the State Government from MOTA, GOI are released to the Micro Project almost towards the end of the financial year leaving hardly any time for implementation of the projects. This leads to take up activities in a hurried manner and the quality of work suffers. Therefore, MOTA, GOI should be approached to release the funds by May end to the State Government and in turn the State Government should release funds to the Micro Projects by mid-June so that the activities can be taken up following due procedure/protocol and work quality can be maintained
- As far as the capabilities of the Human Resources available/posted in the Micro Project is concerned, the study came up with its observations that the quality of staff is not up to the mark and their understanding about various activities to be undertaken and the modalities of formulation of the plan and its execution as well as monitoring mechanism is not known to most of them. Therefore, the evaluation team strongly recommends for a week long capacity building training programme for all the personnel starting from the Special Officer of the Micro Project till the Multi-Purpose Workers engaged in the Micro Project. A training module needs to be developed jointly by OPELIP and SCSTRTI and the training which will be residential in nature should be imparted by the SCSTRTI. This training programme will help all the staff of the Micro Project to be on the same page and that will help in effective implementation of the programs and schemes more efficiently
- Apart from the Special Officer, each Micro Project has support staff from OPELIP and also staff engaged through the partner NGOs & the staff come and go and there is hardly any continuity which lands the project activities/ implementation in to a lot of problem. Therefore, it is recommended to post one WEO in each of the 17 Micro Projects who can be groomed and effectively support the S.O Micro Project in effective planning, monitoring and execution of the projects.
- Special incentives for staff posted at BDA/MPA level and special allowance as hardship allowance considering the fact that the employees who work in the Micro Project area are posted in remote and inaccessible pockets in LWE affected pockets mostly leaving their families back home. This will increase the efficiency of the employees and result in quality deliverable
- It was also observed from the study and analysis of facts and figures that there is a huge amount of funds parked unutilized with the Micro Project from the allocations of previous years. In a number of cases, the funds parked unutilized are not for any specific activities. To give an idea about the extent of funds parked, it is observed that out of the total funds allocated to BDA during the past 5 years, 36.52% of funds are parked unutilized. Therefore, the evaluation study recommends to identify such activities in the project area which are critical gaps and can benefit the Bonda inhabitants and undertake such activities utilizing the funds parked. Parking of funds is a feature that one finds with all the Micro Projects across the State
- One of the major causes which has demotivated the core staff of the Micro Project is that despite the fact the posts are sanctioned by F.D and people have been recruited following due procedure, they have not been made permanent and after retirement they are not given retirement benefit like pension and facilities of the like. Government should take steps in this direction and like other posts in various departments, the staff against the sanctioned posts should be treated as permanent employees and provision of pension or EPF should be extended to them so that the staff will feel motivated and it will enhance their work performance and go a long way in improving the functioning of the Micro Project.

In this part of the executive summary, only key findings have been incorporated in brief highlighting the current institutional mechanism, identifying the bottlenecks and critical areas of concern and list of recommendations which the evaluation team have come up with for better and efficient functioning of the Micro Project so that the benefits can percolate to the Bonda community and help enhance their socio-economic condition and bring improvement in the quality of their lives.

# Chapter - 1

## Tribal Scenario in the Country and in the state of Odisha – An Overview

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### Introduction

India has the largest concentration of tribals in the world except in Africa. Tribals constitute around 8.6 Percent of India's population. Majority of them live in and around forest areas occupying about 19 percent of the land of country. The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is 10.45 crore as per 2011 census. Though tribals constitute 8.6 per cent of population of India, they have a significant role to play in the country. About 70% percent of total tribal population of the country is concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat & Rajasthan. There are about 700 communities notified as tribal communities by the Government of India & 75 tribal groups have been declared as Particularly Vulnerable tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 15 states & union territories. All these tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic, political & educational development. Some groups are highly advanced & developed while some groups are still struggling with their daily necessities of life characterized by extreme poverty, low literacy, acute malnutrition among women & children & declining population. Government of India has several programs, schemes, and provisions for socio economic empowerment of tribal groups but still it remains a challenge for planners, policy makers, researchers & civil society organizations.

### 1.1 Definition of Tribe

Different authors have used different terms for tribal groups like Aborigines/aboriginals, indigenous. In India the term "Adivasi" is widely used which connote that they are the first/original inhabitants of the land. Different sociologists & anthropologists have given importance to different aspects of tribal society and there is no universally accepted definition of tribe.

According to **Imperial Gazetteer of India** "a tribe is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so".

**Gillin and Gillin** considers any collection of pre-literate local group that occupies a common general territory speaks a common language and practices a common culture as a tribe.

According to **Ralph Linton** tribe is a group of bands occupying a contiguous territory or territories and having a feeling of unity deriving from numerous similarities in a culture, frequent contacts and a certain community of interests.

**L.M Lewis** believes that *tribal societies are small in scale, restricted in the spatial and temporal range of their social, legal and political relations and possess a morality, a religion and worldview of corresponding dimensions. Characteristically too tribal languages are unwritten and hence the extent of communication both in time and space is inevitably narrow. At the same time tribal societies exhibit a remarkable economy of design and have a compactness and self-sufficiency lacking in modern society.*

**Lucy Mair** defines tribe "as an independent political division of a population with a common culture".

In India there are over 700 scheduled tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India.

### 1.3 Tribal Development:

#### 1.3.1 The colonial regime:

During the early British period, the tribal areas remained out of land & revenue administration due to inaccessibility. But gradually colonial rule introduced new land & forest administration system in tribal areas. The policy of declaring some tribal areas as excluded & partially excluded areas helped the communities to continue with their own land management system. Due to frequent uprisings/revolts by tribal communities colonial regime maintained a policy of

isolation. Slowly the British administration introduced new pattern of land settlement, mining, exploitation of forest with commercial orientation with a result simple tribal communities lost majority portion of their land resources. With improvement of communication to inaccessible tribal areas increased the number of non-tribal immigration & situation of exploitation. As there was threat to socio economic & cultural values of tribals, a series of tribal revolts took place during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The colonial regime also came out with some regulations in recognizing the rights of tribals.

### **1.3.2 In Independent India:**

During the freedom struggle, a large number of tribal groups joined in the freedom movement & sacrificed their life. The constituent assembly was fully aware about the situation of tribal groups so special provisions were made in Indian constitution for protection & interests of tribal groups. Provisions were made for political representation (article 330 and 332), representation in Government posts & services (article 335), socio economic development (article 46) & legal and administrative support (article 164,338,339,342).

The fifth & sixth Schedule of the constitution applies to the administration of scheduled areas & scheduled tribes. As per Article 244(1), the Governor of each state was given special power for the scheduled areas. There was provision for "Tribal Advisory Council" in 5<sup>th</sup> scheduled areas.

The 6<sup>th</sup> scheduled areas have relatively greater autonomy than the 5<sup>th</sup> scheduled areas. In the 6<sup>th</sup> schedule area there is provision for Autonomous Districts, regions, district councils and regional councils with adequate legal, administrative and financial powers.

The fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution and the directive principle of state policy in part IV of the constitution also contains general as well as some specific provisions which safeguard and further the interest of the scheduled tribes.

The provision of Article 275(1) of the constitution provides for release of central assistance from consolidated Fund of India to meet the cost of administration & development of scheduled areas of States.

### **1.3.3 Approaches to Tribal Development.**

Different approaches were tried like "policy of isolation", policy of integration to "policy of Assimilation" for development of tribals in initial period. There were many critics of both the policies. However Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru view of slow and steady Assimilation approach was adopted in independent India. This policy was a policy of slow and steady assimilation of tribal culture and life in national mainstream without disturbing the healthy features of tribal life and this change should be on their own initiative and their willing consent. Dr. Verrier Elwin also echoed in same line. Dr. Elwin very vividly said "The tribesmen will be of greatest service to India if they are able to bring their own peculiar features in to common life, not by becoming second rate copies of ourselves. Their moral virtues, their self –reliance, their courage, their artistic gifts, and their cheerfulness are the things we need". The first five-year plan draft outline gave the official recognition to Nehru's view. Nehru's five principles (Panchashhela) policy is widely known to all. These are

1. People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own traditional art and culture.
2. Tribal rights in land and forest should be respected.
3. We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt be needed especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.
4. We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through, and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions
5. We should judge results not by statistics of the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved.

By and large the same policy is adopted by different five-year plans.

#### **1.3.4 The first Five-year plan**

The First Five-year plan (1951 to 56) had a positive policy for tribal development. The salient features of this plan were like Viz. Assisting tribal groups to develop their natural resources and not to be exploited by organized economic forces from outside, not to bring changes in their religions and social life, the qualities of their dialects and rich content of their arts and crafts need to be appreciated and preserved. The socio-economic development of tribal's started with first five-year plan, with funding for tribal development program constituted one percent of the total plan outlay. The concept of community development program applied to the tribal areas with supplemented initially (1954) by some 43 special multipurpose tribal development projects and subsequently during the second five year plan by introducing the concept of the Tribal Development (TD) Blocks.

As the desired results was not visible the TD block program was not expanded to new tribal areas. The fourth Five-year plan (1967-74) pictured a shift in the tribal development intervention from Area Development approach to the beneficiary oriented schemes. Tribal Development Agencies were established as pilot Projects in this plan period like small farmer's Development Agencies (SFDA) & Marginal Farmers' Development Agencies (MFDA)

#### **1.3.5 The Tribal Sub plan (TSP) Approach.**

The Dhebar Commission report which gave a new distinctive development approach for tribal groups was worked out in fifth five-year plan. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) started with a view to adopting therein an integrated & projected approach. The fifth five year plan invested towards tribal development program substantially & this plan period is a landmark in history of tribal development administration. The areas with high tribal concentration were identified and allocation of fund was quantified. The administration of tribal development was streamlined with integrated tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) as unit of administration in the tribal sub plan area. During this plan period high priority and specific schemes were drawn for primitive tribal communities

The six five year plan (1980 to 85) carried forward the approaches of fifth plan period and also introduced specific programs like Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). In the seventh plan period, to cover smaller tribal pockets a new program started as cluster approach.

In the TSP approach the fund flows from four sources (1) state plan, (2) central Ministries (3) Special Central Assistance (SCA) and (4) institutional finance were ensured. In addition for the first time, provision to Article 275(1) of the constitution made it obligatory on the part of Union Government to provide financial allocation from the consolidated fund to TSP area. Another important element of the TSP approach is non-divert ability and non-lapse ability of TSP funds. The TSP approach is still continuing for the administration and development of tribal communities in India.

#### **1.3.6. Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act**

The year 1996 is another landmark year for the tribal administration as the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act was passed in Parliament. It is one of the most powerful Acts in India which recognizes the indigenous rights of the tribes over their natural resources. This Act has laid special thrust to empower Gram Sabha which has not been conferred by any other Act in any state. The provisions made in this Act are far reaching in their implications, yet there are several problems in putting the provisions in place. All nine states having Scheduled (or Schedule – V) Areas namely; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan have enacted their State legislations more or less in pursuance with this central Act. But many states have not amended certain Acts, Rules and policies which are in conflict with this Act. Even many states including Odisha have not still framed rules for the implementation of PESA.

### **1.3.7 Expert Committees and Commissions on tribal development.**

From time to time Government of India has been appointing different committees and commissions to review the tribal development & these bodies have given many recommendations. A study of all these reports gives a particular understanding of the evolution of the thought of tribal development & administration in India. Verrier Elwin committee report (1959-60), Report of Scheduled areas and scheduled tribes Commission (Dhebar Commission report-1961), Report of the study team on Tribal development programs (P. Shilu Ao Committee, 1969), Report of the study Group on Relief of indebtedness, land alienation and restoration in tribal development Agency areas (P.S. Appu Committee-1972), Report of Committee on forests and tribals in India (Dr. B.K. Roy Burman Committee-1982), Report of the committee of Members of Parliament and experts constituted to make recommendations of Law Concerning Extension of provisions of the Constitution Act 1992 to Scheduled areas (Bhuria Committee Report- 1995) are the milestones among many reports. The latest report is the VirginiousXaxa committee report of 2014.

These reports have laid down development philosophy of the tribals in India. Many of these report's recommendations are implemented by Government at the same time many are still to be accepted by the policy makers.

### **1.4 Tribal of Odisha**

There are 62 tribal communities recognized as Scheduled Tribes in Odisha. The State of Odisha occupies an important place in the country having a high concentration of Scheduled Tribe. As per the 2011 census, it is ranked third (numerically) in terms of ST population. Scheduled Tribes constitute nearly 22.85 % of the State's Total Population. 7 districts fully and 6 districts partly are covered under the Scheduled Areas of the state. The strategy adopted for the development of tribal's in Odisha has been the same as all over India. The TSP approach initiated during 5<sup>th</sup> Five –year plan saw new beginning in Odisha. There are 119 integrated Tribal development Projects (ITDPs), 45 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, 14 clusters in non-TSP blocks & 17 Micro projects for 13 Particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs).

#### **1.4.1 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha.**

In 1973, the Dhebar Commission suggested for creation of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. During the fifth five Year Plan (1974-79) periods Government of India decided to put special emphasis for all round development of the most economically vulnerable tribes. In 2006, Government of India renamed them as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

Odisha has the largest number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India. There are 17 micro projects covering all 13 PVTGs spread over 12 districts in three administrative zones, i.e., western, northern and southern zones of Odisha. The 13 PVTGs of Odisha are the Bonda, Birhor, ChuktiaBhunjia, Didayi, DongriaKandha, Hill Kharia, Juang, KutiaKandha, LanjiaSaora, Lodha, Mankirdia, PaudiBhuyan, and Saora.

PVTGs are mostly economically vulnerable, relatively deprived sections of the society. The main occupation of these PVTGs are agriculture, horticulture, shifting cultivation, forest collection, food gathering, hunting, livestock rearing, fishing, wage earning, small business, artisan work, etc. Most of their livelihoods depend on forests. As per the Baseline survey conducted during 2015 by micro projects for preparation of Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan, 2016-21 by Government of Odisha, there are 21,802 PVTG households in 541 villages, spread over 84 GPs in 12 districts. The first micro project was set up for the Bonda tribes in 1976-77 at Mudulipada of Malkangiri district of the state, named as Bonda Development Agency (BDA).

#### **Some of the Key Programmes Implemented in the State for Development of PVTGs:**

There are various schemes and programs implemented for the overall development of the PVTGs in the State of Odisha. Some of the schemes and programs are indicated below:

- Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for carrying out programs to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the TSP areas to support economic activities
- Construction of 19 Educational Complexes for PVTGs and financial support for its functioning. Only recently, the State Government has taken the recurring expenses of the 19 Educational Complexes in the Micro Project areas
- Under Article-275 (1) a number of infrastructures have been constructed to facilitate the PVTGs inhabiting in the micro project areas
- Scaling up of Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) to OTELP Plus across 17 micro projects covering 13 PVTGs for livelihoods support
- Implementation of Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan which aims at addressing the critical felt needs of PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy access. This also aims to eliminate poverty, increase literacy rate, ensure improved health status, and overcome problem of food insecurity including various activities for conserving their culture and activities without infringing the core culture of the PVTGs
- Extending "**Mission Jeebika**" for sustainable livelihood of the PVTGs in Micro Project areas on a cluster mode
- Implementation of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Program (OPELIP) in a convergence mode on a saturation mode
- Coverage of PVTGs under Housing Scheme.

## Chapter - 2

### Objective and Study Design

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#### 2.1 Statement of the Problem

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Odisha has a special significance because they are one of the most marginalized communities among the tribal communities. Bondas occupy a special position in Odisha and in the country for their colourful adornment and costumes. Living in the mountainous patches at an altitude of about 5000 feet in the forested areas they have distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy and isolated habitation. This group residing in such remote areas is hit by vagaries of nature such as diseases (mostly malaria) and socio-cultural displacement. Climate change has further worsened their situations with frequent natural calamities especially heavy wind in Bonda Areas. Special focus is essential in the development process within the framework of inclusive growth for such vulnerable communities.

During the Fifth Five-Year plan, it was decided by Government of India to plan and implement specific programs focused on all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes. Odisha has the distinction of having thirteen Primitive Tribal Communities spread over twelve districts of the state. Ever since the Fifth Five Year Plan when the concept of PTG was introduced by Government of India, a number of special development interventions are being extended for this vulnerable sections through specially set up Micro Projects for effective implementation and all round development of PTGs/PVTGs. It is therefore very essential to understand the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of these primitive tribes distinctively as they differ from each other in extent and character to formulate scientific and realistic plans for their development.

In the State of Odisha alone, 17 micro projects have been set up exclusively for 13 PVTGs, both in the demarcated Tribal Sub Plan and Non-Tribal Sub Plan areas with 100% assistance from Government of India. The schemes have been targeted to bring improvement at household level, primarily towards improvement of their food security. The notable schemes targeting them are Income Generating Scheme (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes and Human Resources Development Schemes. But unfortunately these changes are slow and do not match with the allocations made as pointed by the CAG reports under social sector. The literacy level, income and living condition of the primitive tribes in comparison with other tribes are much discouraging, though there has been improvement in their literacy, income level and some other selected development indicators.

#### 2.2 Context

The Bondas are one of the most primitive tribes of Odisha belonging to Austro-Asiatic type. Among others, Bondas are known because of their unique style of living, language, costumes/dress and practices. Their habitation is in the mountainous region north west of Machchkund River in the district of Malkangiri at a height of about 5000 feet. While historically the entire hill range and plains were once part of the Bonda kingdom, for the last hundred years or so they have been confined to 32 habitations in four Panchayats of Mudulipada, Rasabeda, Baddural and Andrahal under Khairput Block. Bondas can be categorized into two tribes; i.e., the Upper Bondas (most isolated from mainstream society), and the Lower Bonda. Thus, the Bondas inhabit in two broad clusters comprising of villages/hamlets, those who reside in the Upper segment (known as the upper bondas and villages in this cluster are included in the Micro Project) and those who reside in the foothills are known as the lower bondas and not included in the micro project. For all round development of Bonda people, the Government of Odisha established Bonda Development Agency (BDA), a micro project, in 1976-1977. Bonda were very less in number as regards their population size and they were declining or near stagnant but in recent years their population is increasing in number. The Bonda Development Agency (BDA) is responsible for the welfare and development of Bonda people residing in the 32 villages/habitations.

As a single agency is made responsible for the development of the Bonda, it is important to understand the functioning of the institution, its activities and how far the objective of Bonda development is realized. Apart from institutional aspects (functioning of BDA), it is equally important to understand the overall development situation and changes that have taken place over a period of time. Along with this, realization of different issues and challenges is also important to understand so that the pace of development of the Bondas can be accelerated by addressing such challenges /issues in an amicable manner with the following objectives the evaluation of Bonda Development Agency was designed. Bonda Development Agency is the first micro project in the State of Odisha and it is 43 years old. Being the oldest micro project it is important to specially focus not only from the administrative point of view but also from the development point of view.

### **2.3 Objectives of the Evaluation**

Till today, no evaluation has been done in respect of Bonda Development Agency though a lot of schemes and programs have been extended for them and funds have been provided to the micro project for the last 43 years. Keeping this in view, an evaluation study was undertaken of the Bonda Development Agency with the following specific objectives:

- V. To what extent the Micro Project has been able to address the core and critical issues of the Bonda PVTG Households and the area inhabited by them
- VI. To what extent the Micro Project as an institutional mechanism been able to effectively translate the plans and programs in to reality at the ground level for which funds have been placed and plans designed
- VII. To what extent the interventions extended by the Micro Project been able to improve the income level and other socio-economic conditions of the Bonda Households
- VIII. To make an estimate of the resources/funds allocated to the micro project from the inception and its utilization
- IX. To identify key bottlenecks / challenges if any, faced by BDA in delivering its services
- VI. To come up on the basis of the findings of the evaluation a set of recommendations that can be used as input to develop a road map (perspective plan) for more effective functioning of the Micro Project.

### **2.4 Methodology**

The “**Evaluation of Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri**” was conducted in all the four Gram Panchayats viz Mudulipada, Andrahal, Rasabeda and Baddural of Khairput block under Malkangiri District covering 302 sample households of Bonda tribes. Apart from the above, controlled group sample households were taken from Kadamguda, Rasabeda, Khairput and Govindpalli Gram Panchayats covering lower Bondas under Khairput block to have a comparative analysis. Focus group discussions, key informant interviews covering officials and other important stake holders were also conducted to get deep sense on the functioning of the Micro projects. Household surveys were taken to assess if there has been any change in the socio-economic-cultural aspects of life of Bondas along with case studies.

#### **2.4.1 Selection of the Villages**

The Micro project covers 32 habitations (21 under Mudulipada, 9 under Andrahal, and one habitation each from Rasabeda and Baddural Gram Panchayats) in total from 4 gram panchayats. There are 1819 households (SCSTRTI, 2015). It was aimed to take maximum 15% to 20% population for the households interviews, but not less than 15%. The following table gives the justification of the sample taken covering all 32 habitations.



**Table 1: Sample Size norm taken from Households (fixed as per 2015 survey)**

Sl. No	No of the Households in the Habitations	No of the Sample Households taken for interview
1	Habitation with 1-10 households	2-3 households
2	Habitation with 10-40 households	6-7 households
3	Habitation with 40-70 households	7-10 households
4	Habitation with 70-100 households	10-13 households
5	Habitation with 100-130 households	13-15 households
6	Habitation with 130-160 households	15-18 households
7	Habitation above 160households	20 or above

**Table 2: Sample Household taken for the Evaluation- Primary Source (Upper Bonda)**

Sl. No	Name of the Habitation	Name of the Gram Panchayat	No of Households as per 2015	No of Sample Households taken
1	Mudulipada	Mudulipada	60	15
2	Dantipada	-do-	72	12
3	Bandhaguda	-do-	94	12
4	Badpada	-do-	117	15
5	Selaiguda	-do-	44	7
6	Bondapada	-do-	48	10
7	Bandiguda	-do-	57	9
8	Barguda	-do-	21	5
9	Pindaijanger	-do-	20	5
10	Pindaijanger (Kadaguda)	-do-	24	4
11	Kichapada	-do-	108	23
12	Kirsanipada	-do-	100	15
13	Tuseipada	-do-	37	8
14	Tulaguram	-do-	40	9
15	Chalanpada	-do-	17	4
16	Baunsapada	-do-	31	7
17	Sambalpur	-do-	4	1
18	Gulungpadar	-do-	9	5
19	Gophurpada	-do-	39	10
20	Ramliguda	-do-	29	7
21	Padeiguda	-do-	87	12
22	Andrahal	Andrahal	264	24
23	Kattanguda	-do-	33	6
24	Goiguda	-do-	59	11
25	Badbel	-do-	138	19
26	Uttanguda	-do-	21	5
27	Dumuripada	-do-	137	16
28	Bisoiguda	-do-	4	2
29	Bhaliapadar	-do-	9	3
30	Patraput (Kadaguda)	-do-	21	8
29 (a)	Birsapada	-do-	9 (included under Bhaliapadar)	-
31	Sonuguda	Baddural	34	8
32	Tagabeda	Rasabeda	42	5
	Total	4Gram Panchayats	1819	302

**Table 3: Sample taken from Lower Bonda**

Name of the Gram Panchayats	Name of the Villages on random selection	Households interviewed
Kadamguda Rasabeda Khairput Govindpally	Pusurguda, Khairput Pakhnaguda, Lacher Kasuguda, Majhiguda Kadamguda, Sukriguda Sindhiguda	30
4 GPs	9 villages	

**Table 4: Sample of the Universe**

Name of the micro project	Name of the PVTG	Geographical Area in Sq.km	No of GPs	No of villages	No of House holds				No. Of Households
					2002	2007	2010	2015	2019 BDA Evaluation Sample Size
<i>BDA</i>	Bonda								
Mudulipada		130	4	32	1493	1585	1706	1819	332

Source PHDMA, 2015 and Primary Data

To enhance the quality of the information from the primary source the following strata was fixed to get maximum information.

- Habitation with Highest elevation and hard to reach habitations like Kichapada, Barguda and Pindaijangar must be covered with focus group discussion.
- Habitations with highest number of households
- Habitations having multi ethnic like Andrahal
- Habitations which still continue to adopt their traditional weaving like Badpada, Bondapada and Podeiguda
- Habitations where Bonda households have utilized services of BDA for horticulture and agriculture.
- Habitations having Women headed households were given priority
- Habitations where Households residing with only old women
- Habitations where households had orphans who were looked after by grand parents
- Households whose grand parents had gone to Assam to work as labourers
- Households whose members have gone for migration wage work
- Households who has got jobs in government sector or other sector
- Households where women reside without any support or without any other members

#### 2.4.2 The Universe, Sample size and Methodology adopted:

Four Panchayats of Khairput block, Malkangiri District in the MPA area and Kadamguda, Rasabeda, Khairput and Govindpally Gram panchayats under Khairput block which falls under non-MPA area was taken as the Universe for the study. 15% of the sample was taken for household data collection as mentioned in table 1 from out of the total Bonda households located in the micro project villages. Both purposive and stratified random sampling method was adopted for the selection of sample in this evaluation. Interview, focus group discussion, observation, case studies/case examples were some of the major tools that were used during the primary data collection. The tools that were mostly used for various respondents are as follows: *Household Schedule* for primary respondents; *Key informant Interview Schedule* for key stake holders (PRI members, retired teachers, community leaders, teachers, Traditional village leaders, Key Government Officers etc.) and *Case Study Method*. Besides, 30

households were taken from lower Bonda villages from the non MPA area on purposive random sampling basis.

Apart from these, a checklist for focus group discussion was administered to get a qualitative analysis of the positive and grey areas.

A number of selected indicators were used and during village meetings respondents were asked to evaluate on a 10 point scale which was consolidated thereafter during the analysis of data. To highlight the achievements, case studies/good examples have been documented which are stories of hope and change for the government interventions and has a special message. Since Bonda Development Agency has been functioning for forty two years, this has made a significant impact on the community.

**Table 5: Sample Size Taken for Evaluation adopting all Tools –Primary Source**

SI No	Tools	Sample Size
1	Household Schedule	332
2	Key Informant Schedules for significant stake holders	31
3	Key informant Schedules for Officials	9
4	Focus groups Discussion conducted	26
5	Indicator Scaling	35
6	Case studies % Case Examples	9
7	Habitation/village fact sheet for key indicators of access	32

Keeping in view the evaluation, the five main tools used as discussed above were Household Schedule, Interview, FGD, Case Study and observation technique. The Schedules were drafted on the basis of major variables, parameters and keeping the objectives of the study in view. Along with the Interview Schedules, the research team took field notes basing

on their observations to strengthen and cross-check the information gathered through other tools. Information from secondary sources were also gathered to strengthen and complement the primary observations.

### 2.4.3 Sources of Data

The evaluation was conducted based on both primary as well as secondary sources data. Primary sources which have been tapped for collecting empirical data have been described in details above. The secondary sources information were collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments, SCSTRTI, Census report, Statistical Abstract of Odisha, District Statistical Hand Book, District at a Glance, District Gazetteer, CCD plans, perspective action plans, OPELIP- AWPB, and from offices like District collectors, Blocks of the district, Panchayat offices and Office of the Micro Project etc. Besides this, secondary data was also collected from a large number of research reports, research papers, journals, books and from Internet.

### 2.4.4 Process of Evaluation

The evaluation of BDA done by SCSTRTI adopted a mixed approach and tried to include different stakeholders and has documented their views. These views and suggestions were derived either by discussions, or through meetings facilitated by interpreters. Since it is the oldest micro project and it is not possible to give all the aspects of the entire four decades due to unavailability of data with project proponent, observational, participatory exercises and empirical collection of data was adopted to determine the institutional (BDA) efficiency and adequacy of the interventions made by the micro project. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected and interpreted to assess the bonda Development Agency.

### Evaluation Indicators:

For conducting the evaluation of Bonda Development Agency (BDA, the Micro Project established exclusively for the Bonda households residing in the Micro Project area), both secondary as well as primary sources data were relied upon. Considering the fact that this Micro Project was established way back in 1976-77 and all the data pertaining to the project

was not available pertaining to the 44 years span of its operation, a combination of secondary sources as well as primary sources (empirical) information were to be collected to get a holistic picture. However, in the absence of baseline information, a distinct comparison taking time series data was not possible, but certain evaluation indicators were taken in to consideration for evaluating the Bonda Development Agency in general and the development status of the area as well as the population. Besides, both qualitative as well as quantitative data were captured and analyzed for this exercise. The following are some of the indicators used for the present evaluation study:

- I. Institutional Capacity and efficacy in execution of activities**
  1. Governing Body and its functions
  2. Process of plan formulation
  3. Structure of the Micro Project & Manpower adequacy to undertake activities
  4. Flow of funds, absorbing capacity of the micro project and its timely utilization
  5. Annual Work Plan (Extent of felt needs of the area and people incorporated)
  6. Convergence of activities with line departments
  7. Disaggregated and dedicated data base
  8. Timely audit of the Micro Project and audit compliance status
  9. Annual Outcome Survey for each Micro Project
  
- II. Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities**
  3. Educational Institutions
  4. Road connectivity (accessibility)
  5. Source of safe drinking water
  6. Access to Health Care Facilities
  7. Status of ICDS Services
  8. Public Distribution System
  9. Provision of electricity or renewable source of energy
  10. Status of irrigation facilities
  11. Processing and storage facilities
  12. Land rights and title
  
- III. Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives**
  1. Livelihood Status & Migration
  2. Enhancement in the income level
  3. Convergence of Livelihood Programs
  4. New livelihood initiatives
  
- IV. Status of selected Human Development Indicators**
  1. Demographic (Sex Ratio, Population Growth etc.)
  2. Immunization Status of Children and Women
  3. Malnutrition Status
  4. Institutional Delivery
  5. Incidence of Distress Migration
  6. Literacy Rate
  7. Average Household Income Level
  8. Enhancement in the income level

## **2.5 Period of Evaluation Taken and its Justification**

The Bonda Development Agency set up in 1976-77 & intervened in two broad areas -income generating activities and infrastructure development. Agriculture being the primary source of income was given utmost priority. Keeping in the mind the recommendations of various committees and commissions set up for tribal development regarding the development intervention, Shilu Ao Committee 1969, opined "The lowest layer needed the utmost

consideration and should be made special concern of the State Government". Tribal development basically need the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups at the grass root level, who are extremely backward in socio-economic conditions, educational level as they dwell in remote and inaccessible region of the State, which deprived them the basic needs such as communication, drinking water, irrigation, education, health and nutritional care etc. for ages together for which they are adversely affected by recent changes, that improvised around their habitat. Micro Projects were included during 5<sup>th</sup> five year plan, but a progressive step was taken during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The vulnerable sections of the tribals are still under-developed despite of different developmental interventions have already been extended to bring them to the main stream. Keeping it in view the Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, made a five year plan (11<sup>th</sup> plan period) Conservation-cum-Development to deal with the felt needs of the PTGs with approval of the Gram Sabha. It is noteworthy to mention that the Government of Odisha in May 2007 launched this scheme for development of the 13 Vulnerable Tribal Groups inhabiting the State with equal footing to conserve their culture and traditions and ecosystem. So, 2007 remains a remarkable year as far as the development of PVTGs are considered.

## **2.6 Justification from CAGs Reports**

The population of PVTGs was 89,208 in 21,802 households spread over 12 districts of the State in 2015. Government of India (GoI) launched a scheme viz., Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for them. Besides, two other schemes viz., Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of GoI, to extend benefits to PVTGs in addition to other categories of STs. All these three schemes are implemented by the Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Caste Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare (SSD) Department of the State Government. The schemes for PVTGs are implemented through 17 Micro Projects (registered societies).

Each Micro Project is governed by a Governing Body (GB) headed by the Collector and a Special Officer designated as Project Leader.

A Performance Audit on Micro Projects for development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the State was conducted and incorporated in the Report of the C & AG of India, Government of Odisha for the year ended March 2009, wherein four recommendations had been made. The SSD Department had accepted (November 2012) all the recommendations. A Follow-up Audit was conducted to assess the extent of implementation of assurances against the recommendations. Audit test-checked the records of SSD Department and six out of 17 Micro Projects, during April to July 2016, covering the period 2013-16. Out of the four recommendations accepted by the Government, only one recommendation was partially implemented, while the remaining three were not implemented at all.

## **2.7 Framework of Data Analysis**

The data collected form primary and secondary sources was carefully scrutinized and transcribed before the commencement of data tabulation and interpreted through statistical tools. Analysis was done with the audited expenditure reports/observation on BDA for last ten to twelve years with the primary data. An analysis is done on the fund flow 1976 to 2019 BDA and what indicators have been seen in terms of infrastructure, connectivity have corroborated through primary data scaling. Descriptive statistical tools are used to analyze the primary data. The analyzed data presented in the form of tables, Pie charts, flow charts, quotes and texts.

## **2. 8. Chapterization for Presentation of Report**

The evaluation research along with data processing and analysis including the introduction and conclusion is covered under following chapters:

**Chapter 1: Introduction:** Chapter one attempts to highlight the Tribal Scenario of the country and the state, definition of the tribes, important features of Tribes , Classification of Indian Tribes , tribal areas in Odisha, Tribal development During the British in the country and in the state, Scheduled Tribes in Constitution , Tribal Development and Administration in India after

independence, Tribal Development through five year plans ( brief description of Tribal Sub Plan, MADA, Cluster level Approach and Micro Projects of Odisha and its overview.

**Chapter 2: Objectives and Study design** - The chapter deals with the objectives and study design of the evaluation study consisting of the statement of problem, objectives, sampling variables, tools and methods of data collection, analysis of framework, period of evaluation and its justification, limitations of the evaluation and review of literature.

**Chapter 3: Review of Literature:** The chapter has compiled the list of books, research papers, related articles from different sources and other information which the research team has studied and referred during the course of the evaluation study

**Chapter 4: Bonda Development Agency** – This chapter deals with the profile of the Agency, its inception, by laws and other regulating mechanisms, Governing body meeting highlights, review meetings important features, Different interventions and programs undertaken in the area. The chapter also deals with the issues and challenges faced by the BDA, sector wise fund allocation, new initiatives taken in the area. The institutional and developmental aspects like changing scenario of Bondas, socio economic aspects and findings from the field, case studies and case examples which give the positive stories of changes and stories of hope have also been covered in this chapter.

**Chapter 5: Summary of Findings and Observations:** This chapter has summarized the key findings and observations of the evaluation study. It has tried to capture the **key findings under** 4 broad heads: i) Institutional Capacity and efficacy in execution of activities, ii) Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities, iii) Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives and iv) Status of selected Human Development Indicators

**Chapter 6: Recommendations:** This chapter deals with the list of recommendations which the evaluation team have come up with for better and efficient functioning of the Micro Project.

## **2.9 Limitations of the Evaluation**

1. Since the data collection started during the month of September it was the biggest challenge since the month was the agriculture season. It was difficult to encroach the time of the respondent, as the data collection depends on the readiness of the respondents, reaching the respondents, being hilly and without no roads staying in the villages was the biggest test
2. The Bonda area is declared as Naxalites affected which was a hindrance at times during data collection
3. Data from the BDA officials was delayed and it was only materialized after the district officials intervention. Also from OPELIP implementation unit only few review meeting minutes were available and they were reluctant to share the information.
4. BDA being the oldest project, it was difficult to fix the time period for evaluation. Though 12 years was justified but still BDA could only give 5 years activities which had to be checked. So recall method was used with respondents and was recorded. The opinion may not reflect exactly 12 years before but should be considered as far as they recall
5. It was little bit ideal to take all components for evaluation instead of taking one component, when most of the activities were not visible in the villages. Covering too many aspects within the stipulated time was the biggest limitation.

## Chapter - 3

### Review of Literature

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As part of the Evaluation research, in the beginning of the research activity an extensive review of literature was done as being the first evaluation of its kind, it demanded a multifaceted review which included that the guidelines to be reviewed at large, annual reports of the Micro Project, fund flows, audit observations, various interventions to the Micro Project area. Since there was no evaluation reports of the said Micro project were available so various plans, their evolving plans, were referred. Primarily all government reports were referred. The review has been done on the basis of available plans, activity reports as far as the micro project is concerned. This review is also based on books, journals, from media highlights for journalistic interpretation on the micro project. From the primary sources the selected sample was taken. Apart from published documents, Micro project reports, governing body minutes, by laws, were also referred to get a holistic view of the Micro project. An idea was developed by referring the assembly questions on the micro project and questions appealed under right to information from the micro project level. Few statistics were referred to enhance the quality of the evaluation. This review can be seen from major sections, books, reports, audit observations and article which are inclusive of media publications.

**Primitive Tribes of Orissa and their Development Strategies, 2009** by Nityanand Pattnaik was referred to understand the various measures and provisions adopted, schemes introduced and plans implemented. This book gives an account of the various measures taken since the Fifth Five-Year Plan, to redress the problems of the tribals; and appraises the readers about the on-going attempts to throw light on the 13 Micro Projects which is trying to bring the most vulnerable tribal groups.

**Development of Tribal groups in India, 2002** by P.K Mohanty was referred to understand the commissions set up for tribal development and what are the recommendations given by different commissions which gives us a perspective on the tribal group.

**Development Handbook for the Bonda of Bonda Development Agency Area, 1996** Mudulipada, 10096 was referred to understand why a techno plan was necessary by including so many experts and the relevance of the techno economic survey. This study mentions that though the micro project was started in 1977 but the achievement was not in congruence with the aspirations and more effort is required in this regard.

**Development -A primitive Tribes, 2011** by Bhagyalaxmi Mohapatra was referred to understand the basics of the primitive-ness, their culture ethnicity and other factors.

**Socio-Economy of Malkangiri District of Odisha, issues and challenges, 2019** was referred to understand the district dynamics, various issues. This book gives a whole account of the socio-economic-cultural and political factors. This has also touched the issues of the polavaram project.

**Sustainable Development in Bonda Hills, 2009** Chief Editor late Pyarimohan Mohapatra, is a collection of papers from a seminar organized at Coats, Koraput which describes the developmental programmes for tribals, fund flows into the micro project and the achievements in different sectors with recommendations for future.

**Constitutional protection of SC and ST 2015** Referred to understand the various protective, ameliorative measure for SC and ST and how far this has been made into a reality.

**The Bondas and their response to Development 1984**, was referred to understand their view on development and how far the work has been absorbed and implemented in the field. This book is the reference after the inception of BDA.

**Two tribal friendly act and their implications** 2009, Edited by A. B. Ota and K. Pattnaik. Was referred to understand the acts and their implementation. this book has a compilation of articles from a seminar. The two acts are the core which are likely to address the forest rights.

**Encyclopaedia of Schedules Tribes**, P.K Mohanty with five volumes from which volume 3 and 4 was referred. These two volumes give the tribals of Orissa. This book is a description of all tribals of the country. India being the second in the world after Africa for having largest schedules tribe population. There are 537 tribes in India spread over all and chapter 5 of volume 4 describes the development of tribals in Odisha.

**Primitive Tribal Groups- Tradition, Development, transformation**, R.M Sarkar 2008, was referred to understand the characteristics of primitive tribals who are benighted in the different dimensions of their way of lie. Their economic pattern shows the pattern of archaic and subsistence. After these groups were identified as primitive by Government of India basing on administrative criteria, programs were design by them. This book explains that though there are many programmes still it is needed to understand the different aspects of PTG life and thinking pattern of PTGs as they differ from others and even though the difference among them. This book is a compendium of articles from academicians, on Andaman-Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Eastern ghats.

**Population Profile of Schedules Tribes in Orissa**, 2010, Prof.( Dr) A.B.otaetal was referred to get the demographic changes among tribes including the particularly vulnerable tribal groups. This was the first attempt to give systematic documentation of the features as government of Odisha is been implementing many programmes.

**Tribals of Orissa, The Changing Socio-Economic Profile**, 1985 by B.C.Ray was referred to understand the socio economic pattern of the tribals. Orissa being the home for 62 tribes gives the research diversity for everyone to explore. This book a combination of articles from a seminar and describes social life of khonds, sauras from districts of Kandhamal, Rayagada and others.

**Tribal Issues in India** 2004, edited by D.C Shah was referred to understand how the tribals are further getting deprived due to the nexus between the development administration and its implementation. This book has thematic sections, the issues which are core to the tribals such as marginalization, land alienation, livelihood, health, education, empowerment, and social deprivation. Marginalization of tribals and commercial exploitation of their resources started from British period. The laws governing for the commons have always been always misused by the nexus. In this process the tribals have been deprived not only from their land but also, they losing their identity.

**Tribal communities and Social Change**, 2005 edited by Pariyaran M Chaco was referred to see the significant changes that the tribal have gone undergone in the past few decades. Tribals are views as "other" , an object of curiosity. Initially they were marginalized by creating nationwide boundaries by colonialism. Further forces by modern technology, market economy, state policies their life has seen drastic changes. This collection of focuses on social history, primitive law, re defined the concept of tribe. Mainly focuses on Todas, metia also tribes of Kenya, South Africa and Malawi.

**Tribals of Orissa, Reading in Social Anthropology**, 2006 edited by N.K Behura and K.K. Mohanti is a compilation of anthropological papers which are published in various periods. This was referred with an objective to see what kind of recipe it is offering on socio-cultural problems. This book also includes empirical studies with reference to Orissa.

**Tribes of Koraput 2004**, by COATs was referred to get the basic information about tribal people of Koraput land. This has two chapters and explains the socio-economic and cultural life of the tribals of Koraput region and in other half gives the ethnographic of tribal communities.



**Tribal Development in India**, 2008 by Awadhesh K.Singh was referred. Tribal development creates serious challenges to policy makers, administrator and activists as well. The socio economic forces of modernization have no doubt brought some benefits to tribals but it has equally harmed them more. This book throws light on various dimensions of tribal development and social change in India in the context of new policy regime.

**Tribal Commission and Committees in India**,1993 by N.P Bhanage book was referred to get an in-depth understanding of the tribal situation in India. This is a compilation of the major suggestions and recommendations given by different committees and commissions set up for tribal development. Tribal commissions have a difference perspective than the other commissions which are appointed for investigation. These commissions have a vast practical knowledge which are gathered through the experiences.

**Adivasi Life Stories, Context, Constraints, choices** 2007 by Indira Munshi is about the lives of the adivasis, the circumstances in which they find themselves. This book was referred to see the impact of the broad social-historical processes which basically transform the economic and social organizations of the adivasis and their response and resistance to them. This book also gives the sufferings of the deprived adivasis.

**Bondo Highlander**, Verrier Elwin, 1950 reprint in 2018 was referred as it is the first of a series which has aimed at throwing some illumination on the tribal life of Bonds and an interesting ethnography. Through the communication to the Bondo highlanders was challenging, a climate which was highly malaria prone, and temperament of the Bondo, all these didn't stop him from going and staying in the villages.

**The Tribal Culture of India**, 1976 by L.P. Vidyarthi and Binay Kumar Rai was referred as it was the first major study on tribes and tribal life in India which has studied the social, political, economic and religious organizations of the Indian tribals. The psychological factors in personality structure have also been studied in tribal setting.

**The Kondhs, A handbook for Development**, 1990, R.K Nayak etal was referred as this book is the first in a series of similar handbooks. This book gives that development is multifaceted and cannot be interpreted in only economic terms. The Kondhs whose basic two resources are social and natural and both are mutually supportive to each other. This book has attempted to study the social resources which are utilized for natural resources.

**Tribes of India, The Struggle for Survival**, 1985 by Christoph von Furer-Haimendorf was referred to go through the analysis of expropriation and oppression in tribal areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Communications brought the other communities into the tribal region and their resources became the economic gain. This triggered the resistance movements by the aboriginals who are always the losers and were turned into landless labourers.

**Tribal and Indigenous People of India, Problems and Prospects**, 2002. By Jagannath Dash and R.N Pati. This book covers a wide range and dimensions of articles on tribal and indigenous communities. There is an urgent need to protect the cultural diversity and collective rights of the tribal communities. The Orissan culture and tradition owns a lot to tribal and indigenous culture which needs in-depth research for policy formulation.

**Indian Tribes Through Ages** 1990, by R.C Verma this book gives a detailed knowledge on life and culture of the Indian Tribes, various aspects of their problems and the constitutional sage guards for their protection and development. This gives an insight into the historical perspective of Indian tribes, their demography and clears the views of the common human being.

**Forest Tribes of Orissa, Vol1. The DongriaKondha**, By Mihir Kumar Jena and etal. this book was referred as it is a scientific enquiry into indigenous knowledge to discover the traditional modes of conservation and production. This book has focussed that how the tribals

are at cross road caught between the modernity and their traditional life styles. As a backdrop against this, the book has focussed on DongriaKondhs on their socio political organization, oral traditions and other relevant aspects.

**Tribal Development in India, Myth and Reality**, 1997, by L.K Mohapatra book was referred as this book mentions there major sections of tribals the Primitive groups, the displaced tribals by developmental projects, and the swidden cultivators of the hills. Though there is an even increasing fund flows to provide physical facilities and eradicate poverty yet there very development process in their own habitat has spelled doom for the tribals making them the most marginalized sections and uprooting them from their social niche.

**Blood, women and territory, An analysis of clan feuds of DongriaKonds**, 1989, by P.K. Nayak was referred to understand the documentation of approaches to feud, explanations of feud, and analysis of feud. This is monograph which has attempted to give solutions to the problems of war and peace at the micro level which exists as a societal conflict.

**Forest Management in Tribal Areas, Forest Policy and peoples Participation** 1997, by Pyarimohan Mohapatra and etal is an edited book with different papers from a seminar on forest policy and tribal development concerning vital issues on forest policy. Forest economy of the country as well as in the state of Orissa has steadily deteriorating in the last half century and the tribals who were dependent on those resources their life conditions have also deteriorated. The papers have thrown light not only on the issues but also have come up with the set of recommendations for tribal development in relation to the forest policy.

**Tribal Administration and Development with Ethnographic profiles of selected tribes**, 1994 by S.G.Deogoankar was referred to see that the trace of development administration measures for tribal development, right from the beginning up to the eight plan. Different approaches to tribal development, organizational set up adopted and changes were incorporated. This book has discussed the concept of development administration and the nexus with tribal culture.

**Tribal Development in India (Orissa)** , 2001 by Dr .Taradutt. this book critically analyses the various approaches, constitutional safe guards, plans, strategies and schemes for tribal areas. Also, it has looked the strengths and weaknesses of the plans and programmes implemented from time to time.

**Plight of Indian Scheduled Tribes Since Economic Reforms**, (Article from COATs journal, Vol.1, issue .1 June 2013) Raj Kumar Sen has focussed that the plight of scheduled tribals has been accentuated especially since 1991. Post globalization, industrial projects and big dams has many consequences. all these have given rise to the extremism in the tribal regions.

**Raghuram Rajan Committee Report, 2013** was referred for the backwardness indicators of the State of Odisha. The Raghuram Rajan Committee which was set up to identify backwardness of States used indicators such as, education, health, household amenities, poverty rate, female literacy, percent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, and connectivity to determine economic backwardness, this report was quoted for the various poverty indicators of STs and SCs of coastal, northern and southern regions of Odisha.

**In Search of a Strategy to build A field Model to ensure Peoples participation for sustainable development, Case study of the Didayi (A primitive tribal group of Malkangiri district of Orissa)** sponsored by Planning Commission, Gol Coats 2002 was referred. This study is an outcome of the intensive field work in 39 villages who are residing under Kudumulluguma. This is a humble attempt to build a field model for sustainable development. Though government has intensified efforts for through DDA but it has not made any perceptible socio-economic development.

**Review of TSP Approach in Orissa- study of Provisions Implementation and outcome,** 2010 SCSTRTI, is an empirical study where the TSP in Orissa has been critically revived since inception. This has studied demographic profile, positive and negative impact of projects intervention, provisions and outlay under TSP and recommendations.

**Report of the Partially Excluded Areas Enquiry Committee, Orissa, 1936.** Was referred as this report examined the laws, regulations and rules which govern the administration of the partially excluded areas of the province and to make recommendation for repeal or amend the functioning.

**Cultural Heritage of Odisha, Koraput District,** Vol. - XI gives a comprehensive account of cultural heritage of the district from many aspects. This heritage is compilation of paper from the major sections of geography, environment, history, culture, modern, literacy and economy.

*CAG Reports (report No 1 of 2017) on the various Sectors*

*SECC Data 2011*

*District Gazetteer of Koraput (1907, 1945, 1966, 1984, 2016) to get an idea of the district.*

*Malkangiri Gazetteer, 2016 to get an idea of the newly formed district and this is the first independent Gazetteer of the district.*

*CSO reports on Tribal Sub Plan areas. (by CYSD and by TISS)*

*Governing Body Minutes of the Bonda Development Agency*

*Review Meeting Minutes of the Bonda Development Agency.*

*OPELIP Programme Implementation Manual*

*Date from the block offices from various departments (ICDS, Mission Shakti, MPAY unit, MGNREGA cell, social security, health unit and other units)*

#### **Online Resources referred basically to understand Journalistic Interpretation About BDA**

- <https://tribal.nic.in/DivisionsFiles/NCST-RM/NCST/19SpecialNCSTReport.pdf>
- CPRC-IIPA working paper 51, 2011
- [https://ncst.nic.in/sites/default/files/documents/central\\_government/File415.pdf](https://ncst.nic.in/sites/default/files/documents/central_government/File415.pdf)
- [https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDX\\_Index\\_India\\_21.12.2018.pdf](https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDX_Index_India_21.12.2018.pdf)
- [https://www.niti.gov.in/niti/writereaddata/files/SDGMapping-Document-NITI\\_0.pdf](https://www.niti.gov.in/niti/writereaddata/files/SDGMapping-Document-NITI_0.pdf)
- <https://www.focusmagazine.in/india-odishas-bonda-tribe-hit-hard-by-the-climate-change/>
- <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2017/may/03/what-water-for-the-primitive-bonda-tribe-in-one-of-the-poorest-districts-in-india-1600477.html>

## Chapter - 4

### Overview and Evaluation of Bonda Development Agency

#### 4.1 Bonda Development Agency as an Institution (Structure, Provisions and Compliances)

##### 4.1.1 Inception of Bonda Development Agency

The Bonda Development Agency is the first micro project of the State of Odisha which was established in the year 1976. The Micro Project which was established on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1977 (Copy of the resolution by the Government of Odisha is at **Annexure 1**). During the 5<sup>th</sup> five year plan the concept of Micro Project was introduced to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, educational and occupational background for facilitating their integration or assimilation with the main stream while preserving their separate identity. This is the basis of the micro project which is targeted with a systematic strategy, result oriented, time bound and holistic development of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups within their natural environment. The micro projects primarily focus on health, education, agriculture and infrastructure development along with livelihood options under various schemes and programs.

It is valid to mention here that the Bonda Development Agency witnessed its first dedicated officer who was deputed from the then TRW department and served for 10 years in the hilly difficult terrain popularly known as Bonda Ghati, Shri Raghunath Sahu, who is still remembered by the Bondas even after 32 years of his departure. During evaluation it was found that he was popular for his kind behavior, humble nature and he heard the concerns very sensitively even though he didn't had any amicable solution for many of their issues. His attitude touched Bonda's heart. MPEWs do share that he was meticulous with his work.

The Bonda Development agency by-laws were basically derived from the GunupurRayagada Tribal Development Agency and fine tuned accordingly. The members of the governing body were amended during 1990s as information provided by the BDA.

The early years of journey of Bonda Development Agency indeed attracted the intelligentsia during late 1970s who were keen on the development aspect of the Bondas. In one such visible instance where a letter was written to the then Honorable Chief Minister of Odisha on 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1979 by the member of Orissa Public Service Commission Shri T. Sanganna who is also the life member of BharatiyaAdimjati Sevak Sangha pointing to the deficiency in the administrative setup of the Bonda Development Agency. He had mentioned in his letter that there is a need of a health unit within the Bonda Development Agency with female extensions workers, and lady health visitor. He also showed concern that health is primary concern in these tribal areas so a mini primary health center is required at Mudulipada. Other Micro projects may be visualized in these lines or else these tribals will vanish in the future. (Copy of letter is at **Annexure 2**). But there is no mention of any health unit in the by laws amended, even after receipt of this letter and no changes made in the administrative set up of Bonda Development Agency. The main features of the BDA are given below, the whole by laws and the registration certificate of the BDA is at **Annexure 3 & 4**.

##### BDA At a Glance

Year of Establishment 1976-77	Plan period : 5 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan: 1974-78
Locations :	Coverage : TSP Area
Project Hqrs – Mudulipada	Geographical Area (Sq. Kms) : 130.00
Block- Khairput	Number of GPs : 04
ITDA – Malkangiri (TSP area)	Number of Villages : 32
District- Malkangiri	Number of PVTG Households : 1819
Terrain – Hills & Forests	Average Household Size : 04
	Population Density per sq km : 55

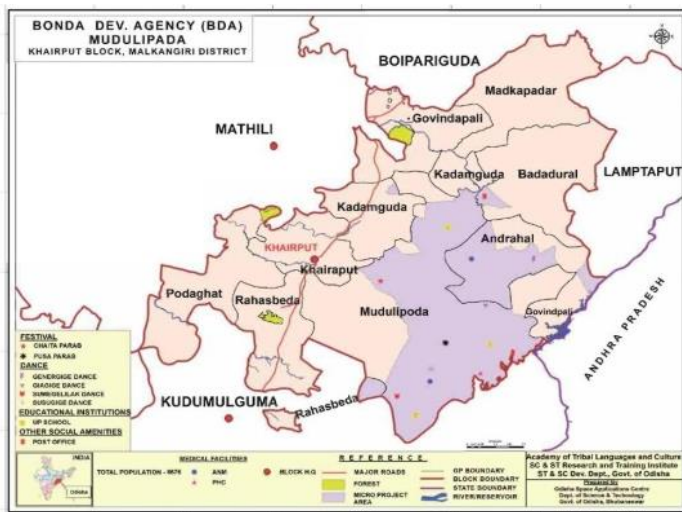
### The List of Villages included in the Evaluation

Mudulipada, Podeiguda, Bandhguda, Selaiguda, Bandiguda, Kirsanipada, Dantipada, Badpada, Bandapada, Tuseipada, Challanpada, Gopurpada, Tulaguram, Kichapada, Pindaijanger, Pindaijanger( Kadaguda, ), Barguda, Sambalpur, Gulungpadar,Ramliguda, Baunsapada, Andrahal, Katamguda, Goiguda, utanguda, Dumuripada, Badbel, Bhaliapadar, Bisoiguda, Patraput(Kadaguda).Sonuguda and Tagabeda

Basic Information: Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri Districts, (SCSTRTI Survey, 2015)

As per 2015 survey, the Bonda Development Agency is spread over an area of 130 square kilometers. It functions in 32 habitations with 1819 households and 7098 population. The survey of SCSTRTI, 2015 showed that around 89.82% Households in Micro Project Area were below the poverty line.

The population growth rate of Bondas was 7.68% from 2001 to 2010. The female literacy rate was 10.20% and male was 20.32%. As per the information provided by the BDA there are 2 student hostels in the MPA, 18 AWC inclusive of Mini AWCs, 20 primary schools and 2 student hostels. 1248 households had received forest right pattas and a total of 1287 people were receiving old age pensions & widow pensions as on 2015.



(Map of the MPA. source – Annual Activity Report, of BDA Mudulipada for five years, 2014-15, to 2018-19)

#### 4.1.2 Main Features in the Bylaws of the Bonda Development Agency:

With the establishment of the Bonda Development Agency, efforts have been made to bring the Upper Bondas into the mainstream, providing education, better sanitation and drinking water facilities, and land rights under different schemes.

“Land ownership enables them to stand on their own feet for the purpose of livelihood, and empowers them, as their economy is predominantly limited to the land and forests,” states India’s National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), a key policy advisory body.

- There is a governing body which has the power to see, oversee, sanction and monitor the activities of the agency with collector as its chairperson
- The Governing body shall meet at least once in every quarter to discuss and deliberate upon the activities of the society
- The government of India and the Government of Odisha shall be entitled to obtain information, advice and assistance of the society on all matters connected with the economic development programme under taken or to be undertaken by the society
- The society shall hold an annual meeting at least once in every year and not more than 15 months shall elapse between two successive annual general meetings
- The accounts of the society shall be audited by a chartered accountant to the appointed by the governing body. These accounts shall be subject to a second audit by the comptroller and Auditor general of India
- An annual report of the proceedings of the society and of all works undertaken during the year shall be prepared by the governing body for the information of the state governments, government of India and the members of the society. This report and the

audited accounts of the society shall be placed before the society at the annual general meeting.

- Every member of the governing body shall have the right of inspection of accounts and registers maintained by the society and proceedings of the meetings of the society at any time during the office hours.
- Every member of the governing body shall have the right of inspection of accounts and registers maintained by the society and proceedings of the meetings of the society at any time during the office hours.

From the key stake holders interviews/primary source it was found that the GB members were not aware above features.

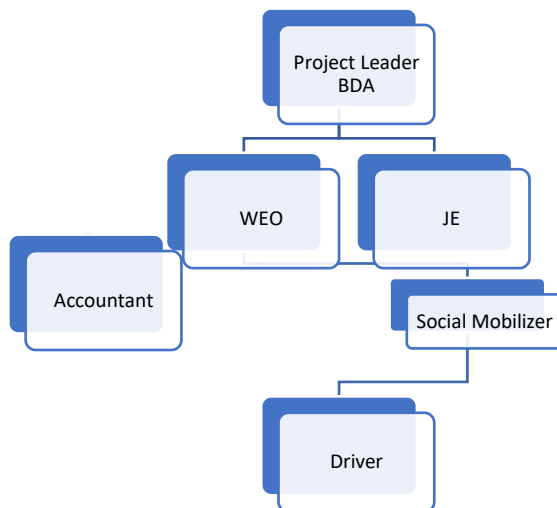
#### 4.1.3 Human Resources of BDA – An overview

During the inception it was well thought of to equip BDA with sufficient staff to work in the difficult hilly terrain. Two major letters of the Government of Odisha plays a vital role indicating the thought behind the human resource base of BDA, how it was evolved, and how gradually it was taken over by other major interventions through different programmes. Letter no 24634/TRW, Dev.I.T.71/77 dated 5<sup>th</sup> September 1978 with subject mentioned as Staffing pattern of Micro Projects for Primitive tribes, where government was pleased to agree on the staffing pattern for the development agencies constituted for the development of tribes. Viz Special officer, U.D clerk-cum Accountant, Peon, Junior Engineer, Horticulturist-cum-Agriculture supervisor, Stenographer Gr.III, Driver and orderly peon and office peon. The same letter mentions that if additional staffs are required for the implementation of different sectoral programme of the agency then separate proposals may be submitted to the government with adequate justification.

It is important to note that, prior to the constitution of the agencies, Govt had conveyed their sanction for the creation of the post of special officer, one U.D clerk-cum –accountant and one peon vide G.O 759/TRW dated 9.1.78 and No757/TRW dated 9.1.78. The second letter (No.Dev.II.MP-43/79. 22869/TRW dated 2<sup>nd</sup> Aug, 1979 from the then Deputy Director ( SP) – cum-Deputy Secretary to Government with a subject Staffing pattern of Micro Project-creation and appointment.

(Staff strength of BDA as on 2006 is given in **Annexure 5**)

#### Present Organogram of Bonda Development Agency -1



The original staff proposed was 15 and the present staff strength is only 6 which has been also mentioned in the CAG report of 2013-18 and the HR position given by the BDA office as on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017.

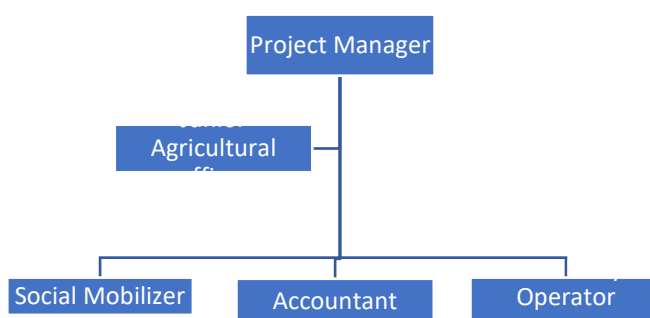
**Table 6: Information on staff position Regular Posts (As on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2017) of BDA.**

SI No	Designation of the Post	Scale of Pay	Sanctioned Strength	Men in Position	Remarks
01	Project Leader	Rs 9300-34800, GP 4600/-	01	01	OWS-II
02	Sr. Clerk-cum-Accountant	Rs 5200-20200, GP 2400/-	01	01	Deputed from Revenue Deptt.
03	Welfare Extension Officer	Rs 9300-34800, GP 4200/-	01	01	
04	Jr. Clerk-cum-Typist	Rs 5200-20200, GP 1900/-	01	01	
05	Peon	Rs 4750-14680, GP-1500	01	--	Vacant w.e.f 01.07.2014
06	Social Mobilizer (contractual)				

It is vital to note that as per the incumbency chart of the Project Leader (PL) BDA, within 41 years, only 31 Nos of PLs have taken charge of the BDA. For the initial 10 years an officer was deputed from TRW department but after that the practice was stopped. The BDA was leaderless for more than 21 years (from 1987-2008 & managed by lower rank officials as in charge. The compliance report (No. 1427/vii-318/20189OHRC) dated 5-9-2018 mentioned that BDA started functioning from 1977, where initially government of Odisha had posted staff including PL for smooth implementation of schemes and infrastructure works since beginning of the project from 1977-1987. Then after the post of PI was vacant since 1987 to 2008 and local officer of Khairput block was kept in the charge of PL 1987 to 2008. Subsequently Junior Agriculture Officer was posted as project leader of the Micro Project.

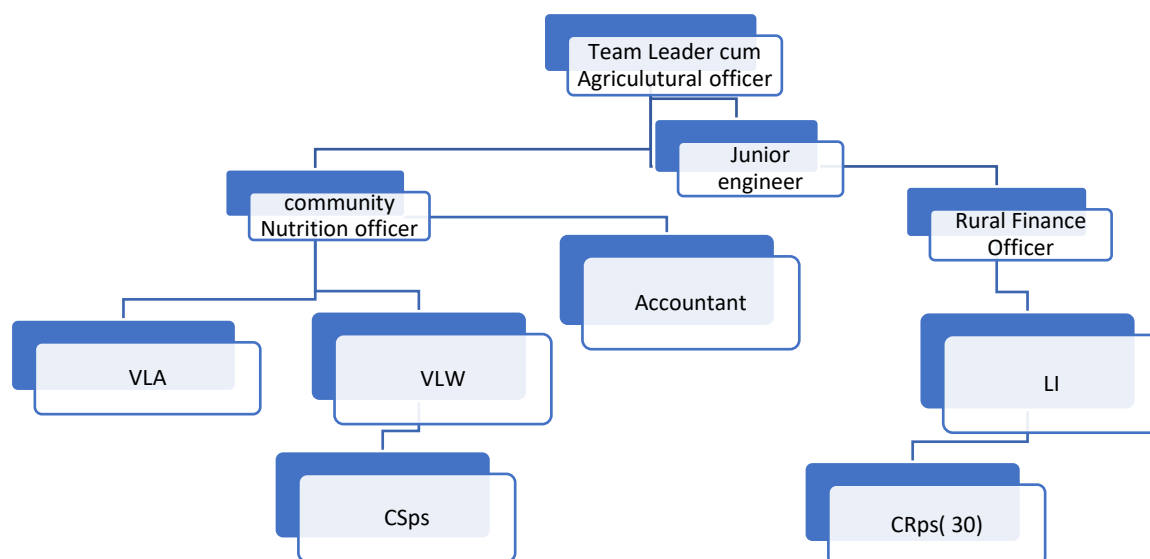
Few staff positions are given from the year 2017-18 with introduction of programmes like OPELIP. With the introduction of the OPELIP Project for the PVTGs, FNGOs were engaged to provide handholding support to the Micro Projects and also make community mobilization/awareness in the PVTG villages and sensitize the VDCs in the village level to get involved in the entire process of development activities that are undertaken by the Micro Project. Besides, with the funding support of OPELIP, each Micro Project have been provided HR Support in the form of a Programme Manager and 2 subject matter specialists. This is how the Micro Projects have become strengthened, particularly after the introduction of OPELIP.

**Organogram at MPA level team under OPELIP-2**





## Organogram of FNGO at MPA Level-3s



Apart from the given norms the NGOs has appointed team members for supervision, for grievance, for accounts, for office care taker etc

However, the institutional strengthening is a temporary arrangement as OPELIP project cycle is for 8 years and thereafter there has to be manpower arrangement as a part of the long-term institutional strengthening of the Micro Projects to sustain the work load and absorb the resources that will flow to the Micro Projects.

The evaluation study further revealed that there are vacant posts even from among the positions that have been created for the Micro Projects which is hampering the smooth implementation of the programme. One of the bottlenecks the evaluation study observed during the process of the exercise is lack of a MIS system in place and therefore recommended to have one IT expert (MIS Expert) in the Micro Project for maintaining a dedicated data base and also to update data by monitoring the progress of the implementation on a regular basis.

As per the various views and suggestions from the primary source it was expressed that due to shortage of human resources the programmes are not been monitored regularly. Limited physical space for work, absence of staff quarters are another two major challenges faced by the BDA. Without internet facility smooth working becomes a major hindrance. As of now the BDA and OPELIP both offices are operating in one office with limited space. The Attendance Register contains both BDA and OPELIP staff and the monthly statement goes together as per the primary source observation.

*More than 70% of the key stake holders (officials) have opined that the micro projects are poorly staffed. But post introduction OPELIP it can be interpreted that BDA is strengthened with additional human resources and now the Micro Project is capable to chalk out clear monitoring plan for their activities.*

### 4.1.4 Different Programmes in the Micro Project Area-BDA

An overview of the different programmes implemented in the Micro Project Area through the Department of ST & SC Development, Government of Odisha is given below:

#### OTELP

In the Micro Project Area the OTELP programme was implemented in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase from 2008 to 2011 which aimed to ensure sustainable food security and livelihoods for the Scheduled Tribes (STs) by promoting more efficient, equitable and sustainable use of natural resources, providing land under existing laws and State policies and developing village enterprises. The 10 year project in phases comprised of initiation (Phase I), main implementation and up-



scaling (Phase II) and consolidation (Phase III). Phase I began in 2003 in Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi and Kandhamal, with officially starting from 2004, Phase II in January 2008 in new blocks of these districts and Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri and Rayagada was added which continued till 2011. The principal funder was IFAD.

In one of the Joint review Mission of IFAD during 2012 it was mentioned that

- The overall performance of project implementation is rated as satisfactory
- Deepening of engagements, however, remain much to be desired, especially with respect to land and water resources development, enhancing resource productivity, habitat development and livelihood security for the landless and marginal landowners

### **O TELP plus**

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. Govt. of Odisha adopted the O TELP model for tribal development and scaled up as O TELP plus in 10 districts with the objective of empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood.

### **OPELIP**

OPELIP project builds on the success of the on-going IFAD-financed Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (O TELP). The success of O TELP led to a decision by the State Government to scale up O TELP activities across large areas of the State, with State Government financing under a project title "O TELP-plus". The success of O TELP also led to a decision by the State Government to scale-up O TELP to the most challenging areas of Odisha – the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) areas. A concept note for the "Odisha PTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme" (OPELIP) prepared by the State Government and was submitted to IFAD for consideration. This is the very first time that an external development partner has been invited to work in PVTGs areas in Odisha.

Presently OPELIP is working in all 17 micro project areas and BDA is one of them. OPELIP has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of O TELP. Success in O TELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community.

The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty's of the target group households. This is sought to be achieved through realizing the development objective of enabling improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security primarily for 32,090 PVTG households, 14,000 other tribal households and 16,356 other poor and Schedules Caste (SC) households. This in turn will be achieved via building the capacity of the target households, securing them their entitlements over land and forest, improving their agricultural practices for enhanced production, promoting income-generating micro-enterprises for alternate livelihoods and ensuring access to education, health and other services and improving community infrastructure<sup>1</sup>.

OPELIP has developed a program implementation manual which will guide their programme in the field with the help of the OPELIP unit at each micro project level (known as micro project agency implementation team –MPAIT headed by MP Project leader/special officer with the help of facilitating NGO. It has 18 chapters excluding annexures. There are definite norms set in PIM, for the functioning of the teams and programmes. The AWPB (annual work plan budget) which is guided by EPA (entry point activity) to each village along with a sign board.

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.opelip.org/Opelip\\_Goals.asp?mnu=2&pg=1](http://www.opelip.org/Opelip_Goals.asp?mnu=2&pg=1)

#### 4.1.5 Governing Body of the Bonda Development Agency

Governing Body is the apex body which has the power to make new provisions, amend, critically see the budget and the implementation work of the agency as specified in the bylaws. As per the by laws of the BDA fortyone years have passed, and only 37 Governing body meeting minutes were provided. It may be inferred that 37 GB meetings have been conducted against the requirement of 123 governing body meetings, which was also observed by CAG audit.

As per the by law, PLC should be conducted at least once in a quarter which is 4 times in a year. Though the ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha has instructed for the same through several reminders but as per the information given by BDA only once ie during 2002 and 2003 it has been conducted.

As far CAG audit observation during 2012 to 2013 no governing body meetings have been called.

#### 4.1.6 Governing Body meeting major highlights and Major Shifts in Planning, and Critical Issues

- From the governing body meetings it can be said that, initial years of governing body meetings had a descriptive agenda notes and minutes with through discussions.
- Till 8<sup>th</sup> governing body meetings it is seen that there are names of the Bonda families/individuals mentioned giving them recognition. This implies that individual focus was the major concentration and their achievement as well as grey areas were highlighted.
- The achievements were always focused and spelt out as pride of BDA
- The governing body members used to make visits/surprise visits to the field just before the meeting or on the same day to assess the field situation and to know acquire information which was absent in the later years.
- Justification was given for each activity that was proposed.
- There was emphasis on staff staying in the areas as a mandatory factor and till 1996 construction and repair of staff quarters was included. But after 1997 there was no such discussion on staying of the staff mandatory.
- PL BDA had powers in the initial and used to sign the pay bills of the staff of other departments, which indicates that PL had coordination with all the other departments and was also emphasized in the governing body meetings.
- There was emphasis on land survey from the very beginning but during the intermediary years it was not discussed.
- Activities where concentrated only on few villages and as per suggestion of the GB extensions to other villages was emphasized. But the reach factor to remote valley was not discussed in meetings which occurred in the 1990.
- The chairperson also felt the need to develop data base of each family with details on how their socio-economic status has improved, but the PL was not given any support to develop such data base. There is no continuation of the data base after 1998. Nor later such steps were initiated while planning.
- There seems to be no continuity in the GB minutes after five to six years of its inception on each activity and its follow up plan.
- Several times it is found that the chairperson has used his or her power in either not approving expenditure made by the PL or introducing own ideas as could be seen in 20<sup>th</sup> GB. **(Annexure 6 & 7)**
- After 1987 time and again it was discussed on the posting of independent PL but no stringent decisions were taken by the GB nor any follow up plan was suggested.
- In the year 1988 and 89 it has been mentioned that PL is not getting support from other departments and there is a need to increase the fund allocation for the infrastructure development in the MPA but GB didn't take any resolution in these vital components so in the initial years the infrastructure development seems not to be taken seriously.
- There is a critical gap regarding the data, on names of the villages, student's enrollment and number of gyan mandirs constructed. The data given was not thoroughly scrutinized by the Governing body. For example it was mentioned during 24<sup>th</sup> governing body

meeting about gyan mandir in Badpada with 24 boys and 23 girls enrolled whereas during 26<sup>th</sup> GB it is mentioned that due to troublesome Sarpanch the school has not yet been taken up. The authenticity of information provided by the BDA was never cross verified by governing body.

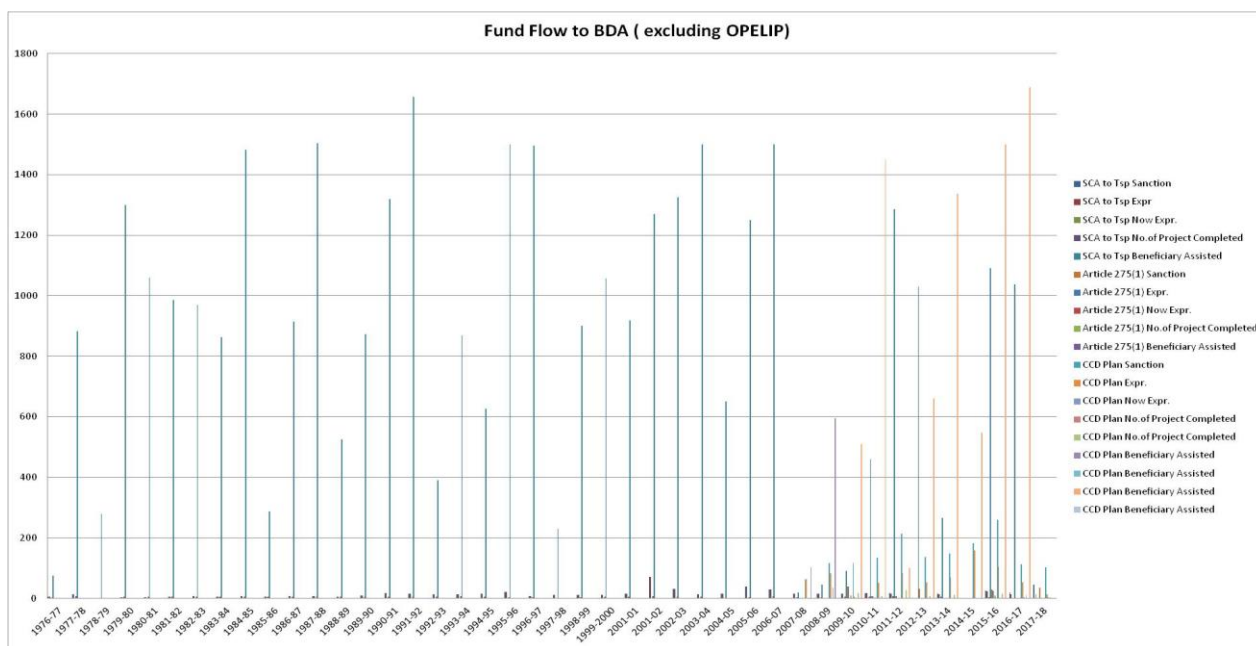
- The major gaps can be seen in education which is one of the most important area for PVTGs. Though the ministry of tribal affairs suggested to convert all the primary schools to sevashrams but it was not implemented. Similarly the educational complex was constructed at Badbel (educational complex) but later shifted to kadamguda. The Adarsh vidyalay was also shifted to the plan area. This indicates lack of planning.
- The area is hilly and transportation has always been a major challenge for which supplying goods and materials become critical. During 20<sup>th</sup> GB it was decided to purchase a mini truck where as there has been no follow up in the next meetings. Surprisingly during 27<sup>th</sup> GB again it is decided to take a truck on lease. Follow up on major issues was always a critical gap.
- One an average 12 to 15 members were present in the GB meetings. The chairperson always expressed his displeasure over the absence of members but no follow up discussion took place regarding this. It seems the GB meetings were not taken seriously. Though chairperson has expressed the non cooperation from other departments but no resolution has been taken in this regard.
- Only 4 GB meetings mentioned that number of members absent.
- Last 4 governing body meetings (37 to to 40<sup>th</sup>) included only one list which has members and special invitees without making any differentiation diluting the members position.
- No Annual general meeting has taken place as per bylaws of the BDA.
- There has been always emphasis that BDA doesn't have any technical person in the field of agriculture, horticulture, vet nary but no posts neither got sanctioned nor reflected in the governing body.
- No clearcut village wise and beneficiary data was discussed nor mentioned in the minutes. No attempts have been taken by GB to derive such crucial information to see whether the guidelines of SCA to TSP, article 275 (1) and ICCD is aligned with the activities that are implemented.
- BDA has also received funds from DRDA, under EAS, from ITDA, JRY, IAP, NFFW but till date no such holistic information on fund allocations to BDA since inception has been placed in the GB. It creates confusion on the fund position, expenditure and sources.
- The analysis of the action plans implies that gradually the focus shifted to creating assets that are not culturally specific like introducing high yielding paddy and not focusing on land development.
- Rabbit rearing, bee keeping which are crucial to Bonda society was never given attention.
- Traditional weaving, jewelry making, bamboo crafts were not given importance.
- There is a shift on construction of buildings, rest sheds, training sheds which are not at all connected to the people and it has no utility. Many buildings are lying in a dilapidated condition due to lack of follow up. The weaving center at Dantipada, the turmeric unit at Mudulipadaetc such buildings and units are defunct now/
- There is no monitoring system by the BDA as no inputs are found in the GB minutes.
- Though ICCD was introduced during 2007 with the aim to provide PVTGs with developmental inputs for accelerated growth and opportunities to improve livelihood, housing, access to safe drinking water, literacy and access to roads. But there was no such plan was found to accelerate these basic components as envisioned.
- It is interesting to note that the GB meetings were convened at Malkangiri, Khairput, or Kudumulguma and Mudulipada was never a mandated venue.
- The governing body meeting minutes was within the range of 4 pages to 18 pages as it entirely depends on the chairperson and his involvement.
- Last 4 years GB minutes didn't have any item wise discussion except funds and expenditure. So the very purpose of the ICCD, article 275 (1) has been diluted.
- It has been found that the funds have been diverted to DPEP, the interest money was spent for Governors visit, and Ministers visit.

- Objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities but no such specific plan was discussed in the GB where family based IGP is focused.
- There is only discussion on activities without any relation with the objective and guidelines. Though critical issues like supporting the orphans children among PVTGs was planned but never the discussions focuses on the vulnerable sections.
- It seemed like GB has become a routine and not with worth. As there is no particular structure has been followed nor found to be evolving.
- It has been a mentioned that due to the delay in conducting GB the funds approval for projects has been a major problem. In all the GB meetings never any reactions or feedback of the Bonda representatives has been documented.
- The 40<sup>th</sup> GB was held on 10-10-2018 and the PL BDA has written for holding of 41<sup>st</sup> Governing body meeting but till March 5<sup>th</sup> 2020 the meeting could not be convened. So after Oct 2018 no governing body meeting was held.
- The unspent funds since inception gets mention but no such plan emerged. The important achievement done through the interest money of the funds is purchasing a ambulance which was a long desired felt need of Bondas.
- GB never adopted any strategy BDA more powerful in terms of functional aspect, financial aspect, monitoring aspect rather the BDA as an agency been affected with multiplicity of schemes and programs.
- BDA for so long years could not set up technology like good computers, lap tops, wifi, quarters nor the GB gave any concrete direction in this regard. No capacity building strategy has been prescribed by the GB for staff of MPA. GB has not taken any decisions of providing good office, proper staff quarters, or good technical facilities like computerization, internet etc.

#### **4.1.7 Fund Allocation to Bonda Development Agency**

BDA is functioning at Mudulipada in Khairput block of Malkangiri District since 1977 for over all development of Bonda tribe which is one of the 13 particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG) in the state. BDA is implementing schemes in health, education, communication and drinking water, irrigation sector etc for socio economic development of the tribe with total population of 7098 (1819 households) living in 32 villages of Khairput block. The agency is receiving fund under SCA to TSP, Article 275(1) and Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan from government of India and also receiving funds under state plan from state government. The graph below explains the funds received and expenditure incurred from the initial period till 2018. **The details of the fund flow to BDA are given at Annexure 8. The unspent balance since 2007-2008 which are to be diverted is equal to 371.88 lakhs**

**Graph -1 Fund flow to BDA from 1976 to 2018 excluding OPELIP**

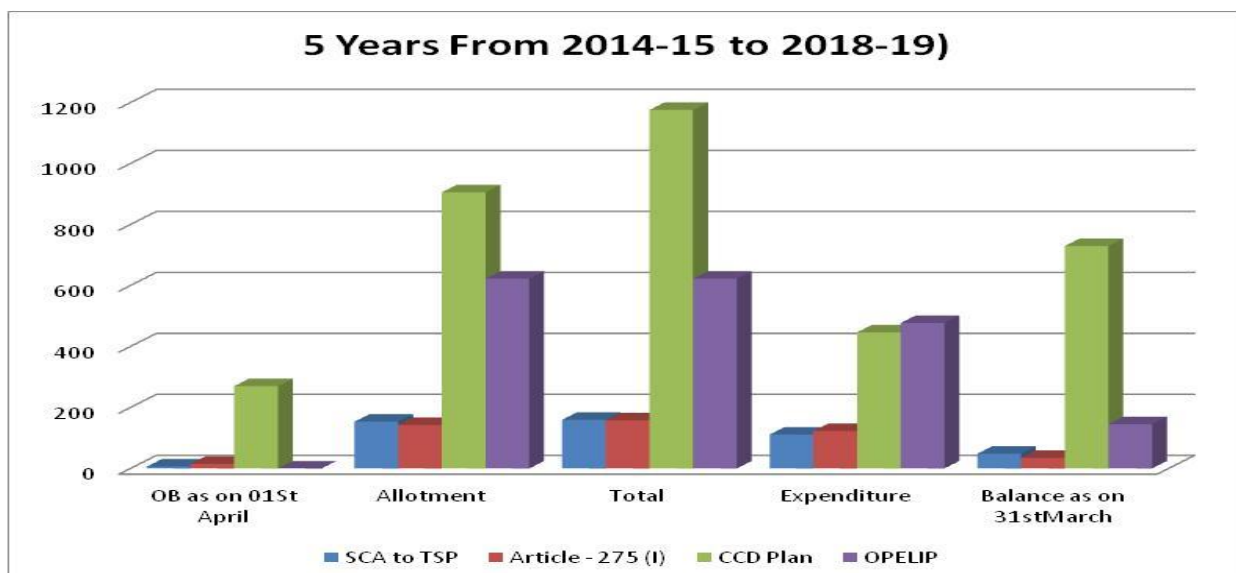


Financial allocations along with the expenditure of last five years is given below ( source - annual activity report)

**Table 7: Abstract of sectoral receipt and expenditure of funds during five years**

<b>(5 Years From 2014-15 to 2018-19) (Rs. in Lakh)</b>					
<b>Scheme</b>	<b>OB as on 01 April</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>
SCA to TSP	6.17	153.31	159.48	111.22	48.26
Article - 275 (I)	15.02	142.57	157.59	122.77	34.82
CCD Plan	270.14	905.67	1175.81	446.41	729.40
OPELIP	0	622.34	622.34	477.34	145.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>291.33</b>	<b>1823.89</b>	<b>2115.22</b>	<b>1157.74</b>	<b>957.48</b>

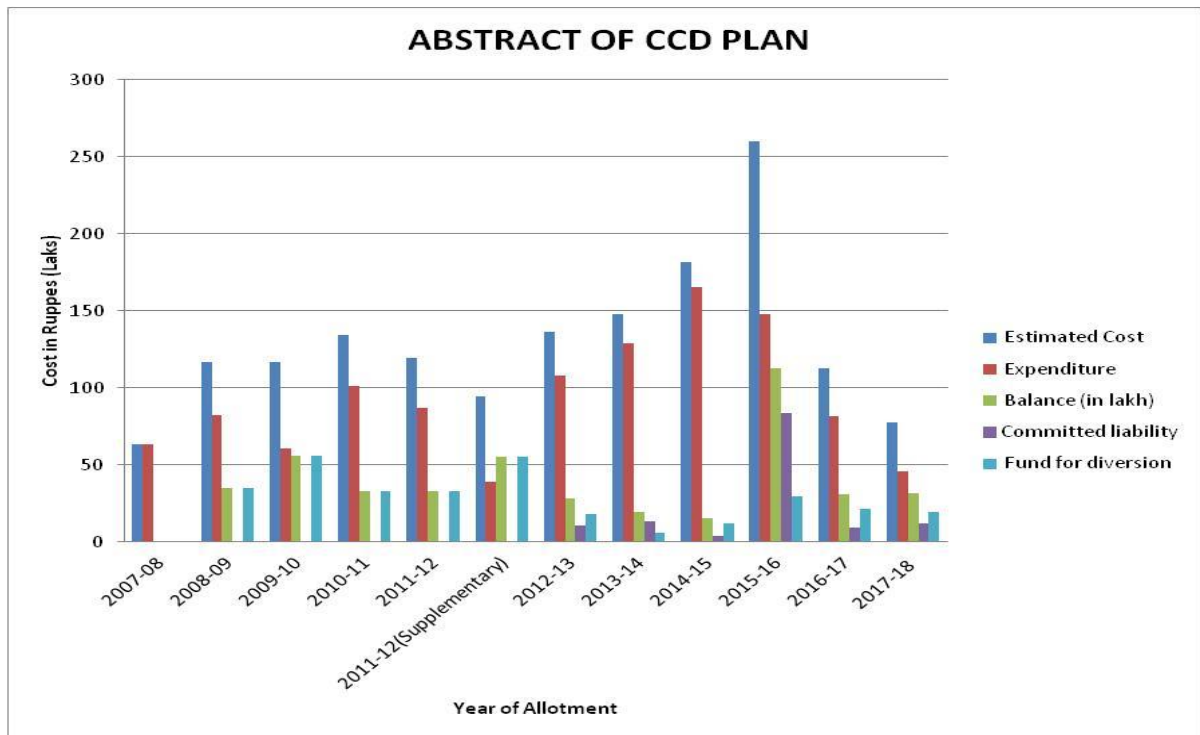
**Graph 2: Sectoral receipt and expenditure of funds during five years**



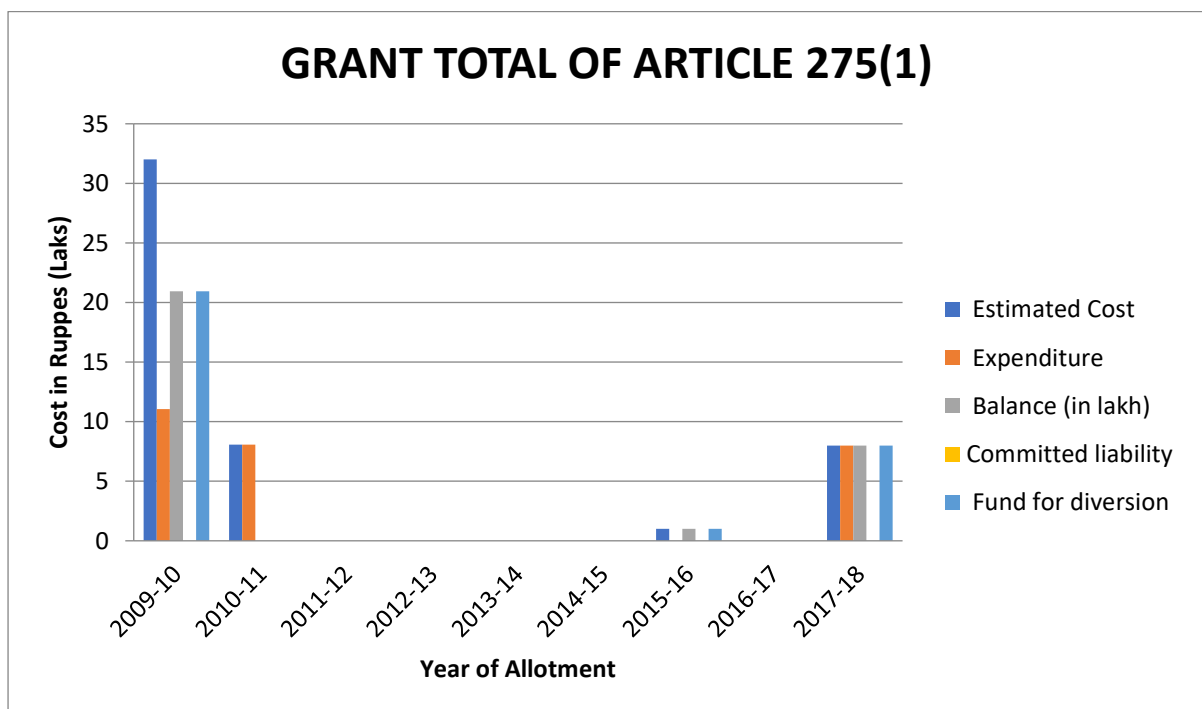
**Table 8: Abstract of CCD plan**

Sl No	Year of allotment	Estimated Cost	Expenditure	Balance (in lakh)	Committed liability	Fund for diversion
1	2007-08	63.17	62.98	0.19	0.00	0.19
2	2008-09	116.78	81.96	34.82	0.00	34.82
3	2009-10	116.58	60.82	55.76	0.00	55.76
4	2010-11	134.35	101.40	32.96	0.00	32.96
5	2011-12	119.64	86.65	32.99	0.00	32.99
6	2011-12 (Supplementary)	94.70	39.20	55.50	0.00	55.50
7	2012-13	136.00	107.61	28.39	10.50	17.89
8	2013-14	148.00	128.90	19.10	13.40	5.70
9	2014-15	181.25	165.60	15.65	3.53	12.12
10	2015-16	260.04	147.43	112.61	83.32	29.29
11	2016-17	112.50	81.30	31.20	9.50	21.70
12	2017-18	77.68	46.04	31.64	12.00	19.64
		<b>1560.69</b>	<b>1109.87</b>	<b>450.813</b>	<b>132.25</b>	<b>318.56</b>

**Graph 3 Abstract of CCD Plan 2007-8 to 2017-18**



**Graph 4 grand total of Article 275 (1) from 2009-10 to 2017-18**

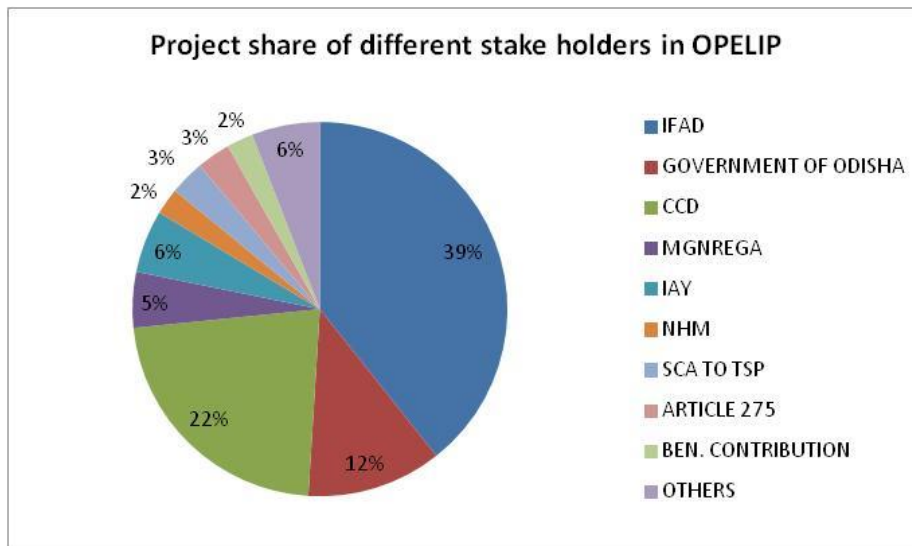


#### 4.1.8 Fund Allocation under OPELIP

Implementation of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Program (OPELIP) is designed in a convergence mode reaching out to all the beneficiaries on a saturation mode

OPELIP works in convergence with SCA to TSP, article 92715), CCD, MGNREGA, IAY, NHM, government of Odisha, beneficiary contribution and others. The project share of OPELIP is given below.

**Chart -1 ( % Project share of different stake holders under OPELIP)**



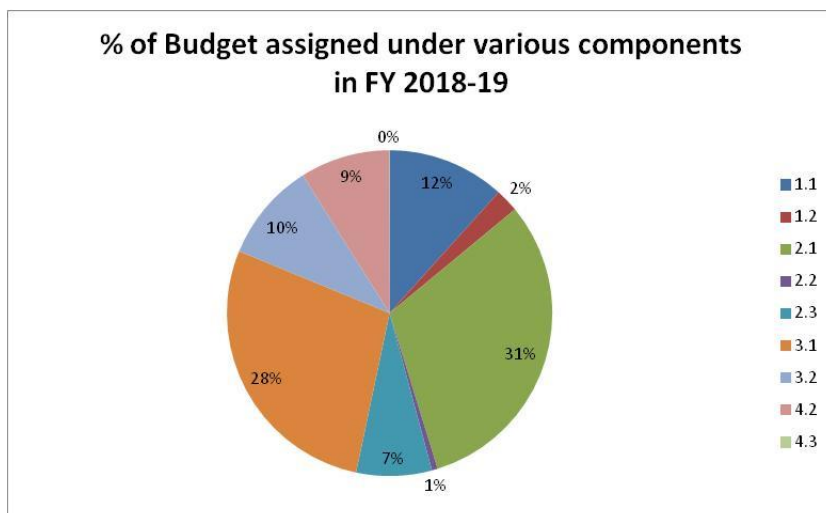
As per table –9 it is clear that the funds under OPELIP has expended from the financial year 18-19 and 19-20. The OPELIP has major four components such as

1. community empowerment (1.1community institution development and 1.2Strengthening SHGs and Rural Financing)
2. Natural Resource management (2.1 natural resource management, 2.2 food and nutrition security, 2.3 Training community service provider)
3. Community infrastructure and drudgery reduction and
4. Program management (at the state, at the MPA level and monitoring and evaluation)

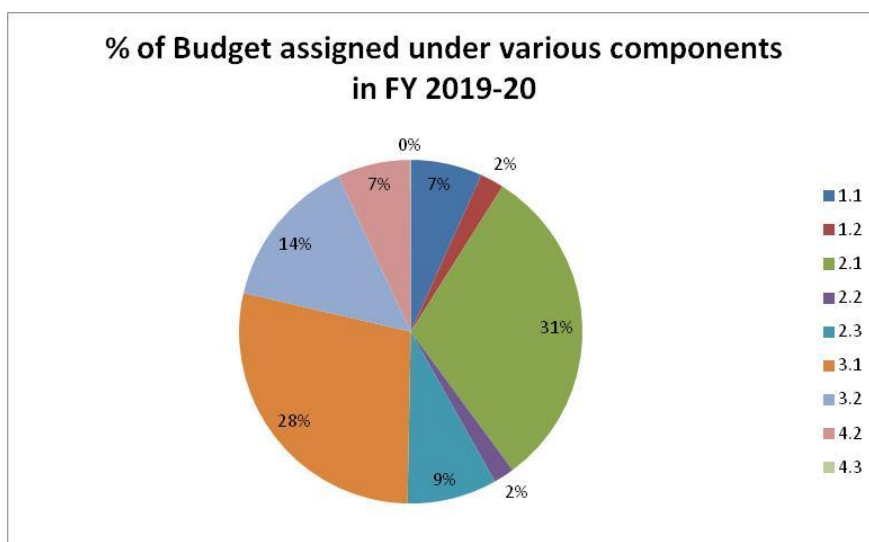
Percentage of funds assigned as per the sub components has been given below for the financial years 18-19, 19-20. No expenditure was done in the year 2016-17. During 2017-18 the components where the budget was assigned were training to VDA and VDCs, SHG strengthening and mapping. During 18-19 the budget was assigned for components like NGO staff training, exposure, CRP training, Training of trainers along with entry point activities. During 2019-20 the budget was assigned under natural resource management as per AWPB provided in the website.



**Chart -2 % of Budget assigned under various components under OPELIP FY 2018-19**



**Chart -3 % of Budget assigned under various components in FY 2019-20**



Source – opelip website

#### 4.1.9 Overall Monitoring of BDA

To monitor the micro projects the head of the SC ST dept reviewed both the physical as well as financial aspects of each micro project. As per the information received from the micro project office there were two to three kinds of reviews done. One by the head of the department, one by the Minister of the concerned department and another recent review system is by the OPELIP program director. Under OPELIP, Review meetings are done at the micro project level, at the district level and at the state level. The evaluation team found that though Governing Body is the apex body of the Micro Project, no review meetings have been taken by the Governing Body to discuss on the fund allocation and expenditure, progress of different planned programmes and challenges faced during implementation of the programmes.

From the information obtained from the Bonda Development Agency there have been review meetings at the state. Few meeting minutes were provided and few review meetings only had agenda notes and few had remarks as per the file information. Year wise review meetings files were not provided for the 12 years which was taken for the evaluation. The table below indicates the details meeting year wise whatever was received from the primary source.

**Table 9: Review Meeting at the state level and details**

Sl. No	Year and date of reference	Subject matter	Letter no	Special mentions
1	1999	Letter asking to submit the Monthly progress report to all the micro projects	27317/SSD dated 9.9.1999	-
2	2000	Review meeting	18.4.2000	Only reference was found in the file
3	2001	Agenda notes of the review meeting	39325/SSD dated 12-12-2001 No 24776/SSD dated 6-8-2001 and MADA,-12/2001	These three dates were review meetings were conducted.10.8.2001. 16.10.2001 26.12.2001
4	2002	Review meeting	222/vi-3/2002BDA dated 29.10.2002	6-11-2002, 6-7-2002 are also mentioned but minutes could not be obtained.
5	2003	Meeting	14.05.2003	Information which is sent by PL BDA
6	2007	Review meetings	June 2007, 26777/SSD dated 30/7/2007, 42948/SSD dated 26-11-2007, 4803/SSD 27/12/2007, 5094/SSD dated 5/2/2007	During 2007 4 review meetings were held as per the information provided by BDA. (June, Oct, Nov and Dec)
7	2008	Review meetings	11655/SSD dated 19-3.2008, 18280/SSD dated 2-5-2008,23456/SDD dated 7-6-2008, 26575/SSD dated 11-7-2008, 301211/SSD dated 13-8-2008, 39561/SSD dated 14.11.2008, 36243/SSD dated 10.10.2008	Total 5 review meetings were held during 2008 as per the information provided by BDA. (Feb, March, April, May, June , August and spet ).

**4.1.10 Main Features of the review meetings (2008)**

- From the overall budget utilization of all the micro projects under SCA was 377.11 lakhs against the total availability of Rs. 412.30 lakhs during Feb 2008 and BDA was below the state average. In the same year (Feb 2008) the total utilization put together under CCD was 23.63% only which is vital for PVTGs.
- During March 2008 it was mentioned that BDA could not achieved the target under IGS along with the monthly target.. It was mentioned during March 2008 that the project leaders could not achieve the target JanashreeBima yojanas were less which was also mentioned by the CAG audit observations. From the primary sample it was found that only 0.6% of the sample had received JBY.
- During April 2008 review meeting it was mentioned that there was 20.78% of expenditure under CCD, where as the BDA expenditure under CCD was 11.00% which was below the state average. During may 2008 review meeting BDA has not made any expenditure under SCA to TSP. Under CCD again BDA could not keep its commitment of utilizing funds. The performance of BDA was 35.74% which was below the state average.
- During June 2008 BDA performance was 12.74% under SCA to TSP, again under CCD BDAs performance was 16.74% below the state average. It is mentioned in all the minutes that there have been commitments by BDA but yet no spending of funds.
- During August 2008 the performance of BDA under SCA to TSP was 34.22%, and 14.90% was under CCD which was below state average. During 2008-09, 12 crores was released as per the minutes of the meeting, but it is painful to mention that the opening balance even was not utilized by the micro projects after 5 months of the financial year.

- During September 2008 the performance of BDA was not visible as it had huge amount of funds and it was called upon to be more serious to utilize the resources in accordance with the prescribed norms.
- During September 2008 it was again mentioned that the special officers have not taken any initiatives to implement the programmes for which the performance is not satisfactory.

#### **4.1.11 Main Features of the Review meetings (2007)**

- The utilization certification of all micro projects put together during end of June 2007 was 48.40 lakhs against the target of 82.83 lakhs, the cumulative achievement as mentioned was 159.95 lakhs against total availability of Rs 264.17 lakhs. BDA was below the state average and could not even complete a single project as per the minutes.
- The total number of beneficiaries under IGS assisted at the end of June 2007 was 1331 which was 33.65% of the annual target and BDA was 9.12% below the state average.
- During the end of October 2007 the performance of BDA was 46.84% which was below the state average.
- During Nov. 2007 review it was mentioned that after 9 months BDA could not able to utilize unspent balance of the previous years and no projects were completed by BDA. Total utilization by all MPs during 2007 December, was 28.34 lakhs against the target of 31.40 lakhs. Cumulative expenditure during 2007-08 at the end of Dec 2007 was 314.22 lakh which was 82.76% of the total resources available where as BDA was 61.35% which was again below the state average.

#### **4.1.12 Main Feature during 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003**

During the review meetings held on the performance of micro projects presided over by Honorable Minister, ST & SC Development and OBC and Minorities Welfare, number of deficiencies were noticed which are as follows:.

- The concerned officers in charge must prepare prospective action plan of the project area and based on that prospective action plan, the Annual Plan is to be prepared. For that they must collect all necessary data village –wise and village –wise action plan is to be prepared. The concerned officers are there for required to accordingly start preparing such action plan and complete the same.
- All concerned are directed herewith to follow the office procedure and guidelines properly and all important records and reports must be made upto date, cash analysis and advance analysis must be made properly and also advance is to be recouped expeditiously.
- It is observed that some special officers of the micro projects were not staying at their Headquarters. Disciplinary actions will be initiated against those officers, who stay outside their headquarters was mentioned.
- All concerned officers are directed to prepare a detail action plan for education accordingly for girls.
- It is also observed that in many cases animators are not staying at their headquarters. The concerned officers were directed to immediately terminate them and engage the local tribal youths, observing all procedures.
- The concerned officers required to form societies of the beneficiaries who have been associated during previous years under various schemes. The societies may be organized on the line of Self Help Group which will ensure in the marketing of their produce. From the Primary data it was know that a producers company is going to be formed for the functioning of the cashew process unit by taking three numbers of SHGs from three villages viz Podeiguda, Bandhguda and Kirsanipada.
- Large number of Grain Banks is to be established in the project area and all concerned are required to submit such proposal within 15 days. From the primary source no such grain banks was seen in the villages.
- All concerned officers are required to submit the activity report and annual report in time and get the action plan approved with a copy to the Government. The Review Report on the Performance of Micro-Projects mentioned that all Micro Projects were directed vide

the Department letter no 27317 dt 9.9.99 to submit their monthly progress reports so as to reach this Department by 19<sup>th</sup> of each month positively.

- It reveals from their fund positions that (from April, 2001 to June , 2001) a huge amount of unspent money was available with almost all the Micro Projects. The expenditure was not up to the mark. Nil expenditure have been reported by BDA, Mudulipada (31.6%) which was not at all satisfactory.
- The scheme wise physical and financial targets and achievement in respect of individual benefit oriented income generating scheme of the Micro-Projects BDA was not finalized. The minutes say that emphasis should be given on Agriculture, Irrigation development of Tribal Crafts and Horticulture under this sector.
- Under the Infrastructure development program the scheme wise physical and financial targets were not furnished and it appeared that schemes like drinking water supply, housing development, electrification and establishment of storage houses etc were not been properly attended to by the Micro Projects as mentioned.
- It also mentions that BDA has not achieved even satisfactory progress.
- During 26.12.2001 it was mentioned that the expenditure of BDA was only 13.8% .the expenditure also includes more of establishment than of the programs. During 2001 it has been mentioned that out of total expenditure of all the projects 40.9% was incurred under the establishment and salary charges only 23.6% and 15.% was made under IGS and ID.
- It was also mentioned during review meetings of 2001 that the PLC meeting were not being held in every quarter by the Micro projects and all special officers were asked to take immediate steps to conduct meetings as per the guidelines and comply reports accordingly.
- During 2001 Oct, BDAs performance was 8.7% (fund utilization) and had sufficient unspent amount from the previous years. BDA didn't report any scheme wise physical targets, as there was only 6.9% of utilization under various schemes.

#### 4.1.13 OPELIP Review Meetings of OPELIP in a Nutshell

**Table 10: OPELIP meetings details (as per the Information provided by OPELIP MPAIT)**

Level at which meeting was held	State	District	MPA level	Video conference
Year and date				
	8.3.2018	Start up workshop 17.8.2017	20/6/2018	18.3.2019
	29.12.2017		28/8.2017	
	14.11.2017			
	9.10.2017			
	25.9.2017			

**Table 11: OPELIP Review meeting Highlights**

State level Meetings	Date and Year	Meeting Highlights
1	25.9.2017	-Program Director expressed displeasure on poor progress on works of 2017-18. The FNGOs were requested to facilitate timely execution of activities. He requested SOs to expedite the works with the staff of MPA & FNGOs. He informed about the very purpose of the meeting and instructed to expedite the work and sort out the issues if any. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MPAs that have not convened 1<sup>st</sup> PIC meeting have to facilitate for holding in 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October, 2017 unfailingly.</li> <li>2. MPAs have to make necessary arrangement for Office accommodation of NGOs in their premises wherever possible.</li> </ol>

		<p>3. The Advance Tour Program &amp; Tour Diary has to be submitted by the NGO to MPA which will be verified by Project Manager /Special Officer to check the Tour plan &amp; tour diary of MPA Staff.</p> <p>4. No change in staff at NGO Level is permissible under any circumstances.</p> <p>The progress on VDC formation is discouraging and so also registration of the Committee. Hence, formation of VDC and registration should be done on war footing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The performance of staff vis-a-vis progress made should be reviewed by Special Officer on weekly basis. The weekly progress report as per format prescribed should be submitted every Monday to PMU.</li> <li>2. Program Director, in his concluding remarks instructed the SOs &amp; NGOs to continue the progress of work. Keeping in view the poor progress and end of second quarter &amp; progress for PD appealed NGOs to rise to the occasion, act promptly, correctly &amp; effectively. He emphasized on working within prescribed guidelines and proper maintenance of records as all the works are subjected to Departmental and Accountant General Audit.</li> </ol>
2	29.12.2017	<p>- Displeased with the absence of Special Officer, JDA, Gonasika, KKDA Belghar, DDA, Kudumulgumma, BDA, Mudulipada without any intimation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A copy of tour diary of SMSs &amp; Special Officer of MPAs have to be submitted by MPA to PMU by 5<sup>th</sup> &amp; 10<sup>th</sup> of succeeding month respectively.</li> <li>- Selection of VAWs and LI/LA should be done by 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 where in representation from Agriculture Department and Veterinary Department should be a must.</li> <li>- Keeping in view the poor financial progress, steps should be taken to gear up the expenditure</li> <li>- Record maintenance with all supporting documents against various expenses incurred by NGO should be verified by MPA and be produced for internal, external, statutory &amp; AG Audit.</li> <li>- The Project Managers &amp; Team Leaders were instructed to be diligent towards their action and ensure transparency at all levels</li> </ul> <p>Emphasized on working within prescribed guidelines and proper maintenance of records for Departmental and Accountant General Audit. Special Officer was directed to gear up the field functionaries concerned for timely completion of the activities.</p>
3	14.11.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Program Director was displeased on absence of Project Managers and instructed that no representative shall be allowed on behalf of the staff called for meeting/ training. He expressed his displeasure on poor progress on works of 2017-18.</li> <li>- For Entry Point Activities (EPA) the detailed estimates should be prepared by the Junior Engineer of FNGO and technical sanction &amp; administrative approval should be accorded for engineering activities prior to execution as per prevailing procedure followed in Micro Project Agencies by the order of ST and SC Development Department.</li> <li>- All relevant records at NGO level should be verified in regular intervals as all expenses are subject to internal, external, statutory &amp; AG Audit.</li> <li>- There should not be unnecessary delay in release of fund by MPAs to NGOs.</li> <li>- The Statement of Expenditure (SoE) must be submitted by 3<sup>rd</sup> of preceding month without any deviation.</li> <li>- Keeping in view the poor financial progress, steps should be taken to gear up the expenditure following due procedure.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Any financial indiscipline if noticed will be viewed seriously. The project Managers were instructed to be diligent towards their action and ensure transparency at all levels.</li> <li>- Project Managers were directed to make field visits and ensure timely completion of the activities and work with sincerity.</li> </ul>
4	9.10.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Program Director displeased with the late comers and warned not to repeat in the coming days else action as deemed proper shall be initiated</li> <li>- expressed his displeasure on poor progress on works of 2017-18</li> <li>- instructed Project managers to work in close coordination with NGOs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPAs that have not convened 1<sup>st</sup> PIC meeting have to facilitate for holding the same by 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 positively.</li> <li>- Unqualified MPWs should be disengaged by the Micro Project Agencies. Letter from PMU in this regard vide no 2319 dated 26.09. 2017 may be referred to.</li> <li>- Necessary steps for issuance of dongle for Special Officer to be declared as Nodal Officer for implementation of MGNREGS should be completed by 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2017. The target as set for FY, 2017-18 should be achieved in all respect.</li> <li>- The Project Managers were instructed to be diligent towards their action and ensure transparency all levels</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5	8.3.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Program Director expressed displeasure on poor progress on works of 2017-18. The FNGOs were requested to facilitate timely execution of activities. He requested SOs the expedite the works with the staff of MPA &amp; FNGOs. He informed about the very purpose of the meeting in order to expedite the work and sort out the issues if any <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Managers who should be bridge between SOs and NGOs are felt to be silent spectators without any concrete job towards achievement of target</li> <li>- Case Studies from each MPA on EPA activities along with pre, present and completed photographs should be submitted</li> <li>- Record maintenance with all supporting documents against various expenses incurred by NGO should be verified by MPA and be produced for internal, external, statutory &amp; AG Audit.</li> <li>- PD instructed the SOs &amp; NGOs to ensure transparency at all level and work whole heartedly. Keeping in view the poor progress and end of 1<sup>st</sup> month of fourth quarter &amp; progress so far, PD appealed NGOs to rise to the occasions , act promptly, correctly &amp; effectively. He emphasized on working within prescribed guidelines and proper maintenance of records for Departmental and Accountant General Audit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6	VC on 18.3.2019 Conference on Cluster Farming under OPELIP/ OTELP Plus and Review on Financial Progress of OPELIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was found that most of the MPAs/ ITDAs have not submitted the information relating to cluster farming approach as per the format given to them</li> <li>- The land selected should have patta and there should not be any encroached or Govt land moved for this purpose.</li> <li>- Each MPA to prepare at least one model cluster farming so that other areas will look up to it.</li> <li>- The programme Director expressed her displeasure and warned all the MPAs and FNGO Staff to improve the expenditure up to 70% failing which strict action will be taken against the MPAs &amp; FNGOs Staff.</li> <li>- The SO MPA should monitor their progress on a daily basis and report to PMU every week in the prescribed format.</li> </ul>
MPA level	28.8.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -The formation of VDA &amp; VDC at the programme village should be done by participatory method by involving all stakeholders including PRI members at village level and the entire process of VDA &amp; VDC formation should be completed within September 2017</li> </ul>

	20.6.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project Leader reflected his displeasure about the absence of two LI, two VAW, and Accountant of FNGO &amp; Junior Engineer of MPA in the meeting and directed the Team Leader of FNGO &amp; Accountant of BDA to issue show against the staff for such negligence.</li> <li>- The Project Leader showed his displeasure about the slow progress of VDP preparation</li> <li>- In spite of several written &amp; verbal communication. The FNGO has not submitted any bills &amp; vouchers of expenditure made under EPA &amp; VDP preparation during 2017-18 to MPA completed in all respect. Hence the Team Leader of FNGO was directed to submit the bills, vouchers and allied records to MPA by Dt. 25.06.2018 without fail otherwise disciplinary action as deemed fit will be initiated against the FNGO.</li> <li>- The Team Leader was directed to submit the performance report of all staffs engaged under FNGO within two days. All staffs of FNGO was advised to maintain up to date tour diary along with daily activity report and submit to MPA by the end of every month. The salary of FNGO staffs will be released on the basis of monthly performance report/ activity assigned.</li> </ul>
District level	Start up workshop 17.8.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outlined the detailed information on project implementation strategy under BDA area and shared preliminary information like total area of operation, villages to be covered under the programme and the population of MPA &amp; Non MPA areas (GP wise) i.e. Mudulipada, Andrahal, Badadural &amp; Rasabeda. Further, he stated his opinion on implementation of the programme with the help of OPELIP &amp; NGO staff engaged by the Govt.</li> <li>- President, Zilla Parishad Malakangiri stated that, the OPELIP Programme is a holistic one which is launched by the Govt. of Odisha. He also narrated that, there are so many government schemes and programmes are implementing for the development of Tribes &amp; PVTGs of Odisha, but he opined that, an intensive development for these tribes is not up to the mark. Further, he requested to all the stake holders to prepare need base and comprehensive action plan for all categories of community under OPELIP and all should try at best for the success</li> <li>- The project Director, DRDA, Malkangiri, expressed his views about the OPELIP Programme meant for all categories of communities</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.14 Other Concerns and Challenges of the BDA

Tribal Development is a multi-dimensional process which involves the improvement of the social and economic life of the tribal communities. The most important strategy taken by government of India is micro project approach where planning process is given top priority with introduction of CCD plan. The State's main intent is that Bonda Development Agency (BDA) should develop and get strengthened as an institution leading to the livelihood enhancement of the Bondas as well as ensuring the preservation of their culture and identity.

It is vital to mention here that during 2010 the then PL BDA mentioned that "My vision of the Bondas is that they should be members of the civil society just like any other, wear normal dresses, keep their houses clean and stop consuming food that is just boiled," says Jagannath Soren<sup>2</sup>, the BDA project leader. "This doesn't mean they have to forsake their traditions. Every year, we organise a festival of Bonda culture in Bhubaneswar to help preserve it. His word speaks louder than anything else, and there can be many interpretations of his words. Is BDA assuming that Bondas are not the members of the civil society like others? What is normal dress? It speaks highly that the BDA as an institution and the Project Leader who is assigned with the responsibility of planning and monitoring the programmes for the development of the

<sup>2</sup><https://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/being-remo/263897>

Bondas need to first understand and respect the culture and ethos of the community and then design programmes for their development.

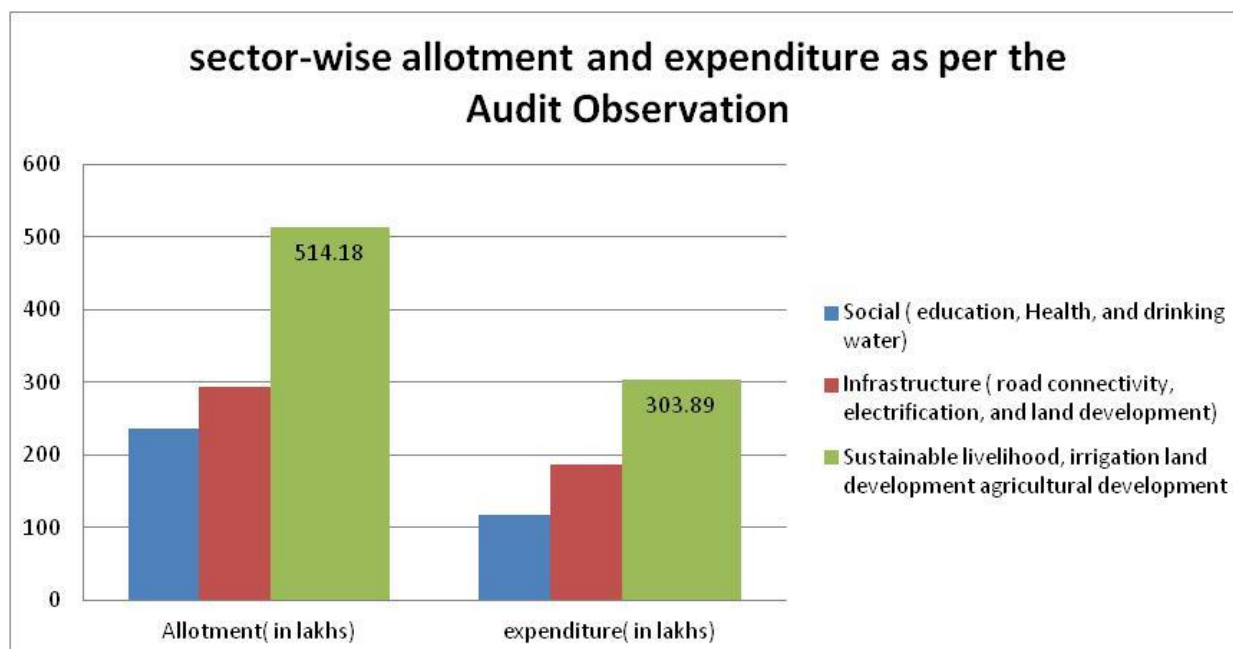
“We are witnessing a disturbing trend. The community has not been able to meet its needs from the forests, which has forced them to work in the nearby towns in Odisha,” says Raghunath Sahoo<sup>3</sup>, the first officer to head the Bonda Development Agency (BDA)

Time and again media has been questioning on the basic facilities under the socio-economic aspect like drinking water, roads, and other facilities. But as per the data ( No 7100/SSD. Bhubaneswar dated 8-4-2019 to the PL BDA, on the sub Submission of Compliance on IR No 616/2018-19 on the accounts of the Project Leader, BDA, Mudulipada, District – Malkangiri, for the period of 04/2008 to 3/2018) from 2008-2018 the expenditure on social sector was less than other sector which implies that there is a huge gap in implementing the social sector projects which are basic to Bondas. Both social sector and infrastructure development occupy less priority than the sustainable livelihood.

**Table 12: Sectorwise allotment & expenditure as per the Audit Observation 2013 – 18**

Sector	Allotment ( in lakhs)	Expenditure (in lakhs)	%of expenditure (in lakhs)
Social (education, Health, and drinking water)	235.44	117.85	50.06
Infrastructure (road connectivity, electrification, and land development)	294.63	186.91	63.44
Sustainable livelihood, irrigation land development agricultural development	514.18	303.89	59.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1044.25</b>	<b>608.65</b>	<b>58.29</b>

**Graph 5: Sector wise allotment & expenditure as per the Audit observation 2013 – 18**



These all factors can be labelled as gaps or challenges and how far the BDA has made an entry to the lives of Bondas, how far it has functioned as per guidelines, how far it has involved

<sup>3</sup><https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/forests/the-next-wave-59731>



with the community in planning, decision making, and implementation, how far it has been financially and functionally transparent in terms of funds, what are the people's anxieties and how effectively it has delivered its services.

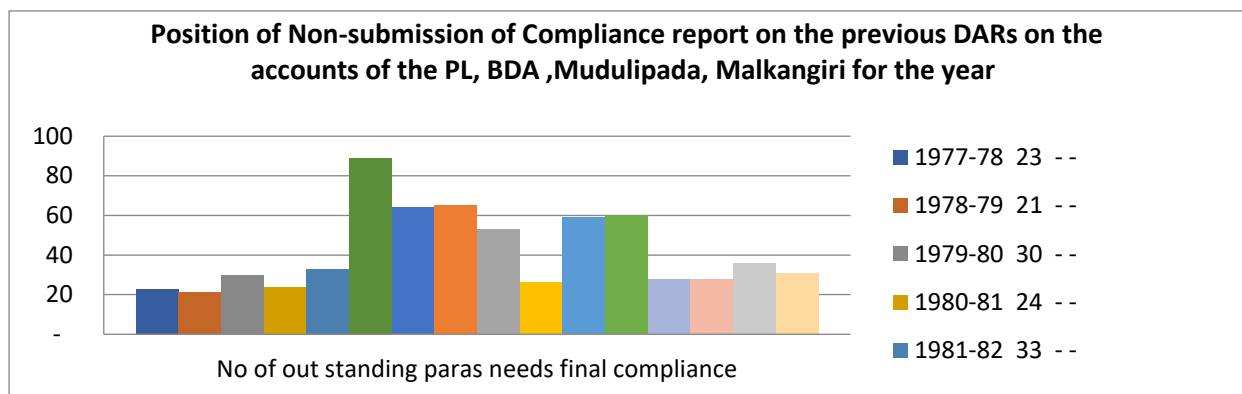
- In an letter from the Vice chairperson of the BDA ( No 4068/vi-17/2008 dated 10.11.2008 to the PL BDA) with the subject as supervision of works points out the following gaps - During his visit on 9.11.2008 the cashier of the BDA was not present. It was found that the Badbel educational complex had only 39 boarders against the enrolment of 250 as per records.. The visit further enquired and found that the PL BDA stays in Jeypore and occasionally visit the work for which the work is adversely affected. Basing one this explanation was asked during 2008 but due to poor maintenance of files the explanation could not be derived from the files.
- In an another letter from Andrahal Sarpanch during Oct 2014 ( MKG 010914008) DY No 97( 10-10-2014) to the collector grievance cell which was a signed petition of 52 people, where it is mentioned that the PL BDA does not visit the villages at all for which the work is hampered. The sarpanch along with all petitioners had requested to appoint a new PL. It was also mentioned that the AE demands money from mates while clearing the bills. File maintenance of the BDA was poor, for which the explanations could not be seen. The guard files were not provided by BDA. It was also observed from the primary sources that the VDCs members do know about their signatures and claim that it's fake. The registers are never kept in the villages as observed during the field and kept in the FNGOs office. The meetings are conducted at the FNGOs office. The three key members of the VDC under OPELIP are given monthly remuneration so others don't attend. The planning process itself divides the Bondas.
- There were various media reports on Bonda Ghati on migration, deaths due to contaminated water, and petitions in National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission. In an appeal to the Odisha State Human Rights Commission case no 2428 of 2018 /np 2903 which states that the PVTGs Bonda community are far from development, in relation to health, sanitation, drinking water, education, roads, in the two GPs namely Andrahal and Mudulipada. Though many schemes have been launched by the government but still the fruits are not seen at the ground level. In reference to the letter from no 18265/ssd, Bhubaneswar dated 3.10.2016 (aud D-35/2015) to the PL BDA on the subject Transmission of Department al Audit Report no 34/2015 on the accounts of BDA for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 states the following "...15 nos of old DARs consist of 670 nos of paras up to the year 2011-12 are pending for compliance, defeating the very purpose of audit and this implies negligence on the part of the head of office.."

**Table 13: Position of Non-submission of Compliance report on the previous DARs on the accounts of the PL, BDA ,Mudulipada, Malkangiri for the year 1977-78 to 2011-12**

SI No	DAR NO	Accounting year	Total nos of paras in DAR	Whether complianc e report furnished	No. of paras settled	No of out standing paras needs final compliance
1	127/1983	1977-78	23 nos	-	-	23nos
2	126/1983	1978-79	21 nos	-	-	21nos
3	110/1983	1979-80	30 Nos	-	-	30nos
4	109/1983	1980-81	24 Nos	-	-	24 Nos
5	103/1983	1981-82	33 Nos	-	-	33 Nos
6	49/1988	1982-83	89 Nos	-	-	89 Nos
7	130/1988	1983-84	64 Nos	-	-	64 Nos
8	142/1988	1984-85	65 Nos	-	-	65 Nos
9	162/1988	1985-86	53 Nos	-	-	53 Nos
10	251/1987	1986-87	26 Nos	-	-	26 Nos
11	119/1989	1987-88	68 Nos	Yes	9 nos	59 nos

12	135/1992	1988-89 to 1991-92	60 Nos	-	-	60 Nos
13	72/2000	1992-93 to 1993-94	28 Nos	-	-	28 Nos
14	27/2003	1994-95 to 2002-2003	28 Nos	-	-	28 Nos
15	15/2008	2003-04 to 2006-07	36 Nos	-	-	36 Nos
16	6/2004	2007-08 to 2011-12	31 Nos	Yes	-	31 Nos
		Total	679 nos		9 nos	670

**Graph 6 – No of the compliance reports of BDA year wise**



#### 4.1.15 Convergence of activities with line department

The evaluation further reveals that in the past till 2007 (CCD Plan was prepared in 2007), felt need of the people and the area was not taken in to consideration while formulating plans and programs and broad activities were taken up and decided by the State as well as Central Government without giving any scope for the Micro Projects to decide the activities as per needs at the project level. However, even when in 2007 the CCD Plan was prepared after due consultations with the community looking at their felt needs, activities as per plan were not stuck to. A lot of deviations in respect of activities from the approved plan were taken up. However, with the introduction of the OPELIP from 2015-16, majority of the activities are being taken up in consultation with the community and a number of activities are implemented through the VDCs and the felt needs of the people and the area have been reflected in the annual work plan and are getting implemented.

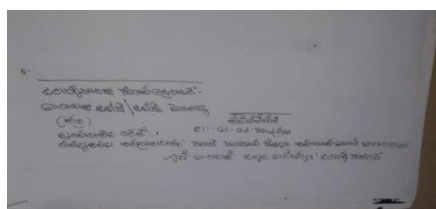
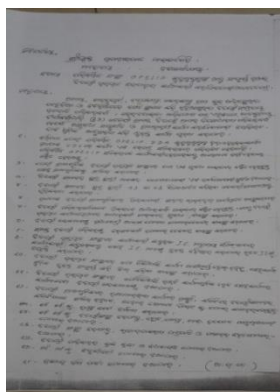
**Convergence of activities with line departments:** Though the Micro Project has been established way back in 1976-77 and functioning for the last 43 years, very seldom there has been convergence with other departments in implementation of various activities. In fact, Micro Projects have been functioning in silos and it is only after introduction of OPELIP during 2015-16 onwards that convergence has been the mode of implementation of various activities in the Micro Projects.

It was observed from the field study that even though after the introduction of OPELIP, planning process has improved as implementation is designed in a convergence mode yet the implementation pace needs to be intensified to meet the desired results. During the field study it was found that people are not satisfied with the implementation of the OPELIP activities. During the field interaction, Didayis came and gave in writing<sup>4</sup> to the evaluation team that they had protested against OPELIP as no work has been occurring. As opined by the Didayis of

<sup>4</sup><https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/orissa+post-epaperorisapos/kotia+kondhs+smell+scam+in+opelip+stage+stir-newsid-146195670>

Kudumuluguamma, Malkangiri, as Bondas are mild they don't protest inspite of the fact that they are not satisfied with the overall implementation of the OPELIP project in their area.

It is felt that inspite of preparing Annual Action Plan, there is a need to first develop an integrated five year or 10 years perspective plan looking at the sectoral gaps in all the micro project villages and also taking/factoring the gaps to be filled in over a period of 5 years or 10 years in a convergence mode. This will help to design programmes having specific focus with fixed annual targets and deliverables to be implemented and monitored strictly by the Bonda Development Agency.



Pic – 2, 3, 4 (protests by KutiaKondhs in Belghar against OPELIP, petition by Didayi PVTGs against OPELIP, Didayis wanted that DDA to work and not OPELIP, September and November 2019. These two were given to the team during the field work).

## 4.2 Bonda Development Agency (Role and Functions)

### 4.2.1 Responses and Suggestions by Key Informants (officials)

The Bonda Development Agency has many development schemes/programmes such as Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and Human Resources Development Schemes. Under Income Generating Schemes Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Co-operation and Industry are the major sub-schemes where as Infrastructure Development Schemes includes construction of buildings and roads, provision for drinking water, electrification, irrigation, nursery and soil conservation. These are implemented through SCA to TSP, Article 275(1) and ICCD. The implementation responsibility lies with the officials of the state, district, block and most important role is played by the officials of BDA. Human resource plays a crucial role in implementation of the programmes in the micro project areas.

In order to assess the views of the officials, a total 9 officials were interviewed<sup>5</sup> who gave their responses on their present role, systems, and futuristic role of the Bonda Development Agency. These officials include officials from the Micro Project, Block, District and State level officials who are directly or indirectly involved with the Micro Project.

**Table 14: Officials Interviewed at Various Level**

Level at which they worked or working	%
State	22.22%
District	44.44%
Block	11.11%
MP level	11.11%
Officials who served or serving at MPA	11.11%

As district plays an important role and District Collector being the chairperson of the General Body of the BDA, and heads of the line departments being its members, 44% of the officials included from the district, followed by 11% from

block, MPA and others. State government (Department of ST & SC Development, GoO) has a major say in the entire micro project activities so 22% of the respondents included from the state level.

<sup>5</sup> Their names have not been written as they wished to remain anonymous

**Table 15: Awareness and Functioning of BDA**

Indicators ( general)	%
Doing some work, ,	33.33%
Not efficient as earlier	22.22%
Not doing as per guidelines	11.11%
not much aware	22.22%
no response	11.11%

It is evident from the table that 33% of them feel that BDA does some work or playing a role in socio economic development of the Bondas. 22% of them feel that it has lost its efficiency as an institution, whereas 11% feel that it is not following the guidelines. 11% didn't have any response and were indifferent towards BDA..

Interestingly one district level official is also not aware about the existence of BDA office at Mudulipada.

**Table 16: Institutional Strength**

Institutional Aspects	10 point scale
Not appropriately staffed	8
sufficiently staffed	3
vehicle support	1
special incentives	No response
trained team	3
Special HR policy for MP	1
Regular training to MP team members on soft skills	3
Do they get good recognition every time or only during exhibition	1 only during exhibition or some political leaders programmes

It is evident from the above table that out of 9 officials, 8 of them feel that it is never appropriately or sufficiently staffed as per the need. But at the same time they also mentioned about the new initiatives taken under OPELIP where team members are placed under MPA level team as well as under the FNGO. It implies now BDA has more staff than before to carry out the planned activities. It has been expressed earlier as well that government needs to appoint permanent staff at BDA level to make them accountable and ensure sustainability. Only 1 official feels that

Bondas don't get the required attention and only remembered during melas & exhibition. There are no provisions of special or motivational incentives and no separate HR policy for BDA staff. 3 officials also feel that there is no regular capacity building /training to the MPA staff on soft skills and they only receive warnings from the higher officials which act as a de-motivating factor.

**Table 17: Funding (timely receive funds, appropriate amount, less funds, etc)**

Funding Aspects	%
Lack of funds	11.11
More funds	22.22
Not able to utilize funds as there is duplication of work due to more funds	33.33
Not released in time	11.11
Not appropriate with the needs	11.11
No response	11.11

The above table shows that 11% of the officials feel that there is lack of funds, 22% of them feel that BDA has more funds, 33% of them feel that it is not able to utilize funds due to multiplicity of schemes in the same area. 11% of them

opine that funds are not released in time and the PL BDA doesn't have financial powers and needs permission of the chairperson. With a view to make it more independent the views were shared that BDA as a registered society should be given more functional power.

**Table 18: BDA and convergence (BDA taking interest in converging with other depts/others)**

Convergence	%
With DRDA	11.11
With other flagship programmes	11.11
With NGOs	11.11
Not like to comment	11.11
BDA not taking interest for convergence	33.33
No response	22.22

**Table 19: Convergence from other Department extending Support to BDA**

Voluntarily convergence from other depts.	No
From NGOs	1
From DRDA	1
From others	-

The above two tables give the analysis of convergence of BDA with different department schemes and whether other department come forward for convergence. It has been pointed out several times in the governing body meetings that there is no cooperation from other departments nor they attend the meetings. 33% of the officials feel that BDA is not taking any interest for convergence. 11% of them do feel that it has been successful with DRDA, with NGOs to some extent.

The major convergence of BDA with MGNREGS for livelihood support and to check migration has not been worked out so far as expressed from the primary sources. During 18-19 there is no expenditure made under MGNREGA due to non availability of DSC and no special interest has been shown by the PL so far for the financial year 2019-20. If there is a letter from the state authorities then the department approaches BDA. It has also expressed that BDA never openly shares in the Panchayat Samiti Meetings which occurs once in two months. PS officials gave recent example about a special camp was to be organized for pensions. But the camp could not be held as BDA didn't take any special interest nor instructed the Panchayat representatives. It was also noticed that the concerned PEO of the Mudulipada Gram Panchayat hardly attends the office but so far no action has been initiated by PL BDA.

**Table 20: Governing Body Meetings**

Items for discussion	%
Does detailed discussion on each item happen	no response
Does small case studies or village stories are highlighted	No response
Are Village wise reports read	1
Only fund utilization is discussed	7
Village or individuals are taken into consideration if there is finance involved in it	6
Action plan is approved	5
No critical discussion	7
Depends on the time and mood of the chairperson	6

Governing body is the apex body of the BDA and it is very crucial for effective functioning of BDA. It is clear from the above table that all officials remained silent in the first two items ie. Detailed discussion like special emphasis on case examples, special achievements are hardly discussed and minuted. Only one official responded that village reports are read out only when there is a need or a complaint is highlighted in the media. Only fund utilization is discussed and action plan is approved. But if the chair person is interested and has time then he or she might go in detail. The duration of the governing body is less than 1 hour as opined by 66% , 22% have opined for 1 to 2 hours and only 11% have opined that GB meetings do take place for more than 2 hours.

**Table 21: Monitoring of BDA works by higher officials.**

How often	%
May be they go	11.11
Hardly they go	55.55
They go once in a month if there is some distribution in the villages	11.11
Doesn't know	11.11
No idea	11.11

Monitoring system seems less as 55% of the officials feel that they hardly visit or visit only when there is an emergency. 11% of the opine that they go once a month and 11% of them feel that they may visit or may not visit. The officials take the excuses of naxal and avoid work in the area.

**Table 22: Monitoring by GB members to MPA**

	By Chairperson	By vice chairperson	By other members
Yearly once	22.22%	22.22%	
Yearly twice	11.11%		
Not at all	-	-	-
Seldom	11.11%		
No visits	11.11%		-
Not frequently	22.22%		

Monitoring visits by the GB members to the Bonda hill is yearly once or it depends on the chairperson. 3 years before chairperson visited as 22% of them have opined. 11% of them expressed that it is very rare. 22% of them opined that though visits occur but they are not frequent.

**Table 23: Role of BDA after OPELIP**

Role of BDA after OPELIP	%
Bondas are confused	16.67%
It has helped BDA	8.33%
Duplication of work	33.33%
BDA has lost its identity after OPELIP	25%
No response	8.33%
OPELIP is not so effective	8.33%

The role of BDA after the introduction of OPELIP has interesting responses, 16% officials feel that now the community is confused whom to appeal, 8% of them feel that it is strengthening the BDA, 33% of them that there is duplication of work, 25% of them

feel that BDA has lost its independence and 8% of them feel that it's not so effective .

**Table 24: Suggestions ( on a ten point scale) to strengthen BDAs programmes as well as BDA as an Institution**

Suggestions	Very essential	much	Essential	Needed
Institutional building with sensitive team in BDA	3		-	-
Funds directly places for BDA	3		-	-
Cottage industries should be developed	5		-	-
Village level/household level/each plan .	-		-	7
Strong monitoring system			5	-
Internet facility	2		-	-
Quarters for staff to stay	-		3	-
Speedy work	-		-	1
MIS	-		-	1
Special PVTG cell	-		-	1
Skill development ( both soft and vocational) for Bonda	4		-	-
Good houses for Bondas	2		-	-
Functional and financial independence to PL	-		3	-
Changes in By laws to make it more independent	1		-	-
Higher rank official needed as PL BDA who can take a more pro-active role on all convergance aspects	3		-	7
Good office infrastructure at MP level	4		-	-
Connectivity	4		-	-
More staff at BDA	-		3	-

#### 4.2.2 Towards a More Inclusive Group- The Lower Bondas

On the basis of their habitation Bondas are divided into two categories the upper and the lower. Lower Bondas are those who have settled in the plain areas nearly 150 years before and started living with multi ethnic, and multi caste groups in Khairput block of Malkangiri and interact frequently with people in the plains. Upper and Lower Bondas have a combined total population of 12,231, registering a growth rate of 30.42 percent between 2001 and 2011 according to census data, compared to a low 7.65-percent growth rate among the Upper Bondas who remain on their ancestral lands.

The lower Bondas were in limelight when one of their community members became the member of the legislative assembly (MLA) in Odisha Sri DambaruSisa elected 2014 state election. He opines that “The plans and schemes being implemented by the government should be people-friendly and cater to the exact needs of the local people. The administration should take the tribes into confidence instead of drawing up plans in the (state) capital,” Dambaru Sisa, the first legislator from the Bonda tribe<sup>6</sup>.

The lower Bondas have much better connectivity facilities compared to the upper Bondas. A sample of 30 households was taken from lower Bondos randomly selected but the same strata were followed like vulnerable sections, households whose ancestors had gone to Assam, families who go for migration etc. The following indicators were taken to document the changes that have taken place as given below

- Health facilities are better as the PHC is in close proximity
- The income of the Lower Bonda families whose ancestors had gone to Assam to work as a tea garden labourer is very good condition in comparison to the upper Bonda families.
- These are revenue villages.
- Few households had PHH ration card and others have AAY
- The family size was also found to be 6 to 10.
- Migration is more and found to be 76% from the households interviewed. But the household only go for 3 months to Hyderabad and come with 20000 at the end of each trip. Migration is bargained and not distress.
- More LPG connections were found in the lower Bonda households along with fire wood use.
- The income of the households per annum from all sources was 60000 compared to 20000 in upper Bondas.
- Pucca houses are more in numbers along with housing schemes availed from government compared to the upper Bondas. The room number was also found to be 3 to 5.
- The electricity supply is much stable compared to the hill region.
- Households of Lower Bonda have taken loan from the bank for agricultural purposes. Households also possess articles like mobile phone, table, chair, utensils, fans, lights, agricultural implements, good wooden chairs, bikes, and other necessities. Households do save money in banks for emergency purposes.
- Lower Bondas have been converted to Christians compared to the Upper Bondas and have established marital ties with other tribals such Matias, Parajas etc.

#### 4.3 Bonda Development Agency and Changing Scenario of the Bondas

##### *(Findings from the Primary Data)*

Change is inevitable and it also holds true for the Bondas of Khairput block, Malkangiri district. Change may be rapid for few families as visible in few cases and it may be very slow for others depending on many factors. Bondas are at crossroads of development in the changing socio-

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<sup>6</sup> Times of India. <https://www.newsgram.com/its-still-the-dark-ages-for-odishas-bonda-tribe>).

economic-political and environmental climatic dynamism. As pointed out<sup>7</sup> over the past few years, Bonda tribes have been impacted by climate change, changing agricultural and hunting practices, rising temperature and water scarcity across the Bonda hills. Visible development is still a far dream. It seems Bondas are yet to confront with the changing conditions. It is because Bondas are at various stages of development, from hunter gatherers, agricultural labourers, settled farmers, migrant laborers to white collar jobs. Of late Bondas have also moved to other States as migrant workers/labourers.

The study has tried to capture the changes that have been brought about over the years in the socio economic aspects of the Bondas like health, sanitation, education, child development services, connectivity, immunization status, ASHA coverage and their reach among Bondas. It has also touched the livelihood (SHGs and their access to financial institution, new initiatives, Migration, Job cards, possible future strategies), housing ( the existing scenario from the field and the schemes, Social Security ( PDS, pensions), vulnerable sections like orphans, elderly and disabled, forest and land rights and their view on community rights and habitat rights. Apart from the Bondas response to development, information has been captured by using participatory methods like scaling, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Suggestions were taken from the officials on the present role of Bonda Development Agency and the envisaged role.

Evaluation of Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada is an attempt to find out the institutional capacities, challenges, the roles and the concerns and what development impact it has created over the last forty years on life of Bondas. This primary data is analysed from household level interviews and data collection, scaling of parameters, focus group discussion interpretations, habitation fact sheets and key informant responses

Bonda society is very equal society in terms of the economy and households cannot be classified as big, marginal or small farmers. The land holding of Bondas during late 70s and early 80s was around 0.1 hectares/per HH. Though there are very negligible sample who don't own land but all most all own land. The minimum land owned is less than 1 acre and maximum that was observed during field evaluation was 10 acres. More or less land holding among them is almost same, but no doubt Bondas who have shown interest and embraced different government development programs and have witnessed very clear socio-economic transformation in their families. It is true that still 50-60% of the villages in the MPA do not have road connectivity. In comparison to upper bondas lower Bondas are much better in many dimensions.

### **4.3.1 Socio Economic Aspects**

#### **4.3.1.1 Cultural Glimpse**

Bonda Development Agency is the first Micro Project of Odisha established for the development of the PVTG called Bonda. It is a group of villages at highland height of 5500 feet.

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<sup>7</sup> Focus Magazine (May 22<sup>nd</sup> 2019 - <https://www.focusmagazine.in/india-odishas-bonda-tribe-hit-hard-by-the-climate-change/>)





**Picture 1- View of the Kattamguda Village from the Top of the hill**

**Picture- 02 (Bonda women wearing beads, and brass – their traditional ornaments in village Podeiguda waiting for the commander the only source of transport to the Market that is at Khairput)**



**Picture 3 A typical housing pattern of Bonda, at Tagaebda village, Rasabeda GP**

They speak a language of their own that is called 'Remo' and it is a Mundari language. The outfit and dressing pattern of women makes them unique from others. Bonda men wear a narrow strip of loin cloth (Gosi). Dressing pattern is slowly eroding which was once so remarkable. Ornaments made up of beads and brass is another special feature of Bonda women's special appearance. In the Vizagapatnam Gazetteer 1918 (the then Malkangiri Taluk under Madras Presidency) Bondas have been explained as nude or naked tribe. The Bonda settlements are scattered small hutments. The village intra roads are bumpy and not even. They still derive their subsistence from shifting cultivation or *Dongarchasa* as well as settled cultivation *Jholachasto* some extent. Animal domestication, seasonal forest collections, wage work, selling their produce include their economy. They worship mostly the deities of nature like the *PatkhandaMaaparabu*- the Creator of universe that is locked in a tree trunk.



**Picture 4 & 5 -PatkhandaMahapuru- The Bonda Abode, Mudulipada, place of Village Deity)**

- **Glance of Malkangiri District from Gazetteer (1908, 1945, 19966 and 2016)**

Late Shri Roger Bell was a civil servant ( 1905-1959) in British India during the most tumultuous period in its history was directly involved in not only the fascinating working of the British but also its eventual transfer of power upon India Independence in 1947. His hand written memories lay forgotten for decades in a trunk in his family home at Tasmania until discovered by his daughter Alexandra and was published after 56 years of his death. It is titled as *Recollection of An Indian Official (1928-1949, 2015 edited by Alexandra Tanner and Etal)*.

Roger Bell, who was the 1<sup>st</sup> collector of Koraput district, described that due to Malaria all officials used to avoid night stay in the early 1900 at Koraput. His 3-roomed quarter was a large bungalow in which policemen occupied two rooms; from the police men one was named 'Kind' who was the District Superintendent of Police Koraput. The remaining European population of the place consisted of a cooley-catcher 'Keating' by name, who recruited labour for the Assam tea garden; others were sergeant major and two sergeants in the police, and the German missionary, Tancher with his wife and children.

Koraput District was the biggest district under Madras Presidency with 7000 square miles and mountains up to 5000 feet/ during 1931; march of four days was required to reach Malkangiri. He mentions that his liking for Koraput was by no means unqualified ***“through the tribal danced, sang, drank and hunted and were completely happy for a whole month of the year, pessimism grow upon one with greater knowledge in the district, the ever extending activity of government, it was plain to see, could only bring painful adjustment to these child like people. At times the feeling was oppressive that the better one worked the more suffering would come to the people whom the work was suppose to benefit.”***

Koraput was made a separate district in 1936 in the state of the then Orissa. According to the census of 1941 the district had a population of 1, 27,862. The fourth natural division of the district was Malkangiri Taluk, where there are hundreds of square miles of forest, sparsely inhabited by rude and Nude (Bonda) such as Bondo Porajas and the Didayis. On 2nd October 1992, Malkangiri got its identity as a District as per Notification No. 49137/R dated 01.10.1992 of Odisha Government in Revenue and Excise Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, carving out of Koraput District. Malkangiri District occupies an important place in the state of Odisha for its large concentration of Scheduled Tribes population. *Presently, the Collector and District Magistrate, Malkangiri acts as the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the project. Prior to 1992, the Collector and District Magistrate of Koraput (undivided) district was acting as the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the Bonda Development Agency.*

## Findings from the Primary Sources

**Table 25: GP wise % of Respondents**

SI no	Name of the GPs	% of the respondents
01	Mudulipada	63.58
02	Andrahal	32.12
03	BadDural	2.65
04	Rasabeda	1.66

The Micro Project area covers 4 GPs and Mudulipada has the highest number of villages, which is 21, so 63% of respondents were taken from Mudulipada

followed by other 3 GPs which constitute 9 villages in Andrahal, and one from each GP ie Bad Dural and Rasabeda under the Micro project.

**Table 26 Age of the respondent**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Age of the respondents (%)			
		18-30	30-45	45-60	>60
01	Mudulipada	27.08	33.85	22.40	16.67
02	Andrahal	19.59	35.05	30.93	14.43
03	BadDural	12.50	62.50	12.50	12.50
04	Rasabeda	0.00	60.00	40.00	0.00

It is indicated that the productive age group of 18-30 and 30-45 has been taken mostly for the interviewing at the household level, which is 33.85% in Mudulipada, 35.05%

in Andrahal and 62.50 and 60% in Rasabeda and Bad Dural GPs.

**Table 27: Gender of the respondents**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Gender of the respondents	
		Male	Female
1	Mudulipada	37.50	62.50
2	Andrahal	53.61	46.39
3	Baddural	87.50	12.50
4	Rasabeda	100.00	0.00

It implies from the above table that more number of women have been interviewed than men in Mudulipada GP who are very vocal. It may be due to good connectivity and the awareness level as the office of BDA was established. Mudulipada GP is slightly better

than other GPs with regard to connectivity. 62.50% of respondents are women who have willingly expressed their needs and aspirations. The Andrahal, Bad Dural GPs have 53.61 % and 87.50%. In Bad Dural GP the lady sarpanch is very active and always been the source of inspiration for the women. Tagabeda under Rasabeda GPs is the only in the Micro project and both the villages are very hard to reach areas and no roads exist till date. Though women sat in the meeting but they preferred men to respond.

### 4.3.2 Health

The health is very important aspect in the hilly difficult terrain of Bonda Ghati. As mentioned before there were appeals to the government to have a separate health unit within the Bonda Development Agency. BDA in the past has conducted studies, trained Dhais and Disarisand it was also decided in the 1978 GB meeting that thrice a week mobile dispensary will attend at Mudulipada. The PHC was inaugurated during 1996 at Mudulipada. Later it was run by an NGO named Gopabandhu Development Society whose staff stay at Mudulipada and are familiar to all Bondas. During Indicator Scaling, health indicator had the maximum marks on the scale and resulted to be the first social economic aspect where Bondas feel that BDA has played a major role. Recently their long standing demand of having an ambulance was fulfilled. Ambulance was purchased and kept at Mudulipada so that it can reach to the maximum possible extent. Previously it was an issue to communicate to the Block headquarters. Since health occupies the priority position the following aspects have been covered under health (drinking water sources, availability, potable drinking water consumption, use of latrines, health camps and its coverage, sanitary practices, institutional delivery, immunization, ASHA coverage –their functioning and reach, referral services provided, Anganwadi coverage, and the BDA's response to the various enquiries). Since health has received maximum attention

it implies there is a good coordination between the PHC which is run by the NGO and the CHC at Khairput. The CHC Khairput distributes mosquito nets, also conducts health camps with the help the NGO and BDA. The NGO also conducts health camps once in a year. There are two ANM sub-centers, one at Mudulipada (which has a building and it is unofficially occupied by FNGO under OPELIP as shared by the CHC Khairput), the center at Andrahal has no building. The male worker of Andrahal stays at Mudulipada and female worker stays at Mathili. But both are regular in attending their duties as per the primary sources. The ANM appointed by government under Mudulipada is also familiar to Bondas. The Panchayat Samiti Meeting is the nodal point where BDA can take a pro active role in bringing the issues where all stakeholders can converge for much better impact.

#### 4.3.2.1 Health Camps

Respondents were asked whether in last three years if any health camps were organized in the selected villages as most of the respondents didn't remember about it very clearly. Health camps are organized by Health department, also by NGOs. But during last Jan and Feb 2020, only mosquito nets were distributed. From the table given below it is clear that health camps are being organized but in main centers and not in interior villages or small hamlets. Respondents do opine that if small hamlets and interior villages can be covered then it will have a maximum impact. They don't approach as they have to walk long distance.

**Table 28: Health Camps**

SIno	Name of the villages	Total households	Health camps ( are you aware Yes/NO)	
			Yes	No
1	Badbel	150	1	-
2	Katanguda	34	-	-
3	Bondapada	60	1	-
4	Bandiguda	63	1	-
5	Kadaguda	20	1	-
6	Pindaijanger	26	-	-
7	Challanpada	19	1	-

#### 4.3.2.2 Sanitary Practices

**Table 29: Individual Household Latrine (primary observation)**

SIno	Name of the village	Total households	Toilet		Toilet use	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1						
2	Badbel	150	49	101	-	49
3	Katanguda	34	34	-	-	34
4	Bondapada	60	60	-	-	60
5	Bandiguda	63	47	16	-	47
6	Kadaguda	20	-	20	-	-
7	Pindaijanger	26	26	-	-	26
	Challanpada	19	19	-	-	19

*From the Secondary Sources ( OPELIP)*

**Table 30: IHHL status in MPA**

SI No	Name of the GP	Name of the Village	HHs having Pacca house	HHs having IHHL
1	Andrahal	Andrahal	4	90
2		Katanguda	0	35
3		badbel	0	29
4		Dumripada	0	12
5		Goiguda	0	0
6		Uttanguda	0	0



7		Bhailapadar	0	0
8		Kadaguda	0	0
9	<b>Mudulipada</b>	Mudulipada	0	34
10		Bandhaguda	0	106
11		Bondapada	0	22
12		Tuseipada	0	18
13		Dantipada	0	0
14		Badpada	0	116
15		Tulaguram	0	38
16		Selaiguda	0	17
17		Bandiguda	0	52
18		Challanpada	0	20
19		Kirsanipada	0	95
20		Gophurpada	0	0
21		Ramliguda	0	16
22		Pindajingar	0	0
23		Baraguda	0	0
24		Kichapada	0	0
25		Podeiguda	1	41
26		Kadaguda	0	0
27		bisoiguda	0	0
28		Sambalpur	0	0
29		baunsapada	0	18
30		Gulangpadar	0	0
31	<b>Rasabeda</b>	Tagabeda	0	0
32	<b>Bad Dural</b>	Sonuguda	0	0

**The condition of the IHHL in Badbel village under Andrahal GP constructed last year**

The above table implies that IHHL construction has been visible in most of the villages of Mudulipada and Andrahal GPs. In Tagabeda, Sonuguda (under Rasabeda and Bad Dural GPs) no construction has been taken up. Few households are still left in each village where IHHL construction is pending. But none of the latrines are used due to poor construction and lack of running water. As per the primary observation only two latrines were used.



Picture 6 & 7 - The condition of the IHHL in Badbel village under Andrahal GP constructed last year

Table 31: Changes seen in Health and Sanitary Practices and factors responsible (mixed response)

Sl. No	Reasons	% of response
1	Lack of awareness	50
2	More no. of MR children born due to poor diet	8
3	Prone to malaria	45
4	No road connectivity so difficult to reach PHC	28
5	Mosquito net provided	8
6	PHC by NGO and ANM of the NGO stays in Mudulipada	54
7	No health camp	4
8	No piped water	62
9	No sanitary practices	12
10	No toilet with running water supply.	90
11	Increase in institutional delivery in the villages of Mudulipada or villages which are nearer to the PHC	34
12	Affected by TB	8
13	Depend on private hospital ( basically Andrahal GP)	18
14	Disari remains the first preference	15
15	Others	7

From the meetings and FGDs it was indicated that health is important and what factors are responsible for ill-health. Poor hygiene, sanitary practices attribute towards lack of awareness as 50%. 45% feel that malaria is persistent. 28% opined that due to lack of connectivity, access to health care facility is poor. Lack of water in the toilets or near the toilets is a major issue. 54% of them feel that the PHC run by NGO is working good as the ANM stays in Mudulipada and available for 24 hours. Andrahal GP people depend on private mission hospital, which is in Koraput district. 62% also account it for lack of piped water. The positive changes that are marked are increase in institutional delivery, provisions of mosquito net by BDA. A very negligible section of people use toilets as they have to carry water to the toilet. Toilet of the school is dilapidated. FGDs in Andrahal have revealed that as children are put into the practice of using the toilet from childhood at AWC and schools so it is difficult for them. None of the AWCs and primary schools have toilets. It has also been found that BDA sometimes help households who are in need of medicines or any referral services as mentioned. Two to three such cases were found where they receive financial help and vehicle support.



**Picture 8, 9 & 10 Toilet/Latrines conditions in the villages**

**Table 32: GP wise Respondents health (diseases affected mostly, treatment seeking behavior, present and before)**

Items and GPs	Mudulipada	Andrahal	Bad Dural	Rasabeda
<b>Present Diseases affected</b>				
Chronic Malaria	191	97	8	5
Sickle cell	3	0	0	0
Skin diseases	142	74	8	5
TB	0	0	0	0
Gyneic related	1	1	0	0
Respiratory	17	6	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0	0
Others	131	87	8	5
<b>Treatment</b>				
Both	136	97	8	5
Modern	2	63	0	0
Traditional	33	9	0	0
<b>Diseases 12 years before</b>				
Chronic Malaria	187	96	8	5
Sickle cell	2	1	0	0
Skin diseases	131	63	8	5
TB	0	0	0	0
Gyaoneic related	0	0	0	0
Respiratory	3	5	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0	0
Others	135	81	8	5
<b>Treatment preferred now</b>				
Both	192	97	5	5
Modern	102	0	0	0
Traditional	2	86	0	0

The above table shows the prevalent diseases in the Bonda hills and whether these diseases existed before 12 years and what was their treatment preference. The diseases that affect now are malaria, skin diseases, and respiratory related disease due to working outside the place as migrant worker. Skin diseases have increased as per the responses. Still they prefer traditional medicines given by the disari (herbal medicine practitioner and priest) as many small ailments are cured. In Andrahal GP the preference for traditional medicine is more compared

to other 3 GPs. In the initial years of BDA, training was given to all traditional practitioners but no follow up was done. The PHC at Mudulipada is very approachable as staff stay at the head quarter. At Dumuripada village under Andralhal Gram Panchayat the health center is run by an NGO namely Asha Kiran. Villagers depend lot on these two centers for their medicines.

#### 4.3.3 Drinking Water

**Table 33: GP wise Drinking water used by the Respondents and sources )**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Sources of waters				
		Ponds	Open well	Spring/river /streams pipe based	Tube well	Others (water, dugged - chuaetc)
01	Mudulipada	0.00	1.04	65.10	25.00	8.85
02	Andralhal	0.00	3.09	27.84	26.80	25.77
03	BadDural	0.00	00.00	100.00	00.00	0.00
04	Rasabeda	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00

**Table 34: GP wise Availability/Non availability of Drinking water by the Respondents households**

Sl No	Name of the GPs	Months where available /Non available (√ Non Available)											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	Ma	Ju	Ju	Aug	Sep	Oct	nov	Dec
01	Mudulipada				√	√	√						
02	Andralhal				√	√	√						
03	Bad Dural				√								
04	Rasabeda				√								

**Table 35: GP wise response on the quality of drinking water consumed by the Respondents households**

Sl. No	Name of the Gps	Quality		
		Potable /Good	Manageable	Not good
01	Mudulipada	20.31	21.35	58.33
02	Andralhal	8.25	31.95	59.79
03	BadDural	0.00	12.50	87.50
04	Rasabeda	0.00	0.00	100.00

From the three above three tables it is evident that though facilities for drinking water exist but during summer season there is shortage of water in all the habitations due to defunct tube wells. Villages like Tagabeda under Rasabed GP drink from chua (digging from the small well on the stream) and some use stream water with a pipe. The tube wells in Tagabeda village were not functional as per the primary observation. In the interior villages the tube wells are not functioning though they exist and are not sufficient for the village. Pipe based water systems from the streams has been a good example in Sanuguda village, Selaiguda, Dumuripada villages which caters to 15 to 20 households. Tube- wells maintenance is a big issue so dependency on the stream water is high. Only in Sarpanchs house it was seen that water is pumped through electricity. Water is not potable as it doesn't undergo any kind of purification. The water is used for washing utensils, drinking and bathing. Though more than 50% of the villagers are aware that the quality is not good but due to lack of alternatives people are compelled to consume unsafe water. Villagers opine that though OTELP, OPELIP, BDA along with RWSS has never made sincere efforts to supply piped water near each household. It was also found that same drinking water project has been shown by many agencies but in reality, it is not functional.





**Picture 11 Source of Water at Bonda Ghati Villages**



**Picture 12 - Solar based pipe water systems**

**Clarification on Published news “Bonda GhatiraDukhaJharanaPanireMentuchhiSosha” in Pragatibadi, the Odia daily. ( news in Odia – Bondas are consuming water from the Streams)**

The “Bondaghati” under Khairput Block of Malkangiri district is situated above 3500 ft. to 4000 ft. height from sea level with full of hilly and inaccessible area. There are 7098 nos. most ancient and primitive tribe people namely “BONDA” community living in two Panchayats i.eMudulipada and Andrahal in Bondaghati.

As connectivity to each village is not available, the bore well machine can not move to villages for digging of Bore wells. Still there are 37 nos. deep bore wells functioning in 23 nos. of villages in Bondaghati and people are using the water from it. Pipe based drinking water system (DWS) are being implemented by the BDA Mudulipada changing the direction of the local fountains/ water sources towards the village by pipe where deep bore wells are not available. Now 19 nos. of such “DWS” projects are functioning in 19 villages and fulfilling their water requirement. Gradually, supply of drinking water will be extended to other villages also adopting such type of alternative water supply arrangement to meet the problems in water scarcity villages.

( source – BDA, Mudulipada).

#### 4.3.4 Integrated Child Development Services

**Table 36: Status of Angan Wadi Centers**

SI no	Name of the GP	Name of the AWCs with buildings	Name of the AWCs without buildings	Name of the villages where half constructed	Mini AWC
1	Bad dural	Sonuguda			
2	Rasabeda	-	Tagabeda		
3	Mudulipada	Mudulipada	Bandhaguda	Bondapada	
		Kirsanipada	Kicchapada	Badpada	
		Bandiguda	Gophurpada	kadaguda	
		Buansapada			
		Tulaguram			
4	Andrahal	Goiguda	Patraput		Katanguda
		Andrahal	Kadaguda		
		Badbel	Dumuripada		
	4 gps ( 32 villages)	09	07	03	01

The 32 villages under MPA/BDA have 20 AWC including one Mini AWC from which 7 do not have building and 3 have building but half constructed, which implies that all; 10 AWCs don't have buildings. Also in villages where population is more than 70 households AWCs don't exist for eg in Dantipada village. Andhrahal GP has only 5 AWCs and one mini AWCs.

**Table 37: AWC details of few villages as per Primary Observation'**

SI no	Name of the village	Name of the AWC	Total Households	Details			
				Pregnant women	Lactating women	Children within 6 months to 3 years	Children within 3 years to 6 years
1	Badbel		150	5	12	32	48
2	Katanguda	Mini AWC	34	2	1	16	16
3	Bondapada		63	5	12	24	25
4	Pindaijangan ( Kadaguda)	Mini AWC	46	5	9	22	15
5	Bandiguda		63	7	4	13	22

Bandiguda is the most cleanly maintained Angan Wadi center as per primary observation.

#### 4.3.5 Immunization

**Table 38 Immunization status**

The total immunization as per the secondary data which included children up to 11 months who been fully immunized BCG=DPT=R+PO, measles etc)

Year	Andrahal sub center	Mudulipada sub center
2014-15	110	87
2015-16	103	110
2016-2017	100	127
2017-18	79	99
2018-19	127	124
19-20	91	108

<b>Sonuguda AWC under Barengabadi Subcenter</b>	
2016	2 children ( 1 reported death)
2017	10
2018	7
2019	5

As the Male worker and ANMs are regularly performing their duty about 90% immunization coverage is achieved. Only in interior villages like Tgabeda, Ramliguda, Andeipadar coverage becomes difficult in rainy season.

#### **4.3.6 ASHA coverage**

11 ASHA workers are placed in Mudulipada GP, and 8 ASHA workers are placed in Andrahal GP. Sonuguda village under Bad Dural has one Asha worker. Tagabeda village under Rasabeda GP has no ASHA worker and comes under GadiputRevnuce village.

#### **Case Example 1**

#### **ASHA GouriPadal – The only ASHA of Sonuguda Village**

Accredited Social Health Activist the name is preferred for Gouri who is the only ASHA (hope) for the villagers of Sanuguda under Bad Dural Gram Panchayat. Sanuguda is the most remote village under the Micro project. This village has three hamlets, kenduguda, nuaguda and karmaguda. The road to reach is hilly and though government admits that the road was constructed but there is no sign of it. This village is 13 kms far from the GP head quarter and 26 kms from the block head quarter. Even after so many years of independence the people of Sanuguda have not sensed the basic facilities. Though there is a school but people hardly see the teachers. The AWW visits twice in a month. They prefer the traditional healer during health issues as it is not next to impossible. During rains the life becomes tougher. But people like Gouri who is an ASHA worker always motivates and stands by the villagers in whatever possible way she can. Six years back she was appointed as ASHA and at the age of 47 with education up to 2<sup>nd</sup> standard. But these factors have never come in her way as an obstacle. She understands that difficult villages where more work is needed. She takes utmost care of the pregnant mothers, and looking at the connectivity she reaches the pregnant women 6 days before the expected delivery, counsels them and brings them to Ma Gruha ( a short stay home before pregnancy facility of government). Her service is just incredible in these interior villages. She volunteers to help if anyone is sick in the village, she constantly explains the women about diet, and she ensures that every child should be born in the hospital and should be safe. Where there is no facility Gouri is the only asha.



## Case Exmaply 2

### Successful ASHA from Bonda Community – GurubariMandra

Gurubari is not only an Accredited Social Health Activist but also has extended her services like a multi purpose village worker. She has cured TB patients, identified leprosy patients, coordinates with Khairput CHC and AWW at Badpada. She is from Dantipada village but the village doesn't have an AWC. So she takes the pregnant women along with her, walks around 4 kms to Bapada on Mamata Diwas so that pregnant women can take immunization and gets the required counseling. She has studied up to 7<sup>th</sup> standard from Mudulipada Kanayashram

Got married and has a son. She conducts meetings in her village on malaria prevention, advices on the use of Mosquito net. She tests the suspects for malaria with the malaria Kit. Even the CHC and CDPO office are familiar with her name because of her coordination skills. She has referred severly mal nourished children to Nutrition rehabilitation center where the condition of the child has improved. She is acitively involved during the polio campaign. She reaches to the interior villages during Indradhanushprogramme. She is bright and communicates well with women.



#### 4.3.7 Institutional Delivery

As per data available Andrahal GP had 105 deliveries during 16-17, 118 in 18-19 and 107 during 19-20. Similarly in Mudulipada GP 129 institutional deliveries during 16-17, 143 in 18-19 and 119 during 19-20 has been conducted.

The ANMs of the NGO run PHS, and ANMs of the Mudulipada sub center and Andrahal Subcenter stay at Mudulipada and pay regular visits as per primary data and observation.

BDA fulfilled the long desired felt need of the people and purchased an ambulance and handed over to the NGO and is always available at Mudulipada which become vital for communication for pregnant women.

The NGO counsels pregnant women and sends them to maa gruha at Khairput. Maa gruha has been established since last 5 to 6 years and run by Gopababdhu Development Society. During 2016-17 6 women were sent to Maa Gruha, 11 women in 2018, 9 in 2019 and 5 in 2020. During 2018 2 children were referred to the nutrition rehabilitation council.

#### 4.3.8 Education

Table 39: Status of the Children and their Mode of Schooling

Village Name	Total Household	Children studying in the village/GP school	Children studying outside the village	Children studying outside Malkangiri	Remarks
Badbel	150	28	42	5 at KISS	Rest are drop outs (around 20)
Katanguda	34	15 in the GP at Andrahal	3	7 at Koraput	Rest drop outs, met such 3 young boys who had dropped their schooling.
Bondapada	60	29	18	-	5 Drop outs
Bandiguda	63	22	20	2 at Kiss	6 Drop outs
Kadaguda	20	24	2	-	3 Drop outs

Pindaijangan	26	4 at kadaguda	10	-	4 Drop outs
Challanpada	19	4 at Bandiguda	4	-	2 Drop outs
	Total	<b>126</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45 drops outs</b>

Though the number of children could not be obtained but it is evident from this sample in 7 villages that, 126 children are studying in the village school which indicates that schools in the village are preferred most. But after 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> standard there is a compulsion to go out of the village as there are no facilities or they drop out from the school due to lack of resources. Even though there is a high school at Andrahal which is established in 1971 but there are only 3 teachers. Though teachers are regular as found during field visits, but there is no compound wall, no quarters, no road to reach the school. More teachers are needed in the schools but are not posted. In schools in Bondapada, Andrahal, Badbel where teachers are very regular despite being interior but still schools have no compound wall and no tube wells exists.

In 32 villages of the MPA/BDA there are 24 schools which include primary, upper primary, Up graded high school, new primary school.

***Goiguda, Badbel and Sanuguda are running without buildings under Andrahal and Baddural GPs. Kichapada, Ramliguda and Tagabeda schools are running without buildings under Mudulipada, and Rasabeda GPs.***

As per 2015 survey SCSTRTI there were 743 children in age group of 0-3 years, 693 children in age group of 3-6 years, 862 in age group of 6-14 years and 1458 in age group of 15-25 years.

As per the Block education data there are 1294 children in 22 schools in 4 GPs of the MPA in 32 villages.

306 children are in Badbel educational complex at Kadamguda, and 2 children are in Adarsh school at Podaghat which is equal to 308.

From the primary sample it is evident that 114 (98+16) children are studying outside the village either in Koraput, or in Bhubaneswar from 7 villages. So there might be similar cases in each village where children must be reading outside their village or might be dropping out their schooling due to lack of support.

**Table 40: Students strength in Schools**

Data from the BEO office	Standard in schools in total				
	I-V	I-VII	I-X	Adarsh	Complex
	456	110	624	2	306

The conservative estimate shows that 1499 children are in school within the MPA, 114 are studying outside in 7 village as per field observation in 7 villages. So in that case it can be inferred that there are around 300 children who either might be studying outside the village or might be drop outs.

It was found that in village Katanguda 3 such young boys who dropped their education during 2019 as they didn't have money to pay for their education. Among these 3 drop outs, one is working in Andhra Pradesh as a migrant labourer.

***As per SECC data 2011, population by highest education level completed in Mudulipada GP ( graduation and above ) are only 9 and 2 in Andrahal Gram Panchayats.***

It was also found that during Panchayat Samiti meetings which are held once in two months though discussion occur under Samagrasiksha but no deeper insights happen.

In such areas, BDA can take a proactive role in calling a separate meeting in addressing issues of drop outs, steps for safe drinking water, constructing compound walls, green fencing under MGNREGA, and other issues.

As far as the quality of education is considered it can be said from the observation that the schools don't have a good ambience without building, are not clean, without potable drinking



water, no kitchens, no compound walls, without latrines, without permanent teachers as few schools are run with contractual teachers.

Though it is clear that as per recommendation no norms should be specified for PVTGs regarding AWCs nor for schools and door step delivery becomes mandatory but still major gaps can be seen from the primary observation. Due to lack of schools in the area either they go out or drop out.

In spite of these hindrances success stories which gives a hope that positive changes are taking place in the Micro project area either through BDA or through presence of BDA. It may be inferred that studying in a private school where BDA has no role to play but the stories should be viewed with a sense that it's a Bonda persons story. The only Bonda person who won a MLA had done his schooling from Koraput. It is important to mention that stories should have come from BDAs intervention but that is limited. Individuals who have transformed their lives despite hurdles without the support of the BDA should be taken into account and should be read with that spirit. There are many energetic Bonda youths are emerging from the poverty stricken Bonda society. They are the true heroes of the Bonda Society and an inspiration to others. Though all these people speak very less and extremely humble but their work and achievement speaks a lot.

### **The CDD plan from 2015 to 2020 suggested the following**

- Eradication of poverty is the top priority for the PVTGs. The plan suggests programmes for educational empowerment of the poor. Education and skill development are priority areas to be addressed through the central sector scheme by setting up of educational complexes for spread of literacy among the STs in low literacy pockets.
- As the Bonda PVTGs are identified with the low-literacy rate and they are educationally very backward, creation and operation of residential Educational Complexes with hostels for the boys and girls is suggested in order to ensure 100% physical enrolment through campaign mode. In addition to the existing one Educational Complex operating for the PVTG girls in the Micro Project area, focus should be on the establishment of one more Educational Complex for the boys with the provisions of recurring, non-recurring expenditure and maintenance cost. It proposes making of special efforts like, training and engagement of local educated PVTG youths as teachers, special incentives to attract good teachers in schools, empowering the school management committee to engage teachers in subjects where teachers are not available, arrangement for special coaching before the new session starts in class V, VII, VIII and X etc. when children face new barriers, adopting flexible approach for running schools as per local needs, bringing back the drop-out students to educational complexes, development of primers in local language and regular health check-up of PVTG students.
- Under Early Childhood Care and Education, Gyanmandirs (Non Formal Education Centers) at each hamlet/settlement should be set up to enable preschool education inputs and to take care of children of less than six years of age. The Gyanmandirs are suggested to be established at villages/Hamlets, where there are no Anganwadi/Mini-Anganwadi Centers to extend pre-primary education at their door step. The Gyanmandirs can also function as the feeding centers for the boys and girls of the Educational Complexes studying at primary and secondary level. This will be exclusively an intervention of Odisha PVTGs Livelihood Improvement Programmes (OPELIP).

*(from primary observation )*

**Table 41: Major Changes in Education and Responses**

Sl No	Changes seen	% of response	Reasons for changes (mixed responses)	% of Response
1	No school Building	20	AWC	33
2	Girls education improved	66	Some extent change	16
3	Hostel facility	70	Lack of accessibility	37
4	Children have started going to school	29	Hostel facilities	45

5	Go to BBSR for studies	25	Going to private schools at bbsr	25
6	Schools facilitated by NGO and others	4	Not sending girls as they will marry and leave house	25
7	Enrollment in AWC pre school has helped	12	Primary schools in the village	29
8	Awareness on sending children for education	20	Women's participation in meetings	4
9			Other influential factors	25

The major factors that have affected the education both positively and negatively attributed towards preschool enrollment in AWCs and 33% of them feel that the AWCs have helped the children not only with nutrition but also in early education. Girls educational complex though has shifted to the lower area still more than 300 Bonda girls are studying in the school. People in the Upper Bonda area reacted that the same kind of infrastructure, facility and quality is not maintained at the Bonda hill. Hostel facilities in schools have been a remarkable positive change seen by Bondas. It is still becomes important that spending on girls will be a waste as she will leave the house after marriage. Lack of School infrastructure is a problem in the area.

### Case Example 3

#### Every Cloud has a Silver Lining Holds true for Badal Dhagdamajhi

27 years Badal Dhangada Majhi from village Mudulipada is now a M.phil scholar in a deemed University at Bhubaneswar. Badal has also cleared UGC-NET for scholarship. He has a dream for himself and a vision for his community. Being a son of Mangala Dhangada Majhi a school peon of Mudulipda high school, the journey of his life is full of struggle. He was enrolled in Mudulipada school to complete his primary level education and then joined in Khairput government high school. After completing his 10<sup>th</sup> he further studied in Govindpally college and then joined in Berhampur to do his Bachelor in computer application.



Due to the poor economic condition of his family, he started working as a teacher in Bandiguda primary school for eight months and then resigned for higher education. He always wanted to go higher studies and achieve something, which will be good for his community. He again pursued Master in Social work from Berhampur University with very good marks. As per Badal, he is motivated by first Project Leader of BDA Shri Raghunath Sahu who always encouraged him and treated him as his own grand son.

Badal went to Hyderabad and toiled for one year to clear the UGC-NET with meagre support from his family. He is the first higher educated Bonda youth from the community. Badal has inspired many other Bonda youths to pursue higher studies and better jobs.

#### Case Example 4

##### **Bonda girl BudaiMandra, the language teacher.**

Around 2 kms away from the GP head quarters Mudulipada, there is a village named Dantipada situated near the hilly slope. The village has been prime for many experiments by BDA in the initial years, like weaving center, demonstration farm and other things. The village has a primary school but doesn't function properly so there are many drop outs from 3<sup>rd</sup> standard. Dantipada has a Kanyaashram (residential girls school) but all don't make it to reach there except the lucky ones. BudaiMandra Budai is now working as a language teacher in Mudulipada girls high school . Journey to become a language teacher for Budai was not easy. After her schooling from village school up to class 5<sup>th</sup> she went to Bhubaneswar to study in free boarding school and passed high school . She joined in Gobindipali College & passed plus-2 & after that completed CT. It was very difficult for her to complete education with little support from her poor family. She is not only a teacher but a grassroots social worker who always has been creating awareness against liquor and child marriage. 28 years old Budai is a brave Bonda girl & she advocates for bonda girl child education in her community.



#### Case Example 5

##### **Name-Hadi Dhanagadamajhi - National Player from Bonda Hill**

##### **Father-Mangala Dhangadamajhi, Mother-GusungDhangadamajhi**

Mangala Dhangadamajhi is a poor farmer in Bandhaguda village of Mudilipada Panchayat. Due to poverty he could not afford education to his children. Hadi was elder among them, and he had to drop his schooling and started helping his father in the agricultural fields. Along with other children in 2005 Hadi joined in class five in Bhubaneswar KISS School. After joining at KISS his interest grew towards sports. His first priority was kabadi. But he was under the scanner of a good Sports teacher at KISS who motivated him to play Rugby. In 2007, he was selected in the national team of Under 14 and represented India in the World Rugby tournament held at England where India won the world title..



After that, during 2008 he travelled to Australia as part of U-15 team (Rugby) representing India. His performance was excellent but unfortunately during the semifinals he had an injury and had a rest. Pleasantly surprised with his will power Govt. of Australia had felicitated him with ADWORD trophy and certificate of appreciation.

He was also selected to represent the country in Thailand in the year of 2010 but could not make it due to his mother's departure.

HadiDhangadamajhi is pursuing his graduation in Arts. His success and fame has brought a happy feeling in the entire Bonda community. He has become an ambassador for KISS in his village and through him many got admitted in the same school. He says flying high was a good experience. Though Bondas are staying at an altitude of 5000 feet but due his own talent he could fly higher and higher.

#### **4.3.9 Key indicators of Access (Pre Condition to Socio Economic Development)**

The Bonda Development Agency (BDA) was set up in 1977 by the Odisha government for the development of the community. However, development activities are still to have significant impact in the villages. The habitation access was derived from each village meeting is glaring to witness that still the basic facilities don't exist. Access is a pre-condition to socio economic development. Mudulipada and nearby villages have always remained priority by BDA and rest



remote villages didn't had much focus. This was also shared by the village meetings and also by the key informants as well as reflected in the governing body proceedings (5th governing body meeting). Some of the key indicators of access which are essential for the socio economic improvement are given below with special mentions within the bracker.

- AWC ( already mentioned)
- Schools ( already mentioned)
- Electrified or not
- Connectivity
- Drinking water ( already mentioned)
- Sanitation (latrines without supply of water as mentioned)
- Distance to Market ( it is around 14 kms by walk as there is no public transport)
- Mobile connectivity ( very negligible ).
- Distance to health facility ( PHC) ranges from 0 to 18 kms in all MPA villages.
- Post office only one post office at Mudulipada and well functioning. Andrahal post office is not so active in comparation to Mudulipada.
- One compiled sheet with major indicators has been given in **Annexure 12** to understand the access scenario.

The drinking water facilities and IHHL have been mentined before and details on connectivity are given below).

**Table 42: Status of Road Connectivity**

GP	Village	Total HH	Total Population	Do you have all weather accessible road (Yes/No)? If No, fill the next column onwards.		Present condition of road? Pls mention	Primary observation
				Yes	No		
Mudulipada	Seleiguda	34	127	Yes		Good	All weather
Mudulipada	Tulaguram	38	162	Yes		Good	fair weather
Mudulipada	Baunsapada	32	127	Yes		Good	All weather
Mudulipada	Dantaypada	73	303	Yes		Good	All weather
Mudulipada	Baraguda	30	93		No	Footpath Road	No road
Mudulipada	Tusaipada	38	140		No	Footpath Road	No road
Mudulipada	Bondapada	51	171		No	Footpath Road	fair weather
Mudulipada	Gulampadar	10	48	Yes		Good	fair weather
Mudulipada	Sambalpur	2	4	Yes		Good	fair weather
Mudulipada	Mudulipada	50	198	Yes		Good	All weather
Mudulipada	Padaiguda	76	327	Yes		Good	All weather
Mudulipada	Ramliguda	32	119		No	Footpath Road	No road
Mudulipada	Kichapada	41	158		No	Footpath Road	No road
Mudulipada	Kirsanipada	110	429	Yes		Good	fair weather
Mudulipada	Badapada	116	404		No	Footpath Road	Difficult in Rainy season
Mudulipada	Bandiguda	62	226	Yes		Good	all weather
Mudulipada	Pindajanger	7	27		No	Footpath Road	no road
Mudulipada	Kadaguda	21	43		No	Footpath Road	no raod
Mudulipada	Chalanpada	30	98		No	Footpath Road	no road
Mudulipada	Bandhaguda	113	378	Yes		Good	all weather

Mudulipada	Gophurpada	35	117		No	Footpath Road	no road
Badadural	Sonuguda	32	113		No	Footpath Road	No road
Andrahal	Katamguda	35	144		No	Footpath Road	fair weather
Andrahal	Uttamguda	24	84		No	Footpath Road	fair weather
Andrahal	Gohiguda	62	240		No	Footpath Road	fair weather
Andrahal	Patraput	14	34		No	Footpath Road	no road
Andrahal	Kadaguda	20	65		No	Footpath Road	no road
Andrahal	Bisoiguda	7	25		No	Footpath Road	no road
Andrahal	Andrahal	284	1059	Yes		Good	fair weather
Andrahal	Dumuripada	146	636	Yes		Good	fair weather
Andrahal	Badbel	144	614		No	Footpath Road	fair weather
Andrahal	Bhaliapader	18	52		No	Footpath Road	no road
Rahasbeda	Tagabeda	42	134		No	Footpath Road	no road

### Pictures Showing the access to the basic indicators in Bonda Villages



Picture 13 This is the source of water at Tagabeda Village



Picture -14 The road that reaches Badpada is flooded during the rains and in winter...



Picture 15, 16, 17 & 18 , Difficult Roads - no connectivity to the villages at Rasabeda, Bad Dural, Andrahal and MudulipadaGps. (villages -Tagabeda,



Sonuguda, Badbel, Goiguda)



Picture 19 & 20 MDM is cooked for the children of Badbel, Andrahal GP at such Places.& Half Constructed AWC center at Bandhaguda.



Picture 21 – Incomplete AWC at Patraput habitation under Andrahal GP.



## Case Study 6 - Kichapada – A village with no Facilities

It is strange but true that villages like Kichapada still exists. It is not the only the story of Kichapada, there many villages in the Micro Project area with the same quandary. Agony of the people is so high that they are not ready to listen to anything else and always come up with their felt need which is connectivity. No one is there to solve their prime issues. This village is 13kms away from the GP head quarter Mudulipada and 25 kms away from the Block head quarter. The entire village depends on the agriculture and migration work as the subsidiary occupation. Villagers of Kichapada may not have seen good roads but their hunger has taken them to Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerela and to other places within the State. Though the scenic beauty may attract the outsiders but the harsh realities are experienced by them every day. The village has three hamlets, Belaguda, Masniguda, and Bairiguda. In the name of entitlements except the AAY card no other facilities are availed by the villagers. Of course few have received pensions but most of them are deprived. The fundamental facilities like road connective, health facility, education, safe drinking water etc don't exist. No potable drinking water, and streams and small ponds are the only source of water. There is no AWC nor school. Housing schemes have not reached. Electric poles and wires are intact but without lights. The construction of school building had started in 2016 but still not completed. Around 95% of the villagers are not educated. In such interior villages the disabled are the most vulnerable. It is an alarming situation and BDA must do something very fast and in an aggressive manner.



**Table 43: Communication facilities and any changes (mixed response)**

Sl. No	Factors	% of response
1	No roads to villages	33
2	No public transport or any other communication facility	29
3	People are borrowing money and buying bikes	29
4	Little improvement or no improvement	25
5	PMGSY road in villages	41
6	Roads are not repaired	12
7	No Govt bus	25
8	Hard to reach areas ( high hill slopes kuccha roads narrow roads, )	8
9	Others	15
10	Long distance to the market	70
11	Sale of cashew increased but lack of facility in the GP	35
12	Transportation cost is too high	45
13	Less or no barter now	25
14	It takes long time to walk	65
15	Hard to reach areas	48

Inaccessibility & remoteness is still a big issue for the Bondas. Due to lack of road & public transport system people are walking a long distance for weekly market, also to reach PHC, banks etc at Khairiput, Gobind palli, Onkadeli and for other needs of life. There is one road to Mudulipada and since no government buses ply on this road people have to walk for long distance to reach the GP head quarters as private communication is not affordable for many. Two or three private commanders (Zeep) are available but rarely available on market day. Due to inaccessibility to the market they even can't sell

their agriculture or forest produces (about 35% of the respondents opined during the FGD).

**Table 44: Changes in Access to Information**

Sl No	Factors	% of Response
1	Use of mobile	50
2	Use of social media	12
3	People going for migration work use mobile	8
4	Student studying outside do use mobile	8
5	Use of smart phone	12
6	Using government website to access information	20
7	Mobile used for torch , and to download music	37
8	Watching TV	4
9	Use of RTI	1

FGDs response regarding access to information is limited to use of mobile by the migrant sections of the Bondas or the children studying outside Bonda hills. Only 12% of them use smart phones which is for clicking pictures,

music, used as torch light and using social media like whatsapp. 20% of them are aware of about Government websites and have used it at least once. Use of right to information was found in only one case but information was denied & officials threatened the applicant so there was no second appeal. In villages like Tagabeda there is no TV. Since most of the villages are inaccessible and don't have electricity or either lack of continuous supply of electricity TVs are not so popular. Only in Mudulipada there are 2 to 3 households having TV.

#### 4.3.10 Quality of Life

The CCD plan period (2012-17) is an ambitious programme for the total development of the Bonda PVTG. It aims at improving infrastructure and providing basic amenities within easy reach in the habitat of the Bonda people and generating additional employment and income of the people with a view to eliminate their poverty, elevate literacy level, ensure health and food security and enhance their quality of life and conserve their culture. Quality of life here is covered through the consumption of food, acquiring movable and immovable property, expenditure on food and non food items over the last 10 to 12 years to see whether Bondas have been able to witness the changes in the quality of life, or has it become very costly and can't be afforded.

**Table 45: GP wise Respondents monthly consumption on food items in rupees (present and 12 years before)**

Amount	Mudulipada	Andrahal	Bad Dural	Rasabeda
	Consumption is in rupees now and GP->			
1000-3000	168	96	6	5
3000-5000	23	1	2	0
6000-9000	0	0	0	0
>9000	0	0	0	0
	Consumption is in rupees( 12 year before)			
0-5000	191	97	8	5
5000- 10000	1	0	0	0
>10000	0	0	0	0

(food items which were asked was rice, coarse cereals, pulses, vegetables, oil, sugar, jaggery, meat, fish, egg, spices, sweets, biscuits, milk, other food items).

The table shows the amount of expenditure done by respondent's families on food items per month which includes their hospitality, and emergencies. It is evident that on an average they spent Rs 1000 to Rs 3000 per month. Only in Mudulipada GP the spending of 23 respondents families has gone up from Rs 3000 to Rs 5000 which is around 7% of the total respondents interviewed ( total respondents are 302) in 4 GPs. This implies that households spend less on essential items like food. Respondents have shared that PDS rice is a great help to the families who don't have much support from other sources. Spending is less as income is less

**Table 46: GP wise Respondents Annual expenditure on non food items (present and 12 years before)**

Annual expenditure on non food items in rupees now and GP->	Mudulipada	Andrahal	Bad Dural	Rasabeda
3000-5000	13	5	0	1
6000-9000	10	5	0	0
>9000	169	87	8	4
Annual expenditure on non food items (12 year before)				
3000-5000	14	4	2	3
6000-9000	37	4	4	1
>9000	141	93	2	1

(The non food items which were enquired were agro inputs agro and allied inputs, repair and construction of house, education of children, health, dress and ornaments, animal husbandry, fuel, travelling, entertainment, mobile recharge, gifting others, hospitality, giving bribe to others, land fine, litigation, repay of loan, alcohol, bidi/cigarette, pan/masala etc).

The above table gives an idea of the annual expenditure on non food items which is again high in Mudulipada GP. From the previous table and this table it shows that the living status of Bondas in Mudulipada is better than compared to other GPs. Mudulipada has been on the priority as the BDA office is located at Mudulipada. Respondents also take vegetables or other harvest when they go to the visit their relatives and in return they get the same. In both the cases it was found that Bondas had to bribe to get their work done. This implies that the very essence of CCD has not been realised in reality to improve the quality of life of the Bondas

**Table 47: What changes did happen in the community according to you**

Sl. No	Changing factors	FGDs response
1	Dress	40%
2	Ornament	30%
3	Food	8(33.33%)
4	Housing structure/pattern	4(16.67%)
5	Socio-economic improvement	3(12.50%)
6	Health improvement	1(4.17%)
7	Political organization	0
8	Others	14 ( 58.33%)

It is evident from the table that 40% of them felt that their traditional dressing pattern has changed. One particular response was documented in all the FGDs that that during 1990s for the first time district officials laughed at them for their outfit which made them believe that their outfit is bad. Only elderly women are using traditional dress and ornaments and younger generations have changed. But they have the idea that if they sell their material it will fetch a lot of money. During 1990s they were

given saree, blouse and one of old man said that ,“Bonda manakumukti dia. ( means free the Bonda from the traditional dress). Now the traditional dresses are used during mela/exhibitions. Ornaments have also changed. Food pattern is changing due to market influence. There is improvement in health as institutional delivery has increased.

In all most all the FGDs one thing was shared that during June 2017 few Bonda youth went and met the district Collector/chairperson of GB- BDA and demanded to solve their issues. Their main demands were that BDA staff should stay at Mudulipada, roads should be built, drinking water facility, repairing staff quarters and other basic requirements. But due to the influence of vested interest groups it was portrayed as act of particular political party and in the process the the real issues were buried . Those who protested were targeted in the area by vested interest groups. Though they consider this as a change but Government is yet to take any steps to solve their issues.

**Table 48: Socio Economic changes as perceived by the Bondas**

SI No	Socio-economic Changes	% of response
1	Increase population	37.50
2	Good Road facility	25.00
3	Housing	37.50
4	Changing in food,	33.30
5	Drinking Habit	8.33
6	Education	12.59
7	Getting pension	16.67
8	Less Agricultural input	16.67
9	No changes or not much changes	50
10	No roads facility,	16.67

The socio-economic changes as documented from all the responses received from the FGDs are mixed. While 25% feel that connectivity has increased, 16.67% feel that there are no roads to many villages at all. Getting their

entitlements like pension, PDS rice has increased. Loss of forest is a major concern for them. Now roots, fibers, mushroom and other produces have drastically reduced. Due to PDS rice their food habits have changed. 37% of them feel that population has increased. Few responses also mention that, government wants their population to grow and with more children they will get more maternity benefits. 16% feel that the agricultural inputs are less in terms of the knowledge and practical demonstration. In agriculture sector Bondas who have gone for exposure have replicated the learning's in their own field. 50% of them feel that not many changes have seen in the socio-economical scenario. Migration has increased due to lack of livelihood options. Many have not received land RoR. There has been no monitoring by BDA officials and no hand holding support in the villages. The discussions have evolved one important issue, that there has been a lot of exposure to private schools in Bhubaneswar but the government schools are neglected and BDA is not giving importance for quality education in village schools.

**Table 49: GP wise Respondents Possessions of (movable and immovable property)**

Items	Mudulipada	Andrahal	Baddural	Rasbeda
House	191	97	8	5
Utensils	191	97	8	5
Power tiller	0	0	0	0
Sprayer and other farm equipment	250	2	6	4
Jewelry	185	95	8	5
Chair	23	17	8	1
Table	1	5	0	0
Fan	55	28	0	0
Lights	149	87	4	32
TV	0	2	0	0
Fridge	0	0	0	0
Bicycle	0	1	0	0
Mobile phone	80	65	0	2
Cooler	0	0	0	0
Solar light	16	4	0	5
Car or any other vehicle	5	6	0	0
Tractor	0	0	0	0
Auto	0	0	0	0
Any others	0	10	0	0

Respondents were asked if they have any of the house and household articles/items. From the respondents number it is evident that everyone is having utensils, house, farm equipments, which is provided by BDA, followed by the jewellery, which is most traditional. Fans and lights

are also possessed by most of the families. Mobile phones are becoming popular. solar lights is another priced possession. Vehicles mostly bikes are owned by the villagers. Zeeps are owned by two people from the respondents that were interviewed. There are two house holdshaving TVs. In the initial years a community TV with sound systems had started as per the references found but at present there is no trace of it in any villages. Plastic chairs are another popular feature among respondent's households.

#### 4.3.11 Livelihood Aspect

Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main areas which need special attention to enhance the income of the Bonda families. Setting up of minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit within the state and outside state were the important components under CCD plan.

(Under livelihood section, SHGs and their access to financial institution, MGNRGEA coverage for subsidiary income, livestock intervention, industries for income generation, Migration have been covered. . Also the possible options for new initiatives under cluster approaches has also been explored).

**Table 50: Factors influencing Changes in Income**

SI No	Changes in Income	% of response
1	Migration more than 6 months	66
2	Facilities by BDA	16
3	Seeds and Plants and other inputs received	25
4	Working as Agricultural labourers	25
5	Wages in time	8
6	No change in income	4
7	Selling forest produce	4
8	Mixed agriculture	20
9	Sale of liquor	12
10	Seasonal Migration	
11	Not getting support from BDA	64
12	PDS rice	32
13	Others (traditional system of agriculture, and agriculture is only seasonal)	27

FGDs responses are analysed and a surprising trend is seen that though agriculture is main source of livelihood but it is only sustaining food for 4 to 6 months. Many Bondas only cultivate millets and rice. 66% of the responses account for migration which is more than 6 months. In Podeiguda FGD it was found that girls have gone for more than 1 year to Andhra Pradesh to work as laborers in prawn factories. 25% of them feel that there has been supply of horticulture seedlings and other inputs from BDA which has helped them. Lack of timely support from BDA during non-agriculture season

is another factor which is affecting their income. 20% of them reacted positively that those who have done mixed agriculture, their condition is better than others. Lack of connectivity is a major hindrance to sell their produce, lack of cold storages is another major issue.

**Table -51: GP wise main occupation of the respondents**

Type of occupation	Mudulipada	Andrahal	Bad dural	Rasabeda
Tenant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cultivation	93.00	93.81	100.00	100.00
Service	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wage work	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unemployed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5.73	6.18	0.00	0.00

It implies that agriculture is the main stay of the Bondas as they feel land is not a market commodity rather its pride and identity. More than 90% of the



respondent's main occupation has been agriculture and migration work is the subsidiary occupation. Slow changes have been seen as 0.52% of Bondas are into service, and more than 5% are into others which are working in shops, taking petty contractor work and selling brooms in the market. It is important to note that everyone is having land except 0.52%. As per the FGD it was found that the land holding varied from 1 to 2 acres as maximum. Land is a scare resource in the Bonda area as the terrain is hilly. During discussion with the respondents it was found that 0.5% of the respondents are now purchasing low land near the block head quarters.

*The SECC 2011 data under Mudulipada GP indicates 373.67 hectares as un-irrigated land, and 23.20 hectares is only irrigated.*  
*The SECC 2011 data under Andrahal GP indicates 839.96 hectares as un-irrigated land, and 9 hectares is only irrigated.*  
*According to SECC data 2011, in Mudulipada GP 481 households engaged in cultivation, 515 in manual casual labour, 13 in part time or fulltime domestive service, 1 in enterprises and 5 in others.*  
*According to SECC data 2011, in Andrahal GP 516 households are into cultivation, 182 in manual casual labour , 20 in par time or full time domestic services and 1 in others*

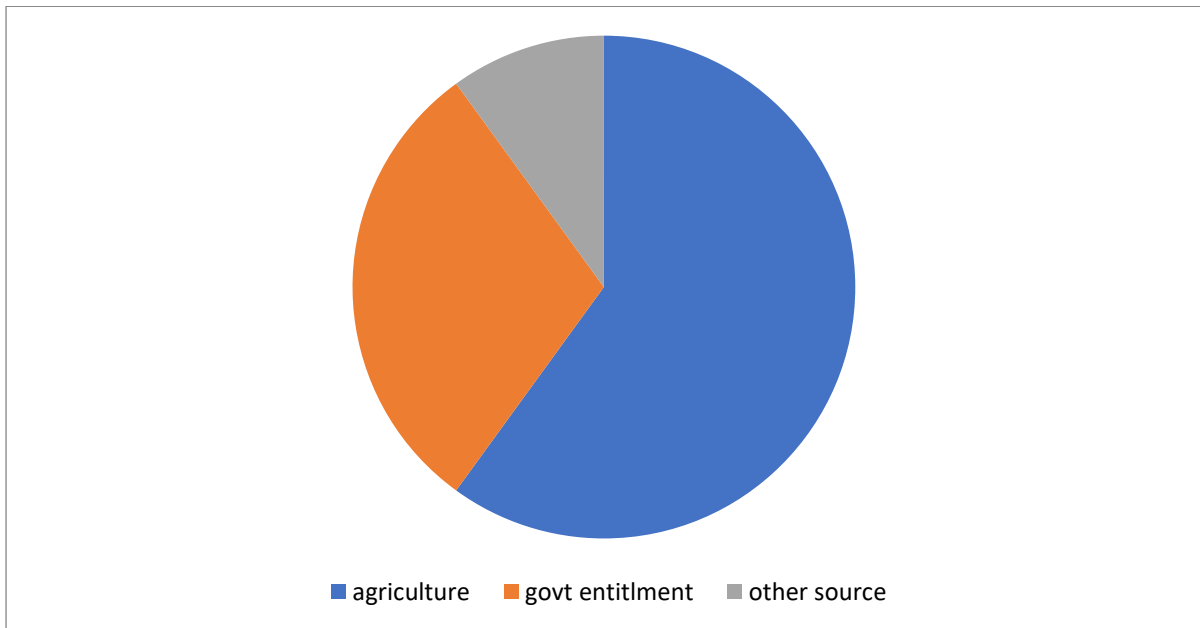
**Table 52: GP Wise respondent's Total Income table**

Name of Gp	Total Income In Rupees					
	Rs 0 -10000		Rs. 10001-20000		Above 20000	
	Present	Before 12Y	Present	Before 12Y	Present	Before 12Y
Mudulipada	10.94%	15.10%	21.88%	18.23%	67.19%	66.67%
Andrahal	11.34%	5.15%	10.31%	13.40%	78.35%	81.44%
BadDural	0.00%	25.00%	75.00%	0.00%	25.00%	75.00%
Rasabeda	0.00%	80.00%	80.00%	20.00%	20.00%	0.00%

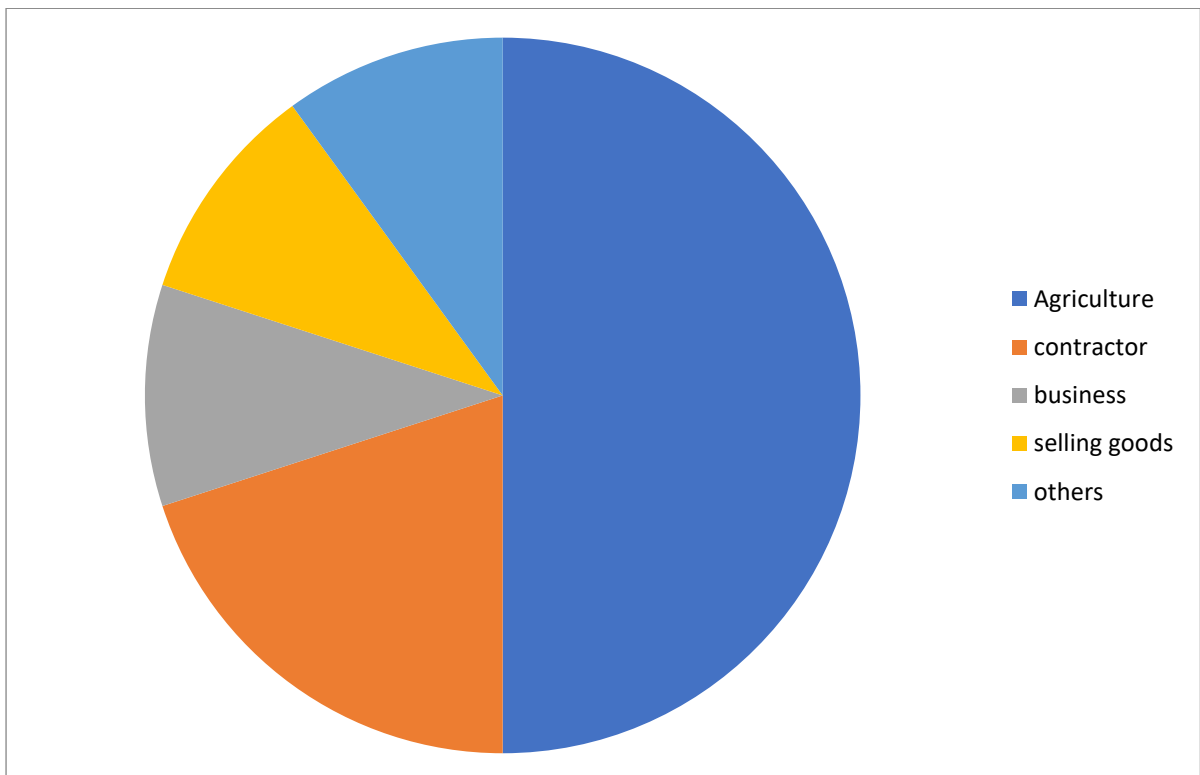
From the above table it is evident that the present income level is more as compared to 12 years before in most of the GPs. As 12 years period has been taken for this evaluation study so it was just asked to the respondents if they can recall their income and find any changes in the income level. In remote villages of Bad Dural and Rasabeda the annual income level at household is within Rs10000 to Rs 20000 where as the GPs which are having connectivity do have an income of more than Rs 20000 in a year. The income range of 0 to Rs 10000 are basically respondents who are widows or others falling in vulnerable sections. While calculating the amount required for a family in Badpada whose size is 6, the respondents opined that they required a minimum of Rs 60000 for their sustenance for which they are compelled to migrate to earn the shortfall as wage labour is not available locally. The income from animal husbandry has decreased due to lack of support from the BDA. The number of livestock has also decreased over the period of time. The respondents were asked about their income from different sources, viz from farming, animal husbandry, from selling forest produce, from wage work, and from other sources like selling jewelry or traditional cloth at the market. But the same respondent's annual income from subsidiary occupation is within Rs 15000 as was told by them during the FGD.

*According to SECC data 2011 in Mudulipada GP 998 households have monthly income between less than Rs 5000, 9 households have income between Rs 5 to Rs 10000, and 9 households have above Rs 10000 as income.*  
*According to SECC dat 2011 in Andrahal GP 686 households have monthly income less than Rs 5000, 32 households have income between Rs 5 to Rs 10000 and 1 household has above Rs 10000.*

**Chart – 4 Income source of a Vulernable Family Among Bondas**



**Chart – 5 Income source of a well to do family among Bondas**



**Table 53: created ample scope for income generation in long run**

Grade		%	Analysis
Very much -1		3.23	Whether there is opportunity created for IG have responded as very little which 38%. T informants feel that not much of IGS scope through government intervention which su Bonda area and the community.
Much-2		12.90	
Modereate-3		12.90	
Little- 4		32.26	
Very little-5		38.71	

### Case Study - 7

#### Embracing Change in a Positive Way – An Example for All

The 47 years old DhabaluSisa of Bandiguda village is the best example where one can see that the initiatives of the Bonda Development Agency have been fruitful to the maximum extent. Dhabalu has a family size of 7 along with wife, one son and four daughters. All his children are studying which is unique example in itself. His elder daughter is studying in KISS at post graduation level and other four children are studying at Govindpalli, and at DantipadaKanya Ashram. He owns 4 acres of Dongar land. While discussing he happily says that his agricultural harvest is 10 to 15 quintals of paddy, 5 to 7 quintals of small millets, 6 to 7 quintals of Ragi. His success doesn't stop here; he sells jackfruit in the market and earns around Rs 3000 to Rs 4000 rupees. He received seeds from BDA which initially he was reluctant to take but he thought of giving it a try and was happy to see the results. The motivation of the BDA team members boosted his courage as he explains. He says "*mokesahashela*"... I got some courage that I will succeed. He has also received Mango, Banana, lemon, Orange, Cashew sapling from Bonda Development Agency. He has taken good care and earns around Rs 10000 to Rs 15000 from selling the fruits annually. He has received agricultural implements, goats, Vanraj chicks, bullocks etc also from BDA. From goat rearing he earns around Rs 4000 to Rs 8000 rupees per year. Chicken is only for home use. He earns around Rs 70000 to Rs 80000 and motivates others to follow his ways. He also works as a labourer under MGNREGA whenever there is work in his village to meet his needs. He owns an AAY card. He says if BDA continuously monitors and encourages then every one can become like him. He grows vegetables in his backyard and was asking to take pictures of all his efforts. He still feels that to meet the expenses of education of five children he requires at least Rs 5000 to Rs 6000 rupees per month so BDA must give at least 3 to 4 months of work in his village. He never went for migration work. His wife also supports him and shares equal responsibility and sells hill brooms. But both of them give their prime time for agriculture. He says Bondas only need timely support, sensitive officials and motivation through which the Bonda Ghati can turn into a dream land. His story is an eye opener that though the overall scoring of BDA comes as 4 out of 10 in the indicator scaling but still DhabaluSisa is the torch bearer of the efforts initiated by Bonda Development Agency and suggests that if multilevel approach is adopted for any family along with personal touch then it becomes an example.



## Case Study - 8

### LachmaKirsani – Support System to her Family

At the age of 25 Lachma is the example of hard work who has evolved as a young farmer in the village Kirsanipada. She is not only engaged in vegetable cultivation in the off season, but also helps her father in agriculture. She has studied upto 7<sup>th</sup> standard and had to drop her schooling as her father could not afford it anymore. Being the elder child in the family she shouldered the responsibility of helping her father. She sells vegetables in the weekly markets and earns a good money. She has received cashew and mango plants and those are well taken care by her. From BDA she has received turmeric and banana plants. She has also received training facilitated by BDA. Her other four younger siblings are able to attend schools because of her support. She says it assertively that if timely support is given by BDA all can earn money and like her no one will need to go for migration work. She shares that she is using her own experience and learning from the years she has invested in farming and getting refined day by day.



## Case Study -9

### Cashew Processing Unit – A dream Monument

For sustainable development of Bonda PVTG in Malkangiri, a small scale cashew processing unit was set up as Mundigad during 2016-17. Initially it was planned to be set up at the Bonda Ghati but due to some vested interest groups it was established at the plain areas. As per the detailed project report submitted ( July 2016) by a PMRDF fellow, Govt. of India, the total project cost was 95.3 lakhs. The civil works of the project was completed by Khairput block with an expenditure of Rs 50.00 lakhs in September 2017, ITDA Malkangiri utilized 14.75 lakh towards installation of machinery and PL, BDA provided 5.00 lakhs for the management of the project. It was found from the file notings that the details of profit and loss account and stock register could not be produced to audit teams. . The manager of the cashew processing unit was absconding since long and the exact date of his absence could not be traced. Further, manager of the plant had not deposited the sale proceeds of Rs 2.12 lakhs. Exact amount of sale proceeds and other assets mismanaged by the Manager could not be traced due to non production of records relating to the processing unit. Due to absence of any mechanism for accounting of sale proceeds, the manager of the unit had managed to abscond with the fund. Period from which the processing unit was closed was not found on record. Due to closure of the unit, purpose of the unit to provide sustainable livelihood to Bonda PVTG was defeated even after incurring an expenditure of 77.74 lakhs.





But during the field visit, it was heartening to see that the District Collector has taken all efforts to revive the cashew unit which had closed down almost around 2 years ago.

"Our aim is to enhance the Bondas' economy by providing work for them round the year. Cashew is produced abundantly in the Bonda hill, where the tribal group stays. But due to the absence of any processing unit, the tribal people used to sell the raw cashew to traders at throwaway prices. Hence, it was decided to revive the cashew processing unit," said Malkangiri collector K. Sudarshan<sup>8</sup> Chakravarthy..

Officials said the tribal people used to sell the raw cashew to the traders at Rs 70 to Rs 80 a kg, but now, the district administration has fixed the price at Rs 140 a kg. "We have roped in three Bonda women self-help groups. They collect raw cashews and sell those to us for the processing unit. The groups have been provided with a revolving fund of Rs 1 lakh each to procure raw cashew, and they sell it us at Rs 140 a kg," said the Bonda Development Agency's Jugal Kishore Ransingh.

The administration has spent around Rs 80 lakh, including Rs 50 lakh from the Integrated Action Plan fund, to set up the unit. The Bonda women have been provided training to work there and they are paid Rs 200 as daily wages with free accommodation at the unit.

"We used to lead a miserable life. The daily wage was not enough to meet even the household expenses. Besides, we were unable to get work round the year. Now, we have got a regular source of income and can work in a secure environment," said LachmaKirsani, a Bonda women working in the unit. Jayanti Dhagdamaaji, another worker of the unit, echoed the same. The administration has also provided electrician training to at least three Bonda youths, who are engaged to maintain the unit.

"At present, the product is marketed locally. But, it has been planned to package the product and export it to other areas. The unit's capacity is to process at least 1,000 quintals of raw cashew per day," said Ram Krushna Gond, Project Administrator of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Malkangiri.

The collector said the unit had been helpful in arresting migration of the Bondas to other areas in search of work. After more than 2 years the unit is under its revival. The producers company is going to be registered and the unit is likely to function from this year. But still regular monitoring, and constant hand holding support is required for the SHGs or else it may go to the private parties.

#### **4.3.12 Self Help Groups**

**(Access to financial institution – Access is understood either through saving, or both savings and taking loan.**

SHG is a holistic programme of micro-enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment, organization of the rural poor into Self Help groups, their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. The women SHG groups not only helps in financial stability but ultimately it is aimed to enhance the role of women in decision making and have access and control over the resources.

From the field study the following observations were found:

- It was found that SHGs have been formed by different agencies at different times in the same village for implementation of different programme activities. It was also found that the same SHGs have more than one account opened by different agencies (LAMPS, OTELP, OPELIP etc) which may be a case of confusion for many.
- As per the data from LAMPs office there are 19 SHGs at Bonda Ghati. All 19 SHGs have been given loan, but only 3 have returned and rest are defaulters. But the as per

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<sup>8</sup><https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/odisha/cashew-spells-cash-for-bonda-community/cid/1406709>

the version of the SHGs, they have not withdrawn the money and it has been manipulated by Lamp officials. These are old SHGs formed before five years.

- According the fund disbursement report ( F3 of NRLM ) the Andrahal GP has total 42 SHGs , Mudulipada has 88 number of SHGs and no SHG has been given any start up fund.
- According to the G13 NRLM SHG and member profile monitoring report under NRLM, Mudulipada has 88 (pre-NRLM and NRLM) number of SHGs with 953 members from which 161 members have been Aadhar Seeded. Andrahal has 42 SHGs (pre-NRLM and NRLM) with 445 members from which 131 members have been adhar seeded.
- Sonuguda village under Bad Dural GP has 2 SHGs ( pre-NRLM) with 20 members where 16 members have been adhar seeded.
- As per the field data from OPELIP it was found that there are 128 SHGs in 32 micro project villages with 1323 women members , from which only 27 have accounts at minibank/Lamps and rest with nationalised banks with cash at bank as 1753551 rupees, loan of 2669489 rupees.
- **According to the survey 2015 SCSTRTI there are 3819 female population in 4Gps -32 villages. This implies that around 34% of women are part of the self help groups which is a good indicator.**
- It was found from primary observation that none of the SHGs registers are maintained properly or are up to dated. Only in Kirsanipada the registers are available but they are not regularly updated. To cite an example, the Maa Dalkhai SHG in Kirsanipada has 10 members and had only 8 meetings between 11.3.2018 to 22.5.2019.
- Bali Dongar SHG of the same village Kirsanipada, where the SHGs has been formed during 2003 with 10 members, whose previous records were not found. The same SHG had only 2 meetings during 2015, 3 meetings during 2016, and one meeting during 2018.
- Similarly Maa Mouli SHG group of Kirsanipada had only 10 meetings all total in last 2 and half years.
- It is important to note that the money of three SHGs in Kirsanipada are deposited in one account under OPELIPp which may create issues at a later stage in clearing the loans.

The SHGs had been assessed by NRLM during 2018 on various parameters ( on regularity of meetings, homogeneity, social development activities, utilization of funds and others from which the following grading has been found ( only MPA 32 villages)

**Table 54: SHGs and Grades**

SI No	Name of the GP	Total SHGs assessed	Grades		
			A	B	C
1	Mudulipada ( 21 villages)	85	3	13	69
2	Andrahal ( 9 villages)	30	-	4	23
3	Baddural ( 1 village)	2	-	-	2
4	Rasabeda ( 1 village)	-	-	-	2

The details SHGs along with loan, grading and other details have been given in **Annexure 13**

From all the data it can be interpreted that all SHGs are into saving, having access to financial institutions, taken loan for income generating activities, and activities relating to selling products. No matter how effectively it has been formulated or carried but they encountered various kinds of constraints. If these were tackled effectively, they could have carried out successfully and could have indirectly affected the empowerment of Bonda women.

- I. Respondents should be given better market linkage to sell their products and financial linkage so that they can invest money in making more products.
- II. The leaders of the SHGs need to be provided training in group dynamics and leadership so that they can run their groups more democratically and effectively.
- III. More Involvement of BDA in facilitating the process
- IV. Training programme should be frequently organized to improve the skills of production, quality of products made by members of SHGs.

- V. More training program organized for members after joining SHGs will improve their technical, managerial and marketing skills. Then only they will become successful rural women micro-entrepreneurs and the groups will be sustainable.
- VI. Meetings should be held regularly and all members should attend it and discuss common problems.

Since NRLM, Mission shakti and other departments at the grassroots level existing so BDA can take a much more leadership role in coordinating with all stake holders.

#### 4.3.14 Right to Work

*The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act mandates to provide 100 days of employment to every rural households. It has been the main catalysing factor to reduce migration. But the scenario in Bonda areas is quite opposite as many don't work, it could be due to apathy of the government officials, demand is not accepted, no monitoring or there could be other reasons for not working under MGNRGEA.*

**Table 55: GP wise Respondents possessing MGNREGA card and Labour card**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	MGNREGA card possession		Labour card	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
01	Mudulipada	178	14	04	188
02	Andrahal	92	05	06	91
03	BadDural	08	00	00	08
04	Rasabeda	05	00	00	05

It is evident from the table that out of the respondents interviewed the MGNREGA card is registered for 178 persons in Mudulipada, 92 in Andrahal, 8 in

Baddural and 5 in Rasabeda but none of them have the card with them. From the MGNREGA website it can be seen that cards in Micro project area are invalid since 2017. Villagers in Tagabeda have grievances of not receiving their wages. Though it is a demand based programme but when they go for demand it is never accepted by the officials. Only in Dec 2019 the GRS had started asking people for filling up the demand form. Even though demand is kept it is never acknowledged with a slip in fear of giving unemployment allowance. Though the Act says that demand can be given by card holders but in reality demand is never accepted. Similarly most house holds do not have the labour card.

**Table 56: Job Card enrollment under MGNREGA**

(as per primary observation)

Sl no	Name of the village	Total House hold	Left out	Remarks
1	Badbel	150	-	No work so far has been done.
2	Katanguda	34	4	
3	Bondapada	60	5	
4	Bandiguda	63	10	
5	Kadaguda	20	-	
6	Pindaijanger	26	2	
7	Challanpada	19	5	

**Table 57: Job card registration under MGNREGA**

Sl no	Name of the GP	Name of the village	Total registered as per website
1	Mudulipada	Mudulipada	180
		Barguda	37
		Kirsanipada	141
		Dantipada	92
		Badpada	139
		Tulagaram	43

		Buanspada	47
		Chalanpada	25
		Bandiguda	87
		Kichapada	166
		Gophurpada	52
		Bandhaguda	108
		Pindaijangar	61
		Bondapada	96
		Tuseipada	54
		Selaiguda	46
		Ramliguda	38
2	Andrahal	Andrahal	372
		Katanguda	41
		Badbel	192
		Goiguda	73
		Patraput	85
		Dumripada	172
		Uttanguda	22
3	Rasabeda	Tagabeda	29
4	Bad Dural	Sonuguda	44

As per field observation on 17<sup>th</sup>Feb 2020, the daily labour engaged status report at the block level shows that, only 26 people labour engaged against the registered households of 1011 in Andrahal GP.. Similarly in MudulipadaGp as on 17<sup>th</sup>Feb 2020 only 242 labour were engaged against the registered 1155 households. During 2019-2020 no one completed 100 days of employment in Andrahal as well as mudulipada GPs.

Table 56 indicate the primary observation where no one has worked under MGNRGEA and still 26 are left to be registerd from 7 villages which indicate that may be similar cases also exist in other villagers who are not registered. **Table 49** gives the registration number as per the website which might be non MPA villages inclusive. But it can be said from the block sources that the % of engageinglabour is too low against the registration.

#### 4.3.15 Livestock Intervention

**Table 58: Factors affecting the live stock Population ( mixed responses )**

SI No	Factors	% of response
1	Death by different disease or virus	70
2	Increase in pig and poultry	4
3	No vaccines provided	80
4	No health camps conducted	25
5	No resource support from BDA	25
6	Lack of care	12
7	Lack of animal shed	35
8	Since people are going for migrant labour, difficult to get Shepherd	8
9	No LI centers at critical points like in remote zones	16

70% of the respondents have attributed the death of the chicken, goats and cows due to different diseases. 4% find goat rearing as a good option. 80% of them feel that there are no vaccines provided by Govt. on a continuous basis. 25% of them feel that no regular animal health camps by the veterinary department and 25% of them feel that there is no resource support from BDA in terms of training. 35% is accounted for lack of animal sheds. No LI services are there in the interior pockets. Fodder scarcity is there for the domestic animals nd no intervention has been taken regarding this. All these factors have negatively contributed to animal husbandry sector and income from this source. But under OPELIP there is hope that



dairy farms, goateryuntis (as SHGs have been given loan) may come up as an alternative source of income.

#### 4.3.16 Migration

As per the primary data around 150 years ago Bondas from the upper hill came down and settled in the lower planes. The Bonda society is in a transitional phase and is passing through the process of planned change, positive and negative effects of globalization, slowly equipping itself with market needs.

Bondas are vulnerable tribal communities, most unprivileged and severely impacted by acute poverty and manifestations, such as low level of literacy and health care, hunger, malnutrition, lack of connectivity. They suffer from political marginalization too and remain vulnerable to exploitation. They face multiple vulnerabilities such as geographical, economical, social and political. Women, children, person with disability, orphans are most vulnerable sections among Bondas. Interesting fact is that Bonda women within the age range of 16-28 are going for seasonal migration work to Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerela, and many women are also working in small hotels/restaurants at Malkangiri

The only form of emigration that called for mention is that of labourers to the tea garden in Assam, which is organized by the Tea Districts Labour Association. The agency tracts were thrown upon to recruitment of labour for Assam in the year 1923 and a substantial number of laborers' were dispatched annually from the recruiting depot at Koraput. The number of emigrants in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-1939 were 2345, 3526 and 3325 respectively. Koyas and Parajas were principle class recruited. A great majority of emigrants returned home after working for some days in a tea garden. However there are instances that there used to be one agent at Govindpally whose house used to work as temporary depot for the potential labourers. During the field study it was found that Bondas from Dantipada village, Mudulipada, had gone to Assam to work but none of them are alive. From Kadamguda GP, which is a lower Bondo village, around 40 families went including Gaudas (community whose occupation is to keep bovine population) and other communities. Three generations have passed in between

and no documentary evidence was found.



**Lower Bondo and his memorial stone at Village Kadamguda.**

The only picture of a lower Bonda person found was of late Shri Somra Naik who had gone to Assam to work as a labourer but years old son described. Bondas working in the tea information made Commission for Backward

returned after few months as his 65 One list confirms that there were estate in Assam, as per the available by the National Classes (NCBC). There is no single community described as "Tea Tribe" in the Central list of OBCs for the State of Assam. However, there are as many as 96 castes in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Assam falling under the description "Tea Garden Labourers, Tea Garden Tribes, Ex-Tea Garden labourers & Ex-Tea Garden Tribes" described as Bondo in serial no 19 of the list<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=87106>

**Table 59: Migration in the recent year from Primary Observation**

SI no	Name of the village	Total households	Migration in last four years ( no of households migrating ) either one from each household or sometime 2 as per primary data)			
			16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
1	Badbel	150	65	70	92	96
2	Katanguda	34	3	5	5	10
3	Bondapada	60	3	7	14	16
4	Bandiguda	63	5	9	11	14
5	Kadaguda	20	2	5	5	9
6	Pindaijagar	26	-	2	4	4
7	Challanpada	19	1	4	5	7
8	Kirsanipada	107	42	70	63	65

It was found that nearly 50% of the PVTG men and women within the range of 16-35 years migrating to other states for different work as there is no work available in the micro project area. It was found that there are two reasons for which they are migrate one is for search of livelihood and other is for better opportunity.

The sordid tale of entrapment of girls from the particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) came to the fore with the revelation of a victim during 2017 who spoke about her nightmarish experience before the media while others maintained silent, possibly due to fear of the consequences.

According to Rashmita (name changed) of Dumuripada village on the Bonda Hills, some dalals, taking advantage of the innocence of Bonda girls, take them to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh promising them lucrative jobs but engage them in lowly works, including flesh trade, and abandon them later. "Promising to inform his family about relationship and marry Rashmita the man kept physical relationship and later abandoned when she became pregnant<sup>10</sup>. Her issues remained unsolved till it was found during the primary observation. Four years before one girl was married to a Bengali boy by the district administration as she went to work there. One person dared to speak about girls migrating and their stories from Podeiguda but he was stopped. The villagers didn't reveal any facts by saying that it won't be any help to them as micro project and administration so far have not been able to address their issues. From Podeiguda 9 such young girls have gone to work in Andhra Pradesh. Though they say that there is no pity among the contractors who hire them for to work as Migrant labourers but they still prefer. More than 75% is distress migration and rest 25% is for higher income.

One more girl from Andhrahal also faced such harassment and now she is in Bangalore and working as a labourer at construction sites. It was found that two important agents exist in the entire bonda ghati who are the prime agents in the migration chain.

In one of the study on Migration conducted by Aid at action in one particular village Kirsanipada shows the following trend.. Household wise there is 57% of HHs migrating in Bonda village

**Table 60: Kirsanipada from Secondary Source**

Name of the village	HHas per 2010 survey SCSTRTI	HHas per 2010 survey SCSTRTI	HH as per field	Trend in migration in Kirsanipada as per previous study			Remarks
				2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	
Kirsanipada	70	100	107	26	27	57%	This says 57% of HHs migrating

<sup>10</sup> <https://kalingatv.com/state/lured-with-job-promise-bonda-girls-sexually-exploited-in-ap/>

It was found that in Kirsanipada village girls between the age range of 16-25 migrate to Malkangiri (they say its bengladesh) and work in the Bengali villages who were resettled in Malkangiri.

Around 17% of Bonda Households from the 8 villages that was seen from primary sample take advance payment before migration.

**Table 61: GP wise Migration details from the respondents (either the respondents have gone themselves or his or his family members have gone**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Migrations	
		Yes	No
01	Mudulipada	56.77	43.23
02	Andrahal	54.64	45.3
03	BadDural	0.00	100.00
04	Rasabeda	100.00	0.00

From the above table it is clear that the seasonal distress Migration among Bondas is a concern. Either the respondent or his or her family members have gone as migrant worker to Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, and even sometime to Mumbai in search of wage work. 56% of respondent/respondents family

migrate in Mudulipada where as 54% in Andrahal. In interior village Tagabeda there is 100% migration as the village is inaccessible they are deprived of Government & BDA programmes. On further enquiry from the respondents it was found that Bondas who migrate don't have any registration at GP level. They normally get in touch with lower Bondas or tribals in Onkudeli (a place in Koraput district) and migrate. There are cases of missing Bonda migrant workers, sexual exploitation of Bonda women migrants in the worksite. BDA is not keeping track of migrant workers nor there is any focus of BDA to prevent exploitative distress migration.

### Case Study 10 SukraKirsani the Migrant Labourer

Gopurpada, a village under Mudulipada GP is not new for migration. Like others the youth go out for work to sustain themselves and their families. Road construction is going on to the village which is a good sign as Sukra explains. But water scarcity remains unsolved. Two tube wells don't suffice the whole village so they carry water from the nearby ponds. Sukra's family size is 6 with parents and 3 younger siblings. He is just 19 years but before he attained 18 years he was a child labourer in the nearby states. With a smile he says what else to do there is no alternative source. He gets 300 rupees per day. After his father passed away his visits to nearby states increased. He has planted cashew and it will take time to bear fruits. Though one PMAY house has been sanctioned but due to official delay it has not been started. He has passed 10<sup>th</sup> standard and didn't study further due to family burden. He also prepares country liquor and sells for additional income. Sukra is not the only Bonda whose youthfulness is drying out. He says there are two kinds of Bondas now, the one whose pictures are seen in government goody reports and other one who are migrating to other places just to survive.





### **Case Study 11 LachhmiBadnayak – Migration is the only option**

Lachhmi has picked up hindi by visiting Hyderabad for the last four years. And says “Dil me dukhchupakejateheinlekinupar se haste hein.... Hum hai Bonda”. Means we show our smiling faces but inside our heart there is lot of pain. This is not only true for Lachhmi but many like him who don't like to work as a labourer where harassment is common but there is no alternative in the villages. If people like him get 200 ruppees per day for 4 months then they will stop going. He is aged about 24 now and he first started going in 2011 for one month. Then during 2012 he went for 3 months. He went to work at the Hi Tech city for construction of buildings. During 2013 he went for 5 months. And in 2015 he went to Mumbai for 5 months and earned 16000 rupees. Every Bonda's dream is to have a good house and with the money he has earned, Lachhmi has made a tiled house. He points to the houses and says, look all these houses were kutcha and now are of tiles because they got money by going out. During 2016 he went to Hyderabad again, and 2017 for one month and got 6000 rupees. He is very keen on MGNREGA work and feels BDA should do something to ensure 100 days work and timely payment which will be a grate help. He is married and has two children. He is always worried that if something happens to him during work then who will look after his family. He had an injury in leg while carrying material at the construction site but no support was given by the agent nor the site contractor.



#### **4.3.17 New Initiatives- Possible Ways**

Under governments new initiative to form clusters for income generating can be a good way to deal with the issue of migration. It can be source of livelihood. Ringa the traditional weaving and beads are the two most important avenues that can be tapped under this new initiative through SHGs. No such cluster exists at present.

### **Case Study 12 BudaiMuduli – Waiting for Support for new initiative**

BudaiMuduli stays in Gulungpadar village under Mudulipada GP. Youth from this village migrate for work seasonally. Her husband died many years before. She has five children. Her elder son dropped studies and started going for wage work. She received old age pension and some how with meager cultivation manages her home and children. At the age of 56, she continues to preserve culture of beads, this not only gives her identity but also a source of income. She makes the bands, and other items during her leisure time and sells in the market and earns around 700 rupees per week. She used to do it regularly 10 years before and also weave her cloths. But has stopped as there is no support. She says if there is any kind of support from BDA/government then it will be good source of income.



#### 4.3.18 Social Security

**Table 62: Pensions (as per primary observation)**

Sl no	Name of the village	Total households	WP	OAP	DP	Left out pensioner cases
1	Badbel	150	30	70	8	2
2	Katanguda	34	5	3	1	-
3	Bondapada	60	10	15	2	2 WP
4	Bandiguda	63	11	8	3	1 DP
5	Kadaguda	20	13	1	1	1 DP, 1 WP, 1 OAP
6	Pindaijangan	26	4	4	3	1 OAP
7	Challanpada	19	6	1	-	2 DP, 1 WP

All total 12 cases were left out which was found during the primary observation. There could be such cases in other villages as well which may be left out and BDA can take a major initiative in organizing special camps for the such left out cases. Such camps should be regularly organized so that coverage and awareness will increase.

As per the BSSO data, there are 745 cases of pensioners who are receiving pensions under these categories in Mudulipada GP and 693 cases in Andrahal GP. Especially in hilly and hard to reach areas it is essential to identify the physically challenged.

**Table 63: Eligible for Pensions but left out (from Social Audit Report of govet)**

Name of the Person	Village	Gp	Age	Sex	PHH/AAY	Category
RukamaniHatal	Andrahal	Andrahal	60	F		MBPYOAP
SadaHantal	Andrahal	Andrahal	60	M		MBPYOAP
SukroBadnayak	Goiguda	Andrahal	57	F	AAY	IGNWP
AdbariMuduli	Dumuripada	Andrahal	47	F	AAY	IGNWP

**Table 64: Eligible for Pensions but Left out (from social audit report of Govt)**

Name of the Person	Village	Gp	Age	Sex	PHH/AAY	Category
BuduSisa	Bandiguda	Mudulipada	60	M	AM'	IGNOAP
Buda Kirsani	Mudulipada	Mudulipada	60	M	AAY	IGNOAP
Buda Kirsani	Tulagurum	Mudulipada	60	M	AM	IGNOAP
ManguliKirsani	Sileiguda	Mudulipada	68	F	AAY	IGNOAP
ChhankiMuduli	Tuseipada	Mudulipada	60	F	AAY	IGNOAP
MangaliKirsani	Sileiguda	Mudulipada	60	F	AAY	IGNOAP
AdibariBadanayak	Bondapada	Mudulipada	60	M	AAY	IGNOAP
Sambari Dora	Chalanpada	Mudulipada	60	F	AAY	IGNOAP
SukriKirsani	Tulagurum	Mudulipada	60	F	AAY	IGNOAP
ChhankiKirsani	Tulagurum	Mudulipada	60	F	AAY	IGNOAP
Mangali Dora	Bandapada	Mudulipada	41	F	AM	IGNWP
BudaiKirsani	Kirsanipada	Mudulipada	45	F	AAY	IGNWP
MangaliKirsani	Kirsanipada	Mudulipada	45	F	AM	IGNWP
GurubariKirsani	Ramiliguda	Mudulipada	45	F	AAY	IGNWP
HadiKirsani	Ramiliguda	Mudulipada	50	M AAY		MBPYDP
BudaiKirsani	Kirsanipada	Mudulipada	50	F	PHH	MBPYDP
LachhamaMuduli	Tulagurum	Muduripada	45	F	PHH	MBPYDP
Mangala Mandra	Dantipada	Mudulipada	40	M PHH		MBPYDP

Mangala Badanayak	Badapada	Mudulipada	31	M	PHH	MBPYDP
SambariKirsani	Kirsanipada	Mudulipada	30	F	AAY	IGNDP
MangaluiKiresani	Bandiguda	Mudulipada	18	F	AAY	IGNDP
Ajay Kirsani	Badapada	Mudulipada	12	M	PHH	MBPYDP
SukriKirsani	Ramiliguda	Mudulipada	11	F	PHH	MBPYDP
MamitaMuduli	Ramiliguda	Mudulipada	7	F	AAY	MBPYDP
SapiKirsani	Badapada	Mudulipada	2	M	AAY	MBPYDP
GurubariKirsani	Dantipada	Mudulipada	30	F	phh	MBPYUNM

More than 30 cases are left out in two GPs and in interior villages like Tagabeda it might exist. BDA needs to take proactive role and coordinate with social security department.

#### 4.3.19 Public Distribution System

**Table 65: GP wise category (PDS card) of the Respondents household**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Category		
		No card	AAY	PHH
01	Mudulipada	1.56%	97.04%	0.52
02	Andrahal		97.04%	
03	BadDural		100%	
04	Rasabeda		100%	

It is indicated that the all respondents own AAY cards under the Public distribution system. As per the government guidelines all PVTG families should be covered under AAY. Only 0.52% households under Mudulipada GP have not been

covered as new households have been created due to marriage which are yet to be covered under the PDS card.

**Table 66: PDS as per Primary Observation**

Sl no	Name of the village	Total household	PDS (PHH)	AAY	Left out cases
1	Badbel	150	-	150	5 new families (after marriage are left out)
2	Katanguda	34	-	34	One family after marriage left out
3	Bondapada	60	3	56	1 family left out
4	Bandiguda	63	2	59	2 left out
5	Kadaguda	20	1	19	-
6	Pindaijagar	26	-	26	-
7	Challanpada	19	-	19	-

As seen in these 7 villages during evaluation 9 families are found to be left out and are not covered under AAY as per norm. There could be similar cases in other villages where BDA can play a major role in converging with food and civil supplies department in identifying and catering to their entitlements.

#### 4.3.20 Vulnerable Sections

- **Most helpless groups among the Vulnerable Bondas**

The orphans in Patraput (kadaguda) Andrahal GP, Bonda woman in Bandhguda (Mudulipada GP) whose husband died, her eldest son was conspicuously killed, her property was taken away by her in laws, one old woman from Dantipada who is waiting for her pension helplessly tells the story of most vulnerable groups. Another case of a disabled child who didn't get his pension or scholarship. These 4 cases represent the the weakest section among Bondas and yet to get any support. There are several such cases in each village exist and as villagers opined that even the worst sufferers are the mentally retarded and other kinds of disabled persons who are completely invisible and neglected. The two orphans of Patraput are taken care by their grandmother but still have not received any support from BDA. BDA should proactively identify these groups of people and link them with different Government schemes.

As per SECC data 2011 there are 33 disabled persons under various categories like visually impaired, hearing problems, mental illness, mental retardation, and others.

- **Orphan children**

**Table 67: Orphan children in the sample**

SIno	Name of the village	Total house holds	Orphan children	Support received from BDA
1	Badbel	150	2	No
2	Katanguda	34	3	
3	Bondapada	60	1	
4	Bandiguda	63	-	
5	Kadaguda	26	1	
6	Pindajingar	20	2	
7	Patraput	85	2	

During 2013-14 budget under social sector, there was a provision of (CCD Plan for Bonda, Mudulipada for the XII th Five Year Plan) uniform and other requirements for Bonda orphan children and Incentives to the guardian/care taker of Bonda orphan children for higher education @ 250/- per month. But as per the field observation where 11 such cases were found within the age range of 3 to 16 years where none of them received any support from BDA. There could be such other cases existing in other villages. BDA can take a pro active role in identifying such cases and supporting them as per norms.

**Case Study 13 –**

**Struggle of a Bonda Widow- SukriBadnayak**

SukriBadnayak is the resident of Badbel village under Andrahal GP, which has no road. The plight of Badbel is same as other villages where key indicators of access is a problem. The vulnerable sections of Bonda community are the real face where you can see how far the interventions of BDA has percolated in the villages. The story of Sukri Ma is same as others who are struggling like her for a decent living. 8 years back her life partner departed from her and she is survived by three daughters. Without any male support her land was grabbed by her relatives. Her eldest daughter sacrificed her studies from 5<sup>th</sup> standard but Sukri Ma is determined that other two daughters must carry their education. Since the last 8 years she has been working as an agricultural labourer and has made it possible. Her elder daughter Mangli also accompanies her and sometimes she goes for migration work to Andhra Pradesh, and Telengana. But her other two daughters are studying in the college. She also grows vegetables in her own small kitchen garden and sells them at the weekly market. She says being a widow it is not easy to lead a life with three daughters. Except pension she has no other support from BDA. In a heavy tone she said government must have an exclusive plan for people like Sukri.



**4.3.21 Housing**

**Table 68: GP wise housing pattern of the Respondents**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Type of house		
		Kachha	Semi-Pacca	Pucca
01	Mudulipada	86.46	12.50	1.04
02	Andrahal	63.92	36.08	0.00
03	BadDural	100.00	0.00	0.00
04	Rasabeda	80.00	20.00	0.00

**Table -69: GP wise provision of house of the respondents**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	Ownership of the house and provisions		
		Own	Provided by Govt.	Provided by any other source
1	Mudulipada	86.46	13.02	0.52
2	Andrahal	64.95	35.05	0.00
3	BadDural	100.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rasabeda	100.00	0.00	0.00

It is evident from the Tables 68 and 69 that many don't have Pucca houses, either they have kutcha or semi pucca like asbestos, tiles etc. Around 80% of them don't have Pucca houses, in Mudulipada, Bad Dural and Rasabeda GP. In Andrahal GP its 63%, the reason being explained by the Bondas that more numbers of households are going to migration to earn money to build the Pucca house. To have a good house is everyone's dream among the Bondas. As discussed in household interviews most of them responded that they constructed a tile house after they got money working as migrant labourer. The BDA officials also have expressed that there should be Pucca housing programs for all Bonda households. House is the basic necessity and it should be a priority and should be done in a mission mode with full transparency. One elder male Bonda from Dantipada village expressed that "now a days the climate is very strange. During his childhood the wind was good and used to help the people but now days it is peculiar wind which destroys houses causing devastation." Bonda hill being at the height of 3000 to 5000 feet the area is affected by summer hailstorm & thunderstorm. The IAY houses are very few as observed in the villages. In few villages it was difficult to ascertain the scheme from which the houses have been constructed as boards had two scheme names like Biju Pacca Ghar as well as PMAY. There are also 0.52% people who homeless and staying in their relative's house.

**Table 70: GP wise room size /house size of the respondents**

Sl. No	Name of the GPs	House size	
		1-3 rooms	3-5 rooms
01	Mudulipada	98.44	1.56
02	Andrahal	94.85	5.15
03	BadDural	100.00	0.00
04	Rasabeda	100.00	0.00

**Table 71: GP wise respondents (HHs) family having Separate Kitchen and separate animal shed**

Sl No	Name of the GP	Separate Kitchen		Animal Shed	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
01	Mudulipada	41.67	58.33	63.54	27.08
02	Andrahal	39.18	60.82	75.26	16.49
03	Bad Dural	37.50	62.50	50.00	50.00
04	Rasabeda	20.00	80.00	40.00	60.00

It is evident from the two tables 76 and 77 that the room size is between 1 to 3 in majority of families and the room size of 3 to 5 is accounted for in only 1.56% in Mudulipada and 5.15% in AndrahalGP. Separate kitchen is only accounted for 41%. As per their

tradition after marriage the newly wed couple construct a house and live separately. Around 60% of the families don't have separate kitchen. As mentioned earlier that the numbers of animals have decreased over the past decade due to diseases and lack of support from the government now Bondas have less domesticated animals. Their occupations have changed, Bondas who were involved in the allied activities like shepherd, and other ancillary activities have adopted wage work. So having a separate animal shed is a less distinctive feature now. Only 3 respondents were found who had more than 20 goats. One more important observations of not keeping animals is non presence of shepherd's families in villages.

As per SECC data 2011 56 such deprived households are there in Mudulipada GP who have only one room with kutcha walls and kutcha roof and 5 such households in Andrahal GP.
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**Table 72: Houses under Government Schemes as per primary observation**

Sl. No	Name of the village	Total households	PMAY
1	Badbel	150	10
2	Katanguda	34	-
3	Bondapada	60	5
4	Bandiguda	63	-
5	Kadaguda	20	1
6	Pindaijagar	26	-
7	Challanpada	19	-

From the primary observation it was found that none of the houses are completed that have been sanctioned after 16-17. Only one house has been completed in Bondapada that was seen during field study. The delay in completion of work is due to delay in the bill payment and also transportation of the material is very costly. The houses that were sanctioned were mainly in the nearby villages except one in Tagabeda ( rasabeda GP) which is interior village.

From the data under PMAY cell of Khairput block given as follows

**Table 73: PMAY ( in the last 4 fours) from the website**

Name of the GP	Status of the house (16-17)				
<b>Muduilipada</b>	Proposed site	Sanctioned	Completed	Plinth level	Roof cast
	1	14	6	2	1
	Status of the house ( 17-18)				
	Plinth level	Sanctioned	Completed		
	3	3	1		
	Status of the house ( 18-19)				
	Completed	Sanctioned			
	1	2			
	Status of the house ( 18-19)				
	Plinth level	Sanctioned			
	9	20			
	Status of the house (16-17)				
<b>Andrahal</b>	Roof cast	Sanctioned	completed	No report	Plinth
	1	8	2	1	1
	Status of the house ( 17-18)				
	Sanctioned				
	2				
	Status of the house ( 18-19)				
	Sanctioned				
	2				
	Status of the house ( 19-20)				
	Sanctioned	Plinth			
	9	5			
	Status of the house (16-17)				
<b>Bad Dural ( sonuguda village)</b>	No report				
	1				
	Status of the house ( 17-18)				
	Nil				
	Status of the house ( 18-19)				
	Nil				

	Status of the house ( 19-20)				
	House sanctioned				
	2				
<b>Rasabeda (tagabeda village)</b>	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	
	1 completed	Nil	Nil	Nil	

**Table 74: BPG (in last four years) from Block office**

Name of the Gp	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Remarks
Mudulipada	1 completed	-	1 completed	-	None of the villages have BPG.

**Table 75: NPSGY (NirmanShramik Pacca Ghar Yojana) from Block office**

Name of the GP	Year	House sanctioned to	House status	Remarks
Andrahal	18-19	9 (6 to married women and 3 to men)	9 (only at the stage of sanctioned )	As observed in Katanguda village the beneficiaries have not started the constructed as no installments have been released.

#### 4.3.22 Community ownership over resources

**Table 76: Community ownership over resources - Perspective from the Bondas is it important in a four point scale**

Grade	%	Analysis
Very much -1	9.68	From 24 FGDs conducted with 300 Bondas in 24 villages it was understood that though they don't have any formal understanding of the community rights but own it as a traditional right. The community ownership over resources like both forest and non forest is only 29% over the years due to the labeling of different program banners as they opine. The community organizations like VDC, and SHGs and youth clubs don't belong to Bondas rather they belong to Mission Shakti, OPELIP or OTELP. The only system belong to the Bondas is the traditional dispute system which still exists. Only 9.68% people understand about community rights and habitat rights and feel that government should grant them legally so that they can protect it. As there are community conflicts regarding forest boundaries and resources.
Much-2	29.03	
Modereate-3	12.90	
Little- 4	29.03	
Very little-5	19.36	

**Table 77: Forest rights received from the sample from the field**

Sino	Name of the village	Total households	Patta received	Left out
1	Badbel	150	44	106
2	Katanguda	34	30	4
3	Bondapada	60	48	12
4	Bandiguda	63	55	8
5	Kadaguda	20	20	-
6	Pindaijangar	26	26	-
7	Challanpada	19	7	11

Though initiatives have been taken under OPELIP-BDA but still there are many cases left out in the villages as shown in the above table as a primary source.

As per data obtained from BDA office till 2013 only 7 claims were sent but the number has increased in the last five years. More than 700 have received forest pattas but still cases are left. From WEO of the Khairput block it was found that more than 1500 individual forest rights have been distributed. Village wise forest rights claims, survey, ROR and other details obtained from FNGO under OPELIP has been given in **Annexure 14**.

**4.3.23 Bondas Response towards Development** Bonda Development Agency has various development programs such as Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes, resources for establishment and human resource development like training, publicity etc. Under Income Generating Schemes Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Co-operative and Industry are the major sub - schemes where as Infrastructure Development Schemes includes construction of buildings and roads, provision for drinking water, electrification, irrigation, nursery and soil conservation. In order to assess the impact of the development schemes of the Micro Project an indicator sheet was developed and it was discussed in all 32 Micro project villages and they were asked to give mark on the indicators in a 10 point scale basing on their life journeys and what they have witnessed. This scaling exercise was conducted with different groups, like with teachers, villagers who were 25 years of old, with groups of elderly and in the village meetings. The response consolidated and given below

**Table 78: Developmental Indices Chart (Changes over the last 12 years) (Marking on a 10 point scale)**

Indices	Changes in last 12 years	Any special remarks by group members
Household size ( increasing, decreasing, or same or no change)	6	Not much change but may be now preference for small family due to high cost of living.
Population	8	Yes it is increasing.
Number of fireproof house/good houses like have roof, or tiles/pucca house	5	Villagers go outside to get money for their house tiles.
Overall literacy	6	Slowly improving
Female literacy	5	
Landless households	No change	Rather HH without any land has increased
Dependence of households on shifting cultivation	2	Decreasing
Dependence on household on forest produce collection	4	Decreasing
Food items/practices (are you consuming food like street food etc)	5	Increased
Dependence on the agricultural crops	5	Not much change
Community organizations formed like SHGs, VDCs, youth clubs etc.	4	Many organizations and Got coming and forming SHGs, and VDCs
Institutional Child Delivery	6	Increased. everyone go to the PHC at Mudulipada
Household Access to tube well water /potable drinking water	4	

Households facing drinking water scarcity (between April to June) Do	7	Everyone faces scarcity. In remote villages it's severe.
Habits and indulgences( increase or decrease)	5	No much change. But the number is less now a days due to education.
Cultural practices( changed , mixed, or same)	6	Changed.
Infrastructure facilities /IGS		
a) Road/connectivity	4	Still need good roads with repair every year to all villages.
b) School	4	School buildings have to be completed with teachers regular.
c) AWC	5	All habitations must have
d) PHC	7	But if doctor will visit remote areas then it will be good.
e) Livestock center	2	No LI comes regularly
f) Marketing facilities for their produce	3	Needs correct planning by govt. the only cashew factory is at the block head quarter which was supposed to be at the Upper Bonda area.
g) Training to youth	2	Programs for youth are needed as many go outside as migrant labour.
h) Livelihood options	3	-
i) Water harvesting structures ( like check dams, guard wall, field channel)	4	They did but needs repair
BDA's role in preserving culture as whole	4	-
Role in enhancing IGS	3	As very few HH have benefited
Health facilities	4	Recently one ambulance has been purchased out of the interest money but Bondas say that whether they will get a new vehicle or an old vehicle.
Decision making in the village meeting and giving right spirit	2	-
Social organization	6	Sometimes schemes do divide
Political organization	4	-
Weaving	2	No constant motivation from the government
Jewelry making	2	- ( many continue to do it and sell it in weekly markets)
In checking migration	2	-(If BDA officials appoint some local people who can collect demand for work for MGNREGS then it would have been better).
Girls education /promoting education	4	-
Rights on land	3	-
Rights through other entitlements	3	-
PDS	4	-
ICDS/nutrition	4	-
MGRNEGA	3	-
Addressing needs of the vulnerable sections like deserted women, old women without any support, widows, orphans, disabled, poor ( any special care and emphasis)	1	No such schemes
In motivating for white collar jobs	1	1
Reducing burden on women	-	No response
Awareness on BDAs functioning ( BDA as MP office)	4	It's ok. But Raghu Nath Sahu sir (old Bonda man says) was the best
a) The behavior of the staff		
b) Do they stay at Mudulipada	1	NO
c) Do they visit villages every fortnight	2	Not at all
d) Are they easily approachable	3	Not so
e) Do they blame villagers for the scheme/program failure	2	Always
f) Do they speak Bonda language .or understand essence/speak few words	2	No

g) Are the team members at BDA sufficient?	3	-MPWs should have been there but Govt. has put CRPs under OPELIP, which is not so useful.
h) Do they take any bribe for any work, giving jobs, giving benefits ( have you heard, or heard a story of such, or personally given from your village)	3	Yes they do
i) Are you satisfied with their role as a Micro Project dedicated for the PVTGs	4	It has done something but not so compared to the year of its existence.
Are Bonda women faced any cases harassment by any officials ( BDA, school, police etc)	3	Many years back they faced.
Have you heard of Governing Body meetings of BDA? a) Does Sarpanch attend those meeting? b) Does she or he shared the meeting agenda and proceedings after its over c) Have you heard of annual general body meeting? d) Does AGM occur?	2	Yes, Sarpanch attend. But not shared. Not heard of AGM.
Are you happy with the work of BDA?	4	It should be more involved in understanding the plight of Bondas, their culture and thinking patterns.
Do you think it exists for the development and preservation of culture of Bondas?	4	<i>Heard that it is going to be closed and a new agency OPELIP will work...</i>
Role of the first MLA from Bonda community who is also a member of the GB of BDA.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not much role</li> <li>- Only inaugurated bailey bridges from which one is not in operation</li> <li>- especially groups of Andrahal GP mentioned in oriya ( ama ghati re matiku ta bikidela) that he has negotiated with others and did not help Bondas. As model schools, educational complexes, cashew factory all have been shifted to the lower Bonda area and being the MAL he didn't protected interests of the upper Bonda people.</li> </ul>

During this scoring exercise when it was discussed on the BDAs role in addressing special needs of the vulnerable sections like widows, orphans and others, we got many cases where they were neglected and no one was ready to hear their agony. The score itself speaks for itself that BDA as an agency faced lot of challenges after the initial period of 10 years there has no involvement of the agency and Bondas were left to their own fate. This gap created a vacuum and the multiplicity of schemes has created more confusion.

The Activities taken by BDA in the Micro Project area but are non functional as on date.



**Picture 22 & 23 Badbel Educational Complex shifted to Lower Area, the Hostel Building is closed and locked**



**Picture 24 - The leaf plate-making machine given By BDA to Andrahal is now used for keeping Firewood**

There are many such buildings which are lying in dilapidated condition. While the indicators scoring ranges from 1 to 4 in scale crucial items, villagers also opined that have been many duplications of work, especially in supply of drinking water/piped water, check dams, forming VDCs etc. During the discussion villagers of Badpada mentioned that this syntax tank belongs to OTELP and the other to OPELIP and both don't function. So it is difficult to ascertain which work is done from which fund allocation, as there are no worksite boards.

There is VDC in each village. There have been multiple VDCs formed in the same village and all initiatives like OTELP, OTELP plus and OPELIP have kept organizing the same villagers. For example in the villages of Baraguda, Tulaguram, Baunspada, Badbel, Dumuripada, Badpada and Patraput there have been VDCs formed under OTELP which were having names as "BaragudagaGramyaunnayan samiti", "Patraputgramyaunnayan samiti", "Ashan VDC", "Maa Durga VDC", "Maa Turborkond VDC", "Jai Sri Ram VDC", "Meborkonda VDC". In the same villages VDAs were again formed under OPELIP with names "Tulaguram OPELIP gramyaunnayan sangha", "Baraguda OPELIP unnayan sangha" and "Patraput OPELIP unnayan sangha" etc. It implies that village wise VDCs have been formed multiple times without strengthening one VDC. There is no continuity of different programmes at village level.

**Table 79: GP wise Community reactions toward development Intervention of the Micro Project**

Development interventions in the last 12 years	Responses				
	Very much good	Much good	Little ok	Very little	Not at all good
<b>Mudulipada</b>					
Irrigation and WHS	0%	0%	5.76%	21.12%	73.12%
Roads	1.56%	19.27	29.16	3.65	46.35
Soil conservation measures ( land leveling etc)	0%	0%	1.56%	12.5%	85.94%
Supply of agro inputs	0%	5.72%	12.5%	64.58%	17.18%
Promotion of education	0.52	39.06	18.75	13.54	28.12
Credit facility	0%	0%	0%	1.56%	98.43%
Training and capacity building	0	2.60	2.08	1.56	93.75
Health awareness	1.56	48.43	19.27	19.79	10.93
Supply of potable water	1.56	26.84	15.10	23.43	33.34
IGS	0	0	0	0	100
Others ( NTFP)	0	0.52	0	0	99.47
<b>Andrahal</b>					
Development interventions in the last 12 years	Responses				
	Very much good	Much good	Little ok	Very little	Not at all good
Irrigation and WHS	0%	0%	0%	5.15%	94.84%
Roads	0%	9.27%	27.83%	51.54%	11.34%

Soil conservation measures ( land leveling etc)	0%	0%	0%	19.58%	80.41%
Supply of agro inputs	0%	1.03%	20.61%	75.25%	3.09%
Promotion of education	0%	1.03%	43.29%	41.23%	14.43%
Training and capacity building	0%	0%	2.06%	1.03%	96.90%
Health awareness	0%	17.52%	62.88%	19.58%	0%
Supply of potable water	0%	10.30%	52.57%	21.64%	15.46%
IGS	0%	0%	1.03%	0%	98.96%
Credit facility	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Others ( NTFP)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Bad Dural</b>					
<b>Development interventions in the last 12 years</b>	<b>Responses</b>				
	<b>Very much good</b>	<b>Much good</b>	<b>Little ok</b>	<b>Very little ok</b>	<b>Not at all good</b>
Irrigation and WHS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Roads	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Soil conservation measures ( land leveling etc)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Supply of agro inputs	0%	0%	0%	62.5	37.5%
Promotion of education	0%	0%	0%	87.5	12.5%
Training and capacity building	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Health awareness	0%	0%	0%	75	25%
Supply of potable water	0%	0%	0%	75	25%
IGS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Rasabeda</b>					
<b>Development interventions in the last 12 years</b>	<b>Responses</b>				
	<b>Very much good</b>	<b>Much good</b>	<b>Little ok</b>	<b>Very little ok</b>	<b>Not at all good</b>
Irrigation and WHS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Roads	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Soil conservation measures ( land leveling etc)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Supply of agro inputs	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Promotion of education	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Training and capacity building	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Health awareness	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Supply of potable water	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
IGS	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

The above table shows the responses on the important initiatives of the BDA in four GPs in a 5 point response scale. This shows that in Mudulipada GP education and health awareness has a good response scale compared to the IGS, and land based activities. In Rasabeda GP the only habitation under the Micro project (Tagabeda) the response shows community is completely dissatisfied with the development interventions taken up by BDA in their area. It is most remote village without any connectivity and it required 8 kms trekking for the evaluation team to reach the village. The village doesn't have pipe water supply and even tube wells are defunct. The village has a community center constructed by Asha Kiran an NGO which is used as a multipurpose center. The NGO constructed house acts as the AWC, school, and also as a rest shed for officials who visit the village once a year.

2 years before the villagers had solar light system but from the sign board it could not be assessed under which fund and who is the implementing agency. The sign board only mentioned that under Soubhagya scheme solar lights have been supplied to Tagabeda village and other features are blank (Picture shown below).





Picture 25 Tagabeda village solar installation sign board which does not cover detailed information

Sanuguda village under Bad Dural is another remote village has fewer facilities. Connectivity is a major issue. In a meeting with CRPs under OPELIP, when it was asked that why VDC meetings are not happening regularly – their first concern was road in response to the questions posed by the OPELIP staff. All remote village CRPs and the VDC members had the same opinion that connectivity has never been the priority of any program.

#### 4.3.24 Bondas participation Through VDCs/VDAs

Time and again multiplicity of schemes have formed multiple VDCs/VDAs in Bonda villages. The whole focus of OPELIP is to route the money through VDCs for all activities as per village development plan. The VDCs (President, Secretary and Treasurer) get monthly remuneration which is becoming the challenging factor in the village and hindering the participation of other villagers during preparation of Village Development Plans and other meetings. It is found that only the office bearers attend the meetings while others don't. The meetings are conducted in the FNGO office. From the 17 villages that were visited on a random basis none of the village had registers and documents relating to the VDCs. From the FNGO the following details were obtained as other registers were also not updated. The expenditure of VDCs have been given in **Annexure 11**. The PIC budget indicates that 82.79% of the budget has been expended 18-19 by FNGO. 82.68 % is the total programme cost of the sanctioned budget in 18-19. 15.32 is the admin. Cost of the total budget. It can be inferred that both programme and admin cost is 82.68%. Despite 82% of the expenditure the Raggy& Paddy mill is not functional in 17 villages as per primary observation. Leaf plate making machine in Dantepada is not functioning. The brick making unit has not stated its function. The IGA support to SHGs for goatery has not started in any village as per primary observation.

Table 80: VDC fund Details

Sl no	Name of the village	Name of the VDC	Members	Expenditure	Balance as on 31-12-2019
1	Badbel	OPELIP Badbel sangha	10	1500 under cheque no 499196	224566.50
2	Bondapada	Bondapada OPELIP gramma unnaya sangha	10	6900 under 555314	362538
3	Katanguda		10	11400	538680
4	Challanpada		10	8440	812425
5	Bandiguda		10	57130	986053
6	Pindaijanger		10	-	Nothing could be seen as the CRP has kept all the records and is in jail.

These details were discussed at the village only the secretary of Bondapada could said that he has signed around 11 lakhs cheques. They also opine that even the signatures are forged and all records are kept in FNGO office. In one village one President told few VDC members are going on migration work but still money is withdrawn during their absence. It is important here to find out that the power is not given in real terms rather it is mis utilized by others.

**Table 81: BDA interventions are usefulness (overall)**

Very much -1	6.45	<b>Analysis</b> The analysis of the overall interventions by BDA shows a response of 48% which is little and only 6.45% respondents have felt that it has really helped in improving the quality of life of the Bondas. But still they mentioned that it is the government agency and should be equipped with all kinds of facilities. The 6.45 attributed as BDA focused only few villages and few individuals and created a gap between the Bondas and in the process many became invisible. BDA should have given equal attention to all the households and should have planned accordingly as they share.
Much-2	19.35	
Little- 3	48.39	
Not at All -4	25.81	

**Table 82: Suggestion for Improvement in Areas (summarized from all stake holders)**

Sl. No	Areas of Improvement (As suggested by the Bondas)
1	Irrigation
2	Kitchen garden boundary support
3	AWC in all habitations
4	Patta for land for all
5	Quality education
6	Poultry support
7	Bee keeping
8	Weaving training
9	Tourism development
10	Wage work in off season
11	Cottage industries
12	Jewelry making and training for youth
13	Cottage industry based training
14	Market linkages
15	Vegetable cultivation
16	Cold storage facility
17	Development of hotels for tourists
18	Good roads to all habitations
19	Neat and clean schools in all habitations
20	Policy for Bonda youth
21	Electrification supply to all villages
22	Bridges in low lying areas
23	Mini bank
24	Shop for essential items
25	Veterinary facility
26	Sensitive staff at BDA
27	Continuous visits by BDA officials and they should speak nicely with people
28	Preserving Bonda culture
29	Officials to stay at Mudulipada
30	Police station should be friendly
31	Household wise planning
32	Our festivals to act as a source of income for outsiders
33	A special person for Bondas who will hear the grievances
34	Information in the website
35	Others as government feels it is for the benefit of the Bondas

The 35 responses have come from all FGDs, from respondents and from key informants

## Chapter – 5

### Summary of Key Findings & Concluding Observations

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#### 5.1 Key Findings and Observations

The following important findings were drawn from the evaluation research study (both primary and secondary) sources which include institutional as well as developmental aspects, challenges, gaps in the implementation of various programmes & schemes of the Bonda Development Agency.

The key findings of the evaluation have been discussed under the following 4 broad heads:

- V. Institutional Capacity and efficacy in execution of activities**
- VI. Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities**
- VII. Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives**
- VIII. Status of selected Human Development Indicators**

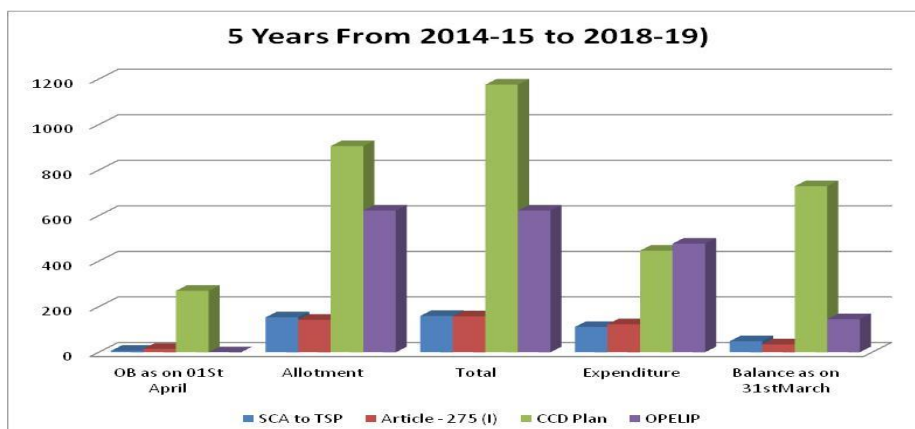
#### 1.1.1 Institutional Capacity and efficacy in implementation:

- **Governing Body and its functions:** As per the bylaws of the BDA the Governing Body of the Micro Project should be convened once every quarter under the Chairmanship of the District Collector where important decisions are to be taken pertaining to implementation of programs and also to take stock of the progress made. But it is observed that during the last 42 years of its operation, only 37 Governing body meetings have been held against 126 governing body meetings that should have happened as per statutory provisions. This also has been observed and recorded by CAG audit. This clearly indicates that very less importance has been given to the Micro Project by the District administration by not holding the GB as per stipulations and therefore have failed to conduct proper monitoring of the implementation of programs for which funds have been placed with the Micro Project. This is one of the main reasons for which there has been slow paced development of the Bonda people residing in the Micro Project area.
- **Process of plan formulation:** The findings of the evaluation reveals that the annual plan for the Micro Project has been very seldom formulated in a consultative manner with the community at the village level and bottom up approach has not been adhered to. It has been observed that usually, the broad activities are decided as per the direction of the State Government and the villages where the activities are to be implemented are decided once funds are placed with the Micro Project by the State Government. This was the practice with the Micro Project right from the beginning. However, there has been changes in the approach from 2007 onwards when the first baseline survey of all the villages and households was conducted by the SCSTRTI through the Micro Projects and a comprehensive plan for the Micro Project for a period of 5 years from 2007-12 and again in 2012 was formulated under Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan. With the introduction of the OPELIP project, a more stream lined and focused planning has been done for a period of 8 years on a saturation mode taking in to consideration most of the felt needs in to consideration covering almost all sectors on a convergence mode. From 2015-16 onwards there has been major shift in the approach of implementation of various programs and the Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been formed at village level and majority of the activities are getting implemented through these VDCs and NGOs have been engaged for community mobilization and for providing handholding support to the VDCs as well as to the Micro Projects. This changed approach of plan formulation and execution of various plans and programs through the VDCs has started giving good results and benefits to the Bonda people and the area.
- **Structure of the Micro Project & Manpower adequacy to undertake activities:** The structure of the Micro Project assumes great significance and the effective functioning and result oriented programs depends on that. When one looks at the structure of the Micro

Project when it was established in 1976-77, there were 6 staff in total comprising of one Special Officer (in case of Bonda Development Agency, the nomenclature was Leader), one Junior Engineer, one Statistical Assistant, one Field Attendant, one Driver and one Peon. Subsequently, in 2014, Government in Finance Department created 2 more posts for the Micro Projects (Welfare Extension Officer and Social Mobilizer). Thereafter with the introduction of the OPELIP Project for the PVTGs, FNGOs were engaged to provide handholding support to the Micro Projects and also make community mobilization/awareness in the PVTG villages and sensitize the VDCs in the village level to get involved in the entire process of development activities that are undertaken by the Micro Project. Besides, with the funding support of OPELIP, each Micro Project have been provided HR Support in the form of a Programme Manager and 2 subject matter specialists. This is how the Micro Projects have become strengthened, particularly after the introduction of OPELIP. However, the institutional strengthening is a temporary arrangement as OPELIP project cycle is for 8 years and thereafter there has to be manpower arrangement as a part of the long-term institutional strengthening of the Micro Projects to sustain the work load and absorb the resources that will flow to the Micro Projects. The evaluation study further revealed that there are vacant posts even from among the positions that have been created for the Micro Projects which is hampering the smooth implementation of the programme. One of the bottlenecks the evaluation study observed during the process of the exercise is lack of a MIS system in place and therefore recommended to have one IT expert (MIS Expert) in the Micro Project for maintaining a dedicated data base and also to update data by monitoring the progress of the implementation on a regular basis.

- Flow of funds, absorbing capacity of the micro project and its timely utilization:** Financial analysis done by the evaluation study of the Bonda Micro Project reveals that although funds have been placed with the Micro Project during the last 5 years to the tune of Rs.1823.89 Lakhs, an amount of only Rs.1157.74 Lakhs has been spent leaving an unutilized amount of Rs.666.15 Lakhs, which is 36.52% of the total allotment. This clearly shows that the Micro Project do not have the capacity of spending or absorbing capacity of the funds its getting despite the strengthening of the Micro Project in 2014-15 and further strengthening after the introduction of the OPELIP. Therefore, the evaluation study strongly recommends for the restructuring as well as institutional strengthening of the Micro Projects so that it can absorb the funds it gets and the activities that get envisaged in the annual action plan.

### Sectoral receipt and expenditure of funds during five years



- Annual Work Plan (Extent of felt needs of the area and people incorporated):** The evaluation further reveals that in the past till 2007 (CCD Plan was prepared in 2007), felt need of the people and the area was not taken in to consideration while formulating plans and programs and broad activities were taken up and decided by the State as well as Central Government without giving any scope for the Micro Projects to decide the activities as per needs at the project level. However, even when in 2007 the CCD Plan was prepared

after due consultation with the community looking at their felt needs, activities as per plan were not stuck to. A lot of deviations in respect of activities from the approved plan were taken up. However, with the introduction of the OPELIP from 2015-16, majority of the activities are being taken up in consultation with the community and a number of activities are implemented through the VDCs and the felt needs of the people and the area have been reflected in the annual work plan and are getting implemented.

- **Convergence of activities with line departments:** Though the Micro Project has been established way back in 1976-77 and functioning for the last 43 years, very seldom there has been convergence with other departments in implementation of various activities. In fact, Micro Projects have been functioning in silos and it is only after introduction of OPELIP during 2015-16 onwards that convergence has been the mode of implementation of various activities in the Micro Projects. However, there is a need as the evaluation team have suggested to go in for an integrated five year or 10 years perspective plan looking at the sectoral gaps in all the micro project villages and also taking/factoring the gaps to be filled in over a period of 5 years or 10 years in a convergence mode.
- **Lack of a dedicated data base:** Lack of disaggregated sector wise database at the micro project level is a matter of concern. Without having a dedicated data base, it is practically impossible to formulate an appropriate plan that can take care the core and critical issues of the area and the people. Therefore, there is necessity of creating a habitat wise and household wise (sectoral) data base indicating the sectoral gaps and household wise livelihood action plan. The evaluation team checked the available data with the micro project, but felt that there is a need for a full proof household census and village level mapping exercise that the Micro Project should undertake and maintain a data base by dedicated MIS personnel for more efficient functioning of the micro project.
- **Timely audit of the Micro Project and audit compliance status:** Financial land scape of any institution or agency is assessed looking at the audit report by statutory auditors and the compliances made thereof by the institutions based on the audit observations for the past few years. The evaluation team have come up with the fact that regular audit is not carried out for the Micro Project. From 1977-78 till 2011-12 audit has been done and there are as many as 679 audit paras where the auditors have observed lapses by the Micro Projects, but it is a pity that only 9 out of 679 observations made by the statutory audit have been complied and as many as 670 audit paragraphs have not been responded and are outstanding. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Micro Project which need to be addressed urgently. Besides, from 2012 till 2019 Financial Year audit has not been done. In view of the above stated facts, the evaluation team is of the view that the Micro Project be directed to comply the outstanding audit paras and a special audit team be deputed to look afresh in to the non-compliances and take up the audit for the period 2012-13 till 2019-20 and suggest appropriate follow ups.
- **Annual Outcome Survey for each Micro Project:** The evaluation study team has observed that though this is the oldest of all the Micro Projects in the State functioning for last 43 years, not a single evaluation survey has been done ever to find out the functioning of this institution. Therefore, it suggests that Government should keep a mandatory provision of instituting an **annual outcome survey** every year to know what was envisaged in the action plan, the expected outcomes and what has happened at the ground level without which be no course correction scope and the project will go on carrying out various activities without making reality check at the ground level its efficacy (success, appropriateness and failure).

### 1.1.2 Development of Infrastructure and Status of Basic Facilities:

Under the second broad indicator taken for the present evaluation of the Bonda Development Agency, 10 specific indicators were taken, the findings of which are given below:

- **Educational Institutions:** Education and skill development are priority areas which were identified and addressed through the central sector scheme for setting up of educational complexes for spread of ST literacy among the low literacy pockets in the PVTG areas and incidentally BDA is one such pocket.

As the Bonda PVTGs are identified with abysmally low-literacy rate and educationally very backward, creation and operation of residential Educational Complexes with hostels for the boys and girls have been established in order to ensure 100% physical enrolment through campaign mode. In addition to the existing Educational Complex for the Bonda Girls, another Educational Complex for the Boys (Bonda) also have been established recently. It has envisaged special efforts like, training and engagement of local educated PVTG youths as teachers to ensure retention of teachers as they are from local communities, empowering the school management committee to engage teachers in subjects where teachers are not available, arrangement for special coaching before the new session starts in class V, VII, VIII and X etc. when children face new barriers, adopting flexible approach for running schools as per local needs, bringing back the dropped-out students back to educational complexes, development of primers in local language and regular health check-up of PVTG students.

As has been indicated above, in the Micro Project area, there are two Educational Complexes – one for the Girls and one for the Boys exclusively for the PVTGs. These two schools which were from class-I to V initially, subsequently got upgraded to Class-VIII and recently up to High School. However, Bonda children are also going to the High School which is residential in nature but located outside the micro project area in Koraput and other parts of Malkangiri and other places including KISS in Bhubaneswar for their studies. There are however, 24 schools which include primary, upper primary in 4 GPs of the MPA in 32 villages. For Higher Secondary Education, there is a HSS located in Matheli at about 20 kilometers distance and the children who pass out from the high schools of Micro Project area usually go to the HSS located in Matheli and also to other HSSs or Junior Colleges located in the district of Malkangiri.

The sample study however reveals that over the years Bonda children irrespective of Boys and Girls are getting enrolled in Schools and drop out rate has also been reduced quite drastically which is because of the interventions and facilities extended by the Micro Project. There was a time, if one looks at the statistical figure of 1961 Census where the literacy rate of the Bonda was less than 10% and that of female literacy less than 5%. This has increased to **more than 35% in 2011 census**. Further, the study reveals that many male members as well as female members of Bonda communities have acquired higher education, obtained degrees and the fact that one Bonda person having Post Graduate Degree was the MLA from 2014-19 speaks volumes about the spread of higher education which has touched the Bonda community. In this, Micro Project has a big role to play in the promotion of education among the Bondas.

- **Road Connectivity and accessibility:** The Bonda Development Agency (BDA) was set up in 1977 by government for the overall development of the community. However, development activities still do not have significant impact in the life and living of the people inhabiting in the villages. Access is a pre-condition to socio economic development. It was revealed that Mudulipada (where the Micro Project has been located) and nearby villages have always remained as priority by BDA and rest remote villages didn't had much focus. This was also aired by the Bonda community members in village meetings and also by the key informants as well as reflected in the governing body proceedings (5th governing body meeting).

It was observed from the evaluation study that out of the 32 habitations (villages/hamlets) inhabited by the Bondas in the Micro Project Area, only 6 which are located close to the Block head quarter have all weather road connectivity while as many as 10 villages have



only fair weather road which do not become accessible during rainy season and the remaining 16 villages have no connectivity of road and only have walking paths. Since road accessibility are almost not existent for about 50 percent of the villages, development interventions are hard to reach to these habitations and this is one of the major impediments for the micro project which need to be given top priority.

However, it needs to be pointed out that this aspect has been given top priority in the OPELIP and has been incorporated in the action plan for implementation in its 8 years project planning.

- **Source of safe drinking water:**The evaluation further indicated that out of the 32 villages/hamlets in the Bonda Micro Project Area, there are 24 villages which have functional tube well in the village whereas in the remaining 8 villages/hamlets either there is no tube well or have tube well which are nonfunctional or water of which is unsafe for drinking. In majority of the villages which do not have tube well as source of drinking water, there are either open well or the villagers draw water from pond or waterbodies which are not safe for drinking. Therefore, one of the major activities that should be taken up in the Bonda villages is the provision for safe drinking water either by providing piped water supply and wherever not feasible to ensure provisioning of tube well water which is safe for drinking use.
- **Access to Health Care Facilities:** It has been found out from the evaluation study that in the Micro Project area, there is a PHC at Mudulipada which is outsourced to an NGO and their services are admired by the community. However, the access to health care facilities is a big issue with the interior villages where reach is an issue. As per the primary data many women in Tagabeda had delivered children at home as the vehicle can't reach. Therefore, it needs to be considered to have another PHC in such a location in the Micro Project area that can be accessed by the rest of the villages.

One of the observations that came up from the evaluation is that there is an ANM center at Mudulipada but is not functional as has been occupied by OPELIP office.

The ASHA workers in most of the villages in the Micro Project area are doing a wonderful job and they have been able to generate health awareness among the people which was revealed from the study. One more thing needs to be mentioned here is that there has been considerable increase in the immunization incidences among the pregnant women and the children among the Bonda villages.

The study also came up with the findings that because of the lack of road communication, the Ambulance services are not able to reach most of the villages during emergency requirement and this also has been the main factor hindering institutional delivery for the Bonda community.

It is therefore the first and foremost requirement to provide connectivity to the unconnected villages so that the health care facilities can be availed by the Bonda in a much better manner and the institutional delivery which is key indicator of development can also be achieved.

- **Status of ICDS Services:** It has been observed from the findings of the evaluation that the 32 villages under MPA/BDA have 21 AWCs including one Mini AWC which carter the ICDS services to the pregnant & lactating mothers and the children. However, the analysis further reveals that out of the 21 AWCs and Mini AWC, only 11 are operating in their own buildings while 3 other buildings are under construction, but 7 AWCs are operating without having building of its own. However, the evaluation team have observed that there is a village named Dantipada having more than 70 households which does not have an AWC as a result of which the beneficiaries are not getting the services smoothly. Therefore there is a need for completion of the construction of the 3 ongoing AWCs, to take up construction of the remaining 7 AWCs which do not have building of their own and also to have an AWC for the village Dantipada having more than 70 households.
- **Public Distribution System:** During the evaluation of the project, it was observed that while in 2 GPs (Baddural and Rasabeda) all the families were provided/covered under AAY, in the remaining 2 GPs, the AAY coverage was 97.04%. The evaluation study therefore



recommends that the BDA personnel should identify those uncovered families and take up the cases with CSO or the ACSO in identifying and catering to their entitlements. As regards getting the PDS on time, it was revealed that the families are getting their entitlement without any hassles.

- **Provision of electricity or renewable source of energy:** As regards provision of electricity, the evaluation study finding reveals that out of the 32 habitations of Bondas in the Micro Project area, 4 number of villages are electrified while out of the remaining 28 villages/hamlets 4 are covered under solar energy while the remaining 24 habitations have remain uncovered. Therefore, there is a necessity of covering the uncovered villages by way of providing either conventional energy or by solar energy by the Micro Project and the Micro Project should take up this matter with the energy department.
- **Provision of irrigation facilities:** The evaluation study revealed that only in about 6.20% agricultural land have irrigation facilities and as high as 93.80% land do not have any irrigation facilities for which the source of livelihood from agriculture has not been maximized. In fact, this is one of the major concerns of this micro project and there is a necessity to create irrigation potential by exploring feasible means so that agriculture can become as major source of livelihood for the Bondas and this can prevent distress migration which is happening in this region.
- **Processing and storage facilities:** It is revealed that there is no processing unit for storage of agricultural products or any processing unit for value addition for the agricultural or forest produces/collection that the Bonda collects. As a result of this, the Bonda people sale their products often at a distress price. Therefore, there is an urgent need to establish some processing unit looking at their demand & feasibility and also to construct storage facilities to hold the products for a longer time so that the Bondas can fetch a better price which will help enhance their income level.
- **Land rights and title:** The evaluation team have come up with some interesting findings during the study. It is revealed that out of the 1819-- number of Bonda households found to be inhabiting in the Micro Project area, around 1500 HHs have been provided with Individual Forest Rights. Further it has been also observed that out of the Bondas who have been provided IFR titles, convergence of various development programs have been extended to around 350 Bonda IFR beneficiaries. This initiative has started giving benefits to the PVTG families a lot as expressed by the beneficiaries during the evaluation study.

The key findings in respect of the above indicators reveal that although government has taken steps for providing infrastructure facilities in the micro project area, yet there are a number of gaps existing which needs to be provided for access to education, accessibility, irrigation facilities, health and various other basic facilities such as ICDS, electricity, safe drinking water, storage and processing facilities which need to be put in place for all-round development for the Bonda residing in the Bonda Development Agency.

### **1.1.3 Livelihood Status, enhancement in the income level of the household and new initiatives:**

- **Livelihood Status & Migration:** If migration is taken as the single largest indicator to assess the livelihood status of a community, it is seen that the incidence of migration has increased over the years amongst the Bonda households in the village inhabited by them in the Micro Project Pocket. The data collected from the BDA sample villages indicate that during the last 4 years there has been an increase in the trend of migration which is indicative of the fact that the income opportunities in the area are not adequate to provide employment to the Bondas despite all efforts made by the Micro Project and district administration. Therefore it is suggested that the Micro Projects should have dialogue with the DRDA and other development sector departments and agencies in the district and explore the possibility to provide livelihood opportunities to the Bonda people so that the distress migration incidences which is rising can decline and the livelihood condition of the local Bondas can enhance.

- **Enhancement in the income level:** As regards the status of income level of the Bondas in the Micro Project area is concerned, the evaluation team tried to assess taking data from sample households. The analysis of data reveals that there has been marginal increase in the income level of the Bonda households, but there is no significant enhancement as well. Further, agriculture which was giving them more earning has been reduced drastically precisely because the Bondas after the paddy crop are going out for seasonal migration to other places in search of living and the land which was used for various other kinds of agricultural produce is not happening. Another area of concern is that although job cards are provided to the Bonda people, there is no adequate work generated under MGNREGS in the area as a result of which, the Bondas are not getting adequate number of work as per their entitlement resulting in forced migration and the people are not able to be engaged under this flagship scheme.
- **Convergence of Livelihood Programs:** However, in recent times after introduction of OPELIP for last one year, a lot of ground work has been done by the project authorities with the initiative of OPELIP for convergence with line departments for various kinds of income generating activities. Once these schemes are extended and the Bonda families are covered, it is expected that the income level will enhance substantially which is bound to arrest the large scale migration.
- **New livelihood initiatives:** Although the evaluation study has come up with the findings that the income level has not enhanced considerably and job opportunities have shrunk over the years resulting in distress migration, it is worth mentioning here that some new and innovative livelihood initiatives have been initiated/planned under a project **Mission Jeebikato** to take care of the livelihood of all the ST and PVTG Communities in their locality in a cluster mode. Under this mission, livelihood clusters will be identified by the concerned Micro Projects (if it is agriculture, then patches of about 50 hectares of land in multiple clusters and if there is some art/craft, then group of about 50-100 artisans) who will be supported with market tie up so that the monthly income will be enhanced over a period of one year by about 30 percent. ST/SC Department through OPELIP intervention is contemplating to take up this initiative which after implementation will certainly enhance the income level of the Bonda households considerably.

#### **5.1.4 Status of selected Human Development Indicators:**

For ascertaining the status of the Human Development Status of the Bonda people residing in the Micro Project (BDA), Demographic, literacy, Migration, Immunization status of mother & children, incidence of malnourished children, institutional delivery incidences, income level, livelihood status and extent of land brought under irrigation were taken. The data have been collected from both secondary as well as primary sources. The indicators have been tried to be organized together and have been placed in a tabular/matrix form below to show where the Bonda of the BDA stands:

## Status of selected Human Development Indicators

SL. NO	INDICATORS	STATUS AS REVEALED FROM THE EVALUATION	IMPROVED OR DECLINED AND IF IMPROVED WHAT IS THE EXTENT
1	Income Level (Household annual income)	BPL Households 89.82%	There has been marginal improvement in the household level income by 10 percent over the last 5 years as revealed from a conservative estimate
2	Convergence of programs (if happened indicate the year since it has been introduced)	Land under FRA 2006 & land development under MGNREGS along with agro-forestry programs including organic farming of arrowroot, goat rearing and backyard poultry under CCD from 2016-17.	
3	Source of livelihood (now and earlier)	Hunting and gathering, shifting cultivation and stream bed paddy growers.	Migration has increased due to lack of agricultural and other allied interventions.
4	Overall livelihood condition has improved or deteriorated (indicating the extent)	It has improved compared to earlier condition	
5	Any other livelihood indicator (past and present)	Migration rate/incidences have considerably increased	
6	Household of Bonda	1919 (Present survey)	1493 (2002 Survey)
7	Sex Ratio	1165 (Present survey)	1073 (in 2010)
8	Population Growth Rate	10.51% (2010-2015)	6.92 (2007-2010)
9	Literacy	24.74 (2015 survey)/Total	6.35 (2002 survey)/Total
10	Female Literacy Rate	22.15 (2015 survey)/Female	2.60 (2002 survey)/Female
11	Migration (Incidence/Number)	221 have migrated in 2019-20 from 7 sample villages	121 Persons from 7 sample villages in 2016-17
12	Incidence of institutional delivery (%)	About 25% deliveries are institutional	It was almost not done
13	How many children are Malnourished (SAM etc.)	It has decreased over the last 5 years as revealed from the statistics of ICDS	
14	Immunization Status of Children	It has increased over the last 5 years as revealed from the statistics of ICDS. About 90% immunization coverage has been achieved	
15	Percentage of agricultural land with irrigation facilities	6.20% agricultural land have irrigation facilities	It has not improved much compared to the earlier situation and this is an area which needs improvement

## Chapter- 6

### **Recommendations/suggestions**

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#### **6.1 Restructuring of the Structure and Function of the Micro Project:**

It is high time for the State government to initiate restructuring of the BDA and fill up the vacant posts and position such people who have positive mindset. Besides, a robust monitoring plan need be developed and put in place. Further step from the government may include enhancement of allocation of funds for the Micro Project, bringing it under the framework of 5Ts. The need of the hour is to go for revamping and bring in drastic changes in the modalities of the functioning of the Micro Project and accelerate development, otherwise; there would be no end to the miseries of Bondas. The following recommendations are given to strengthen BDA as an institution to gain the trust of the Bondas and ensure sustainable all-round development.

##### **6.1.1 Agency Level**

- The Micro Project should be restructured and the bylaw should be suitably amended with structural and functional teeth to it and also to give more functional and financial powers to the project authorities
- Inclusion of transparency and accountability provisions in the by-laws along with auditing standards
- Young and committed officers with credible track record and passionate for the work should be appointed as Project leader/Special Officer and their posting should be for a minimum period of 5 years without being transferred.
- Full staff strength of BDA with dedicated responsibility like for IGP, health, education & animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture etc. to be put in place
- It may be considered to engage a professional agency to formulate a 5 year perspective plan identifying the sectoral gaps and by way of consultation with the community and various district level departments like Health, R&B, W & C.D, Panchayati Raj (DRDA) and a host of other agencies at the district level so that a holistic and integrated time bound plan can be put in place and time bound development cutting across sectors can be made possible.
- The composition of the GB members to be modified and all the line department heads at the district to be a mandatory member, representative from PRI, Bonda community and civil society member like representatives from NGO, academicians/researchers to be included. This will give room for convergence of activities and an integrated plan involving various departments so that the sectoral gaps can be planned and executed
- The GB should be Chaired by the District Collector as it is provisioned, but the agenda should be prepared and circulated at least 7 days before the meeting is held so that the members can come prepared for discussion and with their views and thoughts for a meaningful discussion
- The GB to be held strictly at least once every six months and if there is urgency, it may also be convened if more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> members give requisition to the Chairperson of the G.B for an urgent meeting
- Usually it is seen that at the State Level the broad activities are decided and these are only to be placed in the GB for formal vetting and there is no scope for the GB body members to include in the annual work plan. In view of this, it may be kept in the Bylaw to ear mark at least 50% of funds annually for which the GB will identify activities that are felt by them and should be need based
- It is recommended to engage a third party independent agency for concurrent monitoring of activities and submit a quarterly report to the Collector and also to the Principal Secretary, ST & SC Development Department. Besides, there should be an Annual Outcome Survey every year to assess the extent of work executed by the Micro Project as against the plan and suggest grey areas with mid-course corrections.

### **6.1.2 MIS and IT related**

- While formulating the Perspective Plan, a dedicated data base capturing the information of each household and individual to be maintained with a time bound action plan through a dedicated/robust MIS system for tracking on a regular basis. The MIS to be very active and functional and it should provide information in an analytical manner to the Micro Project fortnightly and to the State Unit on a monthly basis on the basis of which necessary follow up can be made.
- Inventory of all activities undertaken by the Micro Project (year wise) from inception till now need to be prepared and displayed which not only will serve as a means of verification but will act as kind of mechanism of disclosure of information and avoid any possibility of duplicity of activities by multiple agencies/departments. On top of everything, this will also comply to the 5 T initiative of the State Government: Transparency, Timeliness, Technology, Team Work and Transformation.

### **6.1.3 Transparency and Accountability**

- Mandatory social audit of all works under 3 major components twice a year to be taken up by an independent agency.
- 6 monthly reviews by the department is another recommendation made by the evaluation study team which should be made mandatory in the system
- Annual evaluation of the micro project by an external agency
- It is seen that at the Micro Project level, there is no sign board/display board where activities have been taken up. This surprised the study team during the evaluation. Therefore, Proactive disclosure/sign boards/display of all information at each habitation level indicating what all work, at what cost and date/year of its execution to be placed as a non-negotiable thing. Without such disclosure, release of money to the executing agency will not be made
- Work files for each work along with measurement book to be maintained to avoid duplication of work and to maintain transparency and accountability for each work executed. 3 phased photographs to be kept for each work to cross check the quality of work and timeliness of each activity
- Bonda help line number in case of emergency to be maintained with monitoring of the cases to be registered at the State Level. This should not only be done for the BDA alone, but for all the 17 Micro Projects
- Time bound grievance redressal mechanism for the Micro Projects with dedicated officer at BDA level is something which is grossly neglected and this must be put in place
- It was revealed from the evaluation study and analysis of facts that there has been financial audit by both AG and State Government periodically and they have identified a number of irregularities, but these audit paragraphs flagged by the audit are not complied resulting in piling up of irregularities not getting addressed. State Government should take immediate steps to undertake a special audit to identify the status of pending audit paragraphs and fix up responsibility for such negligence to remove the backlogs.

## **6.2 Development Aspects**

### **6.2.1 Health**

- All habitations must have basic facilities like provision for AWC & facilities of Crèche
- Portable drinking water for each village on a time bound manner. The pipe connection to individual houses may be increased.
- There is a need to motivate them to use their traditional medicines and innovations must be added to it with training, research and experimentation. The studies done by reputed medical institutions must be shared with them.
- PHC must be planned keeping in mind the geo-physical locations. As if one more PHC is set up in interior location that might help the Bondas but it has to be well equipped.
- Supply of nutritional diet along with traditional millets, promotion and preservation of their seeds, for children and expectant mothers.

- There should be family welfare schemes specially designed for Bonda mothers. So that their genes will be preserved.
- All houses must have toilets with supply of running water, with good bathrooms so that the sanitary practices may start from an early child hood.
- ASHA for each habitation looking at the hilly terrain.
- Good ASHA and AWW workers from Bonda community must be rewarded regularly for motivation.
- More Bonda community people to be involved in all fields of the health for monitoring purpose.
- BDA to take more pro active role.

### **6.2.2 Economical Aspect**

- All encroachment fines to be cancelled and land should be transferred as habitate rights to Bondas in all villages under forest right Act.
- Horticultural organic farms should be developed with training, demonstration plots and a special research center.
- Mixed agriculture to be introduced by learning from the states like Gujrat and Maharastra or wherever it has been successful.
- Bondas should be taken to exposure to especially to 6<sup>th</sup> scheduled areas in the country to learn the agricultural practices.
- Agricultural information center in clusters to be established which will relay information through community radio system about on weather forecast, improved verities of seeds, successful farmers case examples.
- Under animal Husbandry programme there should be provision of fodder, immunization of all livestock animals withintroduction of good breeds.
- Since land is a scarce in Bonda hill, cottage industries and handicrafts must be promoted in a mission mode labeling it as Bonda product for online marketing.
- Kitchen garden for each household level.
- The potential weaving clusters are bandiguda, badapoda, bandhaguda, Podeiguda and Bondapada. Both textile and fashion designing inputs must be innovated with variety.
- Beads jewelry is very popular and should be tapped to the maximum. The potential clusters of villages are Badoada, Dantipada, Bandiguda, Gulangpadar, Dumuripada, Katamguda, Andrahal, Badbel and Podeiguda.
- Hillbrooms must be promoted. the potential cluster villagers are Bandiguda,kichopoda, tagabeda, tulaguru,Podeiguda, Gopurpoda,krisanipoda
- Even though some one wants to go for migration work then he or she should be registered at the GP information center with details of place, contact no, wages he or she is going to receive, age proof and other details.
- All Bondas/PVTGs should get MGNREGA work whenever they wish with minimum 200 days.
- The cashew-processing center should be made functional to help Bonda families to earn extra money. And SHGs must be trained effectively to run it independently.
- Skill development training to be designed especially for Bonda youth (both soft and vocational skills) & financial support for youth entrepreneurs.
- BDA to take more proactive role in convergence for livelihood enhancement.

### **6.2.3 Social Security and entitlements**

- Enrollment of all families under AYY & PDS distribution center at cluster level so that remote villagers will not walk for long distance for PDS.
- Every Bonda family should have pacca house constructed out of CCD funds with culturally appropriate design under PMAY guidelines or state government may come up with special design under Biju GruhaYojana.As the building materials are costly at Bonda hill there should be provision of more resource in Bonda hill area for housing schemes.
- Under social security schemes all old age people, widows, PWDS should be covered.

### **6.2.4 Vulnerable Sections**

- Vulnerable sections among Bondas like elderly, widows, unmarried women, orphans and the disabled should be covered under social security schemes.
- Special fund for the vulnerable sections under CCD.

### **6.2.5 Education**

- Neighborhood schools under Right to education for each habitation with proper infrastructure, Good teachers strength & provision for quarters for teachers.
- All schools should have mother tongue based joyful learning facilities.
- MDM to be provided in the summer holidays as well so that no children will remain as drop out.
- Sports like archery to be encouraged most among Bondas.
- Special classes for dropout children to reenroll in schools.
- Good infrastructure for residential schools.
- BDA to take more pro active role.

### **6.3 Research**

- New areas of research to be included which will be more qualitative and empirical on the areas of disability, caregivers, mental health aspects, thinking patterns of Bondas, and other psychological aspects.
- PVTG youth policy to be evolved through research.
- Detailed research on vulnerable groups must be done to come out with suggestions

### **6.3 Policy Level**

- There are circulars and guidelines as well as bylaws which guides the functioning of the Micro Projects. However, a lot of changes in the functioning of the Micro Projects have happened during the last 4 decades. While there are circulars and guidelines framed by MOTA, GOI, there are circulars and executive instructions issued by the State Government about the modalities of planning and implementation of the Micro Project from time to time, especially in view of the OPELIP project where there is a significant administrative focus of OPELIP and a significantly reduced focus on the Micro Projects. In this backdrop, the existing guidelines and existing bylaws are conflicting in nature and warrants revision looking at the changed scenario.
- There is only a generic guideline issued by the MOTA, GOI and also by the State Government of Odisha for utilization of funds earmarked for PVTGs despite the fact that the PVTGs have diverse issues from place to place and from community to community. Therefore, the guideline should be revisited and it should have flexibility for each Micro Project looking at their felt needs and project specific issues
- It also has been observed that in most of the earlier years, funds under various schemes received by the State Government from MOTA, GOI are released to the Micro Project almost towards the end of the financial year leaving hardly any time for implementation of the projects. This leads to take up activities in a hurried manner and the quality of work suffers. Therefore, MOTA, GOI should be approached to release the funds by May end to the State Government and in turn the State Government should release funds to the Micro Projects by mid-June so that the activities can be taken up following due procedure/protocol and work quality can be maintained
- As far as the capabilities of the Human Resources available/posted in the Micro Project is concerned, the study came up with its observations that the quality of staff is not up to the mark and their understanding about various activities to be undertaken and the modalities of formulation of the plan and its execution as well as monitoring mechanism is not known to most of them. Therefore, the evaluation team strongly recommends for a week long capacity building training programme for all the personnel starting from the Special Officer of the Micro Project till the Multi-Purpose Workers engaged in the Micro Project. A training module needs to be developed jointly by OPELIP and SCSTRTI and the training which will be residential in nature should be imparted by the SCSTRTI. This training programme will help all the staff of the Micro Project to be on the same page and that will help in effective implementation of the programs and schemes more efficiently



- Apart from the Special Officer, each Micro Project has support staff from OPELIP and also staff engaged through the partner NGOs & the staff come and go and there is hardly any continuity which lands the project activities/ implementation in to a lot of problem. Therefore, it is recommended to post one WEO in each of the 17 Micro Projects who can be groomed and effectively support the S.O Micro Project in effective planning, monitoring and execution of the projects.
- Special incentives for staff posted at BDA/MPA level and special allowance as hardship allowance considering the fact that the employees who work in the Micro Project area are posted in remote and inaccessible pockets in LWE affected pockets mostly leaving their families back home. This will increase the efficiency of the employees and result in quality deliverable
- It was also observed from the study and analysis of facts and figures that there is a huge amount of funds parked unutilized with the Micro Project from the allocations of previous years. In a number of cases, the funds parked unutilized are not for any specific activities. To give an idea about the extent of funds parked, it is observed that out of the total funds allocated to BDA during the past 5 years, 36.52% of funds are parked unutilized. Therefore, the evaluation study recommends to identify such activities in the project area which are critical gaps and can benefit the Bonda inhabitants and undertake such activities utilizing the funds parked. Parking of funds is a feature that one finds with all the Micro Projects across the State
- One of the major causes which has demotivated the core staff of the Micro Project is that despite the fact the posts are sanctioned by F.D and people have been recruited following due procedure, they have not been made permanent and after retirement they are not given retirement benefit like pension and facilities of the like. Government should take steps in this direction and like other posts in various departments, the staff against the sanctioned posts should be treated as permanent employees and provision of pension or EPF should be extended to them so that the staff will feel motivated and it will enhance their work performance and go a long way in improving the functioning of the Micro Project.

It is expected that the list of recommendations which the evaluation team have come up with shall be taken up by the Government for better and efficient functioning of the Micro Project so that the benefits can percolate to the Bonda community and help enhance their socio-economic condition and bring improvement in the quality of their lives.

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Government of Orissa  
Tribal & Rural Welfare Department  
No. 2215 /TRW., Dated Bhubaneswar the, 26.2.77  
ITDP(SDA)28/76

R E S O L U T I O N

With a view to improving the economic, social and cultural conditions of the primitive tribes in the State, micro-projects are being formulated keeping in view the specific problems of such tribal communities and the environment in which they live.

2. A micro-project for development of the Bondas of Andrahal and Mudlipara Panchayats has been formulated with a financial outlay of Rs.112.98 lakhs to be implemented over a period of three years.

3. The Government of India have agreed to provide Rs.5 lakhs as advance action money for implementation of the micro-scheme during the current financial year. Implementation of the various schemes for this primitive tribe requires a special approach on account of its ~~distri~~ distinct cultural economic, social and ethnographic characteristics.

4. In consideration of the foregoing and environmental and other factors, the State Government have decided to constitute a special Agency for implementation of different schemes for the Bondas. Government of India have agreed to the proposal of creation of the Agency in their letter No.BC-11032/13(V)/76 Sect-III dated 16.12.76.

5. The State Government have been pleased to nominate the following as members of the Bonda Development Agency with headquarters at Mudulipara:-

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Collector, Koraput  | Chairman       |
| (ii) Additional District Magistrate                           | Vice-Chairman. |
| (iii) Local M.L.A.  | Member         |
| (iv) A representative of the T&RW Deptt.                      | Member         |
| (v) District Agriculture Officer, Jeypore                     | Member         |
| (vi) District Veterinary Officer, Koraput                     | Member         |
| (vii) Asst. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jeypore         | Member         |
| (viii) District Welfare Officer, Koraput                      | Member         |
| (ix) A Representative of the S.B.I. of Malkangiri             | Member         |
| (x) A Representative of the Indian Overseas Bank, Boipariguda | Member         |
| (xi) Secretary, Central Cooperative Bank, Jeypore             | Member         |
| (xii) S.D.O. Malkangiri                                       | Member         |

Chairman RRB

./.

Sri O. S. ~~S~~anna, M. A. LL. B.  
LIFE MEMBER  
Bharatyia Adimjati Sevak Sangh  
AND  
MEMBER  
Orissa Public Service Commission.

Place **Nowrangapur**

Date... **25-7-79**.....

Dear Sir,

10/16/5/79

*Dole dar  
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8755  
1A/5

BDA

(M)

R. S. Salun  
16/5/79

I would like to congratulate you on the implementation of Bonda Development Agency in the Malkangiri-giri Sub Division, Koraput District in collaboration with the Government of India in Home Ministry. However, I may point out that there is basic deficiency in the administrative set up. There is no unit to look after the health and hygiene aspects of Bonda Porajas. So, it is absolutely necessary to open a mini-primary health Centre at Muduli-pada the headquarters of the Agency. It will have to be ~~stopped~~ <sup>staffed</sup> with multi-purpose lady health visitors and vaccinators. Due to bad hygienic condition in which this tribe lives it suffers from Yaws and other <sup>e</sup> endemic diseases. Ayurvedic system ~~there~~ <sup>of</sup> medicine was not popular among them. It seems that there are no such schemes conceived of in this Agency to handle such scourges. There should have been female extension officers because in the tribal society <sup>e</sup> woman in the household <sup>e</sup> plays a predominant role. <sup>e</sup> in the household <sup>e</sup> More over, the schemes need be made <sup>e</sup> flexible

P.T.O.



COLLECTOR  
10 MAY 1979  
KRAPUT

to allow if felt needs of the Tribal people, Now, it  
appears that they are rigid and water-tight.

have been harping on the creation of a woman  
wing in the Directorate of Tribal and Rural Welfare  
Department in view of the superior position of the tribal  
womenfolk. But it has not been hee<sup>ed</sup> to so far at the risk  
of Government. Such Wings do exist in Andhra Pradesh,  
Maharashtra and other states where tribal concentration  
is next to Orissa only.

On the pattern of Bonda Poraja Project, Projects  
for Dongiri~~ax~~ Khond and Kutia Khond has to be visualized  
as these tribals also do vanish in due course of time.

I therefore request you to kindly instruct ~~Tr~~  
R. <sup>AN</sup> Department of Orissa that the tribal problems should  
not be relegated in the larger interest of Orissa.

With best regards,


Yours sincerely,  
ed

(T. SANGANNA)

Shri N. Routray,  
Chief Minister, Orissa,  
Bhubaneswar, 751001.

copy to the District Magistrate -  
Koraput - 764020 for furrow of informal  
and necessary action. 15/5/79

Schedule XIV—Form No. 100




**Certificate of Registration of Societies**  
ACT XXI OF 1860

No. 11339/185 of 1977-1978

I hereby certify that Bonda Development  
Agency AT- Madulz'para  
P.O- Khazirpat Dist- Koraput  
has this day been registered under the Societies  
Registration Act (No. XXI of 1860).

Given under my hand at Cuttack  
this 19th day of May  
One thousand nine hundred and Seventy Seven



Heedaseer  
Registrar of Societies,  
Orissa

OGP (Forms) 500—36,850—9-8-1976



**Bonda Development Agency**

Memorandum Of Association of the Mudulipada, Koraput District ( the then Koraput District)

1. The name of the Agency shall be Bonda Development Agency to be named hereafter as Society.
2. The central office of the Society shall be located at Mudulipada in the district of Koraput.
3. (1) The main objective of the Society shall be :-
  - a) To accelerate the economic development of the tribals in the Project Area.
  - b) To execute the schemes for the benefit of the tribals, either directly or through others in coordination with the existing agencies engaged in this direction in the field, whether private or public or cooperative such as blocks, Agro industries, co-operation, cooperative banks commercial bank, Departmentsof state and central government etc.
  - c) To review the progress of execution of the activities as well as the effectiveness of the benefits projected for the economic development of the tribals.
- (2) To attain the above main objectives, the society may take steps
  - a) to give such assistance to tribals including grants as may be necessary for furthering the purpose of the plans and schemes undertaken or supported by the society.
  - b) to organize and arrange for providing supplies of input such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the tribals.
  - c) to arrange and organize the supplies of agricultural machinery and implements such as tractors, power tillers, rigs, boring equipment etc to be let out to the tribals.
  - d) to arrange and organize the provision of custom services of agricultural machinery and implements such as tractors, power tillers, rigs, boring equipment etc to be let out to the tribals on hire.
  - e) To render assistance for the development of Agriculture and Animal husbandry including poultry and dairy development and all other programmes for the benefit of the tribals.
  - f) to undertake directly or through others works, programmes such as irrigation, land levelling, bunding, liming soil conservation etc, as may be deemed necessary /beneficial to the tribals.
  - g) to organize processing and marketing activities of the agricultural livestock, dairy, poultry, and ancillary produce of the tribals.
  - h) To assist and strengthen the marketing and processing societies and organizations.
  - i) To invest the funds or the money entrusted to the society upon such security or in any such manner, as may from time to time be determined by the governing body and from time to time to sell or transpose such investments.

- j) To purchase take on lease, accept as gift, construct or other wise acquire, any loan property wherever suitable which may be useful for the society.
- k) To employ directly or indirectly by grants to other instructions, persons to further the programme to be undertaken/supported by the society.
- l) to set up or establish any special service such as a school, Dispensary, Hospital, Laboratory, or processing plants, etc, in furtherance of the economic interest of the tribals.
- m) to sell, lease exchange and otherwise transfer of or any portion of the properties of the society.
- n) to do all other such things as may be considered necessary by the society and may be incidental or conduce to the attainment of its objectives.
- o) To draw, accept, meek, endorse, discount and negotiate with the government of India and other promisory notes, bills, of exchange, cheques, or other negotiables instruments.

4- The governing body of the society shall be the body constituted as such under the regulations of the society, The first members of the society shall be:

Table 2.1 ( GB of the BDA )

Name	Address	Designation	Occupation	Signature
1- Sri S.K. Basu	Koraput	Chairman & Collector	Govt. Services	Sd/-
2- Sri B.B Misra	Bhubaneswar	Member	"	"
3- Sri B. Satpathy	Koraput	Member	"	"
4- Sri N.K Bebarta	Koraput	Member	"	"
5- Sri Harihara Misra	Rayagada	Member	"	"
6- Sri P.K.Mohanty	Rayagada	Member	"	"
7- Sri G.C Senapathy	Rayagada	Member	"	"
8- Sri.P.Behera	Gunupur	Member Secretary	"	"

5- The income and property of the society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objectives hereafter as set forth in this memorandum of Association subject in respect of the expenditure of grants made by the governments of India to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time , impose. No portion of the income and property of the society shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends, bonus or otherwise how -soever by way of profits to the persons who may at any time be or have been members of the society or to any persons claiming through then, provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent payment in good faith or remuneration in return for any service rendered by the society.

6. if one the winding up or dissolution of the society, there shall remain after the satisfaction of its debts and liabilities , any property whatsoever the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among the members of the society or any of them, but shall be dealt with in such a manner as the government of India, may detetmine.

7. we the undersigned are desirous of forming a society namely "Bonda Development Agency" as defined in this memorandum of association and we believe that the facts stated above are to the best of our knowledge.

( there should be minimum seven members)

Table 2.2 GB members with name, address , designation and occupation

Name	Address	Designation	Occupation	Signature
1- Sri S.K. Basu	Koraput	Chairman & Collector	Govt. Services	Sd/-
2- Sri B.B Misra	Bhubaneswar	Member	"	"
3- Sri B. Satpathy	Koraput	Member	"	"
4- Sri N.K Bebarta	Koraput	Member	"	"
5- Sri Harihara Misra	Rayagada	Member	"	"
6- Sri P.K.Mohanty	Rayagada	Member	"	"
7- Sri G.C Senapathy	Rayagada	Member	"	"
8- Sri.P.Behera	Gunupur	Member Secretary	"	"

Witness

Attested.

Witness

1. G.D. Bhattmisra , A.D..M ( General) Koraput
2. Sri K. C .Pallai, O.A.S., D.P.O, Koraput
3. Sri P.Kar, O.A.S., Estt. Officer, Collectorate, Koraput

#### Rules and Regulations for the Bonda Development Agency ( Koraput District)

1. Interpretations :- In the interpretations of these rules the following expressions shall have the following meaning unless inconsistent with subject or context.
  - a) The Society shall mean the Bonda Development Agency.
  - b) Governing Body Shall mean the body as constituted under these rules
  - c) The Chairman shall mean the chairman of the society referred to in these regulations
  - d) The Secretary shall mean the secretary of the society referred to in these regulations
  - e) A tribal shall mean a member of the schedule tribe as may be determined by government time to time.
2. Member of the Society:- The Society consists of the following members.
  - a) Sri S.K. Basu, Chairman, Collector
  - b) Sri B.B Misra, Membe, Deputy Director, T and R.W Dept
  - c) Sri B. Satpathy, Member, Soil Conservation Officer,
  - d) Sri N.K Bebarta, Member, District Welfare Officer,
  - e) Sri HariharaMisra, Member, Asst. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Rayagada
  - f) Sri P.K.Mohanty, Member, Sub-Collector, Rayagada
  - g) Sri G.C Senapathy, Member, Agent, State Bank of India, Rayagada
  - h) Sri P.Behera, Member – Secretary. Project Director, Gunupur-Rayagada, Tribal Development Agency, Gunupur
3. The Society Shall maintain a roll of members at its registered officer and every member shall sign the roll and state therein his occupation and address.
4. It shall be incumbent upon a member of the society to notify to the secretary any change of his address and occupation.
5. The Society Shall enter in the register of members of following particular:-
  - a) Name and address of each member
  - b) The date on which the members was admitted and
  - c) The date on which the members ceased to be a member.
6. Persons who have signed the memorandum of Association of the society shall be the first members of the society duly admitted.

7. The society may admit further members subject to the approval of the state government. The state government will have full authority in the nomination of members and the state government shall be competent to withdraw any such member.
8. When a person becomes or is appointed or is nominated a member of the society by virtue of an office held by him, his membership of the society shall terminate when he ceases to hold that office and the vacancies so caused shall be filled by his successor to that office.
9. Whenever a member desires to resign from the membership of the society, he shall address his resignation to the secretary and present to him, his resignation shall take effect only on its acceptance by the chairman of the society.
10. Any vacancy in the membership of the society either by request or article (9) of these regulations or otherwise shall be filled by appointment or nomination by authority or institution entitled to do so, as the case may be.
11. The society shall function notwithstanding that any person entitled to be a member by reason of his office is not represented on the society for the time being. The proceedings of the society shall not be invalidated by the above reason, from the existence of any vacancy or any defects in the appointment of any of its members.
12. The Governing body of the society shall consist of the following
  - i) Sri S.K. Basu, Chairman, Collector
  - j) Sri B.B. Misra, Member, Bhubaneswar
  - k) Sri B. Satpathy, Member, Koraput
  - l) Sri N.K. Behera, Member, Koraput
  - m) Sri Harihar Misra, Member, Rayagada
  - n) Sri P.K. Mohanty, Member, Rayagada
  - o) Sri G.C. Senapathy, Member, Rayagada
  - p) Sri P. Behera, Member – Secretary, Gunupur
- 13- The Agency shall in consultation with the state government appoint a member secretary in whom the executive authority of the agency shall vest.
- 14- The government of India and the government of Orissa state shall be entitled to obtain information, advice and assistance of the society on all matters connected with the economic development programme undertaken or to be undertaken by the society.
- 15- The Governing body shall meet at least once in every quarter to discuss and deliberate upon the activities of the society. A quorum of at least three persons shall be essential for a meeting under this regulation. A fresh meeting must be convened immediately by the member secretary in case this requirement of quorum is not met at any meeting.
- 16- The governing body shall function notwithstanding that any person entitled to be a member by any reason of his office is not represented on the governing body for the time being. The proceedings and actions of the governing body shall not be invalidated by the above reason, or from the existence of any vacancy or any defects in the appointment of its members.
- 17- Should a person nominated or selected as a member of the governing body be prevented from attending a meeting, a substitute to take his place at that meeting may be nominated or elected by the authorities who nominate and elect the member. Such a substitute shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the meeting and will have the right to vote thereon.

### Power of the Governing Body

- 18- Save as herein expressly provided, as having to be passed by the society in a general meeting, all the duties powers functions and rights whatsoever to consequential and incidental to the carrying out of the objectives of the society shall only be exercised or performed by the governing body subject to such limitations as the government of India may from time to time impose in respect of the expenditure of its grants .
- 19- In particular and without prejudice to the generality or the forgoing provisions, the governing body may:-
- a) Make, amend or repeal any by law relating to the administration and managements of the affairs of the society subject to the observance of provisions contained in the society registration act 1860.
  - b) To consider the annual budget and its subsequent alternations placed before it by its member-secretary from time to time and to pass it with such modification at the governing body may think fit.
  - c) To accept non actions and endowments or give grants upon such terms as it thinks fit.
  - d) To delegate any of its powers other than those of making rules to the secretary or other authorities as it may deem fit.
  - e) To appoint commutteesm boards and sub-committees etc, for such purpose and on such terms as it may deem fit, and to remove any of them.
  - f) To do generally all such acts and things as may be necessary or incidental to carrying out the objectives of the society or any of them provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize the governing body to do any act or to pass nay by-laws which may be repugnant to the provisions hereof or to the powers hereby conferred on the governing body and other authorities, or which may be inconsistent with the objectives of the society.

### Proceedings of the Governing Body

- 20- The Collector, Koraput shall be the chairman of the governing body and shall preside at all meetings of the same. In his absence (the members at present may authorize one of them ( other than the member-secretary) to preside over the meetings. The vice chairman shall preside over the meetings.
- 21- Not less than 10 clear days notice of every meeting of governing body shall be given to each member.
- 22- The chairman may himself call, or by a requisition in writing signed by him, may require the secretary to call a meeting of the governing body at any time and on the receipt of such requisition the secretary shall forthwise call such a meeting.
- 23- Each member of the governing body shall have one vote and in the event of an equality of votes on any question to the decided, the chairman shall have a casting vote.
- 24- Any business which it may be necessary for the governing body to perform may be performed by a resolution in writing circulated and approved by a majority of the members signing shall be as effectual and binding as a resolution passed at a meeting of the governing body.

### Annual General Meeting

- 25- The society shall held an annual meeting at least once in every year and not more than 15 months shall elapse between two successive annual general meetings.

26- The balance sheet and the auditors report shall be placed at the annual general meeting of the society for its consideration.

27- At least six members of the society present at the annual general meeting shall form a quorum.

### **Funds of the Society**

28- The funds of the society shall consist of the follows:-

- a) Recurring and non-recurring grants made by the govt. of India for the furtherance of the objectives of the society.
- b) Income from investments
- c) Income from other sources
- d) Grants and contributions from the state govt.

29- The bankers of the society shall be appointed by the governing body. All funds of the society should be paid into society's account with the said bankers and shall not be withdrawn except on cheques signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary duly empowered in this behalf.

### **Account and Audit**

30- The accounts of the society shall be audited by a chartered accountant to be appointed by the governing body. These accounts shall be subject to a second audit by the comptroller and Auditor general of India. The nature of audit to be applied and the detail arrangement to be made in regard to the form of accounts and their maintenance and the presentation of the accounts for audit shall be prescribed by the by-laws to be framed by the governing body and approved by the governing of India.

31- An annual report of the proceedings of the society and of all work undertaken during the year shall be prepared by the governing body for the information of the state governments, government of India and the members of the society. This report and the audited accounts of the society shall be placed before the society at the annual general meeting.

32- Within 30 days after the holding of annual general meeting there shall be filed with the Registrar of the societies (i) a list of the names, address, and occupations of the members of the governing body. The chairman, secretary and of other office bearers of the society (ii) an annual report by the previous year, and (iii) a copy of the each of the balance sheet and of the auditors report certified by the auditor. Such list and the annual report shall be certified by the chairman and the secretary.

33- If any change occurs in the composition of the governing body or in the holder of the office of the chairman or the secretary at any time for any reason arising through such change shall, within 30days, be notified to the Registrar of societies.

### **Property of the Society**

34- All property belonging to the society shall be deemed to be vested in the governing body of the society but shall be referred as The property of the society.

### **Directive by the state and central government**

- 35- Notwithstanding any thing contained in the by-laws the central government or the state government may issue directives to the society for execution of any developmental schemes or in the matter of conduct of its business by the society.

#### Suits and proceedings by and Against the society

- 36- The society may sue or may be sued in the name of the chairman or secretary or any office bearer authorized by the governing body in this behalf.
- a) No such suit or proceedings shall abate by reason of any vacancy or change in the holder of the office or the chairman, the secretary or any office bearer authorized in this behalf.
  - b) Every decree or order against the society in any suit or proceedings shall be executable against the property of the chairman the secretary or any office bearer.
  - c) Nothing in sub-section 3 shall exempt the chairman, the secretary or office bearer of the society from any criminal liabilities under this act or entitle him to claim any contribution from the property of the society in respect of any fine paid by him or conviction by a criminal court.
- 37- Every member of the society may be sued or prosecuted by the society for any loss or damage caused to the society or its property or for anything done by him detrimental to the interests of the society.
- 38- The society shall keep at its registered office proper books of accounts in which should be entered accurately (a) all sums of money received and the source thereof and all sums of money expended by the society and the object or purpose for which such sums are expended (b) the society's assets and liabilities.
- 39- The society shall have its accounts audited once a year by duly qualified auditor and have a balance sheet prepared by him. The auditor shall also submit a report showing the exact state of financial affairs of the society. The three copies of the balance sheet and the auditors report shall be certified by the auditor.

Duly qualified auditor means chartered accountant within the meanings of the chartered accountant act ,1 047, or a person approved by the registrar of societies in this behalf.

- 40- Every member of the governing body shall have the right of inspection of accounts and registers maintained by t the society and proceedings of the meetings of the society at any time during the office hours.
- 41- Members to receive no profits upon dissolution of the society in after disposal and settlement of the property of the society and its claims and liabilities, there are any surplus assets, such assets shall not be paid to or distributed amongst the members of the society or any of them but shall be disposed of as directed by the government of India and the state government with the approval of the Registrar of societies.

#### Notice

- 42- A notice may be served upon any member of the society either personally or by sending it through the post in an envelope addressed to such member at the address mentioned in the roll of members.
- 43- Any notice so served by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the letter, envelope, or wrapper containing the same is posted, and in providing such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the cover containing such notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.



44- The income and property of the society shall be applied towards the promotion of the objective, hereafter not for the in this memorandum of association subject in respect of the expenditure of grants made by the government of India to such limitations as the government of India may from time to time impost. No portion of the income and property of the society shall be pair or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends, otherwise to the persons who may at any time be or have been members of the society or to any persons claiming through them. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent payment in good faith or remuneration in return for any service rendered by the society.

45- If on the winding up or dissolution of the society, there shall remain after the satisfaction of its debits and liabilities any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among, the members of the society or any of them but shall dealt with in such a manner as the government of India may determine.

#### Alteration or extensions of the purpose of the society

46- Subject to the approval of the government of India previously obtained the socity may later or extend the purpose for which it is established.

- a) If the governing body shall submit the proposition for such alteration or extension as aforesaid to the members of the society in a written or printed report.
- b) If the governing body shall convene a special general meeting of the members of the society according to their rules for the consideration of the said proposition.
- c) If such repots be delivered or sent by post to every member of the society fourteen clear days previous to such special general meeting as aforesaid.
- d) If such proposition be agreed to be the vote of threefifths of the members of the society present at a second general meeting convened by the governing boy at an interval of one month after the former meeting.

47 – the rules of the society may be altered at any time by a resolution passed by a majority of the members of the society presented at any meeting of the society which shall have been duly convened for the purpose. The modified rules will eb deemed to have come into force in accordance with the provisions contained in the societies registration act, 1860.

Certified to be a correct copy of the rules and regulations of the Bonda Development Agency, at/ post Mudulipada District Koraput.

#### Signature of the Members.

- 1.Sd/- Sri S.K. Basu, Collector, Koraput
2. Sd/- Sri B.B Misra, Deputy Director, T and R.W Dept
- 3.Sd/- Sri B. Satpathy, Soil Conservation Officer, Koraput
4. Sd/- Sri N.K Bebarta, District. Welfare Officer, Koraput
5. Sd/- Sri HariharaMisra,
- 6.Sd/-Sri P.K.Mohanty,
7. Sd/-Sri G.C Senapathy,
8. Sd/- Sri.P.Behera,

#### Witness

- 1.Sd/- G.D. Bhattamisha, Addl. Dist. Magistrate (general), Koraput
2. Sd/- P.Kar Establishment officer, Collectorate , Koraput.
3. Sd/- K.C Pallao, Dist. Panchayat Officer, Koraput

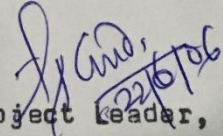
*Annexure 5*

**Staff Strength of BDA**

STAFF POSITION OF BONDA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MUDULIPADA  
AS ON 22.6.2006.

Sl. No.	Name of the post.	Sanctioned strength.	In position.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Project Leader	1	1
2.	Welfare Extension Officer	1	1
3.	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	-
4.	Jr. Clerk-cum-Typist	1	1
5.	Field Assistant	-	1
6.	Amin	1	- (Retired on 31.8.2005.)
7.	Chainman	1	1
8.	Peon	2	2
9.	Driver	1	1 (Consolidated).
10.	Multi-Purpose & Education Worker.	-	5 (Consolidated).
11.	Multi-Purpose Worker.	-	3 -do-

. . .

  
 Project Leader,  
 Bonda Development Agency,  
 Mudulipada.

**Annexure 6 & 7**

Governing Body Meetings of BDA- Highlights

Meeting Date and year	No, and	Important Features of the GB	Special Mention
1 <sup>st</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> July 1977		<p>TRW representative from BBSR attended the meeting.</p> <p>Demo farm</p> <p>Fruits plantation</p> <p>Supply of breed able animals to poor, and other vulnerable sections)</p> <p>Construction of teachers quarters, staff quarters, establishment of regional society Bonda Lamps, starting of a fair price shop at Mudulipada. Free enrolment in Lamps</p> <p>Storage go down at Mudulipada</p>	<p>-The president mentioned that at last BDA has come to being and funds have started flowing from central government ushering a new era for the economic development of the Bondas who are the most primitive tribal community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- members agreed to extend full cooperation</li> <li>- 14 team members were given in staff pattern</li> <li>20% deputation allowance, 20% compensatory allowance for the team at BDA</li> <li>Inclusion of PA ITDA as a new member</li> </ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1977		<p>TRW representative from BBSR attended the meeting</p> <p>Appointment of Bonda as a gardener</p> <p>Drinking water well construction</p> <p>Appointment of Staff</p> <p>Agriculture is a major component of spending</p>	<p>-President expressed deep concern on the road from Khairput to Mudulipada and asked to widen on primary basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- construction of a teachers quarters and staff quarters a must</li> <li>- opening of a allopathic dispensary</li> </ul>
3 <sup>rd</sup> , 27 <sup>th</sup> June 1978		<p>TRW representative from BBSR attended the meeting</p> <p>Supply of seeds, agricultural implements</p> <p>Bondas received training in Gardening</p> <p>Bonda farmers went to exposure</p> <p>Introduction of Tapioca</p> <p>7 schools by education department</p> <p>Two sarvodaya lady workers stationed at Mudulipada for NFE centers</p> <p>Thrice a week mobile dispensary to attend at Mudulipada</p>	<p>-13.34 lakhs BDA had received by june 1978 as grant in aid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bondas of Dantipada received prize for their distinctive agriculture</li> <li>- police quarters to be used by the BDA staff</li> <li>- except dantipada no teachers in other schools</li> <li>-field officers from education department will once a month</li> <li>-their pay bills would be signed by PL BDA</li> <li>20% compensatory allowance for teachers</li> <li>PL should go ahead in time bound manner with available funds</li> <li>PL to see absentee statement of soil conservation staff, VAW, teachers, LI,</li> </ul>
4 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1979		<p>SDO Malkangiri was asked to supply category wise and village wise land available for cultivators in the project area.</p> <p>During 1977 a individual Bonda HH only owned 0.37 hect which included paddy land, dongar land, homestead land.</p> <p>Dairy development on experimental basis</p> <p>Mini allopathic sub center</p>	<p>-Agriculture is the main stay so all possible attempts for development of it along with horticulture, and specific schemes to be done after knowing each family based land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individual land holding to be given priority</li> <li>- drainage facilities</li> <li>-200 family survey was over with felt needs was done for preparation a plan for production programme</li> </ul>

5 <sup>th</sup> , 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Representative from TRW department attended</li> <li>-PL had spend on demo farm ( nursery –orchards) which was not approved by the chairperson.</li> <li>-5 pairs of bullocks maintained by BDA for common individual tribal farmers was also disallowed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Chairperson mentioned that it BDA should not confine itself to only 4 to 5 villages and every year new beneficiaries should be brought under the schemes.</li> </ul>
7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Medical officers as special invitees</li> <li>- necessary steps to complete land survey. As survey could not be completed in MPA so planning becomes difficult</li> <li>-priority on improvement of private land and terracing hill slopes</li> <li>- spices cultivation had started so it was proposed to introduce black pepper and cardamom</li> <li>-plantation of tamarind, Jackfruit, Mango on podu land to be intensified</li> <li>- top priority to release and rehabilitate bonded labourers</li> <li>- grain loan for consumption purpose in their economy was emphasized</li> <li>- provide weaving training to the jail returned ladies</li> <li>- sukra mandra a Bonda boy who was reading in DM school bbsr was granted 100 rs for his expenses.</li> <li>-funds for quarters</li> <li>-revenue rest shed for the staff who will be on tour</li> <li>- Vet Asst and headmaster was paid 100 to assist the PL on various work on Animal husbandry and education.</li> <li>-officers of all depts like inspector of schools, animal husbandry, veterinary, agriculture were requested to pay frequent visits to MPA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-chairperson visited the demonstration center at dantipada and members were happy to see women engaged in agricultural activities on payment of daily wage in side the farm.</li> <li>- as land survey was taking long time PL was advised to conduct socio-economic survey of all individual families afresh within 2 months and prepare a realistic and need based project report.</li> <li>- sufficient planting material and necessary inputs should be supplied to the farmers</li> <li>-possibility of coffee plantation could be examined with the help of India coffee board</li> <li>- debts to be paid to sahumars out of the agency funds before releasing bonded labourers</li> <li>- lamps to assist the procurement of paddy and other millets to advance for consumption purpose as a much lesser rate of interest compared to the sahumars</li> <li>-possible steps for bee keeping, village oil industry, blacksmith and other cottage and handicrafts industries to be taken</li> <li>-posting of one VAW</li> <li>-3 more field assistants</li> <li>- funds to be utilized on individual benefit scheme generating employment, drinking water, NFE, office establishment, and contingency</li> <li>- cultural activities among Bonda youth( arrow shooting competition</li> <li>-members realized bad condition of the road</li> <li>- GM District industrial center and Doctor Ayurvedic dispensary to attend meetings from the next GB on wards.</li> </ul>
8 <sup>th</sup> ,31 <sup>st</sup> july 1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TRW representative from BBSR attended</li> <li>Socio-economic survey was under process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-bonded labourers were released</li> <li>-director CPDR allowed engineer to assist the works</li> <li>-village wise beneficiary registers to be maintained which will help to evaluate and monitor from time to time</li> <li>-PL was advised to record various benefits given to families since inception</li> <li>-A sub committee to scrutiny budget ( PA ITDA, PL, BDO khairput, and Chairperson Panchayat Samiti as members)</li> </ul>

9 <sup>th</sup> , 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 1985	Registers could not be supplied to PL to maintain family wise details so sheets were prepared - Proposal of Khichidi in MDM -to execute the DRDA programs 24 MPEWS and 15 field assistants were suggested along with team of 18 members excluding the PL -new jeep was approved -establishment of wireless station -PL deputation was extended for two more years	-PL proposed handloom industry -emphasis on family oriented programmes -pl proposed rs 2 lakhs for animal husbandry but it was dropped -as per the recommendation of government of India it was decided to convert all 8 primary schools of education department to sevahrasam -one new freeze idea was dropped -chairperson suggested for rain records station at Mudulipada. -different department to post selected and dedicated employee with special aptitude to serve instead of considering as a punishment posting (encouraged by a gurantee for a choosable posting)
10 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> October 1986	-village wise registers could not completed as it is time consuming -govt to allow special monetary incentive 20% of the basic pay to work in Bonda hills -community biogas plant at Mudulipada -funds from TRW to construct educational complex at Mudulipada	- mention of the movement of terrorists in the hilly region so establishment of wireless station needed -fund under NREP received -PL advised to limit expenditure under SCA -government of ayurvedic dispensary was defunct -mention of a man eater tiger and decision to kill the tiger -on 5 <sup>th</sup> july 1986 the daily news paper Samaj had mentioned about BDA and questioned its functioning. - a craft shed should be made as it is done in Chandragiri
11 <sup>th</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> May 1988	-nursery at Mudulipada -social forestry introduced -black pepper cultivation proposed	-solar system in 4 villages -shop at patraput -special mention to complete the incomplete works by JE -64 Bonda women provided with Saree, blouse, petticoat who interested. -this minutes was in Oriya.
12 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> October 1988	-15 gyan mandirs were decided to be constructed - even after 11 years of BDA the road has not been completed and no roads in the interior villages	-director Sc and St asked to give an extended action plan - dance music to be introduced along with education -vacant posts -not getting support from other departments
<b>As per a letter on 6<sup>th</sup> august 1990 BDA to conduct quarterly PLC as per By laws</b>		
13 <sup>th</sup> , 22 <sup>nd</sup> july 1989	Mention of triveni industry for carpet weaving training - mention dedicated funds for NGOs Agramme - decision for apportionment of a allopathic doctor. - sisal cultivation in 15 acres	-but the industry could not be materialized as there is no reference seen in the field with regard to the carpet industry - delay in release of funds - mention of increase allocation to BDA -steps to be taken for education immediately -training shed at Andrahal -develop silaiguda as a model village

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bonda Swecha sebi sangha to monitor TRYSEM training</li> <li>-No Bonda representative in the GB meeting</li> </ul>
15 <sup>th</sup> 11 <sup>th</sup> jan 1991	<p>Huge funds lying unspent Develop communications as it is a pre condition for socio economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-again mention of road from Khairput to Mudulipada, Mudulipada to Andrahal, Mudulipada to Patraput, badpapda to Dumuriguda, and mudulipada to kichapada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-surprised visit to the high school by the chairperson</li> <li>-chairperson expressed displeasure as many members were not present in the GB meeting and GB was reconstituted.</li> <li>-NFE centers occupied by AWWs unauthorisdely</li> <li>-students went to Lamtaput for studies</li> <li>-construction of 8 nos of hostels</li> <li>-proposed a sevaashram at Tulaguram</li> </ul>
16 <sup>th</sup> ,9 <sup>th</sup> july 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-street lights in Bonda villages</li> <li>-wollen carpet training to 120 Bonda women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-regional industrial development society for Bondas</li> <li>- leaf cup making</li> <li>-rabbit rearing proposed</li> </ul>
17 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> may 1992	-decision to appoint a regular PL	-
20 <sup>th</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> July 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-only 11 members were present</li> <li>-turmeric seeds were supplied</li> <li>HYV vegetable seeds</li> <li>-bamboo crafts</li> <li>-fire proof houses ( 20% JYR and IAY) with proper case records</li> <li>-PA ITDA and sub collector personally visit and supervise</li> <li>-proper registers to be maintained for each plantation</li> <li>- WEO to give farmer wise status of plantation</li> <li>- distribution of uniforms to school children during the visit of Hon.ble law minister on 11.6.95. 5 lady MPEWs appointed to motivate parents to send their children to school</li> <li>-additional PHC inaugurated by Hon'ble members of SC and ST committee on 28.2.96</li> <li>-health orientation camp for Bonda Disaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bondas are very conservative in nature</li> <li>-special measures for Bondo Mukti Abhijan</li> <li>- after comparative analysis of 4 years it is revealed that now the Bondo has aware how to stand and where to stand. ( no analytical report found in the minutes)</li> <li>-women wearing saree, men wearing lungi and pants</li> <li>- Bondas are now free to express their demands</li> <li>- displeasure of FWCRA groups not functioning</li> <li>-BDA staff not regularly visiting the and not monitoring nor the DWCRA supervisor</li> <li>-WEO of BDA to maintain a register of attendance for each DWCRA group with reasons of not attending. Products to be sold in chitra stall</li> <li>- WEO and the DWCRA supervisor would be accountable /held responsible if any case of default is found</li> <li>-repair of staff quarters</li> <li>-carpentry training to youth by WIDA in Semiliguda</li> <li>-purchase of mini truck for transportation of various goods down to khairput</li> </ul>
21 <sup>st</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> may 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-only 10 members present</li> <li>-general discussion on schemes and distribution of benefits</li> <li>-training on Broom binding, net weaving to women</li> <li>-one LVLW to be kept exclusively in charge to see the functioning of DWCRA groups and for better products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPEWs particularly Bondas claiming wages without coming to work. PL to convene a meeting of all MPEWs and instruct them to work regularly</li> <li>-mentioned that self contended adivasis exposed to outer world</li> <li>- organizing exhibition at project level in future</li> <li>-annual repair of staff quarters and office buildings</li> </ul>

	- amount of 21, 67,534 have been covered under advance which have been given to the various executants and government servants should be refund	
22 <sup>nd</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> May 1998	-HYV seeds and modern agricultural technology introduced. -more MPEWs employed	- no vehicle so monitoring is difficult - was allowed to hire vehicle -no independent officer posted for the last two years as a result different developmental works have not been satisfactorily implemented. - hence resolved to post a independent PL
23 <sup>rd</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> May 1999	-15 members present in the GB meeting -materials like slate, pencil etc procured under education. -in 4 nos of gyan mandirs has 180 children.	- as desired by the Collector 5 seedling of drum stick and papaya were planted in the backyard of each Bonda HH -health camps organized and 4188 patients were treated - 2500 was spend for highlighting activities of project in daily news paper. (but nothing was found in the file)
24 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> May 2000	ICMR Delhi funded for training to 30 Bonda Dhais - Not a signed minutes - No follow-up reports or details were found about these two health initiatives	- A programme (intervention on Nutrition anemia, intestinal parodies, vit A deficiency scabies, capacity building on health care delivery system in {PTGs in Orissa) was launched in Kichapada.
25 <sup>th</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> July 2001	-11 members were present and 12 were absent. -mention of bee keeping - study tour for progressive beneficiaries	- paid money to few on removal and renovation of land (affected by sand cast through natural calamity) -supply of fishing nets - chairperson and members resolved that agricultural and horticultural package should be prepared each year by DAO/horticulturist for both Kharif and Rabi programme. Both should get approval by March and end of September respectively.
26 <sup>th</sup> (1 <sup>st</sup> PLC of 2002)	-1 <sup>st</sup> PLC of 2002-2003 held on 30.5.2002 -though 5.48 lakhs earmarked for agriculture but only 1,24, 885 was spent and progress is very poor as mentioned -though 10000 kept for exhibition but 35000 spent last year and excess of 25000 spend without approval so chairperson instructed to put item wise expenditure in the next PLC - gyan mandir at Badpada has not yet been taken up due to disturbance of ex-sarpanch may be diverted to and utilize on Mudulipada and Andrahal road	-chairperson expressed displeasure over poor achievement -JE and WEO were instructed to improve the pace of the work -DAO/ADAO assured to spend the money before 15.6.2002 -chairperson instructed horticulturist to spend the money within a month - 1,08,000 placed with OREDA but solar lights were not supplied and chairperson instructed the money to be refunded immediately -from 1/2002 to 3/2002 only 5. 28.316 is spent and progress is not satisfactory chairperson expressed and instructed PL for immediate implementation of the development works - chairperson mentioned that if projects are not taken up then it may be diverted to Mudulipada Andrahal road.



		- Chairperson instructed to officer in charge of the collector to take charge immediately as PI from the I/C PL BDA and use PA ITDAs vehicle for 3 days in a week.
27 <sup>th</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup> oct 2002	2 <sup>nd</sup> PLC for the year 2002-2003 -WEo to make review of the performance of MPEWS and submit to PL - chaired by vice chairperson	- medicines could not be supplied to Mudulipada PHC as there was no electricity. -restoration of power from electrical authority -JE was instructed to complete all on going works within November 2002 -SDVO was requested to make regular visits
27 <sup>th</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2003	3 <sup>rd</sup> PLC for the year 2002-2003 -15 members present and 10 members were absent.	- Take a truck 407 on lease basis - Decided to run a cooperative store managed by locals.
28 <sup>th</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup> may 2003	-1 <sup>st</sup> PLC of the year 2003-2004 ( FY)	-chairperson expresses that BDA is running without a technical person ie. JAO and JE and troubles being experienced. - chairperson observed that all the departments are not taking much of interest.
30 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2005	-PA ITDA presided. -BDO khairput suggested that gyan mandirs and schools under education dept should be supervised properly -plantation work taken under NFFW	- out of 2.80 lakhs CSS grant of 2004-05, rs 2 lakh diverted to ZSS Malkangiri for health camps -out of 2001-02 and 2002-03 CSS grant an amount of 7,35,000 was diverted to DPEP Malkangiri for feeding and literacy of Bonda students.
31 <sup>st</sup> GB agenda notes mention of supply of ground nuts to each family which will give additional income, compost pits, pineapple cultivation, poultry. Government felicitation to Bonda students at bbsr who completed 10 <sup>th</sup> standard. 32 <sup>nd</sup> , 33 <sup>rd</sup> (only agenda notes of these GBs but not provided) and 34 <sup>th</sup> GB no information was provided.		
35 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> april 2013	- BDA started with 29 villages -As per 2010 survey only 6676 no of households - Description of expenditure on various components - activities such a support to SHGs, yam cultivation, Mango plantation, Cashew has been mentioned. - construction of rest shed for rupees 20 lakh at Khairput under BRGF rant during 2012-13. - 2010-11 and 2012-13 interest money has been utilized for Governer'sprogramme, for ministers programme, for MalyabantaMahaostav -for workshop of Bondas at Malkangiri on MGNREGA - -	1-Only Agenda Notes were provided 2-no of beneficiaries, no. of villages, names of the beneficiaries not mentioned 3-barbed wire fencing at Bondapada Mango Orchard 4-repair of community center at Mudulipada 5-Sambalpur Bridge 6-Guard wall at Kenduguda ( 3 to 6 are under SCA to TSP) - Conference hall at Mudulipada under Article 275 (1) - CC drain at Tulagurum - CC drain at Goiguda - Dumuripada guard wall and drinking water Under CCD - Gulungpadar to Bondapada Road - Bridge at Pindajangar to Kichapada - Tulaguram Road - Pindajangar to Barguda

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mahila Mandal Center at Pindajangar (kadaguda)</li> <li>- Goiguda to sonuguda road</li> </ul> <p>Community center at Birsapada</p>
36 <sup>th</sup> , 28-2-2014	No discussion and only approval of action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome gate at Khairput under Article 275 (1)</li> <li>- Under MGNREGA plantation work to be taken as decided</li> <li>- More work has to be done on infrastructure development.</li> </ul>
37 <sup>th</sup> , 15-4-2015	<p>23 members were present including members and special invitees (no differentiation is mentioned who is Member and who is special invitee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9 primary schools have been damaged in hudhud</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interior villages like tagabeda, ramliguda to be considered under the action plan as requested by PL BDA</li> <li>- Chairperson asked to utilized the corpus fund of CCD to repair schools.</li> </ul>
38 <sup>th</sup> 17-2-2016	25 members were present including members and special invitee (no differentiation is mentioned who is Member and who is special invitee)	Given in annexure
39 <sup>th</sup> , 13-7-2017	26 members were present including members and special invitees (no differentiation is mentioned who is Member and who is special invitee)	Given in annexure (the cashew processing unit is not functioning)
40 <sup>th</sup> GB 10.10.2018	22 members were present including members and special invitees (no differentiation is mentioned who is Member and who is special invitee)	Approved minutes with letter no 14302 dated 25-07-2018 given in annexure. Even the spelling of the micro project and tribes of the micro project is spelled incorrectly.

**Annexure 8**

**FUND FLOW AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SCA TO TSP, ARTICLE 275 (!) AND CCD PLAN OF BDA (1976 – 2012)**

Year	Allotment Under SCA to TSP	Allotment under Article 275(I)	Allotment under CCD Plan	Total Funds Receipt	Expenditure	Agriculture	Horticulture	Soil Conservation	Irrigation	Road	C.D. Work	Community Centre/ Other Building	Drinking Water	Land Development	Fire Pro of House s	Electr ificati on	Ot he rs
1				2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16					
1976-77	5,00,000/-	0	0	5,00,000/-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
1977-78	13,34,000/-	0	0	13,34,000/-	2,18,768/-	15,519/-	20,000/-	-	7,000/-	8,000/-	32,500/-	-					
1978-79	60,000/-	0	0	60,000/-	9,30,604/-	30,000/-	37,555/-	43,227/-	-	6,21,000/-	-	-					
1979-80	3,84,882/-	0	0	3,84,882/-	4,00,295/-	40,000/-	44,002/-	1,764/-	16,893/-	50,000/-	1,04,898/-	-					
1980-81	4,00,180/-	0	0	4,00,180/-	4,28,327/-	20,000/-	16,628/-	-	11,701	-	44,530/-	-					
1981-82	6,00,000/-	0	0	6,00,000/-	4,31,900/-	20,000/-	19,277/-	-	10,325/-	10,590/-	60,681/-	-					
1982-83	7,50,000/-	0	0	7,50,000/-	6,00,165/-	60,000/-	44,667/-	41,213/-	38,230/-	45,778/-	32,614/-	-					
1983-84	6,00,000/-	0	0	6,00,000/-	7,44,296/-	70,000/-	63,272/-	7,866/-	26,877/-	2,21,751/-	38,807/-	-					

1984-85	7,50,000/-	0	0	7,50,000/-	7,01,866/-	1,28,000/-	1,00,563/-	23,508/-	71,836/-	34,522/-	34,691/-	-					
1985-86	6,00,000/-	0	-	6,00,000/-	7,05,625/-	60,000/-	69,812/-	16,982/-	28,053/-	24,213/-	30,992/-	-					
1986-87	7,80,000/-	0	0	7,80,000/-	7,64,460/-	1,96,000/-	1,00,419/-	9,072/-	8,481/-	47,690/-	4,998/-	-					
1987-88	6,93,000/-	0	0	6,93,000/-	6,41,992/0	80,000/-	53,647/-	21,566/-	28,278/-	19,305/-	47,119/-	-					
1988-89	6,00,000/-	0	0	6,00,000/-	5,65,937/-	60,000/-	52,097/-	10,012/-	3,090/-	4900/-	26,935/-	-					
1989-90	9,00,000/-	0	0	9,00,000/-	5,13,508/-	70,000/-	73,445/-	10,369/-	8,087/-	-	38,268/-	-					
1990-91	18,00,000/-	0	0	18,00,000/-	10,29,612/-	1,00,000/-	93,351/-	83,695/-	76,668/-	490/-	1,09,943/-	-					
1991-92	16,22,000/-	0	0	16,22,000/-	11,49,384/-	1,98,749/-	64,365/-	300/-	1845/-	56,988/-	1,06,197/-	-					
1992-93	14,36,000/-	0	0	14,36,000/-	10,92,177/-	84,705/-	1,07,297/-	34,658/-	2,47,005/-	62,881/-	28,823/-	-					
1993-94	12,96,000/-	-	-	12,96,000-	28,94,276/-	1,25,538/-	3,78,896/-	76,820	4,12,977/-	9,48,731/-	34,138/-	63,853/-					
1994-95	15,46,000/-	0	0	15,46,000/-	16,66,960/-	36,077/-	3,32,271/-	-	192/-	4,74,510/-	35,146/-	8,000/-					
1995-96	21,04,000/-	0	0	21,04,000/-	17,64,718/-	1,82,094/-	3,05,945/-	-	-	4,18,927/-	87,091/-	-					

Year	Allotment Under SCA to TSP	Allotment under Article 275(I)	Allotment under CCD Plan	Total Funds Receipt	Expenditure	Agriculture	Horticulture	Soil Conservation	Irrigation	Road	C.D. Work	Community Centre/ Other Building	Drinking Water	Land Development	Fire Proof Houses	Electrification	Others
1996-97	7,12,000/-	0	0	7,12,000/-	11,85,949/-	12,903/-	1,85,379/-	-	-	2,32,633/-	1,35,295/-	-					
1997-98	11,94,000/-	0	0	11,94,000/-	17,31,233/-	1,72,798/-	13,650/-	-	-	-	-	-					
1998-99	12,13,000/-	0	0	12,13,000/-	12,13,000/-	17,233/-	93,747/-	-	-	4,28,119/-	22,186/-	-					
1999-2000	12,14,000/-	0	0	12,14,000/-	12,14,000/-	42,350/-	69,910/-	-	2,425/-	13,000/-	28,667/-	-					
2000-01	15,45,000/-	0	0	15,45,000/-	15,45,000/-	31,881/-	1,93,365/-	24,989/-	-	-	-	-					
2001-02	70,62,000/-	0	0	70,62,000/-	70,62,000/-	1,07,820/-	63,196/-	-	2,26,172/-	1,95,617/-	60,000/-	-					
2002-03	30,69,000/-	0	0	30,69,000/-	30,69,000/-	9,62,535/-	1,81,600/-	2,25,000/-	2,92,356/-	8,96,717/-	2,94,162/-	-					
2003-04	13,62,900/-	0	0	13,62,900/-	13,62,900/-	1,92,833/-	-	-	-	7,76,980/-	1,42,721/-	-					

2004-05	15,38,000/-	0	0	15,38,000/-	15,38,000/-	4,01,727/-	22,000/-	-	-	5,93,727/-	-	-						
2005-06	40,15,700/-	0	0	40,15,700/-	40,15,700/-	5,73,628/-	-	-	-	7,72,901/-	1,00,000/-	-						
2006-07	28,64,000/-	0	0	28,64,000/-	28,64,000/-	1,42,652/-	2,27,902/-	7,00,000/-	25,37,000/-	-	-	-						
2007-08	15,65,000/-	0	63,76,000/-	79,41,000/-	79,41,000/-	-	1,50,000/-	-	5,94,000/-	-	-	-						
2008-09	15,65,000/-	0	1,57,97,000	1,73,62,000	1,73,62,000	1,11,200/-	-	-	3,97,943/-	20,06,875/-	4,86,690/-	3,64,855/-						
2009-10	15,66,000/-	40,000/-	1,39,29,000	1,94,95,000	1,82,95,000	4,80,000	2,59,923/-	-	13,90,000	2,50,000	10,33,164/-	-						
2010-11	17,02,000	8,07,000	1,34,35,000	1,59,44,000	32,50,000													
2011-12	17,71,000	8,81,000	1,19,64,000	1,46,16,000	1,43,84,000													
2012-13	19,41,000	31,54,000	1,55,70,000	2,06,65,000	36,13,000													

**Annexure-9**

YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND YEAR WISE, SCHEME- WISE EXPENDITURE, BENEFICIARY COVERED AND WORK DONE SINCE INCEPTION OF THE MICRO PROJECT (1976-77 TO 2000-2001). Prepared for a state level review meeting

Name of the Micro-Project			Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada		
Year	Allocation of Funds	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred	Item of work Done	Beneficiary Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1976-77	5,00,000/-	00	00	00	00
1977-78	8,34,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture Irrigation Animal Husbandry	38,519.15  15,000/-	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers pesticides Distribution of Agricultural Implementation Purchased veterinary medicines	675  208



		Co-operative (Organisation of LAMPS)		Fees for enrolment of members	
		Publicity	84.44		-
		Construction of Teachers Quarters	35,000.00		-
		Construction of Staff Quarter	7.00		
		Salary of the staff	12,000.00		
		Maintenance of Vehicle	20,500.00		
		Office Contingency	29,977.18	Purchase of New Petro Jeep & Maintenance	
			48,222.72		
			19,438.07		
		Total	2,18,768.56		
1978-79	60,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	67,555.96	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers pesticides	
		Land Development		Land reclamation -5.00 Acres	
		Soil Conservation	6,527.00	Cashew Plantation-50.00 Acres	
		Animal Husbandry		Supply of Goat	
		Cooperative (LAMPS)	36,700.00	Subsidy Provided	
		Education		Functioning of 2 N.F.E Centres	
		Communications	52,024.50	Improvement of Khairput Mudulipada Road	
		Exhibition/ Publicity	28,000.00	Photo depicting equipment	
		Salary of Staff	3,939.00		
		Maintenance of vehicle			



		Cooperative (LAMPS) Education  Health Care Measurement  Communication Drinking Water Facility Construction of BDA Quarters Exhibition/ Publicity Salary of Staff Maintenance of vehicles Contingency	45,000/- 18,218.89   1,829.26   50,000.00 9,500.00  95, 398.22  3,174.54  68,336.56  18,976.72  11,052.54	Constructed one open well Constructed quarters	
1980-81	4,00,180.00	Agriculture & Horticulture       Land Development  Animal Husbandry	36,628.02       -	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers pesticides Horticulture Plantations Compost Production Land reclamation/bonding / terracing  Supply of Plough/ bullocks  Supply of goats	193   53  15  3

			75,576.04	Supply of Duck	
				Supply of Poultry birds	
				Construction of Dugwell-1	
				Cross bund -1	
		Irrigation			
		Fisheries		Supply of fishing nets	
		Co-operative (LAMPS)	11,701.15	Enrolment of membership	
		Education		Functioning 6 N.F.E Centres	
		Health Care Measures		Common medicines purchased & distributed to the Bondas	
		Publicity	1,763.33	Photo depicting development	
		Drinking water facility	94,000.00	Construction of 6 open wells.	
		Construction of BDA Quarters	58,069.95		
		Salary of staff	1,063.77		
		Maintenance of vehicle			
		Office Contingency			
			1,516.17		
			17,718.85		
			26,812.51		

			82,728.11 18,193.45 2,156.22		
		Total	Rs 4,28,327.57		
1981-82	6,00,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	39,277.26	Input assistance : - Kharif Rabi Compost Productions Supply of Implements Crop Demonstration – Khariff Rabi Horticulture Plantations Avenue Plantation – 1230 Plants Land Reclamation Terracing bunding -18.80 Acs Supply of :- Plough Bullocks Goat Duck Breeded Duck W.L.H Construction of – Dugwell/ Irrigation Channel Functioning 6 NFE Centres Membership Enrolment	970 131 250 50 22 7 985  34 85 39 1
		Land Development	-		
		Animal Husbandry	1,23,624.28		

				Release of B.L/Mortgaged assets by paying old debts.	6
		Irrigation		Photo depicting development	16
		Education	10,325.22	Improvement of Road – 14 K.Ms	
		Co-operative (LAMPS)		Construction of open wells – 2nos	
		Bonded Labourer		Common medicines purchased and distributed	14
			21,438.54		170
		Publicity			
		Communications	15,000.00		479
		Drinking Water			
		Health Care Measures	1,790.00		6
		Construction of BDA Qrs			
		Salary of Staff	689.18		
		Maintenance of Vehicle	10,590.00		
		Office Contingency			
			48,313.59		
			1,180.91		
			12, 368.38		
			1,02,392.36		
			18,788.23		
			6,122.88		
		Total	Rs 4,31,900.83		

1982-83	7,50,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	1,04,667.33	Input assistance :- Khariff- Rabi –	970
				Supply of implements	385
				Compost Productions	
				Horticulture Plantation	264
				Land reclamation providing stone bunding	33
					21
		Land Development	41,213.00	Supply of :- Plough	41
		Animal Husbandry	2,46,641.44		161
				Heifor	67
				Goat	33
		Duck	16		
			7		
		Buck			
Irrigation	38,230.00	Construction of Dug well -4	13		
		Cross Bund -5			
Bonded Labourers		Release of Bonded labourers			
Education	11,28770	Functioning 5 NFC Centres	120		
Health care measures	44,467.85	Scholarship for higher education			
		Reimbursement of medicines cost to the serious and arrow shot patients			
		Supply of Common Medicines			
		Participate in the State Level Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar			
Exhibition/publicity	7,350.77				



		<p>Communication</p> <p>Drinking Water facilities</p> <p>Construction of BDA Building</p> <p>Salary of Staff</p> <p>maintenance of vehicles</p> <p>Contingency</p>	<p>25,324.28</p> <p>45,778.98</p> <p>31,120.54</p> <p>1,494.62</p> <p>1,40,212.44</p> <p>56,541.49</p> <p>5,834.64</p>	<p>Improvement of Road -4 Kms formation of Roads – 12 kms</p> <p>Construction of open well -6 nos</p> <p>Repair of BDA Quarters</p>	<p>3</p> <p>63</p> <p>25</p>
		Total	8,00,165.00		
1983-84	6,00,000/-	<p>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</p> <p>Land Development</p> <p>Animal Husbandry</p>	<p>1,33,272.63</p> <p>8,866.00</p>	<p>Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides</p> <p>Horticulture Plantation</p> <p>Supply of Implements</p> <p>Land reclamation and stone bunding - 23.10 Acs</p> <p>Supply of :- Plough bullock</p> <p>Heifer</p>	<p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>3</p>

			1,61,064.25	Goat	
				Graded Buck – 4 nos	
		Irrigation		Construction of Dug well -5nos Cross Bund -1	
		Education	26,877.38	Functioning of 5 NFE Centres I.R.D Subsidy	
		Co-operative (LAMPS)		Release of Bonded Labourers	
		Bonded Labourers		Purchase of common medicines	
		Health care measures	29,626.45	Purchase of one projector & accessories	12
		Exhibition/ Publicity		Repair of Roads – 3kms	11
		Road Communications	1,88,888.00	Formation of Road – 15 Kms	
		Drinking Water facilities	16,226.00	Construction of open wells – 2nos	1
		Construction of BDA Buildings	4,653.99	Construction/ repair of BDA Quarters	
		Salary of staff			
		Maintenance of vehicle	14,589.56		
		Contingency	2,21,751.90		
			16,684.00		
			22,123.00		
			1,32,165.23		
			41,856.22		

			13,538.57		
		Total	Rs 7,44,296.26		
1984-85	7,50,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	2,28,563.94	Input assistance – Khariff Rabi	1482
				Horticultural Plantations	534
				Barberd wire fencing	328
				Land reclamation	
				Provided F.M.D Vaccines	28
				Dug wells – 17 nos	
		Land Development	23,508.00	Cross bund – 15 nos	67
		Animal Husbandry		Supply of fishing nets	
		Irrigation	2,397.60	T.C. Subsidy	
				Release of Bonded Labourers	75
		Fisheries	71,836.20	Functioning of 10 NFE Centres	
		Cooperative (LAMPS )		common medicines purchased & distributed	32
		Bonded Labourers			
		Education	10,068.65		24
		Health care measures	5,000.00	Repair of Roads – 7.5 Kms	
		Road Communications	1,235.00		3
				Formation of Road -15 Kms	
		Drinking Water facility	40,599.76	Repair of wells	260
		Exhibition/ Publicity		Purchase of one Generator	63
		Construction/ repair of BDA, Building	1,496.50		
		Salary of staff			
		Maintenance of vehicle	34,522.00		
		Office Contingency			

			360.00		
			14,791.00		
			34,331.47		
			1,64,027.30		
			57,446.85		
			18,891.89		
		Total	Rs 7,01,866.16		
1985-86	6,00,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	1,29,812.44	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides	288
		Land Development	16,982.50	Horticulture Plantation	
				Improvement of private land	170
				Development of community land	
				Purchase of veterinary medicines	19
		Animal Husbandry		Construction of Dug well – 2nos	
		Irrigation	1,006.96	Cross bund – 1nos	420
				Release of Bonded labourer	
			28,053.05	Functioning 21 NFE Centres	
		Bonded Labourers		Common medicines purchased and distributed	
				Improvement of roads	6
		Education	900.00	Photo depicting development	
		Health care measures		Repair of well	
				Repair of BDA Quarter	1
		Road Communications	1,20,060.90		
		Exhibition/ Publicity			390

		Drinking Water Construction of BDA Building Salary of staff Maintenance of vehicles Office Contingency	3,036.15  24,213.12 2,998.17 160.00 29,832.12 2,22,102.55 56,481.86 18,985.75		112
		Total	Rs 7,05,625.95		
1986-87	7,80,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture  Land Development Irrigation Animal Husbandry  Education Health care Measures	2,96,419.37  9,072.05 8,481.00 4,000.00	Input assistance :  Kharif Rabi  Stone bunding -14 nos – 9 Acs Construction of cross bund -3 Purchase of Plough bullock for common use by the small farmers -2 pairs Functioning of 21 NFE Centres Common medicines purchased and distributed	914 879 25 10

		Road Communications Drinking Water wells Exhibition/ Publicity Repair of Buildings Salary of staff Maintenance of vehicles Office Contingency	88,297.25 1,967.17  47,690.50 1,927.50 9,078.00 3,071.21 2,45,472.91 34,553.56 14,438.69	Repair of Roads -15 Kms Repair of Wells Participation in the Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar	39          1
		Total	Rs 7,64,460.21		
1987-88	6,93,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture  Land Development Irrigation  Training	1,33,647.37    21,566.00	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides Horticultural Plantations Supply of Implements Land Development/ Field Bunding Construction of cross bund -10  Training on mat making	150

		Interest free loans	28,278.45	Interest free loans for agriculture operations.	
		Road Communication	8,457.00	Improvement of road -14 kms	
		Drinking water wells	800.00	Arrear Payments	
		Health care measures		Common medicines purchased and distributed	
		Construction of BDA Buildings		Construction of BDA Buildings	
		Salary of the staff	19,305.00		
		Maintenance of vehicle	7,135.00		
		Office contingency	2,000.12		
			39,984.23		
			3,35,069.75		
			39,117.49		
			6,831.92		
		Total	Rs 6,41,992.33		
1988-89	6,00,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	1,12,097.24	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides Horticultural Plantation	525



				Compost Productions	142
				Land reclamation/ field bunding	
				Cross bund with channel- 1nos	94
				Training on Broom processing to women	
				Interest free loans for agriculture operations.	8
				Repair of roads – 2kms	4
				Repair of wells	
				Reimbursement of medicines costs of Bonda patients.	20
				Repair of staff quarters	
				Purchase of New Diesel Jeep	
		Land Development	10,012.10		
		Irrigation	3,090.00		
		Training	7,275.00		
		Interest free loans			
		Road Communications			
		Drinking water wells	2,900.00		
		Health care measures			
		Construction/ Repair of	4,900.00		
		Buildings	170.00		
		Salary of staff	860.10		
		Vehicle			
		Office Contingency			
			26,765.17		
			208,297.69		
			186,876.48		
			2,694.12		

		Total	Rs 565,937.90		
1989-90	9,00,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	1,43,445.00	Input assistance : Khariff: Rabi	87
		Land Development		Horticultural Plantation	184
		Irrigation		Land Development / Bunding	
		Education	10,369.00	Construction of Irrigation Channel -15 nos	
		Health care measures	8,087.75	Function of NFE 2 centres	
		Interest free Loans	6,877.88	Re-imburement of medicines	
		Housing assistance	205.88	Interest free loans for agricultural operations.	
		T.C Subsidy	4,000.00	Housing assistance to Ex-convicts	
		Assistance to NGO		Assistance to NGO to organise training (BSSS)	
		Construction / Repair of buildings	600.00	Construction of Training Centres	
		Salary of staff	8,790.00		
		Maintenance of vehicle	96,211.98		
		Office Contingency	38,268.08		
			59,764.08		
			32,054.94		
			4,843.45		

		Total	Rs 5,13,508.12		
1990-91	18,00,000/-	Agriculture & Horticulture	1,91,351.49	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, pesticides & fertilisers Horticultural Plantations	13
		Land Development	83,695.00	Land Reclamation / Field Bunding	
		Irrigation	76,668.34	Construction of cross bund / field channel	
		Industrial Training	94,022.00	Training to Bonda Women	1
		Rehabilitation of Ex-Trainees	78,124.75	Rehabilitation of Ex-Trainees	
		Rabit rearing training	2,450.00	Imparted training on Rabit Rearing	
		Education	32,646.00	Continuance of 2 NFE Centres	
		Health Care and village Sanitation	10,789.48	Village Environment cleaning Common medicines purchased and distributed	
		Housing assistance	4,600.00	Housing assistance to Ex-Convicts.	
		Free clothing	45,085.40	Supply of Sarees, Saya, Blouse	
		Road Communications	490.00	Repair of Roads	
		Drinking Water Facility	600.00	Repair of wells	

		Exhibition/ Publicity/ Study Tour	28,170.79	Participated in State Level Adivasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.	
		T.C .Subsidy	6,466.00	Transportation charges on PDS Rice for Bondas	
		Construction/ Repair of Buildings	1,09,343.30	Construction of BDA Godown, Training Centres	
		Salary of Staff	1,81,798.15		
		Maintenance of vehicle	52,380.20		
		Office Contingency	28,944.50		
		Total	Rs 10,29,612.90		
1991-92	16,22,000.00	Agriculture Programme	1,98,749.70	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides	1657
		Horticulture	64, 365.00	Horticulture Plantations	138
		Land Development	300.00	Land Reclamations	1
		Irrigation	1,845.72	Repair of Pump Set	
		Industrial Training	3,54,611.42	Woolen carpet weaving training Leaf Cup and Plate making Tailoring Tailoring	124 38 20

	Rehabilitation	84,734.67	Rehabilitation of Ex-Trainees	30
	Commercial activities	2,000.00	Opening of small shop	2
	Education	34,401.00	Functioning 6 NFE Centres	120
	Health care & village sanitation	10,185.10	Free Medical assistance Cleaning of village environment	4
	Drinking water facility	18,591.00	Construction of One tank	
	Road Communication	56,988.00	Improvement of road – 5kms	
	Electrification	41,570.00	Street lightening -9 s.v.l	
	Housing assistance	18,300.00	Housing Assistance to Ex-convicts	57
	Free Clothing	8,570.00	Distribution of Sarees	200
	Controlled commodities	3,668.00	Re-imbusement of cost of Ration cards of Bondas	1220
	Exhibition	2,520.00	Participate in District Level Exhibition at Koraput	5
	Construction/ Repair	90,606.00	Repair of Revenue Rest shed / Office buildings/ Staff Quarters	
	Salary of staff	2,27,578.78		
	Maintenance of vehicle	33,747.11		
	Office Contingency	11,861.37		

		Total	Rs 11,49,384.87		
1992-93	14,36,000.00	Agriculture	84,705.00	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides	390
		Horticulture	1,07,297.08	Horticulture Plantations	126
		Land Development	34,658.00	Land Development/ Stone bunding terracing -17 Acres	16
		Irrigation	2,47,005.78	Construction of Minor Irrigation Project	32
		Health Care Measures	3,447.65	Reimbursement of medicine costs of serious Bonda Patients	12
		Education	1,52,698.00	Functioning of 6 NFE Centres Construction of School Buildings Functioning of lowcost Hostel at Andrahal	178 4 70
		Drinking water facility	10,382.08	Repair of one open well	
		Road Communications	62,881.00	Construction of 3 causeways.	
		Exhibition	7,517.60	Adjustment of accounts	
		Construction / Repair of BDA Buildings	28,431.34	Repair of BDA Buildings and electrical appliances	

		Salary of Staff	2,49,034.10	-	
		Maintenance of vehicle	73,752.79		
		Office Contingency	30,374.91		
		Total	Rs 10,92,177.97		
1993-94	12,96,000.00	Agriculture Programme	1,25,538.46	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides -204 Acres	869
		Horticulture	3,78,896.00	Supply of HYV Vegetable seeds Back-yard Plantations Spices cultivation Banana Cultivation	407 65 943 70
		Soil Conservation	58,800.00	Cashew Plantation -742 Acres	236
		Land Development	18,020.00	Field Bunding / Stone terracing and levelling	77
		Irrigation	4,12,977.00	Community diversion weire -3 nos Mini Reservoir- 2nos	90 7
		Industrial Training	1,59,501	Weaving Training Motor Driving Training	
		Animal Husbandry	945.00	Purchase and distribution of F.M.D vaccines	

		Education	2,67,465.90	Management of lowcost hostel at Andrahal Management of extra Boarders of upper Bonda students of Govt. High School, Mudulipada.	
		Community Centre	63,853.00	Construction of 2 community centre	
		Road Communications	9,48,731.00	Village link Roads- 11nos. 19 CD works – 10 nos	5
		Colour Dying Training	8,000.00	Training on colour Dying	6
		Repair of BDA Building	26,880.00		
		Salary of staff	2,31,927.50		
		Maintenance of vehicle	18,568.33		
		Office contingency	8,409.50		
		Total	Rs 16,66,960.12		
1995-96	21,04,000.00	Agriculture Programme	1,82,094.00	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pestides Supply of agricultural implements	1500 1500
		Horticulture	3,05,945.00	Supply of HYV Vegetable Seeds Backyard Plantations Spices cultivation Banana Cultivation	951 205 730



				Establishment of Nursery -1	50
		Education	3,15,865.00	Management of Lowcost hostel at Andrahal Management of Extra Boarders in Govt. High School, Mudulipada Supply of School Uniform to Girls of Newly stated Kanyashram at	100 140 160
				Mudulipada	
		Health Care Measures	86,644.00	Re-imburement of medicine cost serious Bonda Arrow shot patients Common medicines and diets purchased and distributed to Bonda Patients	2 20
		Free Clothing	62,050.00	Distribution of sarees, sayas, Blouse to Bonda Women and Dhoti Lungi to Bonda Man	370
		Roads Communications	4,18,927.00	Construction of masonry steps from Khairput to Mudulipada – 300 nos	

		Construction of NFE Centres	53,819.00	Construction of one NFE Centres at Bandiguda	
		Repair of staff Quarters	33,272.00		
		Exhibition & Study Tours	9,960.00	Adivasi dance groups taken part in Adivasi festival held at BBSR organised by the NALCO	20
		Salary of the staff	2,41,600.00		
		Office Contingency	32,321.00		
		Maintenance of Vehicle	22,221.00		
		Total	17,64,718.00		
1996-97	7,12,000/-	Agriculture Programme	12,903.00	Input assistance in shape of seeds , fertilizers and pesticides:  Soyabean Cultivation -133.5 Acres Niser Cultivation – 505.5 Biri Cultivation - 200	26  103  20

		Horticulture Programme	1,85,379.00	Supply of vegetable seeds like Brinjal, Tomato, Bhendi, Radish, Chilly Bitter Gourd, Beans, cucumber, papaya Green etc. Fertilisers & Pesticides to individual beneficiaries -150 Acs Turmeric Cultivation- 25.00 Acs Guava Plantations-5 Acs Maintenance of old plantation -14 Acs.	
		Education Programme	2,07,461.00	Management of Abasika Bidyalaya at Andrahal Supply of School uniforms / dresses to the students of kanyashram Deployment of M.P.E.W	
		Health Care Measures	69,205.00	Common medicines purchased and supplied to the Bonda Patients as prescribed by the Medical Officer, Mudulipada. Reimbursement of medicine costs of Arrow shot injury, snake bite, bear bite and serious Bonda Patients.	
		Drinking water facility	22,921.00	Construction of 2 Cisterns in 2 village	
		Roads Communications	2,32,633.00	Improvement of Roads -6 Kms	
		Exhibition	2,752.00	Participate in the District Level Exhibition	

		Repair of Staff Quarters	1,12,374.00		
		Electric Charges (Arrear)	37,000.00		
		Salary of the Staff	2,20,518.00		
		Maintenance of vehicle	72,667.00		
		Office Contingency	9,236.00		
		Total	Rs 11,85,949.00		
1997-98	11,94,000.00	Agriculture Programme	1,72,798.00	Payment of arrear seed costs soyabean, Biri & Niger of 96-97	
		Horticulture Programme	13,650.00	Supply of vegetable seeds like Tomato, Radish, Beans, Brinjal etc- 40.00 Acs	
		Education	1,70,588.00	Supply of School Uniforms to Upper Bonda Students (Primary action), Sarees to Bonda women and remuneration to M.P.	
		Health Care Measures	15,982.00	Re-imburement of medicine cost of serious arrow shot injury and bear bite Bonda patients.	
		Exhibition/ Publicity	3,896.00	Participation of Bonda Dance Troup in the Republic day celebration at Malakangiri.	

		Salary of the Staff	5,36,531.00		
		Electricity Charges	5,000.00		
		Maintenance of vehicle	28,613.00		
		Office Contingency	11,761.00		
		Total	Rs 9,68,085.00		
1998-99	12,13,000.00	Agriculture Programme	17,233.00	Input assistance in shape of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers & pesticides etc.	
		Horticulture Programme	93,747.00	Supply of HYV vegetable seeds fertilizers & pesticides to individual beneficiaries Wheat Cultivation Field Pea Cultivation Onion Cultivation	
		Education Programme	1,93,010.00	Supply of Reading & Writing materials Functioning of 4 Gyana Mandirs Remuneration to M.P.E Ws	
		Health Care Measures	79,444.00	Re-imburement of common medicine costs Organisation of Health Campus -10	
		Road Communications	4,28,119.00	Improvement of Sileiguda Pindajangar Road Bandhaguda-Kiraanipada Road	

				Badapada- Dumuripada Road Construction of One causeway Mudulipada – Andrahal Road	
		Drinking Water	18,186.00	Construction of One Cistern at Bandhaguda	
		Exhibition/ Publicity	2,500.00		
		Repair of Office	4,000.00		
		Salary of the staff	3,74638.00		
		10. Maintenance of Vehicle	23,110.00		
		11. Hire Charges Vehicle	28,928.00		
		12. Payment of Electric Charge	10,000.00		
		13. Office Contingency	8,621.00		
		Total	15,81,536.00		
1999- 2000	12,14,000.00	Agriculture Programme	42,350.00	Input assistance in shape of HYV seeds, fertilizers & pesticides to individual beneficiary Arhar Cultivation -128.5Acs Maize Cultivation – 163.3 Acs	107  502 420
		Horticulture	69,910.00	Back-yard Plantation of Papaya, Lemon & Drum Stick	410

			Supply of vegetable seeds, Seedlings, Fertilizers & pesticides	10
	Education	1,41,928.00	Supply of School Uniforms to students Functioning 8 Gyana Mnadir Remuneration to M.P.E.Ws	5 4
	Health Care Measures	66,520.00	Reimbursement of cost of medicines arrow shot patients Organization of Health camps -20	13
	Drinking Water	20,000.00	Construction of one Cistern at Bandhaguda	
	Irrigation	2,425.00	Repair of one open well at Mudulipada	
	Assistance to Fire Victims	1,600.00	Financial help to fire victims	
	Improvement of Road	13,000.00	Repair of Podeiguda- Bondapoda Road	
	Repair of NFE Centre	8,667.00	Repair of Bondapoda NFE Centre	
	Exhibition / Publicity	7,748.00	Participate in the state Level Training Programme conducted by SCSTRTI.	0
	Salary of the staff	4,30,334.00	-	
	Office Contingency	5,659.00	-	

		Payment of electric dues	15,000.00	-	
		Mire Charges of Vehicle	31,827.00	-	
		Total	Rs 8,54,968.00		
2000-2001	15,45,000/-	Agricultural Programme	31,881.00	Supply of Maize seeds to individual beneficiary. Demonstration of paddy cultivation	101
		Horticulture Programme	1,93,365.00	Supply of vegetable seeds, Yam Rizon and Ranana suckers to individual beneficiary	1807
		Fishery	28,000.00	Supply of fishing net.	20
		Land Development	24,989.00	Renovation of sand cast from the wet paddy land affected by natural calamity	01
		Education Programme	1,74,815.00	Continuance of gyanmandir providing reading & writing materials / school dress and remuneration to MPEWs	293
		Health care measures	22,116.00	Providing health camp organised by B.D.A with the help of medical officers in interior villages.	
		Assistance to fire victims	600.00	Financial assistance provided to the fire victims.	02
		Exhibition/ Publicity	7,363.00	Participated in the State level Adivasi Exhibition with stall	02
		Salary of the staff	7,50,745.00	Pay & allowances of staff including arrear dues in ORSP, 1998.	



		Office Contingency	48, 306.00	-	
		Hire Charges of vehicle	1,08,626.00	-	
		Total	Rs 13,90,806.00		