

**DOCUMENTATION & VIDEO
DOCUMENTATION OF SUCCESS STORIES
OF SELECTED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES OF PAST 03 YEARS ON STORYLINE
PLATFORM**

SCSTRTI

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

AIIMS: All India Institute of Medical Sciences
ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist
ANC: Anti Natal Care
ANM: Auxillary Nursing Mother
AOS: Annual Outcome Survey
ADMO: Additional District Medical Officer
ABEO: Assistant Block Education Officer
AWC: Anganwadi Center
AWW: Anganwadi Worker
BDA: Bonda Development Agency
BEO: Block Education Officer
BRCC: Block Resource Center Coordinator
CBDA: ChuktiaBhunja Development Agency
CFR: Community Forest Right
CIDR: Community Infrastructure & Drudgery Reduction
CIF: Community Investment Fund
CRP: Community Resource Person
CSP: Community Service Provider
CSD: Campaign for Survival and Dignity
CV: Control Village
CRCC: Cluster Resource Center Coordinator
CDMO: Chief District Medical Officer
DDA: Didayi Development Agency
DRG: District Resource Groups
DPC: District Project Coordinator
DFO: Divisional Forest Officer
DLC: District Level Committee
DKDA: DongariaKandha Development Agency

FADP: Focus Area Development Program
FFS: Farmers Field School
FGD: Focus Group Discussion
FNGO: Facilitating Non Government Organization
FRA: Forest Right Act
FRCC: Forest Rights and Conservation Committee
GI: Galvanised Iron
GD: Group Discussion
GP: Gram Panchayat
GKS: Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GoO: Government of Odisha
GPLF: Gram Panchayat (Cluster) Level Federation
HKMDA: Hill Kharia &Mankadia Development Agency
HM: Head Master
HDI: Human Development Index
ICDS: Integrated Child Development Service
ICT: Information Communication Technology
IYCF: Infant and Young Child Feeding
ITDA: Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA: Income Generation Activities
IMR: Infant Mortality Rate
IEC: Information Education Communication
INR: Indian National Rupees
JGMPPCL: JeyporeGramyaMahila Poultry Producers Co-operative Limited
KKDA: KutiaKandha Development Agency
KII: Key Informant Interview
KIIS: Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
KVK: Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LDA: Lodha Development Agency
LAD: Local Area Development

LFA: Logical Framework Approach
LSDA: LanjiaSaora Development Agency
M&E: Monitoring & Evaluation
MoU: Memorandum of Understanding
MHU: Mobile Health Unit
MPA: Micro Project Agency
MP: Member of Parliament
MMR: Maternal Morbidity/Mortality Rate
MLA: Member of Legislative Assembly
MLE: Multi Lingual Education
MTA: Mother Teacher Association
MKSP: MahilaKishanSashaktikaranParijohana
MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NRC: Nutrition Resource Centre
NRM: Natural Resources Management
NGO: Non Government Organization
NTFP: Non Timber Forest Produce
NRLM: National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSSO: National Sample Survey Organisation
OBC: Other Backward Classes
OLM: Odisha Livelihoods Mission
O&M: Operation and Maintenance
OPELIP: Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvements Program
OTELP: Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Program
OREDA: Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency
OUAT: Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
PBDA: Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency
PD DRDA: Project Director District Rural Development Agency
PCCF: Principal Chief Conservators of Forest

PDCR: Project Design Completion Report
PESA: Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act
PIF: Pro poor Inclusion Fund
PMU: Program Management Unit
PSU: Program Support Unit
PTG: Primitive Tribal Groups
PTA: Parent Teachers Association
PTT: Part Time Teacher
PTG: Primitive Tribal Group
PV: Program Village
PVTG: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
RP: Resource Person
RNGO: Resource Non Government Organization
RBSK: Rastriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram
RWSS: Rural Water and Sanitation Scheme
SC: Scheduled Caste
SBCC: Social and Behavior Change Communication
SCSTRTI: Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
SFAC: Social & Financial Audit Committee
SHG: Self Help Group
SSD: Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Development Department
SMC: School Management Committee
SI: Sampling Interval
SOP: Standard Operation Procedure
SP: Starting Point
SPMU: State Program Management Unit
SRA: Societies Registration Act
SRI: System of Rice Intensification
ST: Scheduled Tribes
ToT: Training of Trainers
THR: Take Home Ration

TSP: Tribal Sub-Plan

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

TDCC: Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation

VDA: Village Development Association

VDC: Village Development Committee

VDP: Village Development Plan

VHEC: Village Health & Education Committee

VHSND: Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day

VRF: Vulnerability Reduction Fund

VSS: Van Sanrakhyan Samiti

WADI: Waste Area Development Initiative

WCD: Women and Child Development Department

WFP: World Food Program

WASH: Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WOSCA: Women Organization for Socio Cultural Awareness

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

In the independent India, several approaches and programs have been undertaken by National and State government to transform the scenario of tribal development. There has been lot of changes and paradigm shifts in the tribal development approaches. The development has moved away from earlier welfare approaches to more professional and diagnostic planning and interventions. The current trend of development approaches has been emphasizing on SMART models of development using empowerment and entitlement as the key to holistic development. The weaker areas in tribal development that contributed to low HDI in tribal districts of Odisha has been the frontiers of the current development models.

Over the last two and half decades Odisha has initiated several model interventions for development in tribal education with OMTES, Anwasha, Urban Hostels, etc; expanding the basket of livelihoods options through integral and holistic development interventions like Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP), Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OPELIP), FADP, etc; Skill Development Programs like Placement Linked Employment Training (PLET); addressing malnutrition and health through convergence programs; proactive implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA); addressing land issues, rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribals; and such.

The enabling environment at the Government of India towards ensuring entitlements of tribals on one hand, and the novel approaches of Government of Odisha through many novel exemplary approaches on the other hand have put the tribal development in faster transforming mode. There have been successes and failures; some success stories standing as examples with potential for replication, some failure stories stand to say where did the strategy go wrong. In a futuristic perspective both the success and failure stories are important in order to envisage policies and programs more diagnostically based on real-time situation. Success stories, special among all sorts of documents, are developed when the project start reaping results because they 'describe a positive change and show how that change has benefited people'. A success story can document program improvement over time and demonstrate the value of program activities. When presented effectively, success stories can be a useful tool for educating stakeholders about the outcomes of development work and the results the primary stakeholders are achieving. Periodical documentation of success stories is therefore very relevant in the context of assessing the impacts of development programs and to identify leads for future planning based on emerging needs and paradigms. A success story

documentation on story-line platform with videography would provide a comprehensive picture of the development.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PLAN PERIODS

After independence several constitutional provisions were made for the development of tribe. Many schemes of development were formulated and implemented through various five-year plans targeting to their social, educational, economic, political and cultural development. Various methods have been implemented, different models have been replicated, multi-pronged strategies and approaches have been tried, and theories of development have been propounded through different five-year plan periods. The Constitutional commitments prompted the Policy-Makers and the Planners to accord high priority to the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes right from the beginning of the country's developmental planning, launched in 1951.

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) clearly laid down the principle that 'the general development Programs should be so designed to cater adequately to the Backward Classes and special provisions should be used for securing additional and more intensified development'. The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) envisaged that the benefits of economic development should accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society in order to reduce inequalities. The welfare programs in the second FYP was in tune with PANCHSHEEL – the Five Principles of Tribal Development – enunciated by the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. An important landmark during the Second Plan was the creation of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). The Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) advocated the principle to establish greater equality of opportunity' and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) proclaimed that the 'basic goal was to realize rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote equality and social justice'. An important step was setting up of six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-72 as Central Sector Scheme with the primary objective of combating political unrest and Left Wing extremism. A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) marked a shift in the approach as reflected in the launching of Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) for the direct benefit of the development of Tribal. The TSP stipulated that funds of the State and Centre should be quantified on the population proportion basis, with budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-divert ability and utilization for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. With this thrust the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan came into action during the Fifth Plan. There has been a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes under this arrangement, resulting in the expansion of infrastructure facilities and enlargement of coverage of the target groups in the beneficiary-oriented Programs.

The basic objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was to bring the entire tribal population under suitable development programs. Emphasis was on family-oriented economic activities rather than infrastructure development schemes. A "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA) was devised and 245 MADA pockets were delineated. Also, 20 more tribal communities were identified as "primitive", raising the total to 72. In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), there was substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes, resulting in the expansion of infrastructural facilities and enlargement of coverage. Two national level institutions were set up viz., (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (ii) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), efforts were intensified to bridge the gap between the levels of development of the Scheduled Tribes and those of other sections of the society. The Plan not only emphasized elimination of exploitation but also paid attention to the special problems of suppression of rights, land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages and restrictions on right to collect minor forest produce etc. A review of tribal development in early Nineties revealed that the TSP Strategy has yielded but has not been commensurate with the efforts put in and investments made'. The main objective of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was to intensify the efforts to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes and the rest of the population, with literacy status as one of the key indicators. This brought in massive development of educational infrastructures, especially the residential schools. Financial assistance for economic development, housing, distribution of free house site pattas, provisions of burial ground, drinking water facilities electricity facilities, food and nutrition security health coverage, mobile dispensaries, direct Programs for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were key development objectives in the plan period. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) laid down its first priority in finding solutions to many unresolved Issues. It thus adopted programs for eradication of deprivation/exploitation of tribes as the centre-point in its approach, while pursuing simultaneously the Ninth Plan commitment of empowering the tribes.

The Eleventh Plan (2008-13) has experienced a paradigm shift with respect to the overall empowerment of the tribal people, keeping the issues related to governance at the centre. The operational imperatives of the Fifth Schedule, Tribal Sub Plan 1976, Panchayat ESA 1996, RFRA 2006; the desirability of a tribal-centric, tribal-participative and tribal-managed development process; and the need for a conscious departure from dependence on a largely under-effective official delivery system were the key features during this shift. The perpetuation of socio-economic backwardness among the Scheduled Tribes, in spite of the efforts made so far, presents a formidable challenge demanding effective and result-oriented steps in every developmental sector in the Twelfth Plan. The approach of the Twelfth Five

Year Plan targets to achieve overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

Tribal development initiatives during the various five-year plan periods over six decades as on now has considered many issues, devised many strategies, took several approaches, and put in lot of resources. From the initiatives in tribal development taken so far one can comprehend that it started with welfare approach, moved through rights-and-resources-based solutions, and now resorting on empowerment paradigms. The journey so far has resulted achievements and failures, encouragements and frustrations, insights and foresights, enabling us to understand the paradigms and look ahead for pragmatic programs to ensure all-round tribal development.

When we examine the development of tribals in comparison to other mainstreamed communities we see that there still exist many gaps that need to be addressed in future. For example, let's consider the Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI). As per the UNDP India Report 2007 on Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India the HDI for Scheduled Tribes at the all-India level is estimated at 0.270, which is lower than the HDI of SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1980–2000. The HPI for Scheduled Tribes is estimated at 47.79, which was higher than SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1990–2000. These indicators prove the disparity in development of tribals in comparison to other communities in India. What factors most in this disparity is the status of health and the livelihoods.

The tribal population, being heterogeneous, there are wide variations in their health status, access and also utilization of health services. The tribal population of North Eastern States, being highly literate and health conscious, excel themselves in utilization of the available health facilities. Therefore, their health indicators are much better than those at the national level, despite the fact that the region is endemic for malaria. On the other hand, primitive tribes remain with inadequate access to both education and health care and nutritional deficiencies and diseases are very common amongst this sect. The nutritional status of various Scheduled Tribes varies from tribe to tribe, depending upon the social, economic, cultural and ecological background. Based on some systematic and comprehensive research investigations in certain areas, it appears that malnutrition amongst the tribe, especially tribal children and women is fairly common, debilitating their physical condition, lowering resistance to disease, and in the post weaning period, leading, at times even to permanent brain impairment. As observed by the Ninth Plan Working Group on the Tribal Development, not a single tribe in the different States of India can be said to be having a satisfactory dietary pattern as Tribal diets are frequently deficient in calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C, Riboflavin and animal protein.

Most tribal women suffer from anemia which lowers resistance to fatigue, affects working capacity and increases susceptibility to disease. Maternal malnutrition is quite common among tribal women and also a serious health problem, particularly

for those having closely-spaced frequent pregnancies. The nutritional status of tribal women directly influences their reproductive performances and the birth weight of their children, which is crucial to the infant's chances of survival, growth and development. The Scheduled Tribes of India are thus caught in a vicious cycle of malnutrition and ill health.

On the livelihood front, agriculture and shifting cultivation is still being practiced by the tribal population on higher slopes of hilly areas of the country. As estimated, more than 6 lakh tribal families in the States of North-East, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand practice shifting cultivation. It is still being debated among the intellectuals about good and bad sides of shifting cultivation. While the theoretical ecologists find it as an ecologically disastrous practice, some culturally motivated ecologists see it as a terrain specific scientific option. However, the shifting cultivation is integrally linked to the tribal economy in the areas where it is practiced and their social, economic and ritual activities are also centred around this practice. The problem of shifting cultivation is a very complex one involving economic, social and psychological aspects of the tribal communities. The Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing a scheme for control and transformation of shifting cultivation in the North-Eastern States, but the pace of its implementation has been very slow.

Water is still a major problem in many tribal villages and habitations, and particularly those in interior hilly areas, are devoid of safe drinking water; and irrigation facilities. However, the National Water Policy adopted in 1987, inter-alia, focuses on the development of water management systems for both drinking purposes and irrigation, based on an integrated approach, to fulfill the needs of the disadvantaged sections of the society. Water for Drinking Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program, especially through the Mission Mode Approach has been adopted in rural and tribal areas, but, unfortunately, no exclusive information is available about the number of tribal habitations covered under the Program. Still we see, the problem of drinking water is more acute in hamlets located in higher level hills where ground water cannot be tapped and surface water is difficult and costly to be carried through the scheme to the habitation. Water for Irrigation is still a big question. Whatever cultivable land is there is being irrigated through canals, tanks, wells/tube wells etc. Thus, the area of the unirrigated land is very large. The provision of irrigation facilities is, therefore, the key to the improvement of their agriculture and for drought proofing. The sustainability of agriculture and other land-based livelihoods is by and large dependent on water.

On the rights aspect, especially on access and control over land and land tenure matters, the Forest Rights Act is seen with much aspirations for tribal development. Tribal people continue to live in the forest areas, although in isolation, but in harmony with nature. Before the enactment of FRA, recognizing this dependency, the National Forest Policy of 1988 stipulated that all agencies responsible for forest management should ensure that the tribal people are closely associated with the regeneration, plantations, development and harvesting of forest produce so as to

provide them gainful employment. Despite these special safeguards, tribes continue to struggle for mere survival as they face formidable problems such as possession of land/house with no rights; restrictions in the collection of minor forest produce; exploitation by middlemen; displacement from national parks and wild sanctuaries, lack of any development in forest villages etc. In this context the FRA provided protection of rights of tribal in forest but its poor implementation could not help the tribal people to ameliorate from their pre-FRA situations.

There are also gaps and disparities between the relatively advanced tribal groups and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The Government of India identified 75 tribal PVTG spread over 18 States/UTs. They live in more interior pockets which are generally inaccessible and the declining sources of sustenance have left them more vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and ill-health. The cultural gap between the PVTG and the non-tribal societies is wide. The socio-economic conditions of PVTG are much worse than other tribal groups. Outstanding examples in this context are the bay-Islanders like the Shompens, Jarawas, and Sentinels of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Even some of the mainland groups which can be cited in this context include the Bondos of Odisha, Cholanaickans of Kerala, the Abujhmaris of Chattisgarh, and the Birhors of Jharkhand. Agriculture and allied activities and forest produce collection mainly supports the livelihoods of tribal communities. However, in recent years, land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. As their land has failed to support their family's food requirements, they are forced to look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. The emergence of industry and market economy has disturbed the age old tribal and nature relation.

While considering livelihood security, taking cognizance of environmental sustainability becomes necessary, as majority of tribal households heavily rely on their surrounding natural resources for their livelihoods. Thus, their livelihood security is closely linked with the environmental sustainability. 'Security' is often subsumed in the concept of sustainability and also expressed as 'social sustainability,' implying sustainability against shocks and stresses. We have been gearing up our programs to fit into the ideals of sustainable livelihoods. Sustainable livelihoods as a verbatim has been well as explained by Chamber and Conway in 1992. According to them 'a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access), and activities required for means of living. A livelihood is 'sustainable' when it can cope with, and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation: and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term'. It thus underlies three basic concepts

- (a) Livelihood resources and capabilities,
- (b) Livelihood activities, and

(c) Outputs obtained from performing activities for fulfilling the livelihoods needs.

These three concepts collectively form a comprehensive whole that captures the various aspects of livelihood reality of tribal people. They are also observed to be intrinsically interlinked and interdependent on each other. The category of resources consists of different sub-categories such as 'assets', and 'entitlements'. This means that the available and accessible resources and the capabilities together make it possible to perform various livelihood activities, which further result into creating or obtaining (gaining) outputs. The various livelihood activities that tribal people conduct typically includes agriculture, wage labour (farm and non-farm labour), forest collection/hunting, fishing, animal husbandry, liquor brewing and selling, job/service, and businesses for required outputs. Thus, if the outputs are sufficient enough then they lead to fulfilment of household needs. On the other hand, insufficient outputs result into nonfulfillment of needs.

In this context, access to land by the tribal people matters a lot. Historically, the nomadic, semi-nomadic and De-Notified Tribes had no access to private land or home ownership. Their user rights on the resource landscapes were quite diluted. However, the Forest Rights Act, as Central Act has assured them of their entitlements over forest land. There is a specific provision for protection of the rights of pastoralist/nomadic communities under Section 3(1)(d) which describes the following forest right: “(d) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as...grazing (both settled or transitional) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities”. The FRA categorically contemplates the inclusion of such communities and their traditional customary pastoral practices. According to Rule 12(1)(c) of the FR Rules, the Forest Rights Committee has to ensure that the claims from pastoralists and nomadic tribes for determination of their rights are verified when such individuals, communities or their representatives are present, and no decision on these rights should be taken in their absence. Even though the provisions are in place, yet there had been many procedural difficulties, endless formalities for which the rights of the nomadic people over their resource landscape has not been ensured.

The tribal development is still on crossroads. It demands strategies and approaches for holistic development securing their rights and entitlements. Over last six decades we have been learning from our efforts and we have learnt that in the context of tribal development there cannot be one approach that fits all. In the quest for sustainability, as we travelled through policies and practices to meet the Millenium Development Goal (MDG), we have realized that the environmental context weighs more in the considerations for sustainable livelihoods of tribal communities. Hence, we keep trying different approaches and strategies using flexibilities in policies and legislations. Now we have moved away from MDG to SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) with sharper understanding and pragmatic approaches. Now the overall challenge for tribal development, that is seen throughout, lies in enabling the tribal communities to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and

improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals. There are case examples and models where such integrated development plan has been implemented, for example the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP) and Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Program (OPELIP). The Program has adopted a flexible, non-prescriptive, process-oriented approach to enable the stakeholders to determine the scope of Program activities, their timing, pace and sequencing.

The Program adopts a 'watershed plus' approach using the watershed as the basic vehicle, for natural resource management but with the scope to address broader issues of sustainable livelihoods including savings and credit, access to common property resources, off-farm/non-farm activities, issues related to non-timber forest products, and community Infrastructure. WFP food assistance would enhance the capacity of food insecure households to participate in developmental interventions which will strengthen their long-term food security and improve their overall well-being.

In addition to improvements in livelihoods front there remains challenges of maintaining the tribal identity. In a cash centric economic motivation, the tribal people have been gradually moving away from their traditional culture, customs and traditions, that may lead to the loss of their identity in course of time. The principles of 'Panchsheel' specially recognizes the importance of tribal culture and their traditions. As pronounced in the Second Five Year Plan, 'Welfare Programs of Scheduled Tribes have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced'. Thus, preservation and promotion of tribal culture should always remain as an integral concern in formulating various developmental Programs for the well-being of the tribal. However, with accelerated development, tribal have been exposed /subjected to the rapid modernization and industrialization bringing them into sudden contact with non-tribal culture and social mores - which have had deep influence on the tribal life-style and culture, positive as well as negative. Therefore, along with various developmental policies and Programs initiated to improve the socioeconomic conditions of tribal people, there is also an urgent need to preserve and promote various aspects of tribal culture and heritage, including their values of cooperation, community feeling, music, dance, literature, language, festivals/ religion, knowledge and indigenous technology, skills, arts and handicrafts etc. The uniqueness of the tribal culture which enriches the country's cultural mosaic, is fast disappearing and even getting distorted under powerful influences of the dominant culture. The Government of Odisha has set a unique

example of culturally sensitive development model through its flagship program Special Development Councils in nine tribal dominated districts of the State. This is considered an appreciable stride to ensure holistic tribal development.

GLIMPSE OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ODISHA

EDUCATION

RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

The scheme was approved by the Government of India in 2008 for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of secondary education. It aims to provide useful and relevant secondary education for all children in the 15-16 age groups by 2015. The scheme envisages: (i) provision of infrastructure and resources for secondary education to improve the quality of learning; (ii) provision for filling the missing gaps in the existing secondary school system and (iii) provision for extra support for education of girls, rural children and students belonging to SC / ST, minority and other weaker sections of the society and (iv) a holistic convergent framework for implementation of various schemes in secondary education.

The scheme is administered by Department of School and Mass Education in the State.

ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREAS

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for Scheduled Tribes including PVTGs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The scheme is in operation since 1990-91 and has been revised w.e.f. the financial year 2008-09.

It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and is operational in the Tribal sub-Plan States/UT Administrations. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% funding for establishment of Ashram Schools (i.e. school buildings, hostels, kitchen and staff quarters) for girls in TSP areas and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in TSP areas in Naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time).

EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS (EMRS)

In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all areas and habitations in the country, the Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for ST students take their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, not only to enable them to avail of

reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population. The scheme targets comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. Students will be empowered to be change agent, beginning in their school, in their homes, in their village and finally in a larger context. It focuses differentially on the educational support to be made available to those in Standards XI and XII, and those in standards VI to X, so that their distinctive needs can be met.

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAY (KGBV)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a scheme launched in July 2004, for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

Gender disparities still persist in rural areas and among disadvantaged communities. Looking at enrolment trends, there remain significant gaps in the enrolment of girls at the elementary level as compared to boys, especially at the upper primary levels. The objective of KGBV is to ensure that quality education is feasible and accessible to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level. The schools are set up in areas having high concentration of tribal population, low female literacy and/or many girls out of school; and areas with many small, scattered habitations that do not qualify for a school

SCHEME OF COACHING FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

The scheme was started during 4th plan period. The modified scheme has been made operational with effect from 2007-08. The scheduled tribes coming from deprived families and disadvantaged environment find it difficult to compete with those coming from a socially and economically advantageous background. To promote a more level playing field, and give ST candidates a better chance to succeed in competitive examinations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in the public/private sector.

HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE GIRLS AND BOYS

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Article 16 of the Constitution enables the Central government to make special provisions for the socio-economic development of the deprived sections of the society to enable them to share the facilities at par with the

rest of the society. Education is the foundation for any kind of socio-economic development. Education of Scheduled Tribes assumes added importance in the sense that it elevates their social status and equips them with the acumen to take advantage of the emerging opportunities both in employment and other economic activities. While illiteracy is a general problem for the country cutting across caste, religion, region and such other barriers, its total effect on the life and status of the Scheduled Tribes stands out prominently as an area of national focus. The women among the Scheduled Tribe groups suffer from triple jeopardy in as much as that they suffer from social barriers as STs, then as females and then also as the least literate segment of the society.

HOLISTIC TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAM (OTELP AND OTELP PLUS)

The OTELP and OTELP Plus program 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.

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP) is a Program supported by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Department for International Development (DFID), World Food Program (WFP), Govt. of India and Govt. of Orissa to ensure the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households and sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. The ST/SC Development Department under Govt. of Orissa is the nodal agency to implement the Program.

The program aims at

- Building capacity of marginal groups as individual and grass roots institutions
- Enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways.
- Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households
- Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies
- Strengthen institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities

- Encourage the development and pro-tribal enabling environment through ensuring that legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and recommending other policy improvements
- Build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAM (OPELIP)

OPELIP has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP 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. With local community institutions at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling-up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. The Program adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components.

The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty 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.

The program has following main components

Community Empowerment

This component will have two sub-components: (i) promotion of village development associations for the planning and execution of need-based activities of the community that cover natural resources management, community-based paralegal services, community-based health, hygiene and nutrition education and community infrastructure; and (ii) promotion of SHGs and rural finance services to enable social development of the SHG members through facilitating group savings and credit and through building their capacity.

NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement

This component will have three sub-components: (i) NRM, (ii) Food and nutrition security and (iii) livelihoods improvement. This component will also have facilities for vocational training for the PTG youth and promoting PTG culture and values.

Community Infrastructure and drudgery reduction

Interventions under this component will include inter alia: building critical social infrastructure such as schools, health clinics, child-care centres (that are not included under any of the mainstream infrastructure development Programs), storage structures along with drying yards, threshing floors, provision of weighing scales, household storage bins for promoting value-addition and fair trade in villages, small market yards and aggregation centres, facilities for food and NTFP processing units including small rice hullers, upgrading village link roads, rural water supply, supply of smokeless wood-stoves and support to operations and maintenance of village fuel-wood reserves.

Program Management

This component will have three sub-components as follows: (i) a Program Management Unit (PMU) will be set up within the ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha in Bhubaneswar, (ii) the Program will strengthen the 17 existing MPAs with staff and facilities; and (iii) a Program Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management unit to be housed within the PMU. The policy initiatives aspects of the Program will be part of PMU responsibilities.

FOCUSSED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (FADP)

The livelihood of rural “Scheduled Tribe” (ST) community is mostly dependent on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry. Over the years developmental works in Tribal Sub-Plan area of the state were primarily undertaken through the ‘Integrated Tribal Development Agencies’ (ITDA), under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department. It was seen that, largely traditional implementation strategies, absence of sustainable local institutions, infrastructure linkages and end-to-end solution in the value chain were the eventual roadblocks making livelihoods of tribal people vulnerable to various unforeseen risks. Visualizing that a focussed approach towards livelihoods suitable to local conditions and capacities of tribal communities as also creation of scalable and replicable livelihood models is the need of the hour, a new approach taking a holistic view of the livelihood ecosystem was launched named as Focused Area Development Program (FADP) with the following broad objectives:

- Ensuring sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land-based livelihood activities;
- Developing suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitating incremental results in their livelihoods;

- Developing backward & forward linkages and strengthening local institutions;
- Improving the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions.

The decadal Perspective Plan for FADP aims to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families with tentative budget of Rs.1569.70 crores. Convergence of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article-275(1) funds with national/state flagship schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY) etc. has been proposed in this Plan.

SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS(PVTGs)

Based on pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, declining or stagnant populations, 75 tribal communities in 17 States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island, have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Considering the vulnerability of these groups, a Central Sector Scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 for the all round development of PTGs. The scheme is very flexible, and covers housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc. During 2007-08, comprehensive long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans" for PTGs have been formulated for Eleventh Plan period through baseline surveys conducted by respective State Governments/Union territory. These Plans envisage a synergy between efforts of State Governments and non-governmental organizations

MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP)

MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana (MKSP) is a special program initiated for livelihood enhancement and vulnerability reduction launched in 2010-11. The program envisages empowering women in agriculture and allied activities making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, and also to create and sustain agriculture-based livelihoods of rural women. The program is being implemented by NRLM in partnership with State Departments/CSOs as implementing partners (PIAs) across the country.

The core focus of MKSP under agriculture sector is to promote sustainable agriculture, where the inputs are localized, risks are mitigated, productivity is enhanced, food security is ensured and hence net income of family is increased.

The core focus of MKSP under NTFP sector is to enhance livelihoods of NTFP collectors by promoting the entire value chain at various levels - regeneration, collection, processing & marketing.

IMPLEMENTING FOREST RIGHTS ACT

The Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 claims to devolve ownership to local forest dwellers in India, to provide local communities with better tenurial security and allow increased rights over forest resources. One argument for this is the redressal of historical injustices, particularly to tribal people.

Odisha claims to be one of the most advanced states in implementing the FRA. The Government of Odisha has issued a large number of circulars and orders to facilitate the implementation of the FRA. The Tribal Department has been relatively proactive as compared to other states. Some of the districts like Mayrubhanj and Kandhmal have set up dedicated institutional mechanisms and support structures for effective implementation of the Act, and there is increasing interest in upscaling the process with other districts administrations. However, several major issues continue to confront the implementation of the FRA in Odisha.

Despite several issues in view, FRA implementation in Odisha has been exemplary in addressing many persistent issues concerning local tribal communities. There has been many innovations, collaborative empowerment process, interfaces and advocacy with line departments.

EMPLOYMENT

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES IN TRIBAL AREAS

Scheduled Tribes are the most marginalized section of the society, therefore to assist their socio-economic development, there is an imperative need to provide more employment avenues and income generation opportunities. It is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self-employed.

PLACEMENT LINKED EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

This is a placement linked training program for youth of Odisha. Youth will be provided short term training in a range of skills. At the end of the training, Candidates are assured of job. The program has been developed and initiated by Odisha state Employment Mission, Government of Odisha. The state government has identified some of the major sectors, construction, driving, textile and apparel, manufacturing and service industry, etc. which have scope for training and employment.

RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTES (RSETI)

Rural Self Employment Training Institute is a Government of India Program jointly implemented by Commercial Banks and State Government. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are set up in all 30 districts of the State to promote Rural Entrepreneurship and Self Employment. Rural unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 are trained in these institutes. RSETIs provide short duration residential trainings on Skill development and Entrepreneurship. The trained candidates are

also provided handholding support for 2 years post training. Odisha livelihoods mission (NRLM) reimburses training cost of BPL candidates trained in RSETIs.

OBJECTIVES

Under the backdrop of the above, in order to build a comprehensive case of tribal development in Odisha, its perspectives and paradigms, learning points and replication scoping the current project envisages the following objectives

- To scan through the development interventions in the State and identify appropriate success stories in different aspects of tribal development over last three years.
- To build comprehensive documentation of selected success stories in different locations of the State.
- To develop scripts in respect of selected success stories and facilitate video documentation of the same.

The cases documented may be a scheme by itself or may be any component of a scheme focusing on tribal development.

METHODOLOGY

The study design is exploratory and explanatory documentation of selected cases showcasing successful implementation of tribal development programs. The study was conducted in case study and process documentation approach. The following methodological inputs were employed in the documentation process.

Desk reviews to identify appropriate cases and set success indicators:

Desk review on the selected schemes and programs were done to elucidate and substantiate information on different state level and national level schemes and programs related to tribal development, both as special programs and as part of a larger program. Different published case studies and process notes, evaluation reports relating to the concerned schemes and programs were consulted searched through libraries and by accessing internet sources. The desk reviews helped in shortlisting certain highlighted cases as reported in Annual Reports, Case Study compilations and other such relevant materials. The desk reviews also helped understand the program cycle, the objectives, beneficiaries, implementation guidelines in respect of different schemes and programs of the state and country. The desk reviews provided relevant information on the basis of which checklists for documentation on case to case basis could be developed and executed.

Consultations with GO and NGO actors at different levels to decide the cases:

On the basis of information gathered from desk reviews it could be understood which department is implementing which program. Accordingly, the different department offices implementing different programs were visited for consultation on the selected or shortlisted cases as gathered through probing secondary sources and information available on public domain. The list of selected cases was verified

with concerned officials with their inputs and suggestions. It was observed that while certain programs and schemes are directly implemented by respective government departments, certain programs and schemes are implemented collaboratively with NGOs and other professional bodies. Certain programs and schemes are wholly implemented by NGOs under supervision of government officials. Thus, for the purpose of documenting relevant success stories, consultations were made with respective NGOs, groups of NGOs and their consortiums to take up documentation at field level.

Field work at case sites for primary data collection:

Furthering the consultations with relevant government officials and NGO functionaries a selection of subject areas and locations in respect of particular schemes and programs a tentative list of successful implementations could be developed that were further verified at the field level. Interactions with relevant officials and beneficiaries of schemes and programs were conducted to substantiate adequate information in the lines of success indicators. While some success indicators were pre-decided for verification at field level, varying on case to case basis, most of the success indicators could be identified only during field visits on the basis of which the success stories could be constructed.

Tools for data collection:

The documentation of success stories needed multi-pronged approach and diverse tools for data collection. Tentative checklists were prepared on the basis of success indicators, on case to case basis, that were administered during the field study. Observations, group discussions and individual interviews by and large governed the methodology of data collection. Wherever possible, anecdotes were gathered to give pulse to the success stories.

Data processing and interpretation:

Data processing and interpretation in story line platform was the toughest job. Converting an enormous body of information to a story line required frequent reference to the gathered data. The data processing for interpretation had to be apt, precise and comprehensive which consumed time and required frequent cross-checking. Developing a script over each success story was difficult as it required frequent questioning in an audience perspective.

Draft report, sharing and preparation of final report

The draft report was shared with the Nodal Officer and certain sections of draft report was rewritten again and again to make it lucid and comprehensive. The final report could be prepared after revisiting the drafts several times.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The documentation of the success stories had to follow several steps from identification of a case to field documentation through series of consultations and

scrutinization. Hundreds of cases were identified having unique aspects important from success stories documentation point of view. While it was not possible to cover all shortlisted cases spread over different geographies of the state, within the scope of time and resources, many districts could not be covered under the success story documentation. Further, an important obstacle was to wait for the right informant or the authorized persons who could share the relevant information. It is therefore that many cases could not be covered which are having unique aspects of success.

MATRIX OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN ODISHA

Sl No	Sector	Central programs/ schemes	State programs/ schemes
	Health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), • Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), • Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), • Rastriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK), • Integrated National Tuberculosis Control Program (INTCP), • Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), • 108 Ambulance • 104 Blood on Call • Total Sanitation Campaign (TSP), • Swachha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), • Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP), • Rural Drinking Water Supply Program (RDWSP) • Pradhan Mantri Drinking Water Program • National Blind Control Program, • National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) • National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP) • SABALA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) • Mamata (Conditional Cash Transfer Maternity Program), • Mo Mashari • Mobile Health Unit • Niramaya • Odisha State Treatment Fund • Health Card • Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission (OSWSM)

	Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Day Meal (MDM), • Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aahar
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SarvaSiksha Abhiyan (SSA) • Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) • Residential Schools for SC & ST • Ashram School • Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) • Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) • Post-Matric Scholarship & Book Banks for SC Students • BetiBachaoBetiPadhao • National Mission in Education through ICT • Article 275 (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model Schools • Biju Kanya Ratna Yojana • Distribution of free bicycles to students of class X
	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) • National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) • Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE –II) • Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) • MahilaKissanSasaktikaranPariyojna (MKSP) • DeenDayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojna(DDU-GKY) • Sansad Grama Yojana (SGY) • Conservation Cum Development Plan (CCD) • Minimum Support Price (MSP) to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) • Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (ORLP) • Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) • Biju AtmaNiyukti Yojana (BANY) • Jeebika (Watershed Development)

		<p>Minor Forest Produces (MFP)- MSP to MFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) • Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) • Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) areas • Skills India • Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) • National Afforestation Plan (NAP) • National Bamboo Mission (NBM) • Project LIFE • Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas • Integrated Action Plan (IAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP) plus • Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OPELIP) • Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) • Biju KBK (BKBK) • Biju Kandhamal O' Gajapati Yojana (BKGY) • Mission Shakti • SC&ST Finance and Development Corporation • Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas
	<p>Agriculture and farming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) • Integrated Scheme on Oil Seeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPM) • National Horticulture Mission (NHM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jalanidhi • Canal Lining and System Rehabilitation Program(CLSRP)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) • Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP) • Pradhan Mantra Krishi Sichai Yojana (PMKSY) • Integrated Wastelands Development Program (IWDP) • National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) • FRA and Convergence • Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep Borewell SechaKaryakram • Mega Lift Scheme: Irrigation for Upland Areas • Construction of Check Dams: Storing Water for Utility Service & Irrigation • Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)
	Rural Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) • Pradhan Mantra Awaas Yojana (PMAY) • Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) • DeenDayal Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDGJY) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY) • Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY) • Mining • NirmanShramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY) • Mo Kudia • Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) • Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)

	Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assistance Program (NSAP) • Public Distribution System (PDS) • Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) • Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) • Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) • AamAadmiBima Yojana (AABY) • Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) • Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) • National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) • Odisha AamAadmiBima Yojana (O-AABY)
	Tribal Culture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Development Councils (SDC)

CHAPTER 2

THE MAKE UP OF A SUCCESS STORY

A success story shows development extension making a difference in people's lives. More than a list of events or activities, it describes a positive change and shows how that change benefits the people. A good success story uses evidence from evaluation to show the value of Extension. A success story may be documented about an entire program or part of a program that is particularly noteworthy and significant. It may be about an innovation, emergency response or outstanding effort. The program may be complete or in an earlier stage of development but with important accomplishments to describe. A success story may also be written several years after a program's completion if the program has evidence of long-term impact. For a multi-year initiative, you may write a series of success stories that describe significant but different changes that occur over the years. A success story creates visibility, credibility and clarity around the value and application of change management. Proof of success improve the reputation, credibility and visibility of change management.

Popular literatures provide different templates for building success stories. However, there are certain very essential non-negotiable components that are important to be considered meticulously. Essentially, a good success story has to answer the Situation, the Response, the Results and the Evidence in relation to a program or scheme or development intervention. While the Situation asks - What prompted the program? the Response asks How did Extension respond? (inputs and outputs). In the same manner the Result asks - Who benefited? What has been resulted? (outcomes), and the Evidence asks - what is the proof? Whether evaluation provides evidences of success. These points, if covered well, makes a good documentation of success stories on several themes, programs, schemes related to development. For a better understanding, these essential building blocks of a success story has been comprehensively presented below.

Situation

A description of situation provides to understand why the program or scheme was initiated and what situations it addressed to. It provides answers to the rationale of the problem both in qualitative and quantitative terms, and based on that it comprehends the problem, issue or concern that needed addressing. The situation portrays the real time needs, the beneficiaries and the key stakeholders. It depends on the rationality of situation based on which the program covers a larger or smaller population, geography and the problems and issues that the people faced. Thus, a Program may be as large as to cover populations in a nation-wide perspective or may be regional and local or specific beneficiary oriented considering the scale at which it is implemented.

Response

Description of Response includes inputs (staff, funding, volunteers, research, expertise) and outputs. Outputs include activities (teaching, facilitation, product development) and people reached (number of people and demographics). The partnerships in program execution or implementation and funding arrangements and sources also needs to be discussed in this section. It is important to bring about the way the Program has been planned for implementation which may include specific strategies, approaches and methodology and any special approaches to prevent any shortfall due to cultural or other such local hinderances. The role of the program in bringing out specific outcomes may be discussed.

Results

The results may be indicative but it requires quantitative and qualitative data to describe important outcomes (changes and benefits) achieved as a result of the response of particular schemes and programs. The Result illustrates who has been benefited and how? It also provides to understand what went wrong in achieving the result. The outcomes of the programs and schemes include changes in knowledge, skills, motivation, behaviour, decision making, practices, policies, social action, social, economic and environmental conditions, and the cultural aspects

related to the direct and indirect stakeholders. The outcomes may be described in terms of value or meaning. For example, the outcome reflects a particular or targeted achievement over a period of time and the lessons on what the practice must lead to need description as the expected value of the program. Thus, it does not remain confined to the description of targeted achievements but also reflects upon the sustainability aspects and value ideals. In other words, the narration helps the audience understand the meaning behind the change. The results may be linked to existing research, if possible, and include future plans or lessons learned based on results.

Evidence

The Evidence is understood and shortlisted on the basis how the program or scheme was evaluated to attain the reported evidence. It involves the methodology of data collection (pre- or post-test surveys, interviews, testimonials), sample (number and how selected), response rate and such other rational justifications. A good success story depends on credible information which forms the basis of building the evidences.

The success stories in sponsored development projects provide innovative options to deal with social problems. The significance of success stories differs with stakeholders as per their needs and expectations. But while writing success stories it is important to analyze various events and correlating them with the goal and objectives of the Program. Development sector follows specific steps to write success stories but there are some important requirements to fulfil these steps, which include process documentation, subject selection, well defining of key indicators, knowledge of research, writing skills and ethical approach. Poor process documentation, differences in the interests of stakeholders, and lack of expertise are major challenges which affect the quality of documentation of success stories. Completeness of any success story lies in the fact that it has elements to come out from a pilot into a full-fledged Program.¹

PURPOSE OF SUCCESS STORIES

There are various purposes for documenting and developing success stories. The success stories not only help the executors or implementers understand the impact the scheme or program has created or has been creating and at the same time it helps in disseminating good practices and motivations that helps in wider replication and scaling up of the program. In all places a program may not be successful for one or many other reasons. In such cases a success story helps in understanding how the same intervention achieved rational results in any other place which may help in redesigning interventions. Thus, success stories pave way for making successful

¹<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0972063416682547?journalCode=jhma> Documenting

‘Success’ in Social Development Projects: A Necessity, Skill and Challenge by Ambey Kumar Srivastava

implementation of programs or schemes or interventions in a thematic or geographical coverage. However, the broader purpose of documenting success stories are:

To show accountability for public funds

Development programs and schemes invest public funds to bridge the development disparities. Accordingly, programs or schemes are developed with definite objectives, target demographics and desired results or achievements over a period of time. The Nation or State or for that purpose any other public fund utilizing bodies remain liable and responsible to justify the utilization of funds and rationalize the same with the achievements and accomplishments. The implementing body is therefore accountable to justify the best use of the public funds in the interest of the State or Nation or the humanitarian values at large. On the part of implementing agencies, it may sometimes require flexible planning, developing alternate strategies, reorganizing the budget heads deviating from the original framework within approved scopes. A success story captures such aspects and make it justifiable in consideration to contexts and situations.

To verify if it made a positive difference in people's lives

The main purpose of a development program/scheme is to bridge development disparities across regions and demographics. Thus, they are targeted to bring in positive change and transformation in peoples' lives, especially the primary stakeholders. The available resources are therefore to be used in a well planned and organized manner in order to bring about positive changes in the life of the target populations or communities. Many implementing agencies follow theories of change and accordingly suggest allocation and approval of resources on lines of priorities. The priorities of one region or community or populations may differ from others and hence there may not be a uniform pattern of utilization of resources. However, the overall purpose of utilizing the resources is to bring about positive changes in the life of the targeted beneficiaries or communities. A success story helps in understanding and internalizing whether resources have been utilized meaningfully, purposefully and appropriately considering the priority needs and development challenges intended for a positive transformation in peoples' lives.

To share successes so that others can learn from results

Implementation of development programs often follow uniform approaches and frameworks but the achievements may vary from case to case. As a result, the same program at one place provides exemplary results while in some other place it may be struggling through to achieve desired result. Approaches, strategies, innovations in specific contexts influence the overall achievements. A success story has the potential to share why in certain areas the program implementation becomes successful and why in certain other areas it fails. By sharing the success stories, the actors involved in implementation of programs in areas where the program implementation suffers due to local and contextual problems and issues will be able

to learn, understand and internalize approaches and strategies to arrive at better achievements.

To justify the scheme or program as a valuable resource

Development programs and schemes operate at different levels and scales worldwide. Everywhere the implementers are confronted with existing and evolving issues and look for innovative solutions to better implement programs and achieve the desired results. In such cases development actors and extension workers look for ideas, approaches and strategies that have proved successful elsewhere. In this context, a success story not only provides values to the objectives of the program but also proves it as knowledge products that may be considered valuable development resources. Through that the paradigms of a development program extend beyond boundaries and development groups adopt the contexts, methods, approaches that look similar to their situations. For example, certain initiatives and innovative strategies to cope up with climate change or responding to a disaster draws worldwide attention. That is how an innovation or a new idea spreads across boundaries and benefit peoples cause elsewhere.

To show that numbers alone don't tell the whole story

Every program or scheme produces both qualitative and quantitative results. Through reviews and periodical program evaluation practices the quantitative achievements sometimes over weigh qualitative achievements. In other words, as to show the impact of a program the quantitative evaluation aims at reflecting upon how many people the program provided benefit to directly and indirectly; by what percentage the income enhancement happened; how many households got benefit; what extent of lands got irrigation; and such other things where quantitative data substantiates the impact of the program. The reason why quantitative information is given importance is because of the fact that the budget of the program is directly linked to the numbers of beneficiaries or specific activities. However, reaching out to the numbers to justify the resource allocation and utilization does not necessarily reflect the success of the program. Therefore, a success story needs to capture where the program is leading to, how it is unfolding, whether the program is generating qualitative information that would help in conceptualizing such programs in other areas having similar issues and so on. In a story line what would be more important is to cover the qualitative aspects in relative adequacy to reflect the existing and emerging dimensions from program implementation perspective.

To reflect and learn from the program

The success stories help in reflecting upon what went wrong in the implementation practice, what are potential hinderances in execution of the program, what dimensions were ignored and should have been well covered, whether the program planning should have considered unforeseen dimensions, etc. The overall purpose is to ensure that the program delivered results as was envisaged, expected and desired. The reflections from success stories help introspections specially to imagine if the

program could have delivered better. A welfare State can never consider a program implemented over a period as complete for the same issues, for development cannot happen overnight and the disparities cannot be narrowed down in one stride. The States and Nation are committed to the development of their people and hence the development programs would keep continuing through plan periods or governments. Success stories can contribute to understand the logical flow of development activities and add verticals to the ongoing programs and add thought to future program planning. Success stories thus appear as food for thought for those directly associated with the program implementation such as administrators, program leaders, communications specialists, extension staff around the state who periodically review success of the programs through statutory planning and reporting systems.

The success stories are designed to be specific to the extent possible, that is, they relate specific challenges, actors, solutions, and outcomes and they describe one compelling event or an interesting series of events. Stories can be of different types. They can show the impact of activities undertaken under any development program or scheme that is they can describe outcomes and how they were reached. Stories can describe the potential impact of activity under any program or scheme, that is, stories can describe good science or good approaches with potential. Adequate attention, however, is given towards illustrating the benefits of the program activities in bringing about tangible outcomes and positive change.

CHAPTER 3

SUCCESS STORIES ON EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

The Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) were initiated by the ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for providing free high-quality education to meritorious tribal children with integrating technology for enhancement of the learning experiences of the students. It is one of the flagship interventions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and was introduced in the year 1997-98 to ensure tribal students get access to quality education in the remote tribal areas

in order to enable them to avail of opportunities in high and professional educational courses and get employment in various sectors. These schools are affiliated to Central Board of Education (CBSE). Out of 165 EMRS, there are 13 EMRSs in Odisha. In Odisha, it is managed by the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES) supported by SC and ST Development Department, Government of Odisha.

In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all areas and habitations in the country, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for ST students took their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalays, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalays and the Kendriya Vidyalays. The EMRS are set up in the States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The Ministry's support to the States/UTs for the EMRSs Program and its expansion will be subject to the States/UTs ensuring high quality of management and running of the schools. Quality management indicates timely and smooth transition of funds allocated from the State Government/UT Administration to the management societies/schools; ensuring the recruitment of the desired number of teachers; ensuring the provisions of medical facilities to staff and students; clean and hygienic surroundings and food for the children and providing a healthy, happy environment for the academic and overall development of the children. If the progress in the EMRSs is seen to be poor as a direct result of poor management and lack of adherence to standards the States/UTs concerned would be unable to claim any more funds from the Ministry for this Program. Admission to these schools will be through selection/competition with suitable provision for preference to children belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups, first generation students, etc.

The schools focus not only on academic education but on the all-round development of the students. Each school has a capacity of 480 students, catering to students from Class VI to XII. As per the budget 2018-19, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022. Across the country, as per census 2011 figures, there are 564 such sub-districts out of which there is an EMRS in 102 sub-districts. Thus, 462 new schools have to be opened by the year 2022.

Objective of EMRS

The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students in remote areas, not only to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population. This would be achieved by:

- i. Comprehensive physical, mental and socially relevant development of all students enrolled in each and every EMRS. Students will be empowered to be

change agent, beginning in their school, in their homes, in their village and finally in a large context.

- ii. Focus differentially on the educational support to be made available to those in Standards XI to X, so that their distinctive needs can be met,
- iii. Support the annual running expenses in a manner that offers reasonable remuneration to the staff and upkeep of the facilities.
- iv. Support the construction of infrastructure that provides education, physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life.

EMRS PUNGAR – THE DESTINATION FOR INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL CHILDREN



Thirteen EMRS schools have been started functioning since 2000 in three phases in the tribal pockets of Odisha. The locations are 1. Bhawanipur, Sundargarh 2. Dhanghera, Mayurbhanj 3. Pungar, Koraput 4. Kandhamal 5. Hirli, Nabarangpur 6. Siriguda, Rayagada 7. Gajapati 8. Ranki, Keonjhar 9. Laing, Sundargarh 10. Lahunipada, Sundargarh 11. Rampilo, Jajpur 12. Nuapada 13. Malkangiri.

The Model Residential Schools have been christened as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and planned on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas but with State centered management.

Odisha has a low literacy rate. According to 2011 census over all literacy rate of the country is 73 per cent whereas, this figure for Odisha is 72.9 percent. The literacy rate of scheduled Tribes in Orissa is a cause for concern, as it has consistently been lower than that of the total population. The literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes, which was 37.37 percent in 2001, increased to 52.24per cent in 2011. The literacy rate was 72.9 percent in 2011, showing an overall improvement in the education level of the tribals. In spite of constitutional guarantees and persistent efforts, tribal communities in Odisha continue to lag behind the general population in education

Set of problems relates to social, economic, and cultural background of tribals and psychological problems of first-generation learners. Economic reasons forced majority of parents in tribal communities for not sending their children to the school as they often considered their children as economic asset to them. While this was considered one of the main factors responsible for low level of literacy and educational backwardness in the tribal communities the school timing and the working hour of the tribals normally clash making it further complicated. Tribal children help and support their parents in their household works and also in the process of earning, for this reason they either do not enrol in the school or dropout if enrolled

The aim of EMRS is to provide quality Education to the tribal children's along with development of integrated personality. The EMRS Pungar establishing in the year of 15th July 2000, is located in a deep natural sight with full of peace and silence atmosphere. The EMRS Pungar organize and conduct study courses, conference, lectures, seminars, workshops and coaching are for entrance Exam for the tribal students.

The School is operated through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a uniform pattern of education in the schools and to enable the student to complete effectively for higher education Programs (medical, engineering etc.), the school have been affiliated to State Boards. But as per latest decision, the CBSE course has been introduced from the year 2011-12 and accordingly affiliated to CBSE Board.

With such examples EMRS managed by the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES), supported by ST & SC Development, Govt. of Odisha, has proven to become a center for excellence in Tribal Education.

Achievement of Objectives

The objectives of setting of EMERS are to provide quality education up to Higher Secondary stage for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas. This will not only enable the students to avail the facilities of reservation in higher and professional educational courses, but also help them to get jobs in Government public sector undertakings and private sectors. In fact these schools provide to access better opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population.

And this is achieved by:

- Giving emphasis to physical, mental and social development of students enrolled who consequently will be empowered to be the changing agent in their school, in their homes, in their villages and finally in a larger context in shaping the nation.
- Giving focus differentially on the educational support to be made available to those in standards VI to XII, so that their distinctive needs can be met.

- Support the annual running expenses in a manner that offers reasonable remuneration to the staff and upkeep the standard. Support the construction of infrastructure that provides education and improves physical, environmental and cultural needs of student life.

<p>Timings: 5.30 - 6.15 am: Morning Assembly & PET 7.40 - 8.00 am: Preparing for School 8.00 - 1.00 pm: School time with 7 periods 3.00 - 5.00 pm: Remedial Classes</p>
<p>Strength Students: 420 with 200 girls and 220 boys Teachers: 19 (Male - 9 & Female -10)</p>
<p>Who Can take Admission? It's a Residential Education Complex. Only Children from Tribal Communities can take admission into the hostel. However, children from other communities can join the school as day boarders provided, they are from Pungar Revenue village</p>

- The campus of school is getting ready to become green campus with the support of ITDAs. As has been seen at Siriguda, children are given the responsibility to take care after being planted in different corners of the campus. The plants ranging from mango to papaya not only enhance learning about preserving species, protection of climate change, it also adds more to the quality of food being served for children in the school.

- Opening of units like NSS, NCC, Scout, Guide, literary club, science club, sports club, eco club, students are facilitated towards an integrated growth to build a better personality in each one of them.

Structure of EMRS

- Admission to this school is through selection/competition with suitable provision for preference to children belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups, first generation students, etc.
- Sufficient land is provided by the State Government for the school, play grounds, hostels, residential quarters, etc. free of cost.
- The number of seats for boys and girls is equal.
- In this school, education is entirely free.
- Every class have maximum 60 students preferably in 2 sections of 30 students each and the total sanctioned strength of the school is 420 students.

Infrastructure

The detailed infrastructural set up has been presented in the table annexed herewith. However, certain important infrastructural set up has been briefly described here.

Hostel Facilities

Well Furnished separate Hostels for Boys and Girls are provided with provision of good number of toilets

Educational Facilities

There is a science laboratory to facilitate children to learn while doing. The school Library is also adding more value to the learning atmosphere with good number of valuable books. The campus with rich natural surrounding provides ample opportunity for students to explore their talent in different games and sports. Students also get opportunity to learn music and dance from time to time.

THE SUCCESS JOURNEY

Publicity

One fine morning PadlamMundagudia a tribal child while studying in Standard X did not return to school from home. It was learned that he had left for Tamilnadu to work in a factory to earn rather than coming back to the school to learn. Such was the impact of per group pressure back in the village. But the teachers in Ekalavya Model Residential School at Pungar knew that he had more opportunities in the life once he completes his academic steps. Hence, they went to his house at Chapadi in Lamtaput block, a village far from the school and in a remote corner of Koraput district. They convinced his parents to bring him back which had further strengthened the move by his parents to go to Chennai and bring Padlam back to school. Now Padlam is a student of Standard XII and pride of the school and community with proven records in academic and co-curricular activities. He has brought laurels with his participation in national Level Judo championship held at Vijayawada, shot put throw event in National Sports meet held in Telengana. He plays cricket well and aspires under the guidance of teachers to pursue a career in cricket after completion of his academic journey.

Case studies of more children from EMRS, Siriguda in Rayagada adds more strength to these claims. A tribal girl PuspalataGadika, failing to get a seat in the school as a boarder was given support by the school management to continue his schooling as a day scholar. Now she has reached the college with flying colours in Ramadevi College at Bhubaneswar. Deba Ranjan Sabara, a tribal boy who had received laptop from the state government as an encouragement now is in his final year of graduation at Rayagada itself lighting a torch for hundreds of tribal boys and girls of their communities to come forward in life with quality education with no burden on the pockets of their poor families.

Academic Excellence

EMRS Pungar, for its all-round excellence has been often considered as the best example among the EMRS in the state. The school has been offering high scoring results in the board examinations both in Standard X and Standard XII.

It was tried to study learning styles of the students studying in EMRS, Pungar. Learning style was studied according to class and gender of the students. Choice of

learning style is found equal among boys and girls of same class and non-discriminatory by any means. The teachers take care of the learning by students as individuals and as groups. Accordingly, it was found that the students are almost equal in individual and group learning style, long term concentrated learning style, auditory and visual learning style, tribal culture referenced and tribal culture free learning style, theory centered learning style, and equal family condition free learning style. While the students in class 8 are picking up the concentrated learning style, the students at class 10 are well used to that. This has been possible because of the team spirit and coordinated efforts of the teachers.

The EMRS Pungar has Educational Softwares (e.g. mathematics programs), Educational CD (e.g. Talking Dictionary), and Multimedia Package, Digital Reader, Educational games and Electronic encyclopaedias. However, the teacher used different ICT tools in classroom like – PPT, E-mail, smart board, MS Excel, Podcasting, social networking, Google search, Wikipedia, Microsoft word etc.

Despite shortage of required number of teachers and support staff and lack of certain important infrastructures, the combined effort of teachers has contributed to better facilitation of ICT scheme in the school. ICT has the potential for enhancing the teaching learning process that counts for quality education of tribal students.

Innovations

Considering the challenges of students from Odia medium schools joining this school with English medium of instruction, teachers with more than 10 years' experience are given the classes in Std.VI. This facilitates children to learn with ease.

Students are put into different groups & houses under the guidance of separate teachers taking care of their immediate needs. Subject teachers also make rounds in the hostels to update and clarify any doubts. Further, meetings of teachers in understanding the challenges and opportunities in teaching learning process, bi-monthly meetings of parents & teachers apart from holding student –teacher interface on academic & non-academic issues adds more value to the efforts. While experienced teachers from CBSE schools in the district are invited to address the students in the campus, teachers from this school are also facilitated to visit schools like V.S.Vidyalaya to update and upgrade their knowledge & skill base.

Golden Moments for the School

Students of this school have brought laurels for the school with their active participation in the district and state level competitions both in academic & co-curricular activities from time to time. EMRS Pungar has been consistent in adding medals and trophy with active participation of its students in athletic, volleyball, Kabbadi, Disc/Shotput throw and football matches even at the national level. In 2019-20 participating in the national level sports event EMRS Pungar has bagged 11 prizes out of the 23 events that the students had participated. The school also has the distinction of showcasing the tribal culture in national platform by its talented

children. In the most recently organised national Cultural Fest at Udaipur in Rajasthan, EMRS Pungar has bagged 3rd Prize with its solo dance performance.

Visits by Dignitaries

Many dignitaries starting from Hon'ble Governor of Odisha Sri Ganeshi Lal to the Nodal officer for aspiration districts Usha Padhee and in the recent times by group of 19 trainee IAS officers to the school at Pungar added more value to the ongoing processes in the schools. Interactions with such dignitaries has encouraged children to be smarter and more active. While children gained from the visitors, the visiting dignitaries too were happy to see the rising level of aspiration and achievement in children.

Meeting of parents

Meeting of parents with teachers and children in the school campus has encouraged collective participation in the process of development of children.



Challenges

It was never a cake walk for the school to reach this stage. In the year 2000 only 36 children joined in Std.VI against the strength of 60. But now every year more than 2000 applications reach to select for the same number of 60 seats. While the school has been doing good in different fronts, it is not free from various Challenges. It is facing shortage of staff. There are vacancies in the posts of Zoology teacher, Data Entry Operator, Music Teacher, Sports & Games Coach, Data Entry Operator, Peon, Matron for the hostels, Security men for the school, sweeper. Furthermore, none of the teachers including the principal are there in regular rolls of appointment. Being contractual for many years act as demotivating factor in the teachers. Mr.Mallik , Principal of the school puts it by saying that once they enter the classrooms they forget everything else and concentrate to do good to the children . However, all said and done vacancies in the staff and grievances in teachers of being contractual for long years might not yield great results with consistency. Further as the institution focuses on academic & non-academic activities like Music, Dance and sports, staff in these sectors too need to be appointed rather than compelling the school to hire from

elsewhere without any formal provisions being made for the same in the annual budget.

Infrastructural set up in Pungar EMRS

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Status	Sl. No	Infrastructure	Status
1	School		g	Rainwater harvesting	Yes
a	Sufficient no. of class rooms	Yes	h	Reliable sewage system	Yes
b	Teacher's resources room/computer lab	Yes	i	Openable/cleanable nets on doors and windows to keep out mosquitoes/insects	Yes
c	Students computer lab/language room	Yes	3	Dining/Kitchen	
d	Library	Yes	a	Solar water heating	
e	Science laboratory	Yes	b	Kitchen garden and compost pit	Yes
f	General purpose hall/Recreation Room/Auditorium	Yes	c	Kitchen utensil washing area	Yes
g	Infirmary/sick room	Yes	d	Multipurpose area-covered verandah attached to kitchen	Yes
2.	Residences		4	Outdoor areas	
a	Housing for teachers, security and supporting staff Hostel	Yes	a	Compound wall	Yes
b	Well ventilated dormitories	Yes	b	Area for plantation of nutritional fruit trees	Yes
c	Assured/reliable water supply	Yes	c	Garden and small shed	Yes
d	Office Room for hostel warden	Yes		Toilets for workers/visitors	Yes
e	Courtyard/verandah for washing and drying clothes	Yes		Utilities	
f	Recreation/common room/covered courtyard for rainy season activities	Yes		Arrangements for disabled children	Yes

Photo Essay on EMRS Pungar



E.M.R.S.PUNGAR, KORAPUT													
YEAR WISE RESULT ANALYSIS OF CLASS-X & XII(SCIENCE)													
SL. NO.	SESSION	CLASS-X						CLASS XII (SCIENCE)					
		APPEARED	PASSED	% PASS	1 st CLASS	2 nd CLASS	3 rd CLASS	APPEARED	PASSED	% PASS	1 st CLASS	2 nd CLASS	3 rd CLASS
01.	2004-05	36	18	50	1	6	11						
02.	2005-06	46	36	78.26	5	17	14						
03.	2006-07	46	40	86.96	7	16	17						
04.	2007-08	39	27	69.23	2	16	9	37	15	40.54	1	4	10
05.	2008-09	59	56	94.92	3	29	24	32	27	84.38	4	15	8
06.	2009-10	49	46	93.88	6	17	23	30	29	96.67	4	20	5
07.	2010-11	56	56	100	19	18	19	39	20	51.28	1	14	6
08.	2011-12	55	51	92.72	10	22	19	55	47	85.45	08	26	13
09.	2012-13	56	54	96.43	15	27	12	61	52	85.24	08	29	15
10.	2013-14	53	53	100	22	27	04	56	56	100	11	35	10
11.	2014-15	48	48	100	25	12	11	51	51	100	03	39	09
12.	2015-16	55	45	82	22	23	NIL	58	56	97	05	34	17
13.	2016-17	53	53	100	39	19	NIL	59	59	100	19	39	02
14.	2017-18	57	54	95	28	20	06	57	37	65	16	17	04







Suggested reading

Sahoo, K., Rout, S.K. 2018. Integration of ICT in Ekalavya Model Residential Schools: A Case Study in Pedagogy of Learning, Vol. 4 (1) January 2018, 36-43 International Refereed Journal of Education E-ISSN: 2395-7344, <http://pedagogyoflearning.com>

BHAKURGUDA ASHRAM SCHOOL: A HUB OF EDUCATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT FOR SC & ST STUDENTS

Over the years ST & SC Development Department of Government of Odisha have established many schools and colleges to provide free education to the students of ST & SC communities. There are 164 Boys High Schools, 173 Girls High Schools, 47 Higher Secondary Schools, 766 Ashram Schools (Elementary level), 505 Sevashrams (Primary level), 19 Educational Complexes for providing education facilities to students belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 2 Secondary Training Schools, 1 B.Ed. College and 13 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) managed by the Odisha Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES)².

Ashram School, Bhakurguda, Rayagada Block, Rayagada. Established 1954, EMIS Code 21271116301	
No. of classes	06
Total students	372
No of hostels	05
No of boarders	330

School is an educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the total and harmonious development in children under the facilitation & guidance of teachers. Lots of efforts have been made across the globe since ages to see that a conducive environment to facilitate the children to grow to their highest potential. Moreover, in the recent years after implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act in India large scale efforts are given by the system and as well by the school authorities. With an exposure to lots of orientations and updating, teachers too have come forward to offer better learning environment to each and every child. Such was the case with this Ashram school at Bhakurguda, just a few kilometers away from Rayagada district headquarters.



The school was suffering from inadequate space and attitude among the villagers in giving a healthier physical environment. As a result of which the school was mostly considered as a dumping yard for the waste of the village without any infrastructure to protect its boundaries and environment.



²www.stscodisha.gov.in

However, things turned better for the interest shown by the school teachers and the willingness exhibited by the district administration to bring a positive change to the school in the academic year 2017-18. The school had more than a lakh rupees as the interest money that was lying in the bank for years without getting utilized.

The district administration had allowed the school to utilize that money in the best interest of children and the school. The school management under the active guidance of ITDA, Rayagada, moved ahead in providing better sanitation, greenery, health facilities, toilets and also providing items for the children to play different games & sports. The positive results there in resulted in issuing letters by the district administration to all the schools managed by the department to utilize the interest



money for the similar purpose that was adopted in BhakurgudaSevasram. Participation of children in different activities to develop their organisational abilities, observation skills, presentation skills and the processes in bringing learning from each and everything from nature into the classroom was achieved in the short span of time.

The school has been visited by school teachers, administrators from the district to the state and also by officials from international agencies like Unicef who were engaged in adding more value to the life of children.

INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES THAT MADE THE SCHOOL DISTINCT

The Ashram School speaks in volumes for itself through its very many specialties. The school with classes from Std.1 to Std.VIII has the distinction of being a school with difference. Here children apart from qualitative curricular achievement get exposed to various co-curricular activities. Every year children get selected for Adarsha Vidyalaya, Model School and the school by Ramakrishna mission for higher education. It happens to be the one and only school introducing uniformity in dress for its non-teaching male and female employees as well. Thus uniformity is there in dress of teachers, taught and the serving staff - something really unique. The school has attracted attention of many educationists, administrators and researchers for its innovative approach towards educating children. Here are some activities that the school offers for children to get involved apart from taking the classroom transactions with all sincerity

BAL ADALAT

Maintenance of discipline, in boarding schools often goes affected and to cater to the solution of these, here a unique method like BAL ADALAT is conceived which sits every Sunday after the prayers to hold sessions wherein students themselves becoming judge and advocates resolve these cases of indiscipline. This in turn makes them



aware of the adjudication process right from childhood. All the activities of school are democratically managed by duly elected students' functionaries.

CHILD REPORTING

Child reporting is an important and unique tool at their disposal. The student reporters go on every weekend to nearby villages and hold informal discussions with villagers to enlighten them about sanitation, literacy, timely medication etc. Also they elicit information about the problems and gray areas to prepare report. Such reporting, in original often finds place in school wall magazine. Besides getting placed in local failed as exemplary activity of students. In some cases, they also write to concerned redressing authorities for solution which creates a lot of feel good to all.

ASA BHETIBA

AsaBhetiba is one of the unique activities of the school. Under this activity, whenever dignitaries from various fields visit the school, the student reporters get scope to interact with them and obtain



their interviews. The occasion provides abundant scope to shape the personalities of students. They get inspiring inputs for further growth of their unexplored or little explored potentialities and talents. Thus, many students have been blessed through this novel Program of visit of dignitaries.

AMA BANK

A mini bank functional in the school not only inculcates the inmates about thrift and banking operations, but also stops theft, unwanted purchases of students thereby making them disciplined and spendthrift. Students deposit directly their small amounts in bank and draw for these Sunday is usually earmarked.

HOUSE ACTIVITIES

Various houses are formed to organize group activity among students. Mostly the houses are named after the geographically famous rivers of the region. Daily after prayer, the assembled students take part in news reading, birthday celebration, though of the day, significance of the day etc which are usually entrusted per group. On every Saturday the groups join for debates, discussions, songs, acting, puppet show



and mock parliament type various activities. Besides these each house is provided with separate boards to show case the creativity of their own group. Again, these activities are usually evaluated by the teaching staff on every Monday.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Imparting normally well teaching is not the entirety of teaching in this school. Special needs of better students are taken care and they are given coaching for Navodaya, Scholarship tests, etc. on Wednesday and Friday. Apparently, weaker students also get special tutorial treat on Monday and Tuesdays for subjects like English, languages and mathematics. Usable materials for students such as pen pencil eraser sharpener copy books notebooks etc are sold to students in subsidized rates through a mini store functioning in the school. Running in the lines of a cooperative, this mini shop also helps the needy who can't afford to buy these. Five child artist groups are made out of the students having talent and taste for painting and designing. Painting materials are given to these artist groups who in turn design and redesign the walls and roof of school ensuring a natural unbelievable artistic look.



WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

A remarkable venture of the school happens to be the reutilisation of used water. Instead of just allowing the waste water to be drained as such, the same through

pipeline is channelised to the school orchard and kitchen garden where it is fruitfully utilised. This, in fact is worth emulating. The provision of smokeless cooking arrangements available in this school makes it really different. With less fuel cooking is possible by following the technical guidance of OREDA. Thus the kitchen and surroundings are kept pollution free too.

MINI MUSEUM

For the best use of waste, one need to visit this school where nothing is waste be it the egg containers, paper board packets, used water bottles etc. They are used and amazingly children create a lot of usable and decorative items out of these which makes the interior still decorated. A mini museum to inculcate the hobby of collection and preservation is made inside the school where not only the exemplary creations of children are kept but the unique antiques collected are preserved. This venture has proved to be very educative and enlightening for them.



Dustbins are available in sufficient numbers in the school and they are also used scrupulously. Here also one distinctive thing makes the arrangements special as the dustbins are designed colourfully in the shape of birds and beasts, cartoons etc. Thus, these ensure very much the observation of cleanliness in and around the school.



Adolescence need utmost care and concern as this period builds then up. Awareness about life living and society at this stage goes a long way in saving them from going astray. To cater to these needs spiritual education and art of living methods are imparted in the school in which students are participating with profound zeal and zest.

Food may be well prepared but if its unhygienic distribution occurs, it leads to a lot of problems. In this school food distribution is in fact unique with wearing of cap and special gloves by the distributing staff has been a scene to be seen as well. In MDM distribution too these are scrupulously done which the visiting dignitaries from time have observed with all applauds.

As a landmark venture sand art also have found a place in the school with the praiseworthy efforts of some teaching staff. Students have made a good beginning in this direction which of course needs further support to excel. That, students can be future rulers is well understood here and that's why democracy is made at work.

Students contest here after saying why they stand for. Voting is done. Winners are chosen.

SCHOOL CABINET

They form various ministries such as sports, and culture, environment, food, health and hygiene, Education, child reporting etc. The ministries scrupulously hold weekly monthly sessions and everything is debated and discussed before the Prime Minister thread bare. So, leadership grows here jointly with problems handled in a democratic manner besides inculcating political awareness in a healthy way. Recently this school has become popular not only for academic excellence and extracurricular activities ranging from regional to national level, but has also carved its due place as a worth visiting institution with attractive orchards, kitchen botanical and medicinal plants and green gardening. Anyone who visits unequivocally praises the aesthetic sense widespread in its ambience making it an attraction for every visitor. Needless to state, many visitors including high level officials have encouraged the institution for evolving it as a temple of knowledge with peaceful perseverance of all as the only tool.

which would have otherwise withered in the wilderness, and to expose them to a spirit of competitiveness and excellence through quality education.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM

The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

- Duration of the scheme is 5 years (FY 2015-16 till 2019-20).
- The cost of the scheme is revised to Rs. 35345.2 lakh³ from existing Rs. 31916.6 lakh (As per revised EFC memorandum).
- Every year about 5000 students belonging to ST and SC communities from the state of Odisha would be admitted into the scheme.
- Candidates would be selected through a lottery system by district level committees under the chairmanship of respective collectors.
- Students would be selected in the ratio 70:30 from ST and SC categories respectively
- In each category boys and girls should be in equal proportion.
- Candidates for the scheme should be from the BPL category only.
- They would be admitted in best of public schools located in urban areas.
- Selected schools should admit ST/SC students beyond the 25% reservation stipulated for reserved category under Right to Education (RTE).
- The entire cost of their education like tuition and other fees of the school, uniforms, books, study materials etc. would be borne by government.
- Lodging and boarding, post school tutoring and transportation to school would be provided by the government on need basis.
- The schools under the scheme would be selected and empanelled by the district level committee based on the criteria such as recognition of school, availability of infrastructure, qualified teachers, student teacher ratio, academic performance etc.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

By the year 2019-20 a total of 20531 students have been enrolled in 177 schools located in 17 operational districts such as Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baragarh, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Deogarh, and Angul.

All the 17 operational districts have been divided into four zones

- Zone 1- Nuapada, Bargarh, Bolangir, Sambalpur & Sundargarh
- Zone 2- Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Anugul & Deogarh
- Zone 3- Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri & Rayagada,
- Zone 4- Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhmal & Ganjam

The enrolment status as by December 2019 shows Mayurbhanj has maximum (2496) enrolment of students as against Deogarh having the minimum (390) enrolment.

³Revised EFC Memorandum, ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha

Rayagada has maximum (22) number of schools followed by Bolangir (21) and Mayurbhanj (19). With regard to the hostels and school buildings, out of total 94 hostels where students are accommodated only 9 (9.57%) are own buildings of Anwasha. That apart, hostel accommodation has been provided to students in 33 existing hostels of concerned schools and 38 such facilities in government buildings such as in Ashrama School and other School hostels of the SSD Department, Urban Education Hostels or other unused government buildings; and 14 rented buildings⁴.

All expenses towards the education of ST/SC children from Std I to XII in the Private/ Aided/ Govt. Schools will be borne by the State Government. This includes providing hostel facilities for the ST & SC students, providing scholarships to meet the boarding expenses & also towards school fees, books, uniform, school bus and other miscellaneous charges of the schools.

⁴Chhatoi, B., Ota, A.B., Patnaik, K., Satapathy, S.R. 2019. Emerging trends in urban education program: Case of ANWESHA - an innovative educational intervention in Odisha, Adivasi, Bhubaneswar

ANWESHA CHILD AMISHA KHORA – AN EXAMPLE OF POSSIBILITIES IN CHILDREN



Every Child has the possibility to grow and perform with bright colours. All that they needed is a conducive environment to facilitate their aspirations to grow in the right direction. Such was the case with this little girl studying in Standard III at Saints School, Koraput – a school recognized under the innovative Anweshya program of the State.

This girl from a tribal community of Chintalguda village in Pottangi block of Koraput district was like any other girl child living in the most disadvantaged section of the community living in the most challenging conditions in the laps of mountains and valleys of tribal dominated region of Koraput. Her father Surendra Khora works as a mason in the nearby areas while her mother Swapna Khora was a daily labourer shedding sweat to meet both the ends to meet. Amisha was among the first-generation learners with challenges of going to school on the face of financial constraints. Her parents wanted to join her in a good school. But were not sure of sending her to any such school basing on their financial capabilities and geographical location.

But in 2017, a ray of hope was visible for the family to cherish their dreams of giving their little girl a better education. State government of Odisha had come up with a mission to educate children of the disadvantaged communities under a dedicated Program ANWESHA. Children from such challenging areas were picked up and given the opportunities to stay in the towns like Koraput and facilitated their entry into schools like Saints School for getting better education in English medium.

However, the journey was not so easy. As stated by Sai Kumar, principal of Saints School where Amisha continues her education today, she had no understanding of language other than her mother tongue. Even it was challenging for the teachers to communicate with her and 30 tribal children like her even in Odia, the state language of Odisha. But nothing was impossible. The set of dedicated teachers, well designed module prepared by the school to suite such challenging children, effecting monitoring and guidance along with the strong internal aspiration in the children, the challenges were transformed into opportunities to grow in the right direction. Especially Amisha started coming out with flying colours.



Now with the support of extra classes and group work with other children facilitated the process of learning in Amisha. Teachers were excited seeing their efforts bearing fruits while she interacted in Odia and also in English. The hesitation to be with children from the town in the beginning is a thing of the past. She talks to them, plays with them and takes food with them. While the hostel managed by SSD department provides largely Rice & Khechdi, her friends loved to share food of the modern times from their lunch box. She is good at Science and Mathematics which prompted her teachers to sponsor her name for **the National Science Olympiad in 2018** being organized at national level by Science Olympiad Foundation where she



was selected to receive gold medal. Such an achievement has encouraged her and the school. She is also good at different co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. She has been getting honoured in events for children like district level Surabhi being organized by the state every year.

There could be more Amishas in this school and in other schools where the state had put children from rural areas to get better education. However, there was a need to look into the challenges that these children faced back at the hostel. The tutors engaged in the hostels by the department are not able to perform according to their best of their efforts as the ratio of tutor to children was too high to handle. While the hostel was sending these children with rice and khechidi every day, it needs to be realized that they would be sitting with children of better off families and too would like to have something better in rotation. Cleanliness of the children was also a challenge which was reported by fellow children from time to time regarding children like Amisha reaching the school without even bathing. Despite of challenges if little more attention was given to these children the scope of getting better results was no issue.

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya or KGBV is a residential girls' secondary school run by the Government of India for the weaker sections in India. KGBV scheme seemed to be effective in making the deprived group to rise up to the level of general group. The plan was introduced by the Government of India in August 2004 considering that gender disparities still persist in rural areas and among disadvantaged communities. Looking at enrolment trends, there remain significant gaps in the enrollment of girls at the elementary level as compared to boys, especially at the upper primary levels. Hence the KGBV was instituted and then integrated into the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan program, to provide educational facilities for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minority communities and families below the poverty line in Educationally Backward Blocks.

Objective

The overarching objective of KGBV is to ensure that quality education is feasible and accessible to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level. The specific objectives are:-

- To ensure access to the disadvantaged girls
- To provide quality of education to all girls enrolled in KGBV School
- To make Girl Child friendly and create healthy environment for girls education
- Involvement of Community in the management and improvement of girls education

Eligibility

The scheme was applicable since inception in 2004, in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the rural female literacy is below the national average (46.13%: Census 2001) and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average (21.59%: Census 2001). Among these blocks, schools may be set up in areas with:

1. concentration of tribal population, with low female literacy and/or many girls out of school;
2. concentration of SC, OBC and minority populations, with low female literacy and/or many girls out of school;
3. areas with low female literacy; or
4. areas with many small, scattered habitations that do not qualify for a school
5. Dropout /Out of School/Adolescent girls who were unable to complete Upper primary School

6. Girls belonging to the SC, ST, OBC & Minorities in difficult areas

Coverage

The scheme has been implemented in 28 states and union territories. 2578 KGBVs were sanctioned by the Government of India. Of these, 427 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Muslim concentration blocks, 612 in ST blocks, 688 in SC blocks. A total of 750 residential schools have been opened in educational backward blocks. 75% enrollment is reserved for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities and the other 25% to girls from families below the poverty line.

KGBV KANDHAMAL: MODEL IN ACCELERATING INTEGRAL GIRLS EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILL

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Scheme is a unique scheme of the Govt. of India to promote girls' education in the State. KGBV is an integral part of erstwhile SarvaSikhya Abhiyan (SSA) now renamed as SamagraSikhya Abhiyan (SSA) provides a dynamic framework to accelerate girl's education program in different educationally backward blocks through opening of residential school exclusively for upper primary out of school girls.

In Odisha, KGBV is functioning in 156 Educationally Backward Blocks of 23 Districts where the Rural female literacy is below the National Average & the Gender Gap is more. As such there are 156 KGBVs functioning in the State.

The KGBV Kandhamal has come to the limelight because of its multi-farious activities in all aspects of the KGBV objectives contributing to the educational and social empowerment of tribal and non-tribal girl children who study in a residential set up. Initially the KGBV was meant for the drop-out girls but over the years, with decrease in drop out rate, the KGBV has become destination for girls from the poor impoverished families with focus on SC and ST girls.

Kandhamal district has been always in attention for one or other issues. In general, the district has many developmental issues. On educational development the issues generally confronted are

1. Lack of awareness of parents towards girls' education.
2. Mostly girls help their parents in income generating activities.
3. Education does not fulfill their immediate needs, so they do not afford for it.
4. Girls in rural & tribal areas are engaged in sibling care and household work.
5. Seasonal absenteeism during the production of Paddy & Mahula.
6. Early marriage in the tribal pockets of Tumudibandha, Kotagarh & Phringia Block.
7. Lack of awareness towards education in rural areas.
8. Migration & Trafficking in interior GPs of Raikia, Daringbadi & Phringia Block.

With such issues in view, the KGBV Kandhamal, located at the district headquarters has strived through to meet the hopes and aspirations of many girl children. The basic facilities as envisaged in the scheme includes:

- Residential School Facilities
- Integrated Education System
- Life Skill & Vocational Education for self-development & self-independent
- Community Ownership & involvement in management of KGBV
- Comprehensive & Continuous Evaluation process
- Personality Development initiative Program
- Special emphasis on quality education

MAJOR ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN KGBV, KANDHAMAL

- Orientation of KGBV HM, Warden & Accountant on implementation of the scheme.
- Orientation of HM, Warden, Accountant, Part time teacher and school teacher on Hostel Management and Gender Issue.
- Organization of monthly PTA meeting and health checkup camps in the KGBVs.
- Organization of different Vocational Classes like Dance & music, sports, stitching, Yoga, Computer, Wool knitting, Bamboo work, Clay model, Art & Craft, Mat preparation etc. by engagement of part-time teachers.
- Organization of competition, Sports meet and annual function in KGBV.
- Exposure visit to KGBV students.
- Engagement of monitoring team members for all KGBV for giving academic support to KGBV inmates and supervision of other co-curricular activities of KGBV.
- Organization of Life Skill Education classes for KGBV students.
- Training of KGBV Warden and Teacher on methods of teaching, maintenance of daily diary, preparation of TLM, bridge course module and the role and responsibilities of KGBV staff.
- Orientation of SMC members on KGBV scheme.
- Orientation to the Warden and student on Health issue.
- Personality development camp for the student has been organized.
- Regular Health Check up was made for the students of KGBV.
- Health Register was maintained by the students
- Hepatitis-B was given to the students of KGBV.
- Insurance of the KGBV Students

Activities for Quality Improvement

- Entry Point test of the students of KGBV have been done, where categorization of the students have been made.

- Monthly tests are done for the students of KGBV.
- Remedial Teaching by the Part time teachers has been done.

Apart from the above regular activities in which KGBV Kandhamal has shown exemplary performance, certain other activities as under also has strengthened its stance at the state level.

Certain activities and processes that build evidence in favour of KGBV Kandhamal as a model are-

PREPARATORY CAMP

Advertisement through flex banners, in local haat, pamphlets, door to door campaign, street play, through leaders, meetings, convergence with NGOs, CWW, Labor dept, Shelter homes etc were done for admission of the girls in KGBVs. It starts from 1st week of march up to end June. The entire KGBV staff with district officials, BRCCs, CRCCs, ABEOs involved in the process. During the admission time parents counseling done about the benefits available in KGBVs and the benefit of education etc. During the admission time health checkup of the girls followed by baseline assessment done. Photos with parents or authorized guardians also taken. All the PTTs, school teachers, the DRG deputed from district, warden, Accountant etc remain present on that day. The admission strategies and date were fixed at district level in meetings in consultation with all HMs, Wardens, Accountants and selected PTTS and DRGs. After enrolment and school vacation the girls were given with special trainings both on curricular and co-curricular aspect. It starts from 1st May and end in 31st may as from 1st June to 15th June there is summer holidays for the girls. In absence of school days in May it is always challenging to retain the girls in KGBVs. Utmost care given towards their choice subject, RPs, food etc during those periods.

CONVERGENCE FOR OVERALL DEVELOPMENT

Library: A well-organized library has been set up utilizing resources from relevant department and public contributions in kind.

Boundary Wall: For safety and security of the inmates in the hostel Boundary wall has been laid around the residential complex. As KGBV as such has limited funds for boundary wall, resources were leveraged from the district for properly constructing the same

Water: To sort out the water problem in KGBV linkage with RWSS has been developed although there is borewell to meet the requirements of the inmates. The water quality is tested from time to time.

Toilet: Well-furnished toilets are available in the KGBV Hostel Building. However, to cater to the needs of 100 students the number of toilets looks insufficient. However, due to proper management there is no issue raised on the toilets. The sanitation and hygiene of the toilets are of good standard and the sense of personal hygiene on the part of the girl children is high.

Solar Light: Solar light installation has been intervened in coordination OREDA through PD DRDA, bridging the available funds of KGBV Accounts.

Sports: Sports Activities/Physical Education of Adolescent Girls Students of KGBV Hostels is one of the key activities in which KGBV Kandhamal has excelled in the State. The authorities are leveraging technical provision for proper assessment as to whether students imparted with the proper/sufficient physical exercise for their better physical motor development. The girls are well aware of possible future career development in Sports Activity. Arrangements have been made with district sports officer to orient the girls students about the benefits of Sports in future career development.

Cleanliness of hostel outside premises: Adequate attention and provisioning of funds has been made for Bush cutting, drainage cleaning, street light, provision of dustbins etc. in the premises of KGBV, in order to prevent from the girl students from Dengue, Diarrhea, Malaria etc.

Safety & Security: As per the directives issued by S&ME department, a security Committee inviting Lady Police Officers, Lady Supervisor, BEO, Representative of MTA, CRCC, ABEO-cum-BRCC, Lady ward member, Sarpanch, Lady Teacher of the school, HM & warden for the overall safety and security of the girl students of the KGBV Hostels has been constituted. The HM remains the chairperson and the Warden, KGBV is the convener of the Committee.

Health Issues: To address the health issues of the girls of the KGBV Hostel, there is a provision of weekly health check up by Doctors. To conduct it in a better way the ADMO (PH) suggested linking it with RBSK program. He also suggested that a district level innovation is needed for health check up by MHU team. The MHU team shall visit once in every month to all KGBVs. During the RBSK program the MHU team shall cooperate to the team for better health checkup. Regarding weekly health checkup (excluding the week covered by MHU team) the concerned HMs should request the Medical Officers for the purpose with a copy to DPC and CDMO. A register is maintained at the KGBV level about the visit. The report shall reach from KGBV point to DPC and CDMO by 5th of every succeeding month and then payment shall be done to Doctors. The Accountant and Warden shall remain present during health checkup and the Accountant under the guidance of Doctor shall prepare the BMI of the girls quarterly.

LIFE SKILL EDUCATION

Life skill education classes are taken by the Warden and part time teacher once in a week. Convergence has been made with UNFPA through KISS (NGO). Materials related to life skill education have been supplied to the KGBVs.

Yoga: Early in the morning yoga classes happening in KGBVs every day. Asanas like Surya namaskar are very effective for the girls.

Gardening: In KGBV girls were developed Kitchen garden, flower garden and medicinal plants with help of Night watchman, lady peon and a gardener where the campus is large.

SELF DEFENCE TRAINING FOR GIRLS

Self defence training has been considered one of the need-based program in the present scenario as regards the girls' safety and security is concerned. In present day situation girls are facing a lot of problems in their school, in their society, during moving outside etc. In order to tackle such situation each and every girls should know some basic self-defense techniques to protect self from different situations. The KGBV has been imparting basic self-defense techniques to girls of upper primary classes.

EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX FOR PVTG – AN APPROACH TO ENSURE INTEGRAL EDUCATION FOR PVTGS



In Odisha, a novel initiative has been taken towards ensuring full, qualitative and integral education for the children belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Over the years there have been 19 special educational complexes organized for ensuring, facilitating and improving the status of education of PVTG children. Out of the many residential educational complexes, as stated above, the educational complex at Kereba under Gunupur Block of Rayagada district has come to the limelight because of several innovative and professional activities contributing to the goal of the educational complex.

Kereba used to be a non-descript village inhabited by the LanjiaSaora PVTG till the educational complex was established there which is under direct monitoring by the Special Officer of LanjiaSaora Development Agency (LSDA). In the educational complex as many as 350 students, only girls, belonging to the LanjiaSaora PVTG community have been enrolled and pursuing their education.

The school was established in 2008 with the objective of educating the girls of Sagada Gram Panchayat and its adjacent areas. In the beginning the educational complex had limitations in providing adequate arrangements for residential and class room accommodation of the students and teachers. It is interesting to note that most of the teachers in the educational complex belong to the same LanjiaSaora community.

There was no boundary wall making it a free zone for the wildlife to prowl through. Safety and security of the staff in the educational complex was a big concern during the initial days of operation of the educational complex. It must be noted that in the said place where the educational complex has been established, there used to be a girls' high school operating since the year 2008. The educational complex came up there in the financial year 2015-16.

During the initial days, when the educational complex was coming up there was no toilet for the girl children for which they used to go for open defecation which was risky because of wild denizens around. There was no concept of sanitation and hygiene. So, it was kind of adjustment in the initial days. This raised concern for the parents. Having realized that their ward is secured in all other aspects of well-being their concerns confined to ensure if their ward was comfortable with proper food. The children were not very interested to stay in the hostel, they tried to steal every small opportunity to escape from the hostel. The teachers were held accountable for that, hence it was a matter for worry on the part of teachers.

The teachers used to speak Odia which the children were not comfortable with. Hence there was continuous misunderstanding or communication gap between the teacher and the student. This made the children partially uncomfortable to continue their classes. During the initial days the focus was somehow to retain the children in school hoping that gradually the children would take interest in studies. However, things improved when the Girls High School was converted to Educational Complex.

When the educational complex was organized, importance was given for employment of teachers belonging to the same community to avoid communication gap and to provide a comfortable space for the children who used to converse in mother tongue. Hostel facility was provided to 100 girls from class 1 to 10. During the initial days hardly parents were interested to send their children to the school but in course of time that became regarded as the best destination.

Once in the hostel, the girl children could change many of their orthodox traditional behaviour relating to personal health and hygiene. They could learn to understand the state of art personal health and hygiene behaviour. Over the years, the best thing the management of educational complex realized is that no children are any more interested to escape out from the hostel for any reason. Rather, there happened tough competition among parents to get their children admitted in the educational complex.

THE HIGHLIGHTING FACTORS INDICATING SUCCESS

Peer pressure for retention: The management of educational complex could manage to harvest on the peer pressure among the girl children which was used as a soft tool to ensure retention. The senior students became agents of motivation for the junior students. The senior students expressed solidarity and shared emotion with the junior students and thereby could remove the home sickness of junior students. The

management made it more strategic by assigning the charge of five junior girls to one senior girl student. The senior students especially teach the juniors personal hygiene, communication skills and fearless articulation.

Multi Lingual Education: For class 1 and 2 Multi Lingual Education (MLE) Teachers have been appointed. The MLE teachers not only help the child learn through the mother tongue but also help the child to be introduced to formal state language. These teachers have been well trained to help the children learn better through body languages in absence of proper teaching learning materials. The teachers are so well trained to captivate the minds of children through class room transactions that helps in absolute retention of children.

In House Activities: In house group activities are facilitated for co-curricular development of children. In the hostel, groups have been formed with senior and junior students taken together. In a group the senior student facilitates learning of the junior student which reduces the burden on the teachers and management.

Life Skill Education: Life skill education is provided to girl children from class IV onwards. Under life skill education the children are introduced to topics in adolescent sexual and reproductive health. That apart, vocational education and computer education is provided to build competence in the child for future career.

Library: A well organized library room has been set up to help the children build their reading habit and also to spend their leisure hours in learning new things. The library contains books appropriate to age wise class standards. The library attracts the children for its collections.

Motivational messages and paintings: On the walls of the educational complex, at strategic places, creative motivational messages and paintings have been placed so as to help the cognitive learning in children which helps in retention.

Sports and Games: The children are encouraged to participate in indigenous and mainstream sports for promoting their skills and agility. The talents are spotted and forward linkage for talent promotion is facilitated.

Green initiatives: The children are encouraged to participate in green initiatives such as plantations and environment restoration programs. Through that they imbibe environmental education.

Education through school Alumini and external resource persons: In order to give exposure to students to thematic learning, and to mask over the absence of subject teachers the management invites the school Aluminii and other learned people to interact with the students by which students feel encouraged to look ahead for prospective careers in their choice areas.

Educational attainment and results: All the teachers are highly motivated who never mind to take over classes although it does not fall under their responsibility. The teachers employed to take classes of students up to standard V are also seen to be taking classes of students in standard 10 in absence of designated teachers. For

that the educational complex has been consistently achieving good results through the last many years. Since the year 2015-16 the educational complex has been achieving 100% result in 10th board examination.



LIVELIHOOD SCHEMES

ODISHA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (OTELP)

The OTELP 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.

OBJECTIVES

Empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood.

- Building capacity of the communities
- Enhance access & productivity of land, water & Forests
- Encourage off farm enterprise
- Ensure food security
- Strengthen institutional capacity of Govt. agencies & others.
- Build on indigenous knowledge and blend with technological innovations
- Encourage development of pro-tribal environment
- Improve the quality of life of poor tribal households in remote areas through livelihood support and food security.

RATIONALE

Ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and a high risk of drought in the area have resulted in food insecurity, increasing out-migration and periodic deaths from starvation. Ecological imbalance is now seriously undermining the livelihood patterns and increasing vulnerability. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low incomes have led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribals into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of the tribals is increasingly vulnerable due to a persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base. Land alienation has deprived them of their land; forest legislation has turned them into encroachers on land they have always used; and they have also been disproportionately affected by displacement due to mining operations, irrigation projects, wildlife sanctuaries, etc. These have led to social discontent and unrest which provide fertile ground for

extremist activities which only more meaningful development of the tribal areas can combat.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Program is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. To achieve this, the Program will: (a) build the capacity of marginal groups as individuals, and grassroots institutions; (b) enhance the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways; (c) encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households; (d) monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies; (e) strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities; (f) encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through effective implementation of the legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households and through recommendation of other policy improvements; and (g) build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

PROGRAM AREA AND PHASING

The Program would cover 30 of the most backward blocks with tribal concentrations in seven districts, namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, and Rayagada in South-West Orissa. Program will be implemented in 3 phases over 10 years. Phases: Inception (upto 1yr); Pilot (1-3): 10 blocks testing; Upscaling (4-7): 11 to 30; Consolidation: (8-10). During Phase I, Program activities would be initiated in four districts and ten blocks.

TARGET GROUP

The villages in which the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes form not less than 60% of the population and where most households are below the poverty line have been selected to be covered under the Program. Thus, tribal and non-tribal households would be included but the tribal population would represent the largest share. Extensive PRA exercises for poverty mapping, introduction of self-targeted activities and intensive sensitization programs would be used to ensure the inclusion of the marginal groups.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

The overall strategy of the Program focuses on empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, increase their incomes and improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resource management based on the

principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals. The Program would adopt a flexible, non-prescriptive, process-oriented approach to enable the stakeholders to determine the scope of Program activities, their timing, pace and sequencing.

DEVELOPMENT

The development actions to be supported through the Program are being identified by the communities through a participatory planning exercise. The Program adopts a 'watershed plus' approach using the watershed as the basic vehicle, for natural resource management but with the scope to address broader issues of sustainable livelihoods including savings and credit, access to common property resources, off-farm/non-farm activities, issues related to non-timber forest products, and community Infrastructure. WFP food assistance would enhance the capacity of food insecure households to participate in developmental interventions which will strengthen their long-term food security and improve their overall well-being.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Capacity Building: Supporting NGOs in community mobilization, awareness about rights and duties, participatory planning and strengthening CBOs

Livelihood Enhancement: Land and water management, Forest & NTFP enterprises, increase in agri productivity, SHG & micro-finance, development of community based economic & social infrastructure

Support for Policy Initiatives: Legal defense fund for land restoration, operational costs for detection and disposal of land alienation costs, funds for survey and settlement (10° to 30° slope)

Development Initiative Fund: A flexible fund for good ideas

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Organization of sub committees (at village level) in addition to the village development committee (at the micro-watershed level)

Modifying the role of micro-watershed-based committee to carry out facilitation of the project at community level (in place of implementing the approved works). For this purpose, a sub-committee for social and financial auditing of funds may be constituted in each village as well as at the micro-watershed level

Organization of thematic groups /committees (besides SHG, UG at village level) which includes VSS, education committee, health committee, common interest groups, etcf

Federation of SHGs at micro-watershed level to manage revolving fund in a sustainable manner (even beyond the project period). The federation may also

perform other functions where aggregation is desirable e.g. management of grain bank, collective marketing of produce, etc

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Decentralization in flow of developmental fund to the village based sub-committee (from the micro-watershed-based committee) since in tribal areas there are 3-4 revenue villages under each micro-watershed f Collection of advance contribution (in cash) from actual participants (rather than the labourers) before starting implementation of approved works. f A separate allocation of revolving fund for development of livelihoods (land based as well as livestock based livelihoods) Encouraging relevant developmental departments to converge around the CBOs and to release developmental funds directly to them (rather than convergence of one department with the other) Adoption of project cycle management concept for proper sequencing of components, and adjusting the capacity building inputs as well as monitoring system in accordance with the identified inputs and outputs under each component. Provision of additional fund for improving the delivery system at different levels; which includes

- i. hiring of 2-3 additional WDT members at FNGO level for proper handling of livelihood component; micro-finance; accountings, etc.
- ii. hiring of one survey and settlement unit at block level for addressing the land rights related issues;
- iii. hiring of thematic resource organizations at state level for strengthening of critical aspects namely organization of SHGs, understanding of legal rights, collective marketing of produce; institutionalization of participatory processes; monitoring of outputs and outcomes; etc
- iv. hiring of experienced resource persons for capacity building of different stakeholders;
- v. creation of project management units at state and district level as a part of the ITDA (for carrying out additional works under OTELP in a focused manner), etc

MONITORING

"Participatory Process Monitoring is a crucial component of project management, which helps in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of project interventions. It helps in steering and tracking the implementation process to ensure the proper achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts of the Program. This in turn helps in ensuring sustainability of interventions and formation of social capital at local level. It provides feedback and learning for concurrent corrections and decision-making at various levels. An effort has been made by designing and implementing a Participatory Process Monitoring system encompassing all aspects of the Program implementation processes with clearly defined responsibilities at different levels.

LIFE ENLIGHTENED WITH LIGHT: MICRO HYDROELECTRICITY PROJECT, BALIGUDA

Name of Dept : ST & SC development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department, Govt. of Odisha.

Name of Key Scheme : Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Program.

Implementing Agency : ITDA, Baliguda facilitated by FNGO-SWATI, OTELP, Tumudibandha block in Kandhamal District.

Name & Address

of the Beneficiary : Dangarpadar village of Tumudibandha Block, Kandhamal District.

Nodal persons in field and contact no : Mr. Md.Nazis, PO(PME), ITDA, Baliguda,
Mob: 8917429369

After successful intervention of micro hydroelectricity project at Balumasti in Balliguda Block, the community as well as the staff of OTELP were really enthusiastic to scale up the project in the other parts of the operational area. This time the mission was - "lighting the Dangarpadar village of Tumudibandha Block", which was situated just two Km away from Tumudibandha market as well as Block office. But it was a matter of concern that neither the village was connected with road nor with electricity facility. So OTELP planned to electrify the village through Micro hydro project with the technical support of Practical Action (an International NGO). Before starting of the project, it was a challenge for OTELP as well as FNGO- SWATI to motivate the villagers and placing of material in the site because of poor road connectivity. OTELP, ITDA, Balliguda arranged an exposure for the village volunteers, VDC president and secretary to Ballumasti. After the exposure visit, they shared their experiences with other villagers in the VDC meeting and all the households vowed to extend necessary support for completion of the project.



The villagers of Dangarpadar put their heart and shoulder to make the project successful and to do away with any kind of inconvenience to the technical support team, who flew all the way from Srilanka to India to transform the dream of villagers in to reality.

The hard work and dream of team came true when collector Kandhamal inaugurated the project and lighted the village on Dt. 15.01.2015. That evening will always be remembered as a special moment by the villagers since it witnessed the hope of new light which came to their life with sunset. The villagers danced under the street light and enjoyed their success.

This intervention changed the face of the village and helped all the households to increase their productive time; particularly it helped the students in concentrating on their studies with comfort. All the 67 households of the village have been provided with 3 CFL bulbs, the villagers are also using two televisions for learning and entertainment purpose. In addition to that one rice huller has been installed in the power house for dreary reduction of woman.



This project has now turned out to be a learning place for many of the school children and teachers of the nearby schools are bringing their students to this place for learning and refreshment. This project gives a strong message to our young generation that we can fulfil our dream by protecting and using the natural resources which are available in our village.

MICRO HYDRO POWER SYSTEM COMPONENTS

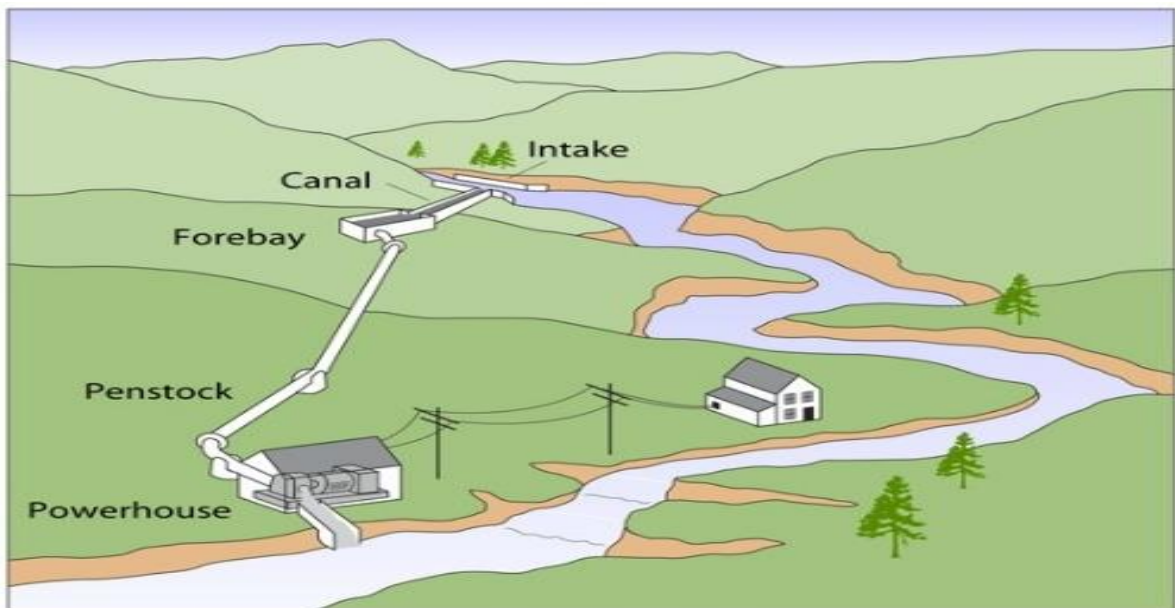
Run-of-the-river micro hydro power systems consist of these basic components:

Water conveyance channel, pipeline, or pressurized pipeline (penstock) that delivers the water Turbine, pump, or waterwheel transforms the energy of flowing water into rotational energy alternators or generator transforms the rotational energy into electricity Regulator controls the generator, Wiring delivers the electricity.

Why Micro-Hydro Projects

- **Efficient energy source:** It only takes a small amount of flow (as little as two gallons per minute) or a drop as low as two feet to generate electricity with micro hydro. Electricity can be delivered as far as a mile away to the location where it is being used.

- **Reliable electricity source:** Hydro produces a continuous supply of electrical energy in comparison to other small-scale renewable technologies.
- **No reservoir required:** Microhydro is considered to function as a 'run-of-river' system, meaning that the water passing through the generator is directed back into the stream with relatively little impact on the surrounding ecology.
- **Cost effective energy solution:** Building a small-scale hydro-power system can cost from Rs15 Lakhs to – 30 Lakhs depending on site electricity requirements and location. Maintenance fees are relatively small in comparison to other technologies.
- **Power for developing countries:** Because of the low-cost versatility and longevity of micro hydro, developing countries can manufacture and implement the technology to help supply much needed electricity to small communities and villages.
- **Integrate with the local power grid:** If your site produces a large amount of excess energy, some power companies will buy back your electricity overflow. You also have the ability to supplement your level of micro power with intake from the power grid.



In this microhydropower system, water is diverted into the penstock. Some generators can be placed directly into the stream.

Pictorial presentation

KEY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT

- The project having generation capacity of 8KW is now providing 24 X 7 power supplies to 77 Household, community center, school and VDC godown of Dangarpadar village.
- The villagers are provided with street lights and each household is provided with 3 electric bulbs.
- Besides the villagers are enjoying watching TV in their community hall.
- One micro enterprise like multi Huller machine has been established in the village.



KEY OUT COME

- Study hour of students have been increased
- Establishment of rice huller in power house helps in power saving and drudgery reduction of tribal household.
- The working hour of villager painter, Carpenter have been increased and which leads to extra income to the household.
- Excess Water coming out from power house has been used for Agriculture activities.

STRATEGY OF SUSTAINABILITY

- 15 Nos. of village volunteers trained for day today repair maintainace and for technical support to the projects
- For sustainability of the project the Villagers have formed a users group and collecting user fee for maintenance of the project.



**Household Supplied
with 24 Hours
electricity through
Micro Hydro Project at**

**All 67 Household Supply
with Electricity**

CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINT

- **Suitable site characteristics required:** In order to take full advantage of the electrical potential of small streams, a suitable site is needed. Factors to consider are: distance from the power source to the location where energy is required, stream size (including flow rate, output and drop), and a balance of system components — inverter, batteries, controller, transmission line and pipelines.
- **Energy expansion not possible:** The size and flow of small streams may restrict future site expansion as the power demand increases.
- **Low-Power in the summer months**
- In many locations stream size will fluctuate seasonally. During the summer months there will likely be less flow and therefore less power output. Advanced planning and research will be needed to ensure adequate energy requirements are met.

A SOLUTION TO CRISIS OF DRINKING WATER: TENTULIKHUNTI INITIATIVE

Name of Dept : ST & SC development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department, Govt. of Odisha.

Name of Key Scheme : Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Program.

Implementing Agency : ITDA, Nabarangpur facilitated by FNGO-AVA, OTELP Plus, Tentulikhunti block in Nabarangpur District

Name & Address

of the Beneficiary : Maa BudhiThakurani VDC, Madhugulumi, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur District.

Nodal persons in field and contact no : Mr. Subhendu Dhal, PO(CB), ITDA, Nabarangpur,

Mob: 9437038864

“Women & children are not going 1km for collection of water. All villagers and their cows & buffalos are not bathing in same place where they were collecting water for own household consumption. They are getting water for drinking & bathing in the doorsteps of their houses. Their hour-long time for water collection has been reduced for productive use of time and labour” says the members of Maa BudhiThakurani VDC, Madhugulumi, Tentulikhunti.



Water Collection for HH Consumption before OTELP intervention



Water collection at the doorstep of Households after OTELP initiation

This is the story of Madhugulmi village of Tentulikhunti block in Nabarangpur District. The block is situated only 23 km away from the district headquarters. This is one of the tribal dominated villages in the district. The major occupations of the villagers are agriculture, wage labourer and NTFP collection.

The Maa Budhi Thakurani VDC of Madhugulmi village in Tentulikhunti block comprised of 39 families and belongs to poor tribal communities. The village is bounded with small forests and reserve forests where agriculture and NTFP collection is main dependency. Their source of water for drinking & other uses were chuan & perennial sources situated at hill site of village. It is 1 km away from habitation. The community was using this contaminated water and facing water bond diseases. Most of the times, they were consuming same water after used by their livestock. They were living in an unhygienic condition.

Program Intervention

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihoods Program started its operation during 2009 under ITDA Nabarangpur in three blocks i.e. Jharigaon, Papadahandi & Kosagumuda supported by IFAD, DFID & WFP. But the Tentulikhunti block was covered under OTELP Plus Program during 2011-12 with the financial assistance from State Govt and investment funds through convergence. The activities were facilitated and monitored by the FNGOs AVA, IAEET & FES with the technical assistance from the professional experts engaged at ITDA, Nabarangpur.

It is to be noted that where gravity based safe drinking water supply reached to them only because of OTELP under BKBK scheme and initiation & contribution from their Village Development Committee (VDC) of the same village.

After intervention of OTELP Plus Program through facilitation of FNGO- AVA, Tentulikhunti, the Experts of FNGO & SMSs of ITDA facilitated the formation of village development association (VDA) during 2012. The VDA prepared its Micro plan in support of AVA with technical guidance from OTELP. In the seven days long planning process the villagers involved in the village mapping, wealth ranking, wellbeing exercise, transact mapping and analysis of the external factors. During transact & technical assessment, they identified their perennial sources of water without productive & healthy use in community in that village. They had not any assured irrigation facilities for settled cultivation. During resource mapping & micro planning exercises, the technical team from FNGO & ITDA identified the perennial source of gravity-based water in the village. The team suggested for gravity-based drinking water supply project. Initially the villagers did not agree to collect water from this source, as because they were traditionally worshipping their village goddess. After regular meeting, the villagers agreed & decided to start gravity based drinking water project to solve the problem of water supply in this village.

As per the decision of the Village Development Committee (VDC), the water supply project was placed in the Village Development Livelihoods Plan (VDLP). Basing

upon the VDLP the annual work plan & budget was prepared for the year 2014 where this project was budgeted and accordingly, proposal was put forth to the district administration for required financial support under BKBK scheme.

Outcome/Impact

The VDC started this project for getting water for drinking, bathing & other purposes. They collected this water from the hill side of perennial ridge location and established a 20,000 Liters head storage tank with necessary filtering & purification. This water was supplied through PVC pipe to different outposts at the doorsteps of household level.

The VDC acted and initiated as Water Users Association (WUA) for collection of user fees from water user beneficiaries and its day to day maintainace for sustainability. This association took responsibility for timely water supply from its tank to different outposts during morning & evening. The VDC managed this activity regularly.



The villagers are collecting safe water from their stand posts for drinking & bathing at doorsteps. They are not going 1km for day long collection of water.

Collector cum District Magistrate, Nabarangpur visiting the Storage Tank site with DWO at Madhugulumin Village, Tentulikhunti.

Their time & labour have been saved for better productive use. Some households have started the use of waste & surplus water for nutritional garden & vegetable cultivation. The water bond diseases have been checked and the communities have stopped consumption of contaminated water. The retention of children in school has surprisingly increased in this village. They are also using waste water in agriculture & allied sector. Their practice of shifting cultivation has been changed to settled cultivation. They have started protection of their village forest & nearby reserve areas. They have now believed the deforestation will cause for dry of perennial source of water supply for regular safe drinking water & assured irrigation.

Apart from that, the village development association is organizing its regular meetings. They are participating in pallisabha & gram sabha. They have organized Shelf Help groups for women in that village in a mission mode to up-lift their socio-economic development. They are also involved in planning, implementation and monitoring process to generate various livelihood and IGA activities for their economic enhancement.

After success of gravity-based drinking water supply activity, the Collector has sanctioned a special project under OTELP Plus for improved goat rearing units of 18nos households of that village which are on- going. A C.C. road for well road communication of villagers, multipurpose community hall for community and a Water Harvesting Structure (W.H.S.) for assured irrigation with storage of waste perennial & rain water & its management. All these activities are undertaken and ongoing towards achieve the goal of community development.

The success of gravity-based water supply project of this village has now inspired other villages to implement same in their villages. The communities from other villages have also started same projects in their villages with the support of OTELP. This success has inspired to villagers to see their betterment through intervention and immediate completion of all goat rearing units, W.H.S, Community hall and C.C road with other livelihoods in different agriculture 7 allied activities.

POVERTY TO PROSPERITY: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (RICE HULLER)

Name of Dept : ST & SC development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department., Govt. of Odisha

Name of Key Scheme : Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Program.

Implementing Agency : ITDA, Koraput facilitated by FNGO-LAVS, OTELP, Potangi block in Koraput District

Name & Address of the Beneficiary : Sri Manu Gemel S/o Sri BituGemel, Metabera, SulabobaVDC, Pottangi, Koraput District.

Nodal persons in field and contact no : Mr. Santosh Mishra, PO(PME), ITDA, Koraput, Mob: 7978922943/9438386650

In order to bring the tribal into the mainstream of development process Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program (OTELP) funded by IFAD for livelihood development. The objective of the Program was to empower the tribal community by imparting various skill up gradation training and to provide livelihood support both land based and non-land based activities. The region covered under the Program of Koraput are poverty stricken and backward. Most of the targeted family have no land to provide them sustainable livelihood option is the big challenge before the Program.

Particularly the tribal people in remote villages of Koraput District do not have opportunity to think for a better living. To empower & bring changes in livelihood of tribal people, OTELP has taken all efforts in its operational village Metabera of Pottangi Block to bring change among all the households in a holistic approach. The Program interventions aims at rejuvenation of degraded natural resource base of the village, regeneration of the natural resources and harnessing the regenerated natural resources to provide a sustainable livelihood to its inhabitant. The success story of the Metabera



village is an example for other organisation working for the tribal peoples.

The developmental approach of OTELP was Watershed based. All the inhabitants of the village who are above eighteen years age were organized to come under Village development Association (VDA). The FNGO LAVS Pottangi and Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) posted at ITDA facilitated the villagers in organizing themselves in Community Based Organization. Accordingly, the Metabera village is coming under the Sulaboba VDC. Sri Manu Gemel, S/o Sri Bitu Gemel is a tribal of this village. He was blessed by one son & two daughters. To take care of his family was a challenge for Manu. The land of Metabera village is sloppy, rocky and the depth of soil is very low. The village is totally rainfed due to the low retention of soil moisture and erratic nature of rainfall the production from agriculture is low. The produce from his land is quite insufficient to provide food and nutritional insecurity to his family. The agriculture produces hardly sufficient to meet the food requirement for his family during lean period i.e. from April to June. He was forced to migrate to the neighbouring state Andhra Pradesh as 'Dadana' to work as a in the brick kiln. He earns fewer amounts in comparison to his hours of working in the brick kiln. He also suffered humiliation and Goonda gardi by the labour agent. He has no option as he could not have an alternative source of livelihood in his native village.

In the year 2013-14, OTELP initiated a unique intervention for the Poorest of the Poor (PoP) who have been deprived from govt. Programs. The FNGO LAVS nurturing the Program organized a wellbeing ranking with the participation of the community. Community members ranked the poor household of the village and identified into four categories.

Community identified Sri Manu Gemel under poor category and recommended to the VDC Sualoba for providing financial assistance under IFAD-Top up loan. In the village PRA exercise in flow and out flow chart of the village identified that paddy produce in the village going to the outside for milling. It was felt by the villagers a rice Haller in the village not only save their time but also provide "Kunda" which will be used as cattle feed. This also indirectly increases the milk availability in the village. Keeping this aspect, the community provided financial support of Rs. 50,000.00 to Sri Manu Gemel for setting up a Rice Huller as a small-scale processing unit in the village Metabara during October 2014.

This intervention changed the living standard by providing self-employment in his village. Villagers from Kartoloba, Jamuguda, Bodabalsa, Chhedamunda, Metabera&Telarai are coming to process their paddy. Usually instead of paying money people are leaving rice bran in the unit. The collected rice bran has been sold by Sri Gemel. At the 1st phase he sold 20 packets of rice bran @ Rs. 170/- & 2nd phase

26 packets @ Rs. 190/- and got Rs. 8340/- He spent Rs. 3300/- for diesel & got Rs. 5040/- as profit. At present he is delighted after looking the income.

Now he is providing food to his entire family round the year. He has purchased a cycle and He is sending his children to school to literate them.

It is to mention here that Manu Gemel got the benefits from OTELP program without producing any documents to the VDC/FNGO/ITDA but to receive the same amount as loan from Bank he has to produce many documents and has to move here and there for the approval of loan with fixed rate of interest to repay the loan where as he received the fund from OTELP as grant. He has expressed his happiness the way he has been supported by OTELP.

He says "I am independent and not worried about money. No need of going outside for earning and I can maintain my family in my own village."

REARING GOATS: AN ALTERNATE BUT SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Goats are among the main meat-producing animals in India, whose meat (chevon) is one of the choicest meats and has huge domestic demand. Due to its good economic prospects, goat rearing under intensive and semi-intensive system for commercial production has been gaining momentum for the past couple of years. High demand for goat and its products with potential of good economic returns have been deriving many progressive farmers, businessmen, professionals, ex-servicemen and educated youths, SHG members to take up the goat enterprise on a commercial scale.

The emerging favorable market conditions and easy accessibility to improved goat technologies are also catching the attention of entrepreneurs. A number of commercial goat farmers have been established in different regions of the country. But SHG members of Palami, sudra, Kambarkia, Kutani&Gadagabali village of Balliguda block under Kandhamal district attended a Training Program organized by jointly ITDA & PRADAN on scientific Commercial Goat Farming in the year 2011-12. Being inspired and motivated by them the community started a Goat Farming in scientific improved way in their village in the year 2012-13 with assistance by OTELP under ST and SC development department, Odisha (SCA to TSP) head. The scientific improved goat farming was adopted with 400 beneficiaries with local goats reared under stall-fed intensive system of management. Initially they faced a number of problems like high cost of production, disease control & prevention, mortality and low price of the produce. The Experts from ITDA/PRADAN visited and suggested like breed (Sirohi, Black Bengal, Betel), preparing pure breed animals as breeding stock and effective marketing strategy and strengthening linkages with the other farmers and traders. Simultaneously they also received technical guidance from the Experts of ITDA/PRADAN on health management of goats. Accordingly this introduced changes in their goat farming. Consequently this goat farming project became viable and profitable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project sought to address the poor meat production and growth rate of the India indigenous goat as a means of improving productivity and increasing nutrition, income and overall livelihoods of the majority of the rural poor with limited livestock asset base. The specific objectives were to:

- Improve livelihoods of small-holder farmers through livestock development

- Improve family nutrition and income of poor farmers
- Create employment within target communities
- Increase meat production of the indigenous goat
- Enhance market access by the poor

APPROACH

OTELP-PRADAN imported a popular exotic goat breed to use for crossing to the indigenous goat reared in the project area. To ensure that the project had impact on the poor, participatory techniques involving community leaders, extension staff, development work was used to identify resource poor farmers who were to benefit from the project.

Potential project farmers were facilitated to form community goat farmers' groups as cluster basis, each comprising of 20 beneficiaries per paravet. Conscious effort was given to women participation particularly women. From each group were trained on basic animal husbandry, Biological measure, ecological security, fodder development, conservation and utilization and dynamics in group work, prior to receiving the goats. Other individuals, nominated by their respective members, were trained on basic animal health techniques in order to be able to provide animal health services to the community within easy reach and at an affordable cost.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

From the inception of the project in 2012 to 2013 farmer groups grew from an initial (250 farmers) and next 150 nos total covered (400 farmers) within the project area under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) supported by ST & SC development department, Odisha, the immediate impacts of the project were both at individual and group level. The amount of Rs 25000/- including Infrastructure & working capital per Individual beneficiary were able to purchase mother goats, improved buck, planting savable grass, vaccine, medicine, insurance, construct of goat shed etc which resulting, obtain meat for home consumption in improved nutrition for the family. Income was earned through sales of both milk and animals and manure were available for crop production enterprises. After one half year per beneficiary have got an amount of Rs. 18000/-per year. At the group level the communities were able to work together and collectively access better services for their farming enterprises, jobs were created through the cluster basis, market access for the goats and goat products were improved, and the capacity of the community in livestock management was enhanced. The large quantity of manure collected from the intensive (zero-grazing) goat rearing units have been used in kitchen gardens, vegetable, increasing significantly the yields of these crops. The crossbred male kids which grow faster and mature earlier also increased, through sales, cash earnings for these families. The project participants are members of groups where they share knowledge, exposure, resources, exchange visits and experiences. Even the poorest members can upgrade their animals. This has improved the socio-economic status and cohesion among farmers. And

opportunities for using alternative breeding methods such as Artificial Insemination in order to expand the exotic gene-pool are thus being explored.

PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

- Planning the intervention with key stakeholders and partners ensured that the target group was reached, and all necessary resources required for goat improvement were availed on time.
- Goats introduced to the beneficiaries were provided on credit-cum-subsidy, to be paid over time in cash or kind. The farmers thus valued the goats and ensured they adhered to the project guidelines to get outputs of value from the animals reared.
- Working with small farmer groups at a time ensured accountability and good practice was recognized and rewarded from within the communities.
- Capacity building & exposure visit within the community in animal management and the provision of animal health services for a cost ensured continuity at the end of the project as income earned sustained livelihoods of those involved.
- Popularity of the crossbred from the project led to a high demand for breeding animals, pushing up the price of goats fivefold. This has had a negative impact on the population over time as the faster growing animals tend to be sold. With the loss of the faster growing animals, the farmers are unknowingly practicing negative selection for growth rate.
- The relatively small scale of the projects restricted their ability to address wider issues, such as constraints related to input supply, animal health and breeding delivery services, access to markets and technical information, availability of appropriate replacement animals, and forage resources.
- Marketing issues and demand for product can now be expanded and also solved through local traders.

OUT-SCALING OPPORTUNITIES

- There is opportunity for significant expansion of this program or replicating it elsewhere in other project areas in OTELP.
- Implementation of the project model on a larger scale based on lessons learned to date is a worthwhile development investment.
- Introduction of basic recording systems to provide feedback on both productivity and pedigree information should be considered in the next phases of the project.
- Introduction of new bucks from outside the state is essential to broaden the genetic base of the exotic breed.

ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT & LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (OPELIP)

Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Program (OPELIP) is being implemented by Government of Odisha in 17 Micro Project Agencies in collaboration with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) from 2016. The program cost is of 795.42 Crore INR. The goal is to improve their living condition and reduction of poverty.

The program is being implemented through 17 Micro Project Agencies (MPA) in 12 districts, 89 Gram Panchayats covering 1125 habitation villages. The program targets to cover 32,091 PVTG households, 14,000 other tribal households and 16,356 other poor households in the project area during 8 years program period. The project specifically targets PVTGs with aims to enhance livelihood of the tribal people through agricultural transformation (improved agricultural practices and enhanced production), drudgery reduction, food security and nutrition, education and community empowerment.

The key objectives of the program are: Food & nutrition security, ensuring livelihoods opportunities, capacity building of PVTGs, entitlements over land & forest, improved agriculture practices for increase in production, establishment of micro enterprises as alternative source of livelihoods and ensuring community infrastructure.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty level 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 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.

STRATEGY

OPELIP has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP). Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. By putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat the project could win over trust of the communities and thus could achieve the deliverables to appreciable extent. With local community institutions at

the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling-up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. The Program adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming 'nutrition sensitive agriculture' activities across all the proposed project components.

COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Community Empowerment

This component has two sub-components:

- (i) Promotion of village development associations for the planning and execution of need-based activities of the community that cover natural resources management, community-based paralegal services, community-based health, hygiene and nutrition education and community infrastructure; and
- (ii) Promotion of SHGs and rural finance services to enable social development of the SHG members through facilitating group savings and credit and through building their capacity.

Community Institution Development

The Activities under this sub-component are:

- **Engaging of the services of NGOs and CRPs:** OPELIP has engaged NGOs on contract for a duration of seven years to facilitate Program implementation in villages in each of the 17 MPA areas. The NGOs have also engaged required team of professionals in their respective operational area. As envisaged in the project document the NGOs will be supported by about 360 community resource persons (CRPs) with each CRP responsible for two or more natural villages. Accordingly, the CRPs have been engaged.
- **Training of Trainers (ToT):** The Training of Trainers followed cascade approach. The MPA and FNGO staff were trained by Resource NGO with outside exposure. The MPA and NGO functionaries worked towards capacity building of CRPs. Based on a training plan the responsibility is vested on the CRPs to train the GPLF members, SHG leaders and VDC members. The components of training include forming groups, functioning of SHGs and other groups, nutrition, gender, etc.
- **Mobilization and capacity building of community institution (VDA, VDC):** The process envisaged conducting Pallisabha at each natural village in operational area involving traditional village leaders, elected representatives from the Palli, leaders of any functional SHG in the village, the CRPs, the

Anganwadi worker and ASHA worker in this process. Following the Pali Sabha a Village Development Association (VDA) will be established in each natural village, with all adults as members. In case a village has less than 30 households, a VDA will be formed for two villages. VDA will select four-members (2 men and 2 women, and a majority PVTG) Village Development Committee (VDC) to implement Program activities. In addition, a Social and Financial Audit Committee (SFAC) will be established to carry out social audit of all activities implemented in the course of the Program. The Program will also take cognisance of the Village Health and Education Committee (HEC) and the Forest Rights and Conservation Committee (FRCC) that already exist in these villages. It will draw on the HEC to implement Program activities related to health, nutrition and education and on the FRCC for activities related to land allocation, NTFPs and forestry.

- **Implementation of entry point activities and Village Development Plan:** In all project villages, as identified by the VDCs in consultation with VDA and FNGO, entry point activities shall be decided and implemented. Further, a five year Village Development Plan incorporating activities under program components shall be prepared and consequent upon approval of the same by VDA, the same will be sent to the MPA for approval and onwards to the SPMU. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the MPA area will be drawn from the VDPs of all the villages in the MPA. The VDP shall be implemented in due course of the program cycle.

Promotion of Women SHGs and Rural Finance

The Activities Under This Sub-Component Are:

- **Forming Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF):** Under this component it is targeted to promote a women's federation at each GP. Initially (till SHGs are formed), women members of the VDCs from each village will be the members of the GPLF and they will select a three member executive. The GPLF will assist in forming and nurturing SHGs, promoting savings, setting up grain banks with pulses, develop bank linkages, manage revolving funds granted by the Program and spearhead advocacy on issues affecting women's well-being. Once SHGs have been formed and are mature, the GPLF will be reconstituted as a federation of SHGs.
- **Capacity building of NGO staff and CRPs:** NGO staff, CRPs-GPLF, women leaders in the VDA and leaders of functional SHGs will undertake exposure visits to OTELP or NRLM area to understand the functioning of SHGs and federations. CRPs and GPLF members will be imparted comprehensive training on good practices in formation and functioning of SHGs by the FNGO staff using the ToT methodologies
- **Forming and reviving SHGs:** CRPs, with the assistance of GPLF members of respective villages will collect data about SHGs in the Program villages, their

status and bank defaults, if any. Existing functional groups will be taken in the Program fold, defunct groups with no bank defaults will be revived or restructured and women not in any group will be motivated to form new groups. The FNGO and MPA will take up the matter of groups in default (or dispute) with banks for one-time settlement. The attempt will be to ensure all women are members of one or the other SHG.

- **Capacity building of SHGs:** SHG members will be trained in: (i) Good practices in SHG functioning and importance of panchasutri; (ii) financial literacy; (iii) nutrition, basic health care; and (iv) reproductive health care. Participation of the FNGO's Community Institutions and Nutrition Officer in SHG meetings is a key contributor to SHG capacity building.
- **Gender Training:** Gender training for women and men covering such aspects as patriarchy, participation of women in local governance, gender and livelihoods, woman and her body, participation in external institutions, etc. will be delivered to both men and women.
- **Rural financial services:** The Program will facilitate (i) regular savings by SHG members; (ii) services of business correspondents of banks at GPLF level for savings in scheduled banks; (iii) internal lending from SHG savings and need-based bank credit; (iv) need based issuance of Kisan Credit Cards and joint liability group financing; and (v) access insurance and pension schemes.
- **Provision of revolving funds:** There is provision of revolving funds/seed capital as: (i) Pro-poor Inclusion Fund (PIF); (ii) Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF); and (iii) The Community Investment Fund (CIF).
- **Cluster level credit cooperatives:** The Program may promote two credit cooperatives as pilots, if found viable after conducting a feasibility study

NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement

- This component has three sub-components: (i) NRM, (ii) Food and nutrition security and (iii) livelihoods improvement. This component will also have facilities for vocational training for the PVTG youth and promoting PVTG culture and values.

Natural Resource Management

The activities under this sub-component are:

- **Land allocation and recording of land rights:** The Program will facilitate identification and assignment of eligible revenue lands to the landless for homestead and agriculture under relevant Government laws and settlement of individual rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). To implement this activity, the Program will engage the services of a specialist NGO, RNGO, with the experience to implement this activity. RNGO will ascertain land, including podu land, eligible for recording of individual rights under FRA.

The GoO will make available to the PSU the services of an officer of the rank of Tehsildar to facilitate assignment of eligible Government land to the landless.

- **Land and water resource development:** The Program will facilitate preparation of detailed village development plans (VDPs) to include land shaping, small-scale diversion-based irrigation, lift-irrigation, rainwater harvesting structures, various measures to stabilise podu lands and development of lands settled under FRA. About 30% of households will be provided irrigation facilities during kharif season for growing rice and maize and wheat and vegetables during winter season in the low-lying areas.
- **Support to productivity enhancement:** The activities to be supported will include (i) crop productivity enhancement; (ii) promoting winter crops where irrigation is introduced or land development activities have increased soil moisture; (iii) soil fertility enhancement; (iv) homestead development as nutrition gardens; and (v) providing power tillers and other farm equipment to redress the draft power constraint.
- **Research support to OUAT:** The Program will support an Action Research and Extension Program to be taken up two pilots by OUAT to identify and develop through selection and farmer field trials more productive varieties of nutrition dense and climate resilient crops traditionally cultivated by the PVTGs and promote production of seeds of promising varieties to supply to village seed banks.
- **Support to Agri-horticulture and podu stabilisation:** The Program will promote agri-horticulture on land being used for podu or other sloping land after settlement of titles under FRA. The technique of alley cropping will be used where fruit trees are planted at wide spacing and food crops, vegetables and spices are grown in between. Land suited for settled cultivation, including land with modest slope that can be developed for farming through land development activities will not be used for agri-horticulture. Only a part of the podu land will be used for agri-horticulture.
- **Development of denuded forest areas under Community Forest Rights:** On a pilot basis, the Program will also facilitate granting of community rights under Section 3(1)(i) of FRA, take up soil and water conservation works on such lands, followed by planting of various forage and firewood trees and grasses of use to PVTGs. Two pilots will be taken in each MPA area.

Food and Nutrition Security

Nutrition security will be a cross-cutting theme in the Program and all activities will be examined from a nutrition lens. This will include (i) cultivating traditional nutrition-dense food crops; (ii) introduction of labour saving food processing technologies to promote use of traditional crops; (iii) focus on nutrition-dense

interventions such as kitchen gardens, backyard poultry and goat rearing; and (iv) convergence with government Programs to address gaps in the areas of food availability, health, water and sanitation. The Program will conduct training of children in residential schools and SHG members on malnutrition, locally available nutritious foods, preparation of nutritious food with local materials, sanitation and alcohol abuse

In addition, crop diversification and nutrition sensitive agriculture under the following heads shall be taken up

- **Demonstrations through Farmers' Field Schools (FFS):**Farmer field schools (FFS) would be conducted by organising 15 to 20 farmers FFS groups. The CSPs will be the anchors of the FFS. One or two FFSs in each village will be organised and supported under the Program. In collaboration with OUAT the Program will identify better agronomic and management practices, better varieties through selection and trials for millets, pulses, beans, oilseeds and tubers cultivated by PVTGs. The focus of these efforts will be to enhance food and nutrition security of the PVTGs. In all some 7,000 demonstrations will be carried out during the Program period. The Program will also promote seed banks for existing crops as well as new crops being promoted.
- **Food and Nutrition Security:** The Program will promote: (i) food and nutrition security and productivity enhancement by identifying local varieties that add value to nutritional basket and also identify new crops suitable locally, develop seed banks, train farmers and CRPs, undertake demonstrations of more productive farming systems, provide improved farm tools, including power tillers, establish vegetable and fruit tree nurseries and introduce new and innovative farming techniques such as system of root intensification (SRI); (ii) diversification of the farming system of PVTGs to include fruits and vegetables as well as traditional cereals, such as sorghum or millets, or bio-fortified crops that have been bred for higher nutrient values; (iii) provision of technical advice and education on processing and storage and on health and nutrition (including food safety, home preservation and preparation); and (iv) milling and hulling activities as one of their IGA specifically with regard to traditional crops that are being neglected to facilitate use of fortification to combat malnutrition and also value-addition.

Livelihoods Improvement

The Activities to be supported are:

- **Income generating activities:** IGAs will be identified as part of the VDP preparation. The beneficiaries will be identified by the VDCs with the facilitation of NGOs. They will be chosen from among the poorest households, such as women headed households, old people without family support systems and PVTGs. The activities chosen will be from among activities the households are familiar with or already engaged in, including

production, gathering and service sector activities. Finances for IGAs will be routed through the GPLF/VDCs.

- **Homestead gardens:** The Program will provide a kitchen garden package to all interested households comprising materials and labour for establishing an enclosed kitchen garden plot with water storage tank, hose for watering plants and planting materials. The Program will provide seeds of various seasonal vegetables and seedlings of drumstick, papaya, etc.
- **Backyard poultry & goat rearing:** The Program will identify and train one CSP each for 5 villages to set up demonstration units in backyard poultry and goat rearing. CSPs trained in poultry will be provided a mother chick unit and will supply 15 birds to households in the village and provide veterinary support to them. CSPs trained in goat rearing will be provided a goat unit with one buck and 5 does and feed support for one production cycle. The CSP will sell goat kids to other households and provide basic veterinary support. Regular animal health camps will be organized and universal vaccination of all goats and poultry birds will be ensured. A system of paying for the services of CSPs by the service seeking households will be put in place to ensure sustainability. The Program will support expansion of backyard poultry and goat rearing activities among interested members.
- **Support for Producer Collectives:** The Program will support aggregation, value addition and market linkage for agricultural and horticultural products and NTFPs, with major focus on NTFPs by organising producer collectives. The aggregation related activities will be the initial building block of the Producer Collectives linked to implementation of minimum support prices for NTFP by TDCC and improvement to haat bazars. This process will be facilitated by the Livelihood Resource Agencies (LRA) to be engaged by the Program. Upon gaining adequate experience in aggregation and marketing of NTFP, the Producer Collectives will be facilitated to explore value addition in respect of a few of the NTFP and agricultural and horticultural products subject to availability of adequate raw materials within the command area of the Collectives and the financial viability of the proposed value addition.
- **Support for Haat Bazars:** The Program will provide the required support to improve the infrastructure of haat bazaars with proper sheds, platforms, etc. and link up the collectives to the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) of GoO to procure NTFPs from them as per Government policy pertaining to minimum support price.
- **Vocational Training:** The Program will support skill development for masons, plumbers, electricians, computer operators and mobile telephone repairers, etc. for PVTG youth. The criteria for selection of trainees will include: (i) a member of PVTG; (ii) a pass in the 7th grade examination; and (iii) aptitude and interest for taking up the vocation. The Program will

provide training, board and lodge costs and a stipend to compensate for loss of wages.

Community Infrastructure and drudgery reduction

Interventions under this component includes inter alia: building critical social infrastructure such as schools, health clinics, child-care centres (that are not included under any of the mainstream infrastructure development Programs), storage structures along with drying yards, threshing floors, provision of weighing scales, household storage bins for promoting value-addition and fair trade in villages, small market yards and aggregation centres, facilities for food and NTFP processing units including small rice hullers, upgrading village link roads, rural water supply, supply of smokeless wood-stoves and support to operations and maintenance of village fuel-wood reserves.

- **Community Infrastructure:** The Program will support: (i) some 300 drinking water schemes, some 50 primary school buildings and 542 school toilets and 542 community halls, (ii) 4,000 housing units 30,000 toilets for individual households, (iii) 100 km of road connectivity, 50 units of village CC roads, 100 km inter-hamlet cemented tracks, 50 km grid electrification and 200 solar lighting systems, (iv) 542 drying yards, 84 market yards, 250 aggregation centres, 250 SHG work-sheds, (v) supply 84 power-tiller units and 10,000 seed storage bins, and (vi) setting up of 17 water purification pilots one in each MPA area. These will be identified in the course of preparing the VDPs and included in the respective VDPs.
- Where community-level infrastructure is constructed, the Program will set up a committee for O&M within the VDA with volunteers identified and trained as community mechanics. Maintenance costs for other infrastructure will be sourced from the respective Gram Panchayat or the respective line department.
- **Drudgery Reduction infrastructure:** The Program will support construction/provision of 35,000 smokeless cooking stoves, 20,000 solar lanterns, 2,200 ha of community woodlots, drinking water supply and 84 milling units. The Program will involve the community in designing and testing smokeless stoves and other anti-drudgery measures.

Strengthening PVTG Culture and Traditions

The Program will support documentation of traditional knowledge among PVTGs in water harvesting, conserving agro-biodiversity, traditional medicine, land development, etc. Where possible, efforts will be made to register intellectual property rights. The Program will conduct knowledge sharing workshops following detailed documentation of traditional knowledge to disseminate it widely among

PVTGs. The Program will also support cultural festivals, youth dormitories and improvements to the sacred sites and places of worship in the villages.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARMING FOR SUSTAINABLE INCOME - DKDA, PARSALI

The PVTGs are relatively away from the mainstream of development due to their relative geographical isolation and very strong dogmatic cultural practices. Their livelihoods technology is mainly natural resources based. Along with slope cultivation, forest produce gathering, animal husbandry makes an integral component of their livelihood strategies. While the agriculture provides to their subsistence requirements, the animal husbandry provides to both subsistence and cash needs. They do not have large animal husbandry units, rather their animal husbandry can be described with rearing of livestock like small ruminants, country birds. The rearing of these livestock is reflected in their cultural lifestyle. Hardly one would find households having no livestock. In many cases it is observed that most of the reared livestock, especially goats, sheep, country fowls become sacrificial objects in various dogmatic religious practices and are consumed at home. The livestock rearing, traditionally, have never been considered as economic enterprises contributing to their household economy.

The Odisha PVTGs Empowerment and livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP) under the ST & SC development department of Odisha started since June 2017 in the DongariaKandha Development Agency area, Parsali of Rayagada district. In order to facilitate the interventions under OPELIP, an NGO named FARR has been engaged as facilitating agency at DKDA, Parsali with a specific goal. The NGO facilitates the various activities under OPELIP falling under enhancement of living conditions and reduction of poverty of PVTG, ST, SC and other households. Towards achieving results in these areas enough importance is laid upon building the capacity of the target group and households towards ensuring and promoting the food and nutrition security of the target communities. As part of the program focus is laid upon fair price transaction of forest product, sustainable agriculture practices for enhanced production, promoting income generating activity for alternate and sustainable livelihoods. The key



principle of the Program is participatory planning.

PROJECT VILLAGE

The Kandsur village is situated in Parsali GP under Kalyansingpur Block. The village is situated more than 55 Km from the district headquarters at Rayagada and 10 Km from the block headquarters. All the households in the village belong to DongariaKandha PVTG community with a total population of 76. They speak Kuvi - a Dravidian language. Traditionally the villagers have been doing cultivation on the slopes which once upon a time followed a slash and burn method of cultivation or shifting cultivation. In the traditional agricultural practices, the villagers used to cultivate multiple crops in a mixture that matured at different intervals. The mixture of crops includes varieties of millets, pulses, oil seeds, spices and vegetables. Apart from agriculture they gather NTFPs from the forests and manage rearing of small ruminants like goats and country fowl for their subsistence and cash requirements. They worship earth goddess (Dharanipenu) installed in the community house of the village, specifically called Sadar. At an interval of 3 to 5 years they organize a grand festival called Meria festival in which they ceremonially sacrifice the Meria buffalo. Under the OPELIP program, the village has formed Village Development Association (VDA) taking along two other villages Patalamba & Talua.

During participatory planning process to expedite alternate and sustainable livelihoods interventions for enhancement of household economy of the villagers, the scope for poultry farming could be clearly realized by the program functionaries. The program functionaries realized that such livelihood options would be successful in which the community members have experiences on or in other words, such interventions which the community members are used to or comfortable would help achieving success. After further discussions and feasibility checks, the Special Officer of DKDA, Parsaligave due approval to initiate poultry farming in the village utilizing available resources under OTELP and CCD (Conservation cum Development). Thus, started the poultry farming initiative in the village under management of Maa Senelaya SHG and technical facilitation by FARR and DKDA authority.



Rearing of broiler chicken was taken up as a commercial activity. Leaving apart few managerial challenges during the initial days, the SHG members could soon develop confidence in managing the enterprise. They kept on regularly consulting the DKDA and FNGO functionaries for all technical and managerial aspects.

Towards taking up the activity as an economic enterprise, a seed money amounting Rs. 70,000/- was transferred to the account of Maa Senelaya SHG towards meeting the costs for chick, feed, medicine, drinker, etc. Necessaruy training and hand holding support was provided to the SHG members by the FNGO and the DKDA. That apart, regular monitoring and supervision, technical guidance and regular monitoring of health of the birds ensured successful building up of the enterprise. Through discussions an arrangement was made at the SHG level to ensure proper management of the enterprise. As per the arrangement every day, term wise, two members – one man and one woman from one household shall take care of the broiler farm for cleaning the farm, and provide to feeding and drinking of the chickens.



The enterprise started achieving success through proper management and maintenance. It was seen that after about 45 days the chickens came up to a good weight for sale. By around 45 days of initiation of the project the SHG could sell 396 live birds in the local market for an appreciable earning of Rs. 84550/-. The Girls Educational Complex at Kansur happened to be the ready customer at the door step. They started selling the birds to the requirement of the school at a price of Rs. 95/- per Kg.



The cost benefit calculation of the enterprise thus became very clear for the SHG members. They started the enterprise with investment of Rs. 70,000/- and reaped around Rs. 85,000/- over only 45 days, making the profit come around Rs. 15,000/- over an interval of 45 days only. This added to the encouragement and confidence of SHG members. They could find a way and could foresee the sustainability of the enterprise.

As on now the SHG has completed four cycles of rearing and harvesting and they are looking forward to expand their enterprise. Since the summer months of 2019 the SHG is planning to start Layer Chicken farming for eggs. The eggs have a heavy demand locally, especially to maintain supply to the educational complex and the local Anganwadi Centers. Hence, there is a ready market for the eggs. Thus, rearing of Layer chicken sounds a feasible enterprise and in the coming days it is expected that the SHG start doing Layer Chicken farming.

The initiative has not only become successful as a group income generation activity, but also it has opened the eyes of other SHG groups in the neighbouring villages.

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY GOAT REARING – TURIGUDA VILLAGE OF LANJIGARH BLOCK SHOWS THE WAY

It is rightly said that 'Unity is Strength' and many do believe in that as because it repays more values in terms of output through the work done collectively in comparison to individual act. Sometimes, a unique thought with outspoken temperament leads to much success at par with the thought which become iconic and exemplary for others to follow.

THE PROJECT VILLAGE

Comprised with a total population of 255 out of 58 tribal households, Turiguda village is situated under Batelima Gram Panchayat of Lanjigarh block. Most of its population belongs to marginal farmers with a small land holding who used to cultivate paddy, maize, minor millets, cotton & somehow pulses in their land. Parameter in the social strata implies the high ratio of very poor and poor households in the village. The basic livelihoods of villagers depend mostly on wage labour, masonry works and even from cultivation in the hilly terrain nearby. A meagre scope for livelihood enhancement is found in the locality as because of the distant place from lanjigarh and or even low access to support services.

Apart from the village as an institution, there are statutory Village Level Institutions (VLI) to look after the health and sanitation, education, forest conservation, water management who oversee the developments in the specific areas.

OPELIP INTERVENTIONS

After implementation of OPELIP in July, 2017, mass mobilization meeting took place in this village to make the villagers aware of the OPELIP interventions. The OPELIP facilitating NGO called Jana Sahajya along with the micro project officials of KutiaKandha Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh facilitated the meetings and took forward the planning process for appropriate interventions. So as to carry out the Program activities at village level, a Village Development Committee in the name of Turiguda-OPELIP GramyaUnnayan Sangha was formed and got registered. Apart from the VDC, women members were organized into SHGs and encouraged to transact with credit and thrift activities.

Keeping in view the feasibility of the area, people's practice and to improve the livelihood standard of poor tribal through creating avenues for marketing of goats, it was planned to support goat rearing units in the village. After discussion with the VDC members of Turiguda, it was decided to go for two (02) community goat rearing units under livelihood improvement component of AWP&B 2018-2019. Maa Kalijai SHG & Maa Dharani SHG of same village were selected to run the unit at

their group level with individual care and concern. Financial support of Rs. 3,00,000/- (Three Lakh) each provided to concerned SHGs through the VDC to run the unit with a ratio of 5:1 (Does+ Buck).

GOAT FARMING BUDGET ESTIMATE (50 NO OF MOTHER GOAT)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Description	Unit	Rate/Unit	Amount (Rs)
Fixed Cost (Shed of 800Sqft)					
1	AC Sheet (10' X 3')	30	Nos.	600.00	18000.00
2	Ridges	15	Pairs	300.00	4500.00
3	Bricks	3400	Nos.	4.50	15300.00
4	Sand	5	Trip	1000.00	5000.00
5	Cement	30	Begs	300.00	9000.00
6	Jalli	90	Rft.	150.00	13500.00
7	Skilled Labour	10	Md	370.00	3700.00
8	Display Board				1000.00
Sub total					70000.00
Contribution part					
1	Metal	2	Trip	2500.00	5000.00
2	Stone	2	Trip	1875.00	3750.00
3	Unskilled Labour	30	Md	280.00	8400.00
4	Door	1	Ls	2000.00	2000.00
5	wood materials		LS		10000.00
Sub total					29150.00
TOTAL					99150.00
Working Capital					
1	Mother goat(Doe)	local /exotic breed 50 nos.	nos.	3500	175000
2	Buck	local /exotic breed 5 no.(Including	no.	8000	40000

		insurance, Medicine etc.)			
3	Medicine	Medicine & Vaccine @ Rs.100/Goat	nos.	100	5000
4	Insurance	Rs.200/goat	nos.	200	10000
Sub total					230000
GRAND TOTAL		Fix cost + Working Capital			300000

OUTPUT

With the support provided by OPELIP, 02 nos. of goat shed are in place with a maximum labour contribution by SHG members through close monitoring by the Village Development Committee (VDC). Goat sheds have been constructed and goats have been purchased with the involvement of members from SHG, VDC, personnel from Veterinary department (BVO) & CSP-Livestock Inspector of the project. All formalities for insurance of animals have been followed with proper Vaccination, Deworming and other technical support by ARD department. SHG members are being oriented on rearing of animals with other segments from time to time. They are sparing time in rearing of goats (caring, grazing) with their own responsibilities and animals are being placed at the community goat shed collectively.

PROJECTED OUTCOME

It has been observed good, as far as the goat rearing & management of the community goat shed by the members of SHGs is concerned. Apart from this, the following table can be referred as a part of technical calculations while considering the expected profit out of the goat rearing.

INCOME FROM GOAT REARING					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Description	unit	Rate/Unit	Amount(Rs)
A	Sale of kid	250nos. In 2year@Rs2500/kid	nos.	2500	625000
B	Sale of Mother Goat	50nos. @Rs.3000/mother goat	nos.	3000	150000
C	Total sale				775000
D	Total working capital cost				230000
E	Profit in 2Year	C-D			545000

F	Profit per one year	E/2			272500
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Efforts being given by the team members of OPELIP in close coordination with the SHG members, VDC representatives, personnel from veterinary department as well as the insurance department so as to make it successful and to avoid losses while doing such an entrepreneurial activity owned, managed & controlled by the Self-Help Groups and ultimately by the Village Development Committee. Definitely, it will be one of the models for others to follow and to replicate the same concept for livelihood improvement of the poor tribal

DUCK FARMING – AN INITIATIVE TOWARDS CHANGE OF LIVELIHOOD PERSPECTIVE FOR MANKIRDIA COMMUNITY



Among 13 PVTGS in Odisha, the Mankirdia tribal community is considered a nomadic community. Over the years in past many Mankirdia families have been settled in rehabilitation colonies set up by the state government. They are predominantly residing in Jashipur block of Mayurbhanj district. The basic livelihood of Mankirdia community is Siali leaf stitching, Siali rope making, daily wage labour, livestock rearing like backyard Poultry and Goatary. Now a days due to restrictions on indiscriminate collection of Siali leaf by the Forest Department they are gradually reducing their traditional occupation related to Siali vines and gradually paying more attention towards rearing of livestock for sustainable livelihoods.

OPELIP is being implemented in their area, in Kendumundi, since 2017. During the initial days of Program implementation, a survey was done along with livelihood

analysis. It was found that the Mankirdia are losing heavily in backyard poultry as the poultry always succumb to various disease.

The deployed FNGO and MPA Team for OPELIP in consultation with Block Veterinary Officer (BVO)Karanja, introduced Duckeryas a replacement to poultry on experiment basis. The Dayasagar SHG led by ChampaMankirdia came forward to be part of the initiative and carry forward the activity. There are 10 members in the SHG and all are from the sameMankirdia community. The initiative, on experimental basis was taken up for income enhancement as a supplementary source with the potential for becoming primary subsistence source.

Thus, started the successful venture of Dayasagar SHG in the village Kendumundi of Mayurbhanj district in taking up Duckery as an economic enterprise.

From OPELIP support 50 Ducklings, feeding for 30 days along with feeder and drinker worth of Rs.10,347/- given toDayasagar SHG in the month of October 2018.The SHG Members were trained on the aspect of medicine, vaccination, feeding time quantity of feeds and other related issues of good practices of Duckery.



The ducklings were grown up healthy and after 3½ months their average weight came around 1.75 Kg.After observing demand in the market, they sold 32 ducks for Rs. 11,910/-. The same amount was further rotated in part. They purchased another 60 Ducklings that were 5 days old by the time of purchase. The amount they had to spend on buying the Ducklings was Rs. 2500/- only.

the Kendumundivillage coming forward with a request to OPELIP to support them for Duck Farming.

Seeing the progress of the Dayasagar SHG, the other SHG of

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF SHG THROUGH OPELIP PROGRAM



There are five main components of OPELIP; Community Empowerment, Natural Resources Management (NRM), Livelihood Enhancement, Community Infrastructure and Drudgery reduction. The institutional aspects like formation of Village Development Association (VDA) at the village level including all adult members and promotion of Self Help Groups especially of women, among their affinity groups are the major components of community empowerment. Management of natural resources nutrition and food security and income generation livelihood initiatives have been in the central focus of the Program.

PVTGs being isolated from the mainstream they are the ones who are living in isolation of the mainstream services for health, education, market infrastructure and proper basic necessities. The intra village scenario are even worse as they strive hard to live their lives devoid of proper basic necessities and spend majority of their day in running lives though the locally available resources like land, water and forest. Given the situation community infrastructure like schools, health clinics, child-care centers, storage structures, drying yards, threshing floors, provision of weighing scales, household storage bins for promoting value-addition and fair trade in villages, small market yards and aggregation centers, facilities for food and NTFP processing units including small rice hullers, upgrading village link roads, rural water supply, supply of smokeless wood-stoves and support to operations and

maintenance of village fuel-wood reserves are very important for improvement in daily activity schedule, overall quality of life and drudgery reduction.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CASE

Out of 13 PVTGs, DongriaKandh predominantly inhabitfRayaagada District. For all round development of the DongriaKandha in Kalyansinghpur Block, a micro project in the name of The DongriaKandh Development Agency (DKDA) is established atParsali.

A Non-GovernmentOrganisation named FARR (Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction) has been grounding the OPELIP program for the DongriaKandh natives living in the area. They are working in full fledge in all components of the Program starting from the institution building to nutritional security to meet the objectives from end to end. This is a clear case of connecting the tribes to the mainstream through a comprehensive enabling model; making the competent enough for contemporary market economy, health system, education system, public languages and administration. The transition from their long-lived life system to contemporary world is never easy and it cannot be assumed that their elasticity will match to the designed Programs and probably never in monetary terms.

MAJOR LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES IN THE AREA

Being the aboriginals with all round own systems of managing life cycle, independent from the major populace with different and modern approach towards life, their merger and coping with current mainstream generation raises several questions. Nobody knows whether they are willing or unwilling to the assumed changes or not. The assumed welfare and charity approach of government justify itself for their wellbeing is solely a function of participation in the Program, the emerged institutional, social and economic dynamics. The successes cannot be measured in terms of hard-core monetary parameters like cost benefit analysis, profit from enterprises, socio-economic participation with the mainstream and so on. When the Program talks about mainstream parameters and intrusion happens through several activities; the bridging dynamics matters the most. The program talks about Income Generating Activities (IGA) while they have their geographically limited natural resources from which they earn their livelihoods and not necessarily in terms of money. The program talks about nutritional security through a designed basket of fruits and vegetables while they have their own consumption pattern composed of produces directly harvested from natural surroundings. The former is monetarily driven while the latter is directly connected with nature and independent of money and market. The most important challenge is to make them competent enough to resist the market systems and have every resources and services through the same with an assumed level of efficiency, altogether in a different level of competency.

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

Provided the challenges the Program was grounded in 2017 in different parts of the state for all the 13 PVTGs through public sector agencies like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and specific Tribal Development Authorities like the DongriaKondh Development Agency (DKDA). The DKDA is positioned at the Parsali Village of Kalyansinghpur Block in Rayagada district for about three decades of serving the DongriaKondh in the region. For the current OPELIP Program a Bhubaneswar based non-government organization Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) has been sensibly implementing the activities as implementing partner. Since 2017 the following components have been implemented in the locality:

1. Institution Building
2. Food Security and livelihoods
3. Management of Natural Resources and
4. Building rural infrastructure for drudgery reduction

Peoples institution have been built as Village Development Association (VDA) at the village level as a democratically representative and supreme organization for respective village and multiple credit and thrift group in each operation village as Self Help Groups (SHGs) especially comprising of women from families with homogeneously poor economic status. Based on the organized institutional base remaining three components are being implemented. Connecting them through specially designed strategic activities has been the core of all interventions. Keeping in mind the proximity of their existence with nature and the natural products those can drive them towards market-based livelihood and drudgery reductions have been prioritized. Below are some of the activities implemented in the Parsali village

1. Millet processing unit
2. Sorting and grading of millets
3. Leaf plate pressing unit
4. Turmeric processing unit
5. Processing of bay leaves
6. Catering services

All these activities are principally being owned, managed and operated by Maa Tarini SHG.

SUCCESS INDICATORS OF THE INITIATIVES

The Parsali Gram Panchayat (GP) of KalyansinghpurBlcok in the Rayagada District of Odisha, sited in isolation from the mainstream across the undulated hilly terrains. The GP can be approached by 60 K.M. road ways from Rayagada through Kalyamsinghpur. DongriaKandha, a PVTG are the main inhabitants of the area. In parsali village of Parsali GP 10 PVTG women were organized in to an SHG in 2018 with the help of DKDA parsali and facilitating NGO FARR. After the initial six month of intra group thrift and credit activities they linked the group through a saving bank account with equal contribution of Rs.100/- by each member. It's the

activities and capacity building in the initial six month enhanced their confidence and self esteem to graduate socially and economically. Gradually they wanted to capitalize over their staple food millet and locally abundance turmeric. They have a set of well spelt objectives like 1-Income Generation, 2-Drudgery reduction and Employment generation in the locality through the optimum utilization of locally available resources.

A big push was the need of the hour to materialize these noble objectives and it was the turn of the OPELIP Program to contribute in their planned enterprises of Millet and Turmeric Processing units. The group went through the general body meeting of VDC to integrate the Annual Work Plan and Budget of 2018-19. The process took a few quarters to place the funds by the project initiative in consultation with VDC. Through the funds the group explored the availability and suitability of machines and finally decided and purchased from Raipur Market of Chatishgarh. Initially the machineries were installed in an old building of DKDA Parsali. It's been two and half years Maa Tarini SHG initiated multiple micro processing units. This small SHG of 10 tribal women headed by president SikokaSonari and Secretary Sikoka Alme. Though both of the leaders won't read and write like the group members they never restricted themselves to internal saving and credit activities. They have established a millet processing unit in 2019. The unit is being run by electricity and they have not received any bill so far. The processing unit is at the Parsali Village. Language has been a barrier for them. It's a time they are opening up to the people outside. From 15 different villages of the Gram Panchayat people are coming to grind millets. The cost of grinding millet is Rs.3/- per Kg.

They have sold both grinded millet powder and millet grains in Adivasi Mela (Bhubaneswar) 2 quintal each along with turmeric, jhudunga, kating, kandula, kangu, suan&kosla (a small millet) and by doing so they earned both confidence and money. They prepare turmeric by vaporizing, drying and then grinding for power. They have been selling turmeric powder to Schools for MDM, at market at Melas like Chaiti at Rayagada and even to different institutions and individuals from their village itself.



Turmeric is the main cash crop of dangaria community in the locality. The turmeric of the locality contains good Curcumin percentage and deep red in color. Till the establishment of the processing unit the turmeric of the locality was undervalued and under sold. The installation of the processing units turned around the scenario.

The processed turmeric powder now being sold to school hostels, friend circles, at Chaiti and Adivasi Melas. The purity of the product is gradually streamlining the demand across market

One local girl has been trained by the FNGO FARR to operate and manage all these grinding machines. Two women are appointed to clean the centre with all the machines every day. Now they are coming forward as a group and owning the centre fully.

In the words of an SHG member Pule Kadreka, "nathibaloka mane tike bhalapadbubhabuchu". This means we those who have nothing will be better off we feel.

Key Resource: Dolagovinda Nayak (9437846049), Community Institution and Nutrition Officer.



FOCUS AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (FADP)

The livelihood of rural “Scheduled Tribe” (ST) community is mostly dependent on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry. Over the years developmental works in Tribal Sub-Plan area of the state were primarily undertaken through the ‘Integrated Tribal Development Agencies’ (ITDA), under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department. It has been seen that, largely traditional implementation strategies, absence of sustainable local institutions, infrastructure linkages and end-to-end solution in the value chain were the eventual roadblocks making livelihoods of tribal people vulnerable to various unforeseen risks.

Visualizing that a focussed approach towards livelihoods suitable to local conditions and capacities of tribal communities as also creation of scalable and replicable livelihood models is the need of the hour, a new approach taking a holistic view of the livelihood ecosystem was launched named as Focused Area Development Program (FADP). The Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS), a society promoted by SC & ST Development (SSD) Department in Government of Odisha and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, has been facilitating implementation of the FADP. OTDS functions under administrative control of ST & SC Dev Dept with its State office located in the Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar.

The Governing Council of OTDS has 20 members and Chief Secretary to Govt. of Odisha is ex-officio

“President” of Governing Council, OTDS. The Executive Council of OTDS consists of 8 members and Commissioner–cum–Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio “Chairperson” of Executive Council, OTDS. Director (ST)–cum–Additional Secretary, SSD Dept. is ex-officio ‘Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of OTDS. For each ITDA, one FNGO has been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory formulation and implementation of projects under the FADP. The

SI No.	Interventions
1	WADI/Horticulture Plantation
2	Improved Agriculture
3	Vegetable Cultivation
4	Lac Cultivation & Processing
5	Rubber Plantation
6	Sericulture
7	Farm Mechanisation
8	NTFP Collection & Marketing
9	Production/Processing Centres
10	Poultry Rearing
11	Dairy
12	Fishery
13	Apiculture
14	Micro Enterprise Development
15	Coffee Plantation
16	Goat Rearing
17	Skill Training Program for Tribal Youth

FNGOs, who have been engaged in ITDAs, are responsible for preparation of the Annual Budgeted Action Plan (ABAP), Detailed Project Report (DPR), Decadal Perspective Plan on various livelihood interventions for the ITDA.

Objectives

- Ensuring sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land-based livelihood activities;
- Developing suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitating incremental results in their livelihoods;
- Developing backward & forward linkages and strengthening local institutions; &
- Improving the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions.

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION THROUGH FADP: SUCCESS STORY OF KEONJHAR

WOSCA is facilitating Focus Area Development Program (FADP) in Champua Jhumpura and Joda Blocks of Keonjhar district under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Champua with an objective to improve the livelihoods of tribal people in the year May 2014. WOSCA since its partnership with the program has undertaken several exemplary interventions in order to promote the livelihoods of local tribal communities by appropriating local resources. Two remarkable cases such as the promotion in Sericulture in Kasia village, and WADI and intercropping initiatives with FADP catches attention for the achievements over the years, appropriation of local resources, replicability and above all in raising the household income of the tribal people in sustainable livelihoods perspective.

SERICULTURE PROMOTION IN KASIA VILLAGE

Kasia village in Bansapal block of Keonjhar district came to limelight for the villagers' initiatives in promoting the sericulture for their livelihoods. The village has about 200 households with a population of about 900 belonging to tribal communities like Bhuiyan and Kolha and other backward classes.

The farmers of Kasia village were cultivating Sericulture in a traditional way as their forefathers were doing. Under the FADP Project, initiative was taken for improvement in the sericulture demonstration.

The villagers are primarily dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Collection and gathering of non-timber forest produces is one of the major

occupations of the villagers that supplements their livelihood earning from other sources. The village had suffered severe crop loss due to drought like situation about four years ago. During their drought-stricken period, the representatives from Central Sericulture Board along with the then Sub Collector and PA ITDA visited the village to assess potentials for alternative livelihoods. While interacting with the villagers the authorities realized that sericulture promotion has great potential in the village as the village forests are well protected with relative abundance of host plants for the tassar cultivation.

The villagers in Kasia are not new to the concept of tassar cultivation. Traditionally they have been collecting tassar from the forests and selling those in local markets



for meagre price. It was just considered a supplement to meet unbudgeted items at household level. From the collections of wild tassar the respective households were able to earn up to Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- depending on the time they gave to collection in particular season.

After visit of the authorities, with the interventions of WOSCA, a tassar cooperative in the name of Baitarani Tassar Vikas Samiti was formed. WOSCA conducted programs for capacity building and institution strengthening. Seeing the cooperative gaining viability, the government through ITDA provided a seed money amounting Rs. 5.50 lakh for tassar cultivation and trading.

Not limiting to the seed money granted to the cooperative, the ITDA facilitated convergence with the forest department for massive plantation of tassar host trees in the area. Subsequently, about 200 ha of forest land was earmarked for plantation. The forest department provided 300 Asan saplings per household for plantation in the forest which was well coordinated by the ITDA and facilitating NGO WOSCA.

In the year 2018-19, 73 families of Kasia of Jhumpura block were identified as eligible beneficiaries for sericulture demonstration and based on their eligibility for sericulture demonstration, they were supported 200gm egg (DFL). For the better outcome under the sericulture demonstration skill development training was imparted to them for enhancement of their technical knowledge and Resource Persons had oriented the beneficiaries on the detailed procedure of sericulture plantation.

IMPACT

Through these interventions, the tassar farmers have been benefited remarkably, especially in enhancing the household income and enhancing the corpus of the cooperative. In the meanwhile, the seed money of Rs. 5.50 lakh has increased to Rs. 8.52 lakhs that speaks volumes about management at the cooperative level. Besides, each family who were earlier able to earn maximum up to Rs. 2000/- per year are now able to earn to the tune of Rs. 20000/- to Rs. 30000/- per year.

As per the local informants, usually, the tassar cultivation starts on the eve of Gamha Purnima during the month of July-August. That is the time when they sow the seeds of tassar. After an incubation of about two and half months, the productions start and harvests are made in every two months. Now tassar cultivation has become kind of big tradition in the village.

Sarat Munda, a young man of about 35 years feels excited to describe the comparison between the situation earlier and the situation at present. According to him, in the past the tassar cultivators had to go to Jharkhand to collect seeds. He recalls how he used to go all the way to areas in Jharkhand by cycle just to purchase seeds. The cocoons that were coming out were being sold at a throw away price of Rs. 0.20 per



piece. Now they have been selling at the rate of Rs. 3/- per piece or for Rs. 250/- for a lot (pana) counting 80 cocoons.

Sarat also recalls the drudgery his father Majira Munda suffered in the early days. Along with paddy cultivation in whatever land conducive to the cropping, he used to insist on tassar cultivation as an insurance to lean seasons or drought like situations. In his lifetime, Sarat's father could not build a good house, even failed to repair and maintain the old one. However, over the recent years Sarat has been able to put good amount of money in repairing his house. Presently he has been harvesting the cocoons twice a year for cash along with paddy cultivation for subsistence. He has planted Asan trees on the farm bunds over his 11 acres of land that provides good return.

According to Sarat, who has been considered the leader in tassar cultivation in the village, now more and more households in the village have been taking interest in tassar cultivation. Apart from the 73 farmers supported by the ITDA, other households are taking interest in planting Asan trees on their farm bunds.

As per Sarat, and Santosh - the functionary of WOSCA, there have been many tangible and intangible benefits accrued by the villagers from Tassar cultivation. At least those who have taken up the cultivation have been food secure, they have been sending their children to school than making them participants in farm activities, and people have cash to use in case of emergencies. Because of the tassar cultivation, the forests are better protected now for which the supply of non-timber forest produces have increased benefiting those who depend on forests. The SHGs are now taking interest in transacting with the tassar and deal with the cooperative. There is now a growing demand for plantation of more and more Tassar host plants in the forest and the farm bunds.

WADI AND INTERCROPPING IN KASHIPUR VILLAGE

The WADi and intercropping interventions in Kashipur village started during 2018. The village has about 100 out of which 71 households belong to Scheduled Tribe that includes Saunti, Bathudi and Munda communities. The other households belong to Gopala (27 HH), Mahanta (1HH) and Brahmin (1HH) communities.

Kashipur village has been face to face with frequent drought like situations in the past for which many development programs have been experimented there to provide alternate livelihoods for the village communities. One such initiative taken was massive horticultural plantations by horticulture department. However, for lack of critical irrigation facilities the horticulture plantations suffered a big failure thereby shattering the hopes and aspirations of the community.

The villagers in Kashipur did not have a good experience of bumper crop yield due to lack of irrigation facilities. Hence, most of the families were looking for wage earning options from road and building construction works and in farming sector. Thus, they were suffering from an unviable household economy. They were looking for suitable options to optimize their land use and realize a secured livelihood and economy out of that.

In the financial year 2019-20, total 20 families of Kashipur village of Jhumpua block



were identified for WADI and intercropping activities over 23 acres of land through village level meeting. The facilitating NGO mobilized the community, facilitated the formalities for grants in favour of the selected beneficiaries to take up WADI and intercropping. They facilitated land identification and earmarking with help of the Revenue Inspector and helped the beneficiaries for necessary exchanges with

the ITDA.

WOSCA tried to understand why the massive horticulture plantation in the village could not be meaningful for the village. They identified that the plantation was not properly fenced and there was no provision for critical irrigation. Hence, while trying to organize WADI and intercropping in the area, WOSCA wanted to ensure fencing and critical irrigation provisioning at the first place.

Under the FADP Project, all the identified beneficiaries were supported Tomato plants as intercropping support along with other horticultural saplings. Taking the larger community in general and the beneficiaries in particular into confidence, WOSCA facilitated to put a strong fence around the 23 acres of land where WADI

and intercropping was to be taken up. A bore well was installed. In addition to this, labour cost was also provided to those families for land development under MGNREGS in 12 acres of land. The beneficiaries used to irrigate the crops from the nearby borewell. During this period, intercropping activities were followed up by the project staff in a regular basis. Apart from this necessary supervision and technical guidance was also provided by the staff.



IMPACT

After two and half month of care and cultivation, each family could be able to earn Rs.12,000/- to Rs.18,000/- as additional income apart from their household income. On realizing the return from WADI and intercropping the beneficiaries who used to look for wage earning options during the rainy season stopped going out and concentrate on the vegetable cultivation. Gradually, it is leading to cultivation of ground nut and diversification in vegetable cultivation. In the meanwhile, two SHGs have been formed and strengthened covering the beneficiaries who are looking ahead for organized sale of their vegetables and crops with a better bargain.

SUCCESS INDICATORS

- Balancing long term and short-term livelihood objectives
- Group initiative and regular follow up for capacity building on package of practices
- Fencing, drift irrigation and critical irrigation facility
- Building community cohesion and resilience

Benefit as realized by Tankadhar Naik

Tankadhar Naik, one of the beneficiaries shared his realization of benefits from WADI and intercropping over 1.70 acres of land as follows. Tanka used to cultivate ground nut on the same patch of land earlier but never realized a better benefit in comparison to what he got from WADI and intercropping interventions. Occasionally, he used to go for wage earning especially in the rainy season and working for about 20 days a month. Now, he does not need to look for any wage earning options as he feels self reliant now. Below is given his income from the said land during the period from June 2019 to February 2020.

Crop	Extend of land cultivated	Output in Rs.
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Tomato	20 decimals, 600 survived plants	8,000
Ruma (Cow pea)	10 decimals	3,000
Bitter gourd	20 decimals, 48 pockets	2,000
Brinjal	20 decimals, 1000 plants	28,000
Onion	1 decimal	2,000
Garlic	intercropped	2,000
Green pea	intercropped	1,000
Cauliflower	intercropped	2,000
Total		48,000

Earlier he used to cultivate ground nut on same patch of land out of which he was getting an output of around Rs. 15,000/-. However, from WADI and intercropping he could generate Rs. 48,000, making a difference of about Rs.33,000. That apart he has planted 294 cashew plants that are growing well. Now Tankadhar expects a sizeable output from cashew crops.

HEALTHY RETURN FROM WASTE LANDS: THE SUCCESS OF RUBBER PLANTATION IN BARIPADA

In year 2013-14 the then Collector-cum-District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj Sri Rajesh Pravakar Patil initiated the process of Rubber plantation in convergence under MGNREGA scheme in Mayurbhanj district considering the climatic condition of the district. Accordingly, ITDA, Baripada initiated its process of land demarcation and preparation of DPR for 3 patches of land which were mostly lying as uncultivable upland. The project intended to utilize the land for productive purposes and to provide employment opportunities for the households who have owned land and other job seekers of the locality. The other important objective is largely ecological addressing to increase the land use and arrest the soil erosion to the extent possible.



INITIATION OF THE PROJECT

The villagers of Madhupur under Purnachandrapur GP of Badasahi Block in Mayurbhanj district was experiencing frequent crop failures due to erratic rainfall and adverse weather conditions. The tribal households in the village were not able to take up cultivation on the available uplands for lack of irrigation facility and for the unpredictable rainfall in the rainy season. For that reason large extent of uplands in the area was lying fallow for years together and the land holders were passing through worries. There was apparently no means of alternate livelihoods for the villagers. It is at such a juncture of time the idea of Rubber cultivation on the uncultivated and otherwise unproductive uplands came as a new hope for optimizing the land use. The rubber cultivation was planned under MGNREGS in convergence with other available schemes and programs at the ITDA level.

The ITDA Baripada took the lead in land identification, farmer mobilization and planning process to convert the uncultivated lands to rubber plantations. ITDA could mobilize 162 ST households for rubber plantation on their lands. A comprehensive patch of 95.89 ha i.e. 239.72 acre was delineated for the purpose in the said village. Subsequent to necessary technical and administrative approval of the detailed project report the plantation drive was taken up. Following technical norms for plantation it was decided to plant 200 saplings per acre and accordingly 46125 rubber saplings were planted on the delineated land. The Rubber Board provided necessary technical advice for maintenance of the plantations and also provided technical supervision. The plantations had appreciable survival rate and the gap replacement plantations were also undertaken. By advice of Rubber Board, the fertilizer, pesticide and interim practices were administered to the plantations.

The initiative was taken up as a seven-year project from plantation to harvesting stage, starting from 2013-14 to 2019-20. The project was named Madhupur Rubber Project. It is envisaged that the harvesting will be done from 2021-22 under direct supervision of Rubber Board. It is estimated that the harvesting would continue for about 40 years.

BENEFITS ACCRUED AND BENEFITS PROJECTED FROM THE PROJECT

- A comprehensive patch to the extent of 239.72 acres that was lying uncultivated and so rendered unproductive could be brought under economic plantation that has promising returns on a long term.
- The tree cover in the area increased that has potential to contribute to soil conservation, moisture retention and providing residual moisture to the lands on the

lower reach. The canopy of the plantation provides to the moisture conservation in the said land.

Sl. No	Period	Expenditure on wage payment (in Rs.)	Wage Rate Per Day (in Rs.)	No. of Man Days Generated
1	2013-14	1068210.00	143.00	7470
2	2014-15	970716.00	164.00	5919
3	2015-16	1342832.00	164.00	8188

- Along with the project beneficiary households, many other job seekers in the area find employment under MGNREGA to maintain the plantation and peripheral land development works. Most of the beneficiaries and the other job seekers have completed 100 days of work under MGNREGA. The job seekers and beneficiaries have been continuously getting jobs in the rubber plantation area over last six years.

- Having got assured employment, those who were migrating out have stopped going to places under distress migration.
- 30102 nos of man days have been generated under the wage component out of MGNREGA fund and an amount of Rs.48.92 lakhs have also been paid towards payment of wages.
- The 162 beneficiaries may get a projected income of about Rs. 250/- from selling of latex of rubber. Thus, the farmers would get substantial cash earning to the tune of Rs. 50,000/- per acre per annum.
- There is a proposal for formation of Rubber Producer Group and installation of a Mini Rubber Processing Plant in the locality which would be managed and owned by the beneficiaries concerned.
- M/s. Birla Tires, Baleswar is closely located to the Project site which would purchase entire semi finished rubber products from the framers.

Hopes and aspirations of the farmers

Sri Karma Singh S/o:-Budhram Singh, Village: - Madhupur

Karma Singh is one of the beneficiaries aspiring for a big return from the Rubber crops. He owns only 1 acre of land in the entire plantation block. He has cropped 200 Rubber plants on his land. Prior to rubber plantation he was cultivating short term Paddy during monsoon i.e. under rainfed conditions. According to him, the maximum return he was able to get from the paddy cultivation amounted to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- only. But very often, in past, he experienced crop failure because of drought like situations. Now he is with hopes that from the same patch of land, where the rubber plantation has been done in place of paddy, he may be getting about Rs. 50,000/- per annum according to the current projections of yield and price level. When he compares the expected returns, he starts dreaming of a stress-free life ahead. At the same time, he has also been received financial benefit towards his wages for 550 mandays by working under MGNREGS in his own land under the project over last 6 years that amounts to Rs.95700.00. As a result he is aspiring for a better standard of living condition in future after the harvesting starts.

Sri Surendranath Singh S/o: - Late Bhagabat Singh of village Madhupur

Surendra is one of the beneficiaries of rubber plantation. He has planted rubber on his land measuring 2.25 acre. Previously part of his land was used or paddy cultivation during monsoon and the yield was unpredictable depending on the adequacy of monsoon rains. Even if there was good rainfall in the season, the output from land hardly touched the Rs. 5000/- mark. But after Rubber plantation now he is feeling assured that he might be able to get more than Rs. 1,00,000/- from the land under rubber cultivation, which for him is a dream come true. Over the years he has also earned good bit of income from wages under MGNREGA by working on his own land where the rubber plantation has been raised.

Sri Dharma Singh S/o: - Girish Chandra Singh, village Madhupur

Dharma owns 1.35 acre of land in the plantation area. He is over satisfied as previously there was no certainty of paddy production as because of highly up land depending on good rain fall. Otherwise he uses to lose paddy crop due to irregularity of rain. But the project of Rubber plantation has ensured him an assured income of Rs. 1.20 lakh per year as estimated by the Rubber Board. Meanwhile he has also been financially benefited through wages for giving 500 mandays to MGNREGS.



The success of Rubber plantation is visible from each and every dimension. Starting from survival of plants to its management taking together of 162 beneficiaries under a single platform is not only unique in its features, but also the greenery of the covered are has been deeply motivating other villagers for regeneration of forest and how to obtain the benefits in long run.

Acknowledgement: Gangadhar Pradhan, Project Manager, ITDA, Baripada, and Amersh Chandra Behera, Subject Matter Specialist, ITDA, Baripada

UNIQUE APPROACH OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CLUSTERS (APC) IN CONVERGENCE MODE: THE SEMILIGUDA AND POTTANGI BLOK OF KORAPUT

Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) is a special program in the Tribal Regions of Odisha. It's a four years program with a very systematic approach for the upliftment of women farmers. In Odisha 40 Blocks of 12 highland districts are in focus with the perspective outreach to generate 16000 acres irrigation potential, high value crops in 20000 acres, formation of 650 producer groups and formation and registration 30 producer companies, grooming of 750 Agriculture Entrepreneurs, 40% area under Non-Pesticide Management and coverage of 40% families under livestock rearing (goat and backyard poultry). The main approaches are farmers' collectives, synchronized production, development of infrastructures, improving livestock and promotion of market and agriculture entrepreneurs.

This four-year program consists of three-year intensive support and one-year consolidation. Each Producer Group (PG) selects 2-3 winner crops based on demand in local market, local agro-ecological conditions, and suitability to small land holding. Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) comes in as a sustainable agricultural practice. The purpose of grooming 750 agriculture entrepreneurs is to help them nested as value chain enablers. Where there are less land holdings and more livestock will be helped to substantiate the livelihood. Creation of Irrigation Potential in 16000 acres is the most promising component of this unique program followed by orchard development in 8000 acres, provision of access to farm mechanization for 70,000 farmers, sheds for goat and backyard poultry with 30,000 farmers through convergence from government schemes to intensify the interventions.

This is a collaborative project among Department of Horticulture, Odisha Livelihood Mission with support from BRLF and PRADAN. BRLF is bringing their Partner NGOs to work with Block, District and State administration to support in mobilizing community, strengthening producers' institutions and support the department in implementing the project. PRADAN as a nodal agency coordinates with other NGOs, develop implementation modalities and support horticulture department in design, management and monitoring of the project.

Through this comprehensive approach and well determined works APC Program intends to

- 1) trigger growth in farm sector with the objective of sustainably double the income of 1- Lakh small and marginal farmers in the backward highland regions of the State.

- 2) establish the model of Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) in 40 backward Blocks of the State, as an effective method to organize production system and services of markets.

Geographically the Program has the outreach to 12 districts as follows

Sr.	District	NGOs	Blocks	Farmers Covered
1	Mayurbhanj	PRADAN CYSD, Shristi	Jashipur, Karanjia, Tgakurmunda, Khunta	6144
2	Keonjhar	IDA, PRADAN, Shristi	KeonjharSadar, Jhumpura, Patna, Banspal, Harichandanpur	7636
3	Jharsuguda	SEWA	Kolabera and Laikera	3797
4	Sambalpur	SIDI	Kuchinda and Jamankira	2372
5	Dhenkanal	Shristi	Kankadahad	1683
6	Boudh	YCDA	Kantamal	1964
7	Kandhamal	PRADAN	Ohulbani, Baliguda and K Nuagaon	3320
8	Bolangir	Vikalpa, JMA, SSS, BGS	Khaprakhol, Muribahal, BangamundaAdhikar, Belepada, Turekele	7209
9	Nuapada	Lokadrusti	Khariar& Boden,	2457
10	Kalahandi	AJSA, Janasahaya,	GOLamunda, Th Rampur and Janjigarh	3549
11	Rayagada	PRADAN, Harsha Trust,	Kolnara, Bissum Cuttack, Muniguda, Kalyansinghpur	5460
12	Koraput	PRADAN, CYSD, Harsha Trust, FES	Nandpur and Lamtaput, KundraBoriguma, Pottangi, Semiliguda	12398
	12 Districts	17 NGO Partners	40 Blocks, 316 GPS, 1362 villages	57998 farmers covered

Apart from 17 NGO partners working intensively in the field it's been released through a partnership of BRLF and Government of Odisha. The department of Horticulture, Government of Odisha has been the nodal government agency for Coordination and Execution. At the district level maximum farmers have been covered in Koraput district and there are four different Organisations, PRADAN,

CYSD, Harsha Trust and FES is working in the district. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) is operational in the Semiliguda and Pottangi Blocks. The organization has started its activities through formation 15 Producer Groups in Each Block comprising of 100 to 150 women farmers in each Block covering about 3500 women farmers who owns 4000 acre agricultural area. More than 1000 farmers are doing agriculture based on Non Pesticide (NPM) method. About 1/10th of the farmers are planning adopted vermin-composting through government scheme. More than 500 households have gone for fruit tree plantation as Waster Area Development Initiative (WADI), Irrigation Potential have been developed through different NREGS, OAIC and OAIC schemes. Cattles and small ruminants of more than 1500 households are under planned vaccination in a saturation mode through convergence with veterinary and animal resources department. More than 2500 farmers are accessing modern farm mechanization. Storage structures have been constructed with the help of horticulture department and ITDA.

Going in details each PG have decided two to three winner crops like Ginger, Sweet potato, Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Beans, Yam, bitter gourd etc with all technical and process support like community nursery, educating the package of practices, tainting on NPM, provision on increased access to farm mechanization, subsidise inputs through horticulture department, ITDA, OLM and Mission Shakti and other Programs.

Collective marketing to reap the benefit from scale has been the ultimate promise of the Program. PGs are to be collectively stand as Producer Company (PC) and will be registered under the Company Registration Act. Even during COVID lockdown time the only strategy was collective marketing of agriculture products at selected urban points with due permission from district administration. Till the PC take its shape respective PG are taking their own effort to aggregate, sort, grade and sell collectively to earn better. Initiatives are being taken at different level for storage structures through convergence mode.

As a cost saving, convenient sustainable method NPM products like Bakramrit, Jibamrut, Bijamrut, Ghanjibamrut, Dasaparni. Handikhat, Mathastra, Neemastra, Agneyastra are being used effectively by more than 1000 farmers and the numbers are spiking through spillover effects.

Interaction among different stakeholders at regular interval, attention of the print media, visit of top authorities like Principal Secretary Dr Saurabh Garg and many others have pushing forward the morale of the program with highest level of effectiveness.

CHAPTER –5

LAND RIGHTS AND TENURIAL SECURITY

JAMUGUDA VILLAGE: A PIONEER IN OF ASSERTION OF RIGHTS OVER MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IN ODISHA

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as forest right act-2006 is a key piece of forest legislation enacted in 29th December 2006. Through this act the forest dwelling Schedule Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in forest for generations are recognized with forest rights and their occupations in forests. Both the rights on forest and the responsibility of sustainable use are emphasized in the Act. Section 3(1) of the act includes the following exclusive rights to the forest dwelling Schedule Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers:

- Right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;
- Community rights such as nistar, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely states, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;
- Right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce(includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin) which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;
- Other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;
- Rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agriculture communities;
- Rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
- Rights for conversion of Pattas or leases or grants issued by any local council or any State Govt. on forest lands to titles;
- Rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified or

not into revenue villages;

- Right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
- Rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous Dist. Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State;
- Right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;
- Any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned above, but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal

For the first time, forest dwellers are entrusted upon the right to protect and manage forest and forest resources. The section 5 of the Act provides a general power to Gramsabha to protect wildlife and forests which is a vital component for the villages and communities who have been protecting their forests and wildlife for generations.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CASE

Jamuguda – once a non-descript village located in Kalahandi district of Odisha became the first village in Odisha and second village in the country (after Mendhalekha in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra) to assert rights over minor forest produce under the Forest Rights Act in the year 2012. While there are more than thousand villages in Odisha to get recognized their community forest rights (CFR) over the last one decade, the case of Jamuguda is unique in many ways. Asserting rights as provisioned in the Forest Rights Act used to be a long-drawn battle between the Gram Sabha and the forest department since the village was granted Community Forest Rights. Jamuguda village has been organized into a Vana Samrakhyan Samiti and thus have been exercising rights over the forest resources coming under the VSS but with limitations. The village comes under the Barabandha Gram Panchayat of M. Rampur block. It is well connected to the district headquarters at Bhawanipatna (70 Km) and the nearest Railway station at Narla (30 Km).

Out of 73 households in the village, 66 are tribal (Gonda tribe) and rest 7 belong to Scheduled Caste. The total population of the village is 264. Among them 6 households are landless. About 50% of the villagers have landholding within 2-3 acres and the others are having marginal landholding. The primary source of subsistence is agriculture. However, most of the villagers are totally dependent on the forest for their livelihood. They collect mushrooms, edible fruits, char, mahua

flowers, siali leaves, honey, tubers, and leafy vegetables from the forest. The forest produce thus forms a major part of their livelihood and food sources. These NTFPs supplement to their income from other sources such as agriculture, animal husbandry and wage earning. The forests are having abundant bamboo bushes and bamboo is well knitted with the lifestyle and tradition of the villagers. The villagers depend on bamboo for basic necessities like food, shelter, implements, tools and as a source of livelihood.

The forest in the village comes under the Narla range of Kalahandi North forest division. It is dry deciduous in nature. The dominant species is bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) or Salia.

TRADITIONAL RIGHTS OVER FOREST

The forests were degraded due to felling by the department in British period. Later the forest department started extracting timber on the name of coupe felling. This coupled with the pressure from the adjoining villages, brought the forest on the verge of extinction. The forests gave in to illegal trading of timber by the timber mafia. Understanding the importance of forests and its survival relation with the people, in 1990, the youth committee of Jamguda village started protection of this forest. This was formed with the basic motive of protecting the forests against illegal timber felling. The youth committee laid down some rules for the protection. They restricted green felling and put a stop to illegal smuggling of timber. The sale of bamboo or timber was restricted but these could be harvested for personal use. Collection of NTFP was allowed for personal use as well as for sale. In 2004, the Forest Department managed to lure the villagers into joint forest management(JFM) and Vana Samrakshyan samiti(VSS) was formed. The committee was entrusted 50 hectares of area of forest under JFM. They protected the whole forest as before without taking consideration of the area allocated to the VSS.

FOREST RIGHTS RECOGNITION PROCESS

Section 6 of FRA prescribes a detailed procedure for recognizing and vesting forest rights. Over the years, one witnesses four different types of intervention in the recognition process of Forest Rights claims across India. These are suo moto by Gram Sabha; NGO driven; collaborative efforts (NGO/Community and sometime NGO/Tribal Department/ District Administration) and top down approach directed either by Governor office in case of PESA areas or state level nodal agency department. Prior to the FRA, 2006, the forest area in Jamuguda was managed and regulated by the forest department. In pre-FRA scenario, a committee called Youth Organization was formed in 1990 for forest protection. This committee had no such rules or calendar like Thengapali system. This committee used to monitor the forest areas and took steps to stop indiscriminate felling of trees by the community and surrounding village people. However, the role of committee was very informal and not based on prescribed rules and social norms. It was also not practically possible for this small group of youths to protect the huge forest of the village which

measures about 1500 ha as per local estimation. Peoples' access to minor forest produces was constrained due to regulations and conditions laid down by forest department resulting that people has only access to firewood and no other access and user rights.

A Joint Forest Management (JFM) committee was formed in the village by the forest department in 2004 and an area of 123.5 acre was identified to be jointly protected and managed by the department and the villagers. However, the villagers were not involved in planning or decision making related to forest resource harvesting and management. The benefits from the joint management of forests was also not done in transparent manner. The enactment of Forest Rights Act enabled the villagers to dissolve the JFM committee in 2012.

In Jamuguda, the claim application process under FRA started in the year 2008. The community rights recognition process in Jamuguda was facilitated by forest rights group and NGOs working on similar issues in different parts of Odisha. There were several groups and NGOs namely, Kalahandi Jungle SurakhyaManch, Seba Jagat, NIPDIT, Vasundhara who played different roles at different levels in different capacities both in the pre and post FRA recognition phase. Kalahandi Jungle SurakhyaManch has been actively involved in advocating forest management through community involvement for more than fifteen years. Other NGOs played their role in different aspects.

The Gram Sabha meeting was held on 23rd March 2008 to constitute the Forest Rights Committee (FRC). A fifteen members committee was constituted as per provisions. The FRC received applications for Individual Forest Right (IFR) and all claims were over cultivated land in forest areas. The FRC received 21 IFR claims. The Gram Sabha sought the help of Revenue and Forest Department in demarcating forest areas both for IFR and CFR. After several rounds of meeting, discussion, persuasion and official communications with relevant authorities, the forest department only did demarcation of IFR claims. The claims for CFR was also processed by attaching customary forest boundary of the village along with relevant documents including Gram Sabha resolution and FRC members list. The Gram Sabha members demarcated the traditional boundary with stone pillar and claimed the demarcated area under CFR. The CFR claim got approved by DLC in 2010 but the villagers were not informed till Kalahandi Jungle SurakhyaManch filed an application under Right to Information to get the copy of approved CFR titles. They obtained the information in February 2012. In 2013 Jamuguda Gram Sabha got the CFR title at Barabandh Panchayat Office along with 10 IFR titles claimed by the villagers. The CFR title has been got for 123.5 acre which is about 50 hectares. Through the title the rights of villagers was recognized over minor forest produces collection, value addition, transportation and marketing, grazing, collection of fish from streams, worship, conservation and management of forest.

There are still issues around the recognition of CFR. According to the villagers, the CFR recognition should have been done based on their traditional use and access to

forest as evidenced by documents like NistarPatrak. However, the CFR area has been recognized over part of Joint Forest Management area which they were protecting as VSS.

STRUGGLE FOR BAMBOO HARVESTING, TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING

Bamboo is a major resource in the forests over which the CFR has been granted. However, the villagers had to struggle to exercise rights over bamboo harvesting, transportation and marketing due to errors at the official level. That the CFR has been granted following the FRA Rule 2007 in stead of the amendment rule of 2012. For that reason, in the CFR title it has been mentioned that villagers can only take forest produces by head loads. This is in contradiction to the amended rule of 2012 which prescribes that transportation of minor forest produce within and outside forest shall be done through appropriate means of transport and not restricted to any particular means of transportation.

One of the major activities that the Gram Sabha decided in the post-CFR recognition phase is harvesting bamboo in a sustainable manner. In the recognized CFR area bamboo was the major species which used to be harvested and managed by the forest department. In a Gram Sabha meeting on 16th June 2012, it was decided that the villagers will harvest bamboo as this right has been recognized under section 3 (I)(C) of FRA. The Gram Sabha informed the administration and relevant departments about its decision to harvest bamboo on 20th June 2012.

The Gram Sabha wrote a letter to Divisional Forest Officer, Kalahandi North Division on 19th June 2016 to give transit permit book so that villagers can sale harvested bamboo anywhere as per their convenience. However, the forest department refused to issue transit pass to transport bamboo from the village and disagreed over Gram Sabha's right to sell bamboo and informed the Gram Sabha members that they can use bamboo only for domestic purpose and not for sale.

The said year bamboo flowering occurred in large scale within the CFR area. That compelled the villagers to harvest the bamboo, lest that they get damaged. They stored the harvested bamboo in a depot organized at the village. On 23rd June, Mr. Bhakta Charan Das, then MP inaugurated the bamboo depot of the village and became the first buyer. He purchased 100 culms of bamboo for Rs. 3000/-. After 2 days of the event forest department people came to village and tried to seize the bamboo stating that the village cannot have transit permit to sell bamboo. The villagers were confident that forest department cannot take any action against them.

After Struggle for few months obtaining transit pass to sell Bamboo forest department handed over the transit pass book to Gramsabha in a meeting in the village on 3rd march 2013. PCCF of Odisha Mr. Priyanath Padhee in the presence of two central ministers (minister of tribal affairs V Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of

Rural development Jairam Ramesh) and revenue minister of state Suryanarayan Patra and MP of Kalahandi. The transit pass was issued to the Mr Bhakta Charan Das to carry the Bamboo he has purchased. He carried the Bamboo in a tractor.

In the meanwhile, the villagers have developed a management plan has been developed for the bamboo forest management and following that Gramsabha is harvesting bamboo each year. Till date bamboo worth rupees 10 lakh has been sold.

EMERGENCE OF GRAMSABHA AS THE DECISION-MAKING BODY

The most important feature is Gram Sabha has emerged as an institution to manage the forest. All the decisions are being taken in the Gramsabha and the 15 member committee formed are implementing the decisions of the Gramsabha. A joint account has been opened in the name of the Jamguda Gramsabha in State Bank of India, Madan Rampur branch. All the sell proceeds of Bamboo is being deposited in the account and withdrawal is being made according to the decisions in Gram Sabha.

The income of the Gram Sabha is a boon for the villagers. Gram Sabha has decided to give small credit immediately for the health care, education and investment in agriculture from this fund without any interest. Till date 30 families have taken credit for emergency needs. Now loan amount Rs 310,045/- is with the families in the village.

IMPACT ON THE LIFE IN THE VILLAGE

The villagers are involved in Bamboo cutting are earning very good and the daily earning is more than the wage fixed by the government under MGNREGS. Gram Sabha has decided to provide the 1/3rd of the sell proceeds of the Bamboo to the harvester. The Bamboo is being sold at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 30/- depending on the size. The harvester gets Rs. 3/- to Rs. 10/- per piece. The minimum wage earned is Rs. 250/- and maximum up to Rs. 450/- per day. 21 Families have been involved in the harvesting work and they have earned from Rs. 1250/- to Rs. 4500/- from this activity within a span of 5 to 13 days. In the activities of forest management works like making of mound around the clump and fire line making wage of Rs. 200/- per man day has been paid.

The reserve fund of the village is very much useful to the villagers as it caters the immediate health care needs and other emergency cash needs of the families in the village.

Jamguda is the first village in Odisha which started harvesting and selling bamboo using the provisions of the forest right act 2006 and showed the path to other villages. Change in the governance of forest by the Gramsabha has resulted not only in better conservation and management of the forest but also enhanced the income of the needy tribal families.

JAMJHARAN: A SUCCESSFUL CASE OF TRANSACTING TENDU LEAVES UNDER FOREST RIGHTS ACT

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AND FOREST RIGHTS ACT

According to Section 2(4) of Indian Forest Act 1927 “forest produces” are the products which are either brought from forest or found in forest. It includes a wide range of products including timber. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is a breaking up of forest produces which got a definition with the enactment of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as forest right act-2006, key piece of forest legislation enacted on 29th December 2006. Section 2(i) of the Forest Rights Act defines a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) as all non-timber forest produce of plant origin and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tussar, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like and it is the responsibility of the state governments to ensure the forest rights relating to MFP. Beyond the user access the Section 3 of FRA, 2006 provides right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. Disposal of minor forest produce” under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act shall include local level processing, value addition, transportation in forest area through head-loads, bicycle and handcarts for use of such produce or sale by the gatherer or the community for livelihood. The transit permit regime in relation to transportation of minor forest produce shall be modified and given by the Committee constituted under clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 or the person authorized by the Gram Sabha. This procedural requirement of transit permit in no way shall restrict or abridge the right to disposal of minor forest produce. The collection of minor forest produce shall be free of all royalties or fees or any other charges.

Despite legal provisions market failure of MFP always remains as a major concern as these MFPs barely earn remunerative prices from market.

THE TENDU LEAF TRADE IN ODISHA AND OTHER STATES

Kendu/Tendu leaves; the green gold of Odisha is a well-known forest product. About one fifth of the national Kendu leaf production is from Odisha ranging between 4.5 to 5 lakhs quintals. The Department of Forest and Environment and Forest has been given the trade monopoly over its trade. Tendu leaves are principally used for ‘Bidi’ making; a cigarette like smoking instrument used specially by the native poor in Indian states like MP, Chhatisgarh, Odisha, AP, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Tendu leaves are collected by forest-dwelling communities characterized by poor and living standard in the rural and tribal contexts especially in the states like

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Odisha. Any way the Forest Department has nothing to do with the standard of living of people or their barely remunerative reward from Tendu leaf collection; they are just to conduct auction and carry out leaves. Apart from this another significant dimension added in 2006 to the scenario through the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act or FRA. Through FRA there has been a paradigm shift in empowering tribals in the non-timber forest produce (NTFP) trading. The act provides rights of ownership and sale of all NTFP including Tendu leaves. In 2015 Maharashtra government through a notification deregulated the trade of tendu leaves with reference to FRA, 2006. There are Gramsabhas in Maharashtra those are exercising the rights in harvesting and selling of tendu leaves being empowered by FRA and reaping huge economic benefits to their fullest potential. The notification also envisaged that various government departments are liable to help Gram Sabhas in managing in trade of tendu leaves. The real concern in this jeopardy government hardly commit towards empowerment, livelihoods, and development of concerned communities.

DEREGULATION OF TENDU LEAVES IN ODISHA

In 2013, the Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Odisha took an initiative through directing functionaries in the Department especially for Nabarangpur District for the crop year 2013 on deregulating Tendu Leaves. At the same time Tendu Leaf department was also brought in for purchase of leaves from the interested sellers. Gram Sabhas were entrusted as per FRA to issue transit permits for transportation of the same. Even the District Collector of Nabarangpur was also communicated by the Department of Forest and Environment to familiarize the deregulation process while facilitating the issuance for transit permits by the Gram Sabhas for transportation and the whole process was expanded to Malkangiri District under the Jeypore Tendu leaf Division. Despite these arrangements DFOs remained as the ultimate decision makers as Grama Sbahas are to approve traders list and recommends to the DFO; the ultimate decision maker on volume caps. Parallel to Gram Sabhas the Tendu Leaf departmental collection centres remains operational under the same DFO. Ultimately hardly there has been any price difference not even the inconvenience in payments. Still an effective decision from the Government of Odisha is still waited which can actually bring the real spirit of FRA and benefit the needy masses.

THE STRUGGLE FOR TRANSACTING TENDU LEAVES

Jamjharan is a Tendu Leaf village in the Golannda Community Development Block of Kalahandi District in Odisha. The Block is a living place mainly of Gonda and Kandhas. The primary basis of sustainance of the people is agriculture and allied activities. With support from the Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), villages in the locality along with village Jamjhran have claimed Community Forest Rights (CFR) and Individual Forest Rights (IFR) in 2011. The ownership rights of Gramsabha over the MFP in general and KL in particular has

been clearly mentioned in the titles. This title, dating back to 2010-11, has been signed by the District Collector, the DFO, and the District Welfare Officer. Most of the people in these villages are Kendu Leaf (KL) pluckers, and have not been satisfied with the governmental system of KL procurement.

In the early quarter of 2017-18 the villagers came to know about Gramsabhas selling KL in Maharashtra as per the provisions of FRA, and decided go for a similar effort. The community leaders formed a federation of Gramsabhas of six villages, and negotiated with a trader located in Maharashtra who agreed to pay as high as Rs.7.50 per a bundle of 60 leaves. It may be mentioned here that the price assured by the Odisha government for 60 leaves is Rs.2.40 @Re.0.80 per ker (bundle) of 20 leaves. To add the uncertain amounts such as bonus and other benefits it may come to a maximum of Rs.5 or so per 60 leaves. In comparison the trader from Maharashtra assured to buy it for Rs.7.50 per 60 leaves with promise for spot payment in cash. The negotiation envisaged to procure from all the pluckers irrespective of their age, that too in their own village itself. Agreements were accordingly signed with each of these Gramsabhas so as to start the procurement from May 2017. It may be mentioned here that the trader was to pay the price to the Gramsabha which in turn had to pay each plucker his or her due @Rs.7 for 60 leaves. That means, the Gramsabha fund was to get Re.0.50 for 60 leaves under this arrangement.

The Phadi located in village Jamjharan employs the local people as Checker, Munsif, Chaparasi. The Phadi was closed down as soon as the community made agreement with the trader at a higher price. According to the agreement, the villagers opened account in Farang State Bank and the trader deposited 1.5 lakh each in Jamjharan and Khasiguda Gramsabha account. Besides, the trader also purchased directly leaves worth of Rs 4 lakh from other four villages. Accordingly, the 1st phase of the collection took place and the trader too received the leaves. The villagers were quite excited to receive such a good price.

But before the 2nd phase procurement could start, the local forest staff of the KL wing captured the trader on 5th May, and first took him to the local police station and then to the DFO (KL), Bhawanipatna. They accused him of illegal procurement, and threatened for action. Finally, he was released after furnishing an undertaking that he would stop the procurement.

THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE

The aforesaid embarrassing incident discouraged the trader on one hand but agitated the villagers. The trader was their guest, and the procurement he made was completely as per the provisions of the law (FRA). They gheraoed the Collector's office on 8th May and after about 8 hours the District Collector called them for discussion followed by an assurance of necessary support. He could understand that it was a case of conflict of provisions between the FRA and the state KL laws, and said he would write to the government to resolve this issue.

Despite the scenario, the community leaders decided to keep the processed Kendu Leaf in secured places as there was fear of wastage due to monsoon. Still they have KL worth of Rs 10 to 11 lakh within the suitable places like community institutions. Some leaves were damaged by fungus infestation. The villagers continued articulating their grievances at relevant offices and platforms from time to time. The District Collector, DFO, DWO were intimidated during grievance hearing days. The Commissioner-cum Secretary SC and ST Development Department also wrote letter to the Additional PCCF Kendu leaf regarding the rightful demand of the Gramsabhas. The Minister had also written letter to the Chief Minister regarding the issue. The civil society pressure was also there regarding the violation of FRA which is taking place ignoring the rightful demand of the Gramsabha. . Finally, people approached the local MLA who assured the community leaders to solve the issue. Earlier, the MLA assisted the communities with a Cooperative Facilitation Centre (CFC) from his LAD Fund with a grant of Rs 10 lakh. The matter was reported to Forest Secretary through the MLA and ultimately the notification was released.

The Government of Odisha through an enabling Order has taken step in deregulating the Kendu Leaf (KL) and has clearly agreed to operate both the systems of Government and private procurement of KL. Earlier the Government had deregulated KL in Nabarangpur Division but for the first time the deregulation has been made for the six villages of Keygaon Range in Kalahandi Division. Now both Government and private players can procure KL.

Odisha became the second state in India after Maharashtra to bring such an operational system in KL. On 22nd November 2017 Mr. Dibyasankar Mishra, MLA Junagarh handed over the Office Order to the community in Dhamanpur GP office football ground in the presence of more than 1000 KL pluckers. This brought a lot of cheer among the poor tribal and other traditional forest dwelling communities who sustain their lives through KL plucking.

It was on 22nd November, 2017, six villages of Dhamanpur and Khaliapali GP under Golamunda block received their ownership right over Kendu Leaf after a struggle for six months. Since 2011, the villages like Jamjharan, Jamgudabahali, Khasiguda, Kanakpur, Kasturapadar and Kalipur have their community rights recognised under Forest Rights Act 2006. Kendu leaf is an NTFP as per the Act and the community rights over KL is recognised. As per the law the Gramsabha has the authority to dispose the minor forest produce (MFP). The Gramsabha has the right to sell, process, store, add value, and transport the MFP for livelihoods with appropriate means of transport. As per the Act, the transit permit regime in relation to transport of MFP shall be modified and given by the either the committee constituted under clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 or the person authorised by Gramsabha. The procedural requirement of transit permit in no way shall restrict or abridge the right to disposal of MFP.

About 600 Kendu Leaf pluckers belong to Gond and Kandha tribes and other traditional forest dwellers of six Gramsabhas followed the legal procedure and tried

to sell the KL to outside agency as well as in the "Phadi" established and operated by KL Department. This has helped the unorganized pluckers to a great extent as they have been given choices to go for higher bargain. The only difference is that the organized KL pluckers have insurance which the unorganized pluckers do not have as they do not have KL card. On the other hand, having KL card is not considered a big advantage. For, in one KL card, five to six persons are collecting KL and often encounter accidents but are not compensated through insurance.

REPLICABILITY

The Jamjharan Gram Sabha has set the example and thousands of Gram Sabha especially in the major Tendu Leaf producing districts can take advantage of it. The Gram Sabhas in district like Sundergarh, Anugul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonapur, Boudh and Nuapada can cite the case for official negotiations and thereby would be able to access their rights over Tendu leaf trade transactions under the provisions contained in FRA.

COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TO REALIZE ENTITLEMENTS UNDER FRA: DUTELGUDA COULD MAKE IT

Dutelguda, a remote village in Korkunda Block of Malkangiri district would have never be in limelight if the forest dwelling village communities as a collective would not have taken initiative to make collective choice arrangements in settling Individual Forest Rights claims at their level first, and to facilitate processes for availing government approval under the purview of Forest Rights Act.

THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT IN INDIA AND ITS OBJECTIVES

The rationale of FRA is to recognize and affirmation of tenurial, livelihood and ecological security. This right is for forest dwelling and forest dependent communities who are responsible for management of forests. Traditional and customary boundaries play a key role in recognition and affirmation process. The Act emphasizes recognition of rights for both individual forest land holdings and community managed forest patches. The former is recognised by Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and the later through Community Forest Rights (CFR) under FRA. This Act is believed to be effective for ownership and sustainable management of forest in true spirit.

Gram Panchayat has been entrusted with convene of Gram Sabha and formation of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) from amongst its members ranging from 10 to 15 members with at least one third representation of the Scheduled Tribes and at least one third women. The nature and extent of Forest Rights, maintenance or registers and details of claims, passing resolutions on claims and forwarding them to the Sub Divisional Level Committee (SDLC), and constitution of committees for constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members. The quorum of the Gram Sabha shall have to be more than two third of its members representing all sections of the society with adequate representation from the Scheduled tribes and Particularly Venerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The SDLC constitute sub divisional level officer as chairman, forest officers, members from Block Panchayats and in charge from tribal welfare department of the sub division level. SDLCs functions to provide necessary information to the Gram Sabha about their duties and duties of the right holders, protection of conservation of biodiversity, wildlife and forests, provide maps, consolidation of information provided by Gram Sabha, adjudicate disputes between Gram Sabhas, hear petitions aggravated against the Gram Sabha, raise awareness for FRA, make the proforma of claims easily available to the claimants and ensure Gram Sabha are conducted in free, open and fair manner with requisite quorum. Accordingly, there is District

Level Committee (DLC) chaired by with District Collector with representation from Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), members from District Panchayat and District level in-charge from Tribal welfare Department. The DLC is to examine claims as per Act, consider claims for approval, issue direction for incorporation of the forest rights in relevant government records including record of rights.

HISTORY OF DUTELGUDA VILLAGE

The Balimela Reservoir located in the Malkangiri District of Odisha on the river Sileru, a tributary of Godavari River a joint venture of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh Government to share the available water resources including generation of hydroelectricity through a project commissioned in 1962. According to down to earth this project displaced as many as 91 villages and submerged 700 hills. Many tribes like Kandh, Paraja, and Didayi started leaving the place once the reservoir started filling up. During resettlement water and forest were major concern for the tribes which were not there in the places of resettlement and they were bound to migrate. Even the compensation was on monetary terms instead of land for land and hence was limited to those having land titles. Eventually, Paraja, Kandh and Didayi were the worst sufferers.



Raba village under Nakamundi Gram Panchayat is one of the 91 villages displaced. There were 120 households in the village who tried to settle in the houses meant for rehabilitation in the early days of displacement but miserably failed due to non-availability of forest and water sources and unwillingness to live with non-tribal population. They started migrating from place to place as group of families and settled in different villages like Kamabeda, Balkati, Kichpali, Chudameta, Kiachua and Dutelguda villages. Somehow, they were settled in the houses constructed by government for a short span of time.

Out of 120 families of the Raba village 12 families in a group migrated to Kambeda reserve forest near Koyaguda village of Korkunda Block. They were absolutely clueless where to migrate. Both the respondents Kumuti and Madhu were child during migration. The cash compensation they had received against their land

holdings was as little as rupees 60 for some households to as much as rupees 15000 to some households which did not count for them in the long run.

Mali Pangri was a wild hunter from Raba village who used to come to the Kambeda reserve forest for hunting and had a functional relationship with a Koya village 'Koyaguda' there. By tradition Koya people dance wearing horns of some specific animals and Mali Pangri through a verbal commitment and mutual understanding was giving them the horns after hunting as they were of no use to him. This relationship made the Koyguda villagers to invite a group of 12 families along with Mali Pangri out of 120 families of Raba Village to settle adjacent to them within the forest. They came with all they had, one or two cattle each and millet seeds as assets.



Initially they stayed at the Koyaguda village with the Koyas as guest. After couple of days the Koyaguda people offered a hut made by them adjacent to their village for watch and ward of their cattle sheds. In the words of KumutiPangri, son of Mali Pangri, *"Koyadarlok man jholapakhethibakudiadekhaidele, seta semane gai jagibakubaneithle, etiruhabolikahile, samastemisipura 12 paribarasarasethirahiluaauamara baba ta par dinasakalupanikhohibakubaharile, jauthipaniachi se pakherahibuboli"*. All the 12 families stayed there for few nights and then after Mali Pangri started searching for a water source to settle around. They were used to have food together offered by the Koyas in the initial days. In the words of MadguOangi, son of DumbiPangri, *"ameKoyamankarthu magi khauthilu, samastemisikikhauthilu, amesetelebesna san thilu, 4 barsha 5 barshaemiti"*. Eventually, Mali Pangri found a suitable hill stream in 'Hiram Jhola'. Hiram means sago palm and 'Jhola' means valley. Finally, they decided to settle around the stream and started constructing houses with the help of mud and woods and thatch the roofs with date palm leaves. They started clearing bushes around to cultivate the millets that they carried from their original village.

MAJOR CHALLENGES FACED BY DUTELGUDA FOR IFR

To settle inside forest itself was a challenge. Wild life attacks especially threats were there from tigers. The village Dutelguda meaning Tiger Village (Du – Tiger, Guda – village in Koya language) signifies that tigers were abundant in the area and were harming human and cattle. The village is also called Baghguda, in Odia. (Bagh – tiger in Odia). The village is located in Korkunda Block of Malkangiri district.

In the early 10 years (in the 1970s) the most challenging work for them was to level their agriculture lands manually. Shifting soil by shouldering baskets was the toughest. While clearing forests and levelling lands their shoulders were wounded

while shouldering 'Chau'. Chau in Odia 'Bhara' i.e lever, is made of two baskets hanging from the both sides of a wooden lever sheltering on shoulder for transfer of materials like earth, sand. In their words, "*bharakarimatibuhibakukandhafatijauthila, kahakukahibu*".



After 2-3 years their confrontation with forest guard representing forest department started. They were asked how they could dare to set up dwellings in the forest which they were not supposed to do. Each household were asked by the Department of Forest and Environment to deposit some fines against their encroachment of forest land and making a settlement there.

However, none of them could deposit

any fine. Consequently, one from each family got arrested and detained for seven days. Since then there has not been any resistance from the department.

The village remained disconnected from the mainstream for long both physically and administratively. Neither they were concerned about the outside world nor the outsiders were concerned about them. In their words, '*kehiamakukahunahtile tanka sahamisibaku*'. After 12-13 years they participated in the general election and casted their votes at Korkunda. There was no road to the village except the earthen narrow roads laid by the King through the forest.

The most important thing they missed in the new settlement was land they owned in the old village. They still admire the large volume of lands they had in their earlier settlement. In many respects they feel deprived in the new settlement. During displacement the government officers took away their pattas - the land titles.

According to them, "*ama besi jaga sethithila, se patapalaila, jamisabuneigale*". Even the women of the village feel unhappy over the fact that they do not have their own land.

Like a typical tribal village, they have been sourcing Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) from the forest. Unfortunately, the availability of NTFPs have reduced to great extent and limited to some roots like pit kanda, saradakanda, pita kanda,



matialu, fruits like amla, tendu, tamarind, mango and some leaves, climbers and dead woods. The main reasons behind reduced availability of NTFPs are high

dependency on forest and forest, over harvesting and seasonal grazing of cattle inside the forest. As they do not have separate grazing lands, they are bound to use the forest cattle grazing during the monsoon.

HOW THE PROBLEMS ADDRESSED

With the history as above, the Forest Rights Act has been seen with much hopes and aspirations by the villagers in Dutelguda. As a village they never fell apart despite several unusual challenges and kept moving ahead. The most important thing they were desperate about was that they wanted land to be called their own, their own forest and their own village in official records. Their plights remained unattended till the Forest Right Act came into force in 2006. The Act opened a vent to have forest titles in their favour. Subsequently, Campaign for Survival and Dignity (CSD) came to their help in exercising rights over land for cultivation, community forest and their settlement that is inside forest.

In Malkangiri district records Dutelguda in Korkunda Block, now with more than 50 forest dwelling families, is an un-surveyed village. The same is also reflected village list of 2011 census. One family of the village is from Koya community and rest are from Kondha community. They are not there by choice to reside in, rather they settled there after being displaced for the Balimela irrigation project. They were even ignored during the survey settlement 1989-90 and left them legally in a no man's land despite several efforts from their side.

After the commencement of FRA, they tried once again to assert their rights as against the historical injustice done to them. The Forest Rights Committee (FRC) itself carried out the survey jointly with Gramsabha. All 52 households claimed Individual Forest Right (IFR) for their respective homestead land and land they had been using to cultivate and Community Forest Rights (CFR) for Community Managed Forest. The total claim they got settled through IFR is about 94 Ha. It is obvious that each of the families claimed all the lands they had been using for different purposes as they were never entitled for any land over there.

Despite a time lag between claim and settlement they got their lands settled under IFR in 2012. There was common consensus among the villagers about their respective lands which were initially demarcated by FRC and Gramsabha jointly. **They themselves surveyed and decided**

mutually identified and recognised boundaries for all the claims.



Similar was the case of Community Forest Right (CFR) claim. They completed a through survey and claimed for 132 acres for Kambeda, balkati, Kichpali, CHudameta and Kiachuda forests. The youths are taking initiatives to manage the forests. There is Village Institution to supervise and regulate forests. There has been regulation to go inside the forest and collect wood. In each year they collectively go inside the forest to collect dead woods and leave the forest undisturbed throughout the year.

The post IFR scenario cleared vent for public sector interventions like housing schemes. Even a local bank has made loans available to more than 50% families despite the no saleable and non-transferable properties of the IFR lands.

Cash crop like maize and other vegetables are in place in the post IFR scenario with an earning motive in comparison to the traditional crops.

PRESENT STATUS

Now the villagers are having individual land patches titled in their name and are overwhelmed. Growing paddy and millets in their fields in kharif season and use them for grazing of cattle in winter and summer. There are two community ponds and two individual ponds to supplement their various water requirements. Land development works with the help of MGNREGS is viable now for IFR plots. Having legal entitlement over land they are moving ahead to address their other problems like road to village, availing IFR linked houses, education and many more. They have come up to stage to rub shoulders with the mainstream with high morals.

SUCCESS INDICATORS

Objectives	Success Indicators	Means of Verification	Status
Obtain Right Over Cultivable Lands	Rights in the Name of Individual Beneficiaries	Forest Rights Titles Obtained through FRA	Applied and Obtained
Obtain Right Over forests, they are depending on	Rights in the name of Village to use and Manage forests	Forest Rights Titles Obtained through FRA	Applied and Awaited
Obtain Right Over Homestead Land	Rights in the Name of Individual Beneficiaries	Records of Rights	As an un-surveyed village, no option is viable so far
Individual ownership over	Mutually exclusive and unique de-facto	Mutual demarcation and	100% achieved with zero overlapping,

cultivable lands	land patches with clear boundary	recognition of boundaries during IFR application as per De-facto Status	zero confusion and zero Conflict
Keep going land-based living	Sufficiency food crops to feed the populace round the year	Cultivation in all the lands available to them with available resources	All the families mainly depending on food crops like paddy and seasonal vegetables grown in their own lands
Avail Natural Resources Based Activities from Government	Implementation of Natural Resources Based Activities through government schemes	Natural Resources Based Activities implemented in the village	2 Community ponds, 2 individual ponds and land development through NREGS have already been implemented
Sustainably available forest-based products and services and agreed access over them	Availability of Minor Forest Produces (MPF) and access over them through CFR Availability and utility of forest ecosystem Services	Trend of availability of MPF and status of CFR titles Health of forest ecosystem and ecosystem services with utility for the village	Though availability of MPF has declined to some extent over last few decades the village committee has been managing well Hill streams, water recharge, organic carbon, flora and fauna are there as valuable natural gift for villagers with invaluable utilities
Village with internalised resources	Ownership and management of resources they are depending upon	Ownership over forest, land, village infrastructures and their management system	Ownership over cultivable land is there. Village level institution exists to own and manage all village resources, especially forests

HOW THE VILLAGERS REALIZE THEIR SUCCESS

The journey from being landless to land owner

In the 1970s their journey was from being displaced and impoverished with barely any asset to exist on. Family properties were restricted to one or two cows each and some millet seeds. The very thing bothered them was that “their hills and disappeared in water and no part of the earth except the rehabilitation houses where they could not live due to disharmony with other communities who made their living worse than ever”. Being left with no land to live the offering of Koyaguda villagers to live inside the reserve forest counted as an ever-offered blessings when they needed the most.

Getting back their forest, though in different place

As tribal, the man of forest and nature returned to Mother Nature. Their ancestral wisdoms like search for water for living, arranging land for their productive millet seeds they carried from the old village, making huts with mud and woods, thatching them with leaves, cooking with mud puts and use of herbs for medicines made their living. FRA opened the opportunity to get them back to forest.

Journey from landless to land owner

Land ownership was the most important for lives with dignity for them. Their feeling of being unorganised in an independent state was hitting their dignity and self-respect with deep anguish. Their journey of living inside a reserve forest, the no man’s land was the toughest for survival. Finally, it was FRA which provided them with a vent to come out of that helplessness and claim at least they are using for growing food crops. Each and every family is now living with dignity that they have at least some land which they can say that is there in their names. Still the right over forests is still awaited.

Accessing statutory entitlements for Revenue village

Having land for cultivation is not enough. Cattle are there to be fed and the requirement of grazing land is the need of the hour. If a compare the land holding of the village with a typical revenue village there are lot more categories of land like burial ground, basti (habitation) are of high necessity. Village institution has been pivotal in managing both resources and populace well. Among the new initiatives like road for village, land-based assets for village, availing government schemes like drinking water Programs rights-based approach has been fascinating them since last one decade or so. Youths are leading from the front. Even for village road they had protest rallies. Social media have been used to spread the messages effectively to make the government attain their development issues timely.

The Factors behind Success

CSD is a national forum of the tribal and forest dwellers that struggled for facilitating tribal forest dwelling families to claim titles over forest and forest lands

under provisions contained in FRA. The CSD facilitated the whole process of claiming both IFR and CFR. Revenue Inspector and Amin from revenue department helped the villagers in measuring their lands as a part of claim process. One from each family measured and claimed lands on the basis of real time possession.

The Success of Dutelguda as a learning for others

Dutelguda is a unique case where the real intended benefits of FRA have been realised. The completely landless tribal populace obtained land titles for the first time re-identified themselves inside the forest. Their faith on Government remained alive. Their struggle for right for a few generation and approach towards their rights and entitlements can be an example for similar scenario in the Nation. There are a good number of standardised can be learnt from this case especially the process part those are replicable.

- **Pre-Application Measurement:** Prior to application especially for IFR they took help of Revenue Inspector and Amin for exact measurement of each of their land patches generally which is not the case. The measurement of respective lands brought clarity on volume and identification of their lands on the one hand and mutual conformity among the villagers leading to a situation of no confusion, no demarcation problem for settlement and no conflict among themselves.
- **Synchronisation between de-facto land patches and FRA applied land Patches:** While applying for land titles through IFR they mutually made it sure that each one of them has applied for the lands as per de-facto possession for agricultural uses, hence mutually exclusive and ruled out future demarcation problems.
- **Forest Management:** Despite possession of cattle and goats and their grazing pressure on the forest due to lack grazing space especially during rainy season they have well managed their forests. The village level institution led by youths and the rule systems for forest protection and augmentation like collective collection of dead woods once in a year in a pre-decided date, collective seeding of forest species inside the forest and suitable grazing regulation for regeneration have saved their forests from being degraded.

CHAPTER - 6

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA

MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana (MKSP) was launched to help and extend support to women farmers who make up for one-third of agriculture labour and almost a half of the self-employed farmers. The MKSP, a sub component of the Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM), since 2011, seeks to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities available to empower her.

Rural women form the most productive work force in the economy of majority of the developing nations including India. Agriculture, the single largest production endeavour in India, is increasingly becoming a female activity. Agriculture sector employs 80% of all economically active women; they comprise 33% of the agricultural labour force and 48% of self-employed farmers. About 18% of the farm families in India, according to NSSO Reports are reported to be headed by women. Beyond the conventional market – oriented, narrower definition of ‘productive workers’, almost all women in rural India can be considered as ‘farmers’ in some sense, working as agricultural laborers, unpaid workers in the family farm enterprises or combination of the two.

Women in Agriculture are generally not able to access extension services and production assets like seed, water, credit, subsidy etc. As most of them are not recognized as farmers for want of ownership of land, they are not considered as beneficiaries of various government programs / services. The wage differential between men and women being averse to them, the situation is further aggravated. Some of the tasks performed by the women are not valued adequately and considered less important economically.

Further, due to multiple roles that a woman has to perform within the family and the farm, her access to knowledge and information, is constrained and therefore her opportunities get limited. To improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced MKSP, as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain agriculture-based livelihoods of rural women. By establishing efficient

local resource-based agriculture, wherein women in agriculture gain more control over the production resources and manage the support systems, the project seeks to enable them to gain better access to the inputs and services provided by the government and other agencies. Once the production capacities of women in agriculture improve, food security ensues for their families and communities.

Specific objectives of MKSP are as under:

- To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities;
- To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies;
- To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity;
- To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Net increase in the incomes of women in agriculture on a sustainable basis;
- Improvement in food and nutritional security of women in agriculture and their families;
- Increase in area under cultivation, cropping intensity and food production by women;
- Increased levels of skills and performance by women in agriculture;
- Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, technology and information;
- Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools / technologies;
- Increased access to market and market information for better marketing of their products;
- Increased soil health and fertility to sustain agriculture based livelihoods;
- Increased visibility of women in agriculture as an interest group –in terms of increased number of women institutions and increase in their entrepreneurship.

APPROACH

MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. It will initiate a learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems. MKSP will be implemented as

a sub-component of NRLM through specially formulated projects. Under NRLM, provision has been made to invite project proposals for Skill Development and Placement. Further under NRLM, It has been proposed to explore various models of partnership with various skill development organizations in general and the private sector in particular for execution of Skill Development and Placement projects. Similar approach is proposed to be followed for MKSP projects under NRLM.

STRATEGY

- The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) under MKSP is expected to follow the below mentioned strategy: Use of locally adopted, resource conserving, knowledge centric, farmer-led and environment-friendly technologies;
- Coordinated action by communities and community-based institutions such as the women self-help groups, their federations, NGOs and farmer groups, farm schools, farmer field schools and others;
- Inculcating community mobilization skills among women in agriculture thereby demonstrating and articulating the benefits of the sustainable agricultural methods to them;
- The MKSP will enhance the skill base of the women in Agriculture to enable them to pursue their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Capacity building of women and skill upgradation through handholding, formal and vocational courses will be emphasized;
- The MKSP will strategize in a manner to target the Poorest of the Poor and most vulnerable women such as SC/ST, minorities, landless and the Primitive Tribal Groups;
- While identifying the target group, priority should be given to women-headed households (single women), resource poor households, and women groups engaged in Agriculture and allied activities (promotion, production, processing and marketing);
- Participatory approaches and bottom up planning will constitute the core values of the MKSP.

TRANSFORMATIVE INTERVENTION FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: MKSP KUNDRA SHOWS THE WAY

Women are always worst sufferers in the poverty-stricken areas and suffer both in terms of quality and dignity of living. They work very hard in the agricultural fields; however, their work is not recognized as productive work and thus they generally experience a low status in the family and community. Numerous SHGs have been formed in the project area with an aim to transform the situation but have not been able to bring the desired changes.

This however provides an opportunity to revive those groups and take women in the path of empowerment through involving them in productive agriculture. This will provide a space and opportunity to them to claim their contribution to their families' well-being and have a greater status in the society. This will also focus on reducing drudgery of women by adopting better cropping technologies and overall, their families can move above the poverty line. There are also agricultural and poultry cooperatives promoted by Harsha trust, so the members can easily join them to avail the forward, backward linkage services and technical support provided by the cooperative. A self-sustaining and expansion mechanism thus would be put in place to cover larger number of such families.

The Project Area

Koraput is located in southern part of Orissa. This tribal belt of south Orissa is inhabited by historically backward and vulnerable people with no access to stable livelihoods and natural resources and a very low level of education and awareness. Poverty in this district is all pervasive. Abysmal poverty brings with it malnutrition and diseases and a substantial part of the total expenses of a rural household is spent on health care. The organization has focused to intervene in Kundra block of Koraput district.

Kundra is a tribal dominated block and is one of the poorest blocks with 75% of people living below poverty line. Paraja and Bhumiya are the main tribes predominantly inhabiting in this pocket. The area under developed from infrastructure considerations and most of the villages are located in remote areas. The tribal communities have been struggling through poverty situations over the years as the output from agriculture is low owing to their low land holding and lack of enterprise based prospective livelihood options. Agriculture provides food sufficiency for only 5 to 6 months. The land holding by the communities falls in the range of 2 to 5 acres. About 53% families under the project coverage comes under small & marginal farmers and 29% comes under landless laborer categories. The rest are exclusively dependent on wage earning in farm and non-farm sectors and most of them also used to migrate out in search of works elsewhere. Part of the household

economy comes from rearing of domestic animals; mostly sheep and country birds. However, the mini animal husbandry units are considered simple coping mechanisms to tide over in the lean periods or other emergencies.

Agriculture is primarily rainfed. People generally grow single crop during monsoon. Paddy, Millets, Maize and Kulthi are the main crop cultivated during monsoon. Thus, the poor crop management and lack of irrigation have forced people to adopt other mode of livelihood which includes wage earning in different construction work, migration to other area. Generally, increase in the population accompanied with low level of food production causes malnutrition and poor health particularly of women and children.

In Kundra block, as mentioned earlier tribal and backward caste people share the majority of the population of this area. Paraja and Bhumiya are the main tribes that predominantly inhabit in this pocket. The remote location of this area speaks for itself that these people are quite deprived from the main stream and communication has been poorly developed.

The project **“Impacting Livelihood by farm and off farm-based interventions through women Institutions”** was implemented in Kundra block of Koraput district by a reputed NGO Harsha Trust, under the umbrella of MahilaKrushakSashaktikaranPariyojanana (MKSP). Harsha Trust has been working in Rayagada, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Kandhamal districts of Odisha for enhancing the livelihood of the rural poor, primarily the tribal people. It is a professional organization that work directly with the communities to transform the lives of the rural poor.

The situations demanded suitable interventions for both land holding and landless families. The project was implemented in a compact cluster of three Panchayats such as Lima, Masigam, and Banuaguda) where Harsha Trust has a good field presence. The project covered total 2235 households that includes 1593 ST families, 291 SC families, 337 OBC families and 14 families belonging to Minority category. The project was initiated in 2013 and was completed in 2018.

Objectives of the project

- To enhance the productive participation and agricultural production capacities of 1750 women members (1600 landed and 100 landless families) in agriculture. and 50 families in poultry in Kundra block of Koraput district.
- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture through provision of irrigation in medium land to cover 1600 families, taking up improved paddy cultivation, vegetable and pulses cultivation.
- To build the capacities of 1000 women members to improve the productivity of maize and millet cultivation in uplands. Also make them capable to take up horticulture plantation like Mango and cashew plants to augment their nutritional need and receive annual cash incomes.

- To train the women farmers on soil nutrient management and build the capacities of 500 women members to adopt soil moisture conservation measures to arrest land degradation and improve the productivity of crops.
- To address the nutritional security of the women members through promotion of kitchen gardens by each of the target members and improve the livelihood of 150 landless families through poultry farming and taking up improved agriculture by taking land on lease or purchasing from big farmers.
- To improve the capacities of women in agriculture manage their institutions and have access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework

THE APPROACH

Towards improving the productivity of crops through land and water management interventions in order to ensure round the year food sufficiency and also generate marketable surplus have been taken up. The project targeted to build on the experiences of creating different irrigation infrastructure at minimum cost, reduce hassles in management and developing replicable revenue models. The project thus laid emphasis on existing crops management along with crop introduction and diversification for optimizing the agriculture to its full potential. The project followed integrated approach with planned interventions for developing small irrigation infrastructure i.e. ring wells with 4 ft or 6 ft diameter for families with medium landholding for providing critical irrigation for improved paddy cultivation during Kharif and provide irrigation for vegetables or pulses during Rabi and Summer cropping seasons. For crop diversification, the project emphasized on introducing or intensifying season specific crops like maize, millets, vegetables on medium and uplands towards strengthening food and income security. Kitchen gardens needed to be expedited for contributing to nutritional needs of the households, especially for women and children.

THE IMPACT THE PROJECT GENERATED

- Market led enterprise-based livelihood options have been cashed on and replicated to take the landless poor out of the poverty cycle.
- Decentralized broiler poultry farming covered landless families.
- Wherever possible the SHG groups of landless families who are primarily into share cropping have been assisted to take land on lease or purchase from large farmers and take up improved agriculture to enhance their livelihood.

In all these women members have been central to the interventions. Their institutions in form of Self-Help Groups, their clusters and cooperatives have been strengthened for mutual help, livelihood interventions, external linkages and empowerment of the members. The women have control over the livelihood options and the options will be resilient to climate change and different production and market risks.

The project in three years benefited 1600 families having land and 150 landless families. The project has been implemented in 50 villages of three panchayats (Lima, Masigam, Banuguda) of Kundra block.

- In order to ensure that no poor family is left out, social inclusion has been considered an integral part of MKSP. It comprised three steps. First step was to facilitate social assessments through participatory processes to identify the vulnerable households, from the point of view of the village community. This was done with the active participation of the poor and overseen by the Gram panchayat. Second was to identify those vulnerable poor who are not part of any Self Help Groups. The final step was to ensure that all the vulnerable poor are organized and they participate in all key processes and access full range of benefits and services offered by SHGs and their Federations.
- Inclusion of Pre-existing SHGs and Social Mobilization: A saturation approach was adopted to include all needy and identified vulnerable and poor households into Self Help Group network. It used clear targeting principles and support differential strategies for social mobilization of all poor households into functionally effective, self-managed institutions with particular focus on vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, particularly vulnerable tribal groups, single women and women headed households, disabled, landless, migrant labour, isolated communities and living in disturbed areas. Facilitating peer support and social mobilization campaigns by community resource persons (CRPs) have proved to be successful to achieve high levels of social inclusion across the states.
- 5 SHG Clusters in 5 Gram panchayat of Kundra block has been promoted. These clusters of SHGs have been groomed to provide services and address issues pertaining to individual SHGs, be a forum for influencing government Programs like NRLM and MGNREGA.
- Two cooperatives were promoted by the implementing agency. They are 'Patneswari Agriculture Cooperative Ltd' (PACL) and JeyporeGramyaMahila Poultry Producers Cooperative Limited (JGMPPCL). All the Agriculture based families got support from PACL whereas the Landless poor families linked with JGMPPCL for Livestock intervention. Total 1650 women became participants of the cooperatives.
- The target was to enhance the productivity of cereals and millets to ensure round the year food sufficiency. Improved paddy, maize and finger millet cultivation were taken on high priority. Training on improved package of practice like SRI, exposure to agriculturally advanced areas, demonstration in the farmers' field and extension through cooperative mode were the approaches taken to enhance the productivity. Other than the above fruit tree plantations were taken up in degraded uplands of the project coverage. Agriculture related productivity enhancement techniques that reduces the drudgery of women like use of weeders were given due importance.

- The concept of HANDI KHATA (Pot-manure) was promoted on a larger scale to avoid use of chemical fertilizers and for natural pest management. Glaricidia and Dhanicha species were cultivated to increase fertility of soil in the operational area.
- Measures like farm bonding and 30*40 model, seepage tank, 5% model have been undertaken to maintain soil moisture. This was done in convergence with line department (MGNREGA) and NABARD (Watershed). Crop rotation practices were encouraged to maintain the soil nutrient and soil moisture towards decreasing instances of disease and pest attack.
- Kitchen Garden Activities have been taken up by the implementing agency to ensure nutritional security of the MahilaKisans. Local variety vegetable seeds, creepers, and pulses crop are the component of the Model. Good result has been seen by the initiative in terms of BMI of MahilaKisan.

The implementing agency worked closely with line departments to achieve the objective of MKSP project. The line departments cooperated in creation of Irrigation infrastructure and in promotion of WADI in MKSP area. Convergence and dovetailing of resources was done with MGNREGS for farm ponds, Focus Area Development Program (FADP) for Waste Area Development Initiative (WADI), Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) for deep borewell and Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) for agricultural promotion.

KEY LEARNINGS

- SRI has been accepted by MahilaKisan to a large extent due to evidence based enhancement of Production by 3-4 quintals per acre.
- Line Transplanting in Ragi has not been popularized among MahilaKisan but line Transplanting of Ragi adopted by most of the MahilaKisan. This also helped ragi farmers to double the production compared to conventional methods.
- The Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) measures like HandiKhata, Jeevamruta, Compost Pit, Egg Tonic has been promoted in large number and the continuity of HandiKhata and Egg Tonic is prominently seen in the MKSP villages.
- Promotion of Horticulture in degraded land of MahilaKisan helps their family in many ways. Inter Cropping of WADI field with Vegetable and Millet gives the families extra income. Also, live fence around the field prevent the upland from further degradation.
- Commercial vegetable cultivation with use of NPM gives an additional average income of Rs. 8000.00 from 8-10 cents of land.
- Commercial Broiler farming with 20 landless families help the families to earn an amount of Rs 4000.00 in every 60 days (In one complete cycle of poultry farming).
- "Leasing of Land" to the Land less families had mixed response. A total of 76 MahilaKisan were supported with this activity. Around 50 percent of this

activity get good amount of income from the lease land as the quality of Land was good. But rest of the MahilaKisan did not get good quality of land from the landlord. But the practice of Leasing Land has set new paradigms in MKSP areas.

- Creation of 4 or 6 diameter Ring well at medium land or low land helps the farmers in cultivation throughout the year. In some cases, it provides the lifesaving irrigation to paddy crops.
- MKSP projects provided a platform to converge fund from different line department towards Livelihood promotion - starting from generating man-days for MGNREGA to creation of irrigation infrastructure through different line departments.
- Membership in farmer's Cooperative (JGMPPCL) proves to be a sustainable approach to establish poultry farms in Rural areas.

CASE STUDY...

(Adoption of Trellis Farming with vegetable intercropping supported by Drip Irrigation among tribals by Harsha Trust: An Eye-Opener for Families in Odisha)

The project focused on vegetable cultivation to enhance income as well as nutrition security of the family. The model is a 25-decimal irrigated, vegetable cultivation area with fruit trees at the boundaries. Out of 25 decimal of vegetable cultivation, 10 decimals devoted to creepers with trellis. Irrigation is managed by the community either from a bore well or river lift irrigation. This model has a nutrition focus as well as potential to give a net income of Rs50,000 in a year with adoption of sustainable agriculture practices.

Key Practices Established

- A combination of creeper and non-creeper vegetables along with fruit trees like banana and timber trees on the border.
- Efficient water management through separate pipelines and regulators.
- A community-managed irrigation system to access water for cultivation.
- Through drip irrigation, water saving is 70% in comparison to conventional flood irrigation, with less incidence of weeds, and judicious and labour-saving mode of fertilizer application.
- Use of improved bio-compost and bio-pesticides like HandiKhata, Jeevamrut, etc. resulted in significant reduction in the usage of chemical pesticides and fertilisers.

Low-cost trellis was made from locally available materials like bamboos, along with a combination of GI wire and plastic wares. MahilaKisans were trained to build the trellis structure. It takes four person days to prepare this in 10 decimals of land. Best practices like raised nursery beds, proper seed management and timely application of fertilizer resulted in high production of vegetables. Farmers have been motivated,

trained and supported to take up vegetable cultivation both during Kharif and Rabi seasons. On an average, the vegetable cultivation has been taken up in 20 decimals of land per mahilakisan.

Farmers are growing creeper vegetables like bottle-gourd, bitter gourd, beans, cucumber, and vegetables like brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, okra and onion, both as intercrops and as stand-alone crops. The average production realized from creepers with trellis is around 4-5 quintals per season. The major crops are beans and bitter gourd. The selling price of the vegetables is Rs-30-50 per kg. So, a tribal farmer earns around Rs. 18,000-22,000 from her 25 decimals of land in a span of 4 months, in addition to supplementing their families' vegetable requirements for consumption. This addresses the nutritional requirements of the family significantly, ensuring better health. Till date, 130 families have been benefited through this model from Padarkanta, Kaudiaguda, Gorusalguda, Ghiuriaguda, and Santaliaguda villages.

Critical Points & Challenges

The critical points of interventions are:

- Need for continuous handholding support to shift farmers from subsistent agriculture to commercial vegetable cultivation.
- Availability of sufficient organic manure.
- Border plantations as prescribed in this model (the tribal farmers are gradually incorporating all dimensions of this model in their field).
- Knowledge about right doses of these products, otherwise it may affect the plant and its productivity. Organic inputs like improved composts and bio-pesticides were initially adopted by 200 families and expanded to 600 families in the region.
- Mobilising grants/funds in creating irrigation infrastructures in scale is a challenge.
- Another challenge is to develop more irrigation infrastructures to ensure vegetable cultivation beyond the Kharif season, preferably round the year; and to establish suitable market linkages to provide a better price to the farmers.

ENSURING LIVELIHOOD SECURITY OF WOMEN FARMERS IN SOUTH ODISHA – A NOVEL INTERVENTION UNDER MKSP

BACKGROUND

The women in the rural areas perform more than 70% of agriculture operations starting from seed sowing to seed conservation, but their involvement in decision making like selection of crops, adoption of innovative and good management practices and control over surplus and market is very low. They are never recognized as farmers. Some of the important reasons for their subdued role are their lack of knowledge and skills, lack of access to information, lack of opportunities for training and capacity building and poor access to extension services.

In such context the project “Ensuring Livelihood Security of Women Farmers in South Odisha” is a landmark initiative to empower women in agriculture and recognize women as farmers for achieving food security and income enhancement implemented with support of Government of India and Tata Trust. The Program was launched on July 2013 and continued till October 2018 which had the goal of “Improving life quality of women farmers and their households in South Odisha” by enhancing the skills and status of women as farmers. The main focus of the Program was to ensure food security of the target group, enhance household level income and promote strong, vibrant community-based institutions of the women farmers for improving their collective bargaining power vis-à-vis the Government and market forces.

Pragati, Koraput was implementing the Program with 2200 women farmers from 53 villages of two blocks, namely, Koraput & Kotpad in Koraput District of South Odisha. The Program had created a cadre of Community Resource Persons, strengthening the institutions of women farmers, and enhanced their skills on sustainable agriculture practices enabling them to adopt improved agriculture practices that increased production for food security and additional income. The Program did not look upon women as mere recipients of certain benefits, rather it focused on empowering women in agriculture, equip them with skills and knowledge to contribute in a productive manner, participate in decision making which contributed to elevate their status while at the same time improving food security and income. The Program had been a paradigm shift which changes the role of women in agriculture from passive participants to decision makers.

PROCESS

The Program started with identification of the women farmers which focused on the women from tribal and marginalized communities having small land holdings of less than 1 ha per family. Village meetings were organized for selection of the

women farmers. As the Program focused on capacity building, the women belonging within the age group of 20-35 were given priority as they have the attitude to learn and ability to demonstrate. Further, the women also agreed to contribute time and move out of their houses to participate in different trainings. A baseline survey was conducted for the households of the participating women farmers to establish the pre-intervention scenario which could be the benchmark to measure the impacts at periodic intervals.

- A cadre of Community Service Providers including progressive women farmers belonging to the community were groomed as master trainers who provided training and handholding support to the women farmers under guidance and supervision of professional and technical team.
- In order to create solidarity and learning attitude among the women farmers, the Program established and strengthened institutions of women farmers like self-help groups, women farmers' Producer groups and a Producer Company.

INTERVENTIONS

The Program was started with a baseline survey of 2200 women farmers. The Program covered 2200 women farmers directly from 52 intervention villages of 2 blocks namely Kotpad and Koraput in Koraput District.

The interventions taken up under the project:

- 2000 women farmers were trained on sustainable agriculture, organic farming and improved technologies.
- Support provided to 2000 women farmers for organic manure preparation and drudgery reduction farm equipment.
- 2200 women farmers were organized into 183 women farmer's producer groups and federated into a women farmers' producer company.
- Training and support provided to 200 landless women farmers for goat rearing.

OUTPUTS

The initiative directly benefits 2200 women farmers out of which 76% women belong to scheduled tribes and 24% belong to scheduled caste and other backward castes. The women farmers have small landholdings and 200 women are landless who mostly depended on wage labour and cultivating small patches of lands as share croppers.

The major outputs under the initiative were

- 2000 women farmers trained on Sustainable agriculture practices i.e. Technological aspects of System of Crop Intensification, Intercultural operations with pest and nutrient management, Soil Testing and Soil Health Management, Crop planning and Organic ways of vegetable cultivation, Integrated Millet Cultivation, Improved Pulses Cultivation, Seed selection and seed storage demonstrating the practices in their field and farm.

- 443 women farmers acquired practical knowledge on sustainable agriculture practices through exposures and disseminated their learnings in their groups and also demonstrated in their farms. It also created cross learning opportunities among women from different areas.
- 2200 women farmers organised into 183 women farmers Producer Groups. The group leaders were trained on leadership, group management and value addition.
- 2000 women farmers regularly prepared and used organic manures and pest management practices in their crops.
- Small farm equipment like hand hoe, finger weeder, sprayer used by 2000 women farmers reduced their drudgery in farm activities.
- 200 landless women farmers trained and supported for integrated backyard goatary established their goat rearing units and started earning additional income.
- Cadres of 55 Community Service Providers are created who provide extension services to the women farmers.

IMPACT

The Program demonstrated socio-economic as well as ecological impacts. The impacts can be visualized in different aspects:

- The most important impact of the program has been the development of human resource i.e. the creation of a cadre of 44 community service providers and the development of skills of women as farmers who contribute more productively in agriculture.
- 2000 women farmers have started adopting improved agriculture practices like system of rice and millet intensification which has increased production and food availability for additional 6-8 months from own production.
- 2000 women farmers are preparing and using organic manures and pesticides which has reduced investment cost in chemical fertilizers and also contributes to soil and human health.
- 1815 women farmers are adopting different organic vegetables which have enabled them to earn additional income of Rs 28000 to 40000 per annum.
- 200 landless women have regular income from livestock earning Rs 25000 to 35000 by selling goats during a year. 34 women have constructed their goat sheds in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Use of drudgery reduction farm equipment has reduced the labour of women in farm and increased their work efficiency and leisure for their children and family.
- The women farmer's producer groups federated into women Farmers Producer Company which has started value addition and marketing of rice.

CHALLENGES

Low level of literacy of the women farmers posed major challenge. Adding to that, lack of cooperation of the family members in some villages appeared as hinderances.

Thus, the training Programs, modules and IEC materials were designed to address the specific needs of the women farmers. The training methods were more demonstrative having practical exercises with use of audio-visual methods and in local language. The cooperation of family members could be mobilized as they gradually observed that the women have started contributing in a more productive manner after the trainings.

INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

The Program has involved other stakeholders like the Panchayati Raj institution representatives (units of local self-governance) and relevant line departments of the Government and Odisha Livelihood Mission to ensure transparency and added value to the Program.

THE JIBAN SAMPARK PROJECT: A CONVERGENT INITIATIVE TO AMELIORATE THE SITUATION OF HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN PVTG AREAS

INCEPTION

The Chief Minister of Odisha announced the Jiban Sampark project of Odisha for the welfare of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups at the annual Adivasi Mela-2019. The Jiban Sampark Project has been undertaken in association with UNICEF aiming to generate awareness among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) in Odisha on various development and welfare initiatives of State Government, especially on women and child welfare. The focus areas of Jiban Sampark Project, as has been conceived, are skill development, empowering communities, cooperation and innovation among the groups. The government is also working under the UNICEF sponsored 'Jeevan Sampark' project to improve the health and nutrition status of children, adolescents and women among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group communities using the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and demand generation approach.

The Government of Odisha has been striving to ensure outreach of the basic health and nutrition services to the most vulnerable groups after recent events of child death due to malnutrition, Nagada for example. The situation seriously jeopardizes the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals relating to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, reduce the under 5 and maternal mortality rates and related developments. Towards that UNICEF is supporting the Government of Odisha through a comprehensive and customized convergence program called 'Jiban Sampark' to increase the reach, demand and utilization of government schemes and programs by the PVTG communities thereby contributing to the government's IMR/MMR acceleration strategy, Sampurna. Jiban Sampark specifically focuses on health, nutrition and hygiene specific interventions. The intervention is designed to adopt multi-pronged strategy – systematic community mobilisation, use of innovative communication methods and tools to engage communities on issues related to health, nutrition and hygiene.

The state government has been working through Swabhiman strategy which has the key components of Health, Nutrition and WASH integrated into it. However, limitations are there in implementation of the program in terms of scale, reach and access. Especially for the PVTG micro-project covered area the state government has been implementing OPELIP program focusing on livelihood and institutional strengthening. The Jiban Sampark program which is a joint initiative of UNICEF, department of health and family welfare and department of women and child

development of Government of Odisha focusing on maternal, infant and young child survival in PVTG areas of Odisha is in operation in the PVTG pockets of the state. In this context, a qualitative situational analysis in the 17 micro-project areas covering 13 PVTGs in 12 districts of Odisha along the stated objectives of Jiban Sampark program was undertaken to generate substantial qualitative inputs for strategic interventions in future days. The PVTG habitations scattered over socio-ecologically different 541 core villages and about a similar number of adjoining villages offer challenging scope for the intervention.

CONTEXTUALITY OF JIBAN SAMPARK PROJECT FOR PVTG DEVELOPMENT

Health is a prerequisite for human development. Health problems of any community are influenced by different factors such as social, economic and political factors. The health status of PVTGs in Odisha is in an awful condition because of multiple factors like poverty, illiteracy, lack of safe drinking water, bad sanitary conditions, difficult terrain, malnutrition, poor maternal and child health services, unavailability of health and nutritional services, superstition and deforestation. The diseases like anaemia, upper respiratory problem, malaria; gastro-intestinal disorders like acute diarrhoea, Intestinal protozoan; micro nutrient deficiency and skin infection diseases are common among PVTGs. Many of these diseases, which are otherwise preventable, are occurring because of food habit and food choice, because of information barriers, because of relying more on traditional healthcare practices and for lack of health awareness.

The common beliefs, customs, practices related to health and disease, among the PVTGs, in turn influence the health seeking behaviour of the community. There is a consensus agreement that the health status of the PVTGs is very poor because of their isolation, remoteness and being largely unaffected by the developmental processes going on in the state. PVTGs in Odisha are at great disadvantage due to illiteracy and ignorance. Various research studies revealed their nutritional inadequacy. Inadequate nutrition is not only due to inadequate food availability but also due to faulty habits, some of them are based on food prejudices, superstitions or taboos and importantly lack of awareness of right food choices.

Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions impact practices and promote maladaptive behaviour among PVTG girls and women at their various life stages, albeit there is scarce qualitative empirical analysis about it. Moreover, understanding the prevailing practices and impact of these WASH practices on mental, physical, and reproductive health of the PVTGs is very relevant in the context of programmatizing any development intervention in this direction.

Through the development interventions it has been always attempted that the programs related to health, nutrition and sanitation with regard to the PVTGs should be acceptable, accessible and affordable. However, the deliverables are by and large unmet because of many socio-cultural and behavioural impediments faced

by the program implementers. The general observations on the PVTGs indicate that the effectiveness of health giving programs depend upon the health seeking behaviour of the PVTG communities which is influenced by their beliefs, culture and tradition. Without understanding the socio-cultural-ecological and behavioural practices of the PVTG communities in relation to health, nutrition and sanitation the development programs may not be able to deliver to their optimum potential.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JIBAN SAMPARK PROGRAM

Towards implementation of the Jiban Sampark Program interested and experienced Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) have been selected, inducted and engaged in different Micro-project Areas (MPAs) to implement the customized program and its components. To provide guidance and hand holding support to the NGOs, the UNICEF has also engaged thematic consultants. UNICEF is also creating enabling conditions for proper implementation by engaging with the government departments, especially with SSD and WCD department, and with the technical support institution the AIIMS. Thus, a multi-actor platform has been created, multi-pronged strategies have been employed, and multi-dimensional activities have been planned towards achieving the development goals and targets envisaged under the program. The program is reviewed and monitored both objectively and subjectively at different intervals involving all the stakeholders that includes the implementing NGOs, the line departments such as SSD and WCD department, the thematic consultants, and representatives from AIIMS and UNICEF. The program is gradually unfolding through implementation challenges and bottle necks at the field level.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Preparation of Baseline

The partner NGOs implementing the program at the MPA level are at different stages of baseline report preparation. The baseline looks for range of information to understand the status of various other government programs and its uptake by the PVTG communities. The baseline is designed to create a database of the status of PVTG communities with respect to relevant indicators so that the development through Jiban Sampark may be assessed at different intervals of the program duration.

Microplan preparation

Village microplan preparation, use, updation and review is one of the important activities to be undertaken at various phases of the program. The microplan happens to be the most important document that would help in strategizing and prioritizing aspects of the program uptake by the target people. It is understood that microplan templates have been provided by UNICEF which is by and large health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene specific. Apart from the quantitative achievement of

the partner NGOs on completion of microplan there are also other issues involved in preparation of microplans.

SAM identification

Identification of children with Severe and Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is an important activity under the program. It is also a priority requirement to achieve the Jiban Sampark indicators. Before intervention of the Jiban Sampark program identification of SAM children was considered a key responsibility of the frontline workers such as AWW, ASHA and ANM. There were observations, on case to case basis, that the frontline workers ignored the identification of SAM children or did not properly refer the SAM children to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). However, with the interventions under Jiban Sampark, an additional work force in terms of NGO functionaries and Community Service Providers (CSP) under OPELIP program the identification and referral of SAM children is facilitated.

Concurrent monitoring of nutrition programs and entitlements

Concurrent monitoring data are needed to inform local and state level management decisions for corrective action to improve services. The data thus obtained can also be used to assess the performance of the internal management information systems and to improve the quality of routine data generated by government departments. The concurrent monitoring provides estimates about service coverage and a range of Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation (HNWASH) outcomes at household and community level in the PVTG areas. The partner NGOs of Jiban Sampark have been doing concurrent monitoring of range of service coverages. The service coverages includes ICDS, Health, Nutrition and WASH programs.

The partner NGOs have been doing concurrent monitoring of pregnant and lactating mothers health care and entitlements, IFA coverage, TT injection coverage, ANC attendance, child care, ENC practices, IYCF practices, breast feeding, complementary feeding, dietary diversity, THR for children, Immunization, malnutrition, malaria and WASH programs. The village level monitoring data and observations are shared during appropriate forum like ICDS sector meeting, VHSND, MPA level reviews and such other sessions.

Preventing child marriage

Prevention of child marriage is a major challenge in the PVTG areas. The PVTG communities consider puberty as the age of marriage. In their socio-cultural life there are several forms of marriage in which there is social approval for marriage immediately after attaining puberty. Hardly they have awareness and knowledge on the legal definitions of child or the legal age for marriage. Due to the continuation of socio-cultural practices, the girls who are school drop outs marry at adolescence and soon become a mother. Early motherhood brings with it range of health and nutrition related problems for both mother and child. Hence, prevention of child marriage is an important component in the program objectives of Jiban Sampark.

The partner NGOs have been doing their bit to raise the awareness of the PVTGs and sensitize them for preventing child marriage. No doubt it is a difficult task to change the age old socio-cultural systems, yet the partner NGOs may develop mechanisms to bring about an appreciable change in this issue.

Capacity Building of stakeholders

Jiban Sampark is a convergence program and there are different stakeholders at different levels involved in that. One of the major activities of the program is to enhance the capacity of stakeholders in order to achieve the program indicators within the stipulated period of program intervention. There are ICDS functionaries, Health department functionaries, Microproject and SSD department functionaries, OPELIP functionaries, Panchyatiraj institutions, statutory bodies, tribal institutions, leaders and influencers who are part of the program intervention. What is important in this context is to develop a shared vision and understanding on the project. The partner NGOs have been engaging themselves at the MPA level for capacity building of the stakeholders.

Actors and Implementers

At the implementation level in PVTG pockets the partner NGOs have been engaged by UNICEF to ensure the fulfilment and achievement of the objectives. The partner NGO, OPELIP functionaries, micro-project officials and the frontline workers representing the H&FW and WCD department are the core actors and implementers of the Jiban Sampark program.

Challenges in implementing the project

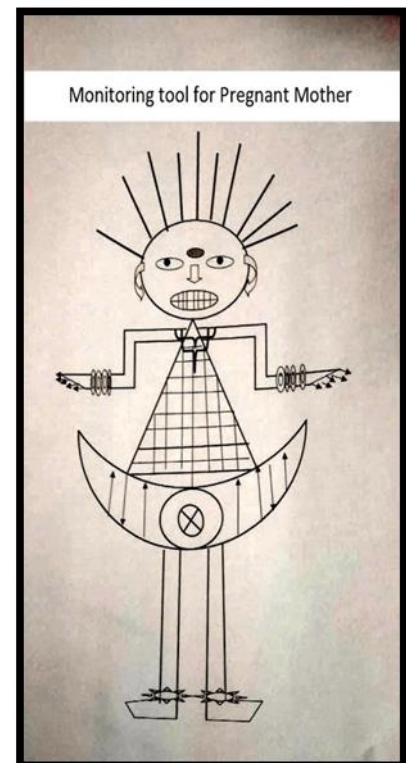
The Jiban Sampark program intervention is innovative which is gradually unfolding. It is obvious that while unfolding there would appear many challenges. The challenges are seen at different levels – implementation level, coordination level, convergence level, and geographical level.

AMA SHISHU SUSTHA SHISHU: INNOVATIONS IN MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

The malnutrition rate of Malkangiri is 20.14% in moderate, 21.11% in underweight and 0.97% in severe. In Chitrakonda and Mathili ICDS Project malnutrition rate is high. Keeping in view the malnutrition status of Malkangiri Snigdha Rani Mishra, PO Malkangiri has introduced an innovative strategy by the name Ama SishuSusthaSishu to combat malnutrition rate.

From her experiences she understood that in order to reduce malnutrition rate the program delivery system should be strengthened. Towards that she wanted to ensure 100% weighing of children; sensitization of mothers in different platforms; pictorial and growth chart display; keeping sufficient ORS and Zinc formulations with AWWs and ASHA; regular analysis of growth report at project level; organizing health camps; proper use of take home ration (THR); mapping of malnourished child; proper implement of six core services of ICDS; involving village priest, medicinemen and community level influencers; 100% coverage of MAMATA beneficiaries; Janani Surakshya Yojana (JSY); institutional delivery; 100% immunization; observation of Sabuja Divas; reintroduction of Ame be ParibaProgram; discussions and interface during Ankur Divas; on-time

referral to nutrition rehabilitation centre (NRC); organizing Shishu Mela; nutrition and diversified food demonstration; encouragement and appreciations to the mothers for improvement in child health; adopt each pregnant mother and provide service with drawing of monitoring tool on the wall of her house; construction of toilet and above all, facilitating convergence with all line departments. In a way she could comprehend a service delivery and monitoring tool at the community level taking leads from all schemes and programs together with larger emphasis on the central scheme Poshan Abhiyan.



The monitoring tool for ensuring uptake of services and provisions under different schemes right from the conception to delivery, ante-natal and post-natal care is worth mentioning here. That, after knowing about conception by a woman, a section on the wall is spared for drawing line diagram of a woman. The diagram is constructed step by step as the woman accesses and utilizes services and provisions to which a pregnant woman is entitled to.

Monitoring tools for pregnant women

Head	-	Registration
First ear	-	First TT
Second ear	-	Second TT
First eye	-	First pregnancy check up
Second eye	-	Second Health check up
Nose	-	Third Check up
Mouth	-	Fourth Check up
10 numbers of hair	-	180 Iron folic tablets at the ratio of 18
Upper teeth	-	Haemoglobin increase
Lower teeth	-	Haemoglobin decrease
Horizontal line on chest	-	Receiving chhatua each month
Vertical line on chest	-	Receiving egg each month
Upward arrow on belly	-	Increase of weight of mother
Low faced arrow	-	Decrease of weight
Two necklace	-	Receiving two instalments of Mamata Yojana
Each bangle in hand	-	Present in VHSND
Fingers of left hand	-	Blood pressure check up
Fingers of right hand	-	Sugar test
First Leg	-	Urine test
Second leg	-	If marriage held in right age
Circle in belly	-	Institutional delivery
X Mark in circle	-	Home delivery
Tika on forehead	-	Healthy baby delivery
Payal on ankle	-	Received and used mosquito net

A complete diagram indicates that the pregnant woman accessed and utilized all services and entitlements related to mother and child health. It is such an easy

monitoring tool that can be easily followed to understand the status of particular pregnant or lactating mother. The diagrammatic tool is also very useful for peer monitoring and education related to the mother and child health.

CHAPTER - 7

SETTING PARADIGM FOR CULTURE CENTERED DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES OF ODISHA – SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (SDC) AS SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE

During 11th Plan period (2007-12), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India laid focus on conservation of PVTG culture along with their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach for the PVTGs. The principles of 'Panchsheel' specially recognizes the importance of tribal culture and their traditions. As pronounced in the Second Five Year Plan, 'Welfare Programs of Scheduled Tribes have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced'. One of the major purposes of conservation of tribal culture is to retain and maintain the tribal identity. Over the years a trend is seen that under situations the tribal people are gradually moving away from their traditional culture, customs and traditions, threatening loss of their identity. Thus, preservation and promotion of tribal culture remain as an integral concern along with other tribal development programs.

In order to ensure more holistic, effective, inclusive and participatory tribal development, the State Government felt the necessity to involve tribals extensively at all stages of the development process, taking the cultural development aspects on priority basis. Keeping the above objectives in view, the State Government has set up Special Development Councils (SDC) in 9 districts of Odisha.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (SDC)

The Government of Odisha has set a unique example of culturally sensitive development model through its flagship program Special Development Councils in nine tribal dominated districts of the State. This is considered an appreciable stride to ensure holistic tribal development. In order to ensure tribal development is more holistic, effective, inclusive and participatory, the State Government felt the necessity to involve tribals extensively at all stages of the development process, starting from identification of deficit areas, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring taking the cultural development aspects on priority basis. Keeping the above

objectives in view, the State Government has set up Special Development Council in 9 districts of Odisha having the highest concentration of tribal population (45% ST population) such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri covering 117 blocks, 2022 Gram Panchayats, 18,687 villages, about 14 lakh ST households and 63.43 lakhs ST population under the chairmanship of an eminent tribal person of the locality to be nominated by the State Government. It is a historic decision of the state government. No other states have such provision. These councils specially focus on promotion, protection and preservation of tribal culture and tradition, heritage and unique identity of each tribe that are facing the threat of gradual disappearance in the name of development; and making tribal development more participatory by trapping local resources and existing traditional skills and expertise.

The broad objectives of the SDC are as follows.

- Conservation and propagation of tribal culture for retaining tribal identity.
- Recognition and promotion of the indigenous knowledge system of the tribal.
- Documentation of tangible and intangible tribal culture, tradition and practices.
- Identification of tribal resources and making the indigenous knowledge / unique culture a means of livelihood.
- Organization of exposure visits on the range of development issues.
- Promotion of tribal languages and dialects for development communication.
- Optimal utilization of available resources in tribal areas for sustainable tribal development as per felt needs of tribal.
- Promotion of sports and youth activities among tribal at various levels.
- Critical gap filling including last mile connectivity and other basic minimum needs, which are otherwise not available from normal development programs.

The fund allocation for each SDC shall be provided by the State Government in shape of Grant-in-Aid on the basis of number of blocks in the district and @Rs.1.50 crore per block per year. Intense allocation of funds among the blocks within the district shall be determined by the council, preferably in proportion to the population of each tribe in the district on priority basis. A total of Rs.175 crore will be spent per annum through these councils. This fund can be used as seed money for important Tribal Development Programs which may be decided by the councils at district level in accordance with government guidelines. At least 50% of the council fund shall be utilized for promotion/conservation of tribal culture and human resource including IEC activities.

Activities for restoration/conservation/development of cultural markers for ensuring tribal cultural identity, including shrine crafts, sacred groves, music, arts, performing arts, haats and supply of musical instruments, accessories, costumes, equipments and other items to tribal culture clubs have been taken up by the SDCs

since 2017-18 onwards. The following focused activities have been carried out by the SDCs for protection, preservation and propagation of tribal culture in Odisha.

PROTECTION/CONSERVATION OF SACRED GROVES

Sacred groves are any grove of trees that are of special religious importance to a particular culture. These are the cultural markers of tribes. The supreme deities (god or goddess) of tribal represented by the stones, trees or other natural objects are seated inside the groves. They have a significant religious connotation for the protecting community. Hunting and logging are usually strictly prohibited within these patches. Indian sacred groves are often associated with temples, monasteries, shrines or with burial grounds. Rituals and festivals of the community are performed inside the site of sacred groves which is binding the communities together (Murugeson, 2016, Kandari et al, 2014). Sacred groves are named differently in different parts of the state by different ethnic groups like Jaheera of Santal, Munda, Bhumija, Ho, Kolha, Hill Kharia and Mankirdia; Sarna of Oram, Munda, Kharia and Kisan; Shal of Bathudi, Saunti, Rajuar and Bhuyan; Pat of Bathudi, Gond and Saora, Demul of Bhuyan and Oraom; Hundi of Paraja, Gadaba, Pentia, Bhatra and Omanatya; Darni, Tuleni, Gangama of Kandha; Gudi of Kisan, Kuda, Matiya and Binjhal and Patkhanda of Bonda and Didayi tribes. Sacred groves act as a repository for various Ayurvedic medicines. The vegetation cover helps reduce soil erosion. In modern times, they have become biodiversity hotspots. Many sacred groves have very old trees and their typical natural associations which are important from germplasm conservation as well as conservation of tribal culture in mind, keeping the importance of the sacred groves of tribal society, the state government through SDCs has taken steps for protection and conservation of sacred groves to revive and re-establish the link between culture, environment and development of tribal. 3562 sacred groves have been completed out of 3850 projected in 9 SDC districts of Odisha since 2017-18.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBAL CULTURE CLUB

In tribal cultural heritage, dormitory – a culture club is the most important social institution in the tribal social organization which is communal living space for tribal youths of Odisha. This is the learning centre for traditional skills like hunting, painting, crafting, dance and music, folklore and wisdom. The dormitories create a sense of community and ensure longevity of the tribe and its culture. Elwin (1947) categorizes two types of dormitories according to their significance. One type prepares male youth as semi-soldier for community protection. In such type of dormitory, they learn fighting, hunting, magic etc. Second type of dormitory is of either sex where music, dance and entertainment is visible.

The dormitories are found practically in all parts of the country where the tribal people have their habitation. The institution is found among most of the tribes such as the Munda, Ho, Oraon, and Kharia of Chotnagpur plateau and Odisha, Gond and

Bhuiya of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, Konayak Naga of Assam and among the Bhotia of Bihar.

These dormitories are known by different names by different tribal communities like Majang/ Mandaghar of Juang; Dhangda Basa/ Dhangdi Basa of Kandha; Ingerising/Salenidang of Bonda; PikiKudma of Koya; Gulisung of Didayi; Basaghar of Paraja, Ghotul of Gond; Daas Sala of DongriaKandh; Goshane of Santhal; Dhumkuria of Oraon; Gitiora of Ho/Munda; and Dhangarbasa of Bhuiyan.

In order to preserve tribal culture, the construction of Tribal Culture club at Gram Panchayat level has been planned and executed by the Special Development Council of Odisha. 842 tribal culture clubs have been completed out of 1533 identified since 2017-18.

SUPPLY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TO CULTURE CLUB

Dance, music and orchestra are part of the intangible cultural heritage of tribal communities. Typical musical instruments narrate the diversity of cultural scenario of tribals in Odisha. Through typical rhythms of music and dance their communal emotions are expressed.

In most of the tribal communities, the typical musical instruments are not found due to paucity of funds. So, the SDCs have taken steps to purchase and supply traditional musical instruments of tribal communities of his district to identified culture club of tribal communities to preserve their culture and tradition. Since 2017-18, the SDCs have purchased and supplied the musical instruments to 1530 tribal culture clubs. Out of 1544 identified.

EMPANELMENT OF DANCE TROUPES, SUPPLY OF DANCE COSTUMES TO DANCE TROUPES AND SPONSORING THEM TO VARIOUS EVENTS

Performing art forms are the methods through which tribal customs and cultures are kept alive. Tribal dance involves not only dance performance, but also traditional ethnic music, costumes and attributes as well. There are many tribal dances performed in various seasons for various reasons. Each dance form is unique in step and design, as it is related to the life style of the local population. These dances connect them directly from the present through to the past. Each dance is symbolized by specific costumes and music. But, now-a-days, they may disappear or become adulterated by other dances if they are not preserved in their original form. Keeping this in mind the state government has taken steps to preserve the tribal dance form by identifying and empanelling different dance troupes of different tribal communities through Special Development Council and supply traditional dance costumes to identified and empanelled dance troupes. The dance costumes have played an important role in the preservation of ethnic values and cultural heritage and give the identity of a tribal society. One can easily distinguish tribal identity from their typical dance costume. For tribal dance in Odisha, Dharua, Kisan,

Oraon, Koya, LanjiaSaora, Santal, DongriaKandha and Lodha tribes are highly noticeable. Government of Odisha is putting all out efforts to preserve, promote and popularize the traditional art, craft, culture and heritage of these tribes through SDCs. So far 647 dance troupes have been identified and 649 troupes have been empanelled and provided with dance costumes by 9 SDCs. To promote the traditional tribal dances, in state, national and international level, the SDCs will be taking steps to sponsor the tribal dance troupes to various events at different levels.

ORGANIZATION OF CULTURAL FESTIVALS AT BLOCK AND DISTRICT LEVEL

The social and cultural heritage of tribal is a mixture of customs, traditions, moral values, attitudes, festivals, folklore, beliefs and ideals of the tribal communities. Festivals is an effective way of recalling their culture and tradition. Every tribal community has its own set of festivals. Three kinds of religious activities such as worship of nature and natural objects; worship of ancestors; and worship of gods and deities form the foundation of tribal cultural festivals. In development context, the tribal festivals play an important role in showcasing traditional handicrafts, spotting artistic and sports talents, exploring ways and means for development communication. Tribal festivals are social institutions to promote fellow feelings among the members of the group. To promote traditional tribal culture festivals, the SDCs play a vital role to organize various cultural festivals at block and district level to showcase the talents and skills of the tribals of the districts. Keeping this in view, 9 SDC districts have organized 86 block level and 6 district level cultural festivals since 2017-18 by performing various tribal dances, songs, plays etc involving the tribal communities residing in the district.

ORGANIZATION OF SPORTS FOR TRIBALS AT BLOCK, DISTRICT AND STATE LEVEL AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPORTS KITS

Indigenous games in tribal cultures are an efficient means of conveying values of unity, diversity, inclusiveness and culture. Traditional games are the products of society or culture and they have enriched the heritage of tribal society. Many traditional games of Odisha are associated with rites and rituals. Some of them are named as Kati, Gedi or Ghudel, GanthiGanana, Gaur Badi etc. Performance of traditional games creates a bridge of unity between playgroups as well as in society. In Odisha, there are many tribal sports luminaries who have added to the glory of Odisha by performing at National and International level sports events. In consideration to required institutional set up for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas, Odisha stands at a better position compared to any other tribal dominated states. Still there are hundreds of unnoticed sports talents in tribal areas having potential to excel in the recognized sports categories. Keeping this in views, the SDC has under taken the sports activities for tribals at block, district and state level, to ensure that not a single sports talent is left unidentified, to generate sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in SDC districts, to strengthen sports

at the grass root level, to provide opportunity to tribal children and to supply sports kits to the players. SDCs also try to conserve the indigenous games and sports as part of intangible cultural heritage of tribal communities of Odisha. Since 2017-18, around 3019 tribal youth clubs have been identified for providing sports kits for promotion of tribal sports and 2059 kits have been distributed to youth clubs.

PROMOTION OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE

The ST populations of Odisha speak 21 languages and 74 dialects. Out of 21 tribal languages, 7 have their own scripts. Like any other society, language is an important part of tribal society, because it enables people to communicate and express themselves. When a language dies out, future generations lose a vital part of the culture. As a significant step to keep vanishing tribal languages in circulation, the Odisha Government has come out with lexicons of 21 such languages. Multilingual Education (MLE) has a pivotal role for preserving tribal language. In tribal dominated districts the bilingual tribal dictionaries have been used in MLE initiated by the State Government at the elementary level of education. Towards preservation and promotion of tribal languages in Odisha, the SDCs have taken steps to prepare and publish the bilingual tribal dictionaries for MLE and trilingual tribal language proficiency modules in 21 tribal languages such as Ho, Bhuiyan, Santali, Juang, Munda, Sadri, Oraon, Khadia, Kisan, Binjhal, Kui, Saora, Kuvi, Gadaba, Desia, Gondi, Bhunjia, Bonda, Didayi, Koya and Desia (Bhumia). The trilingual tribal language proficiency modules will help build bridges between the government functionaries and the tribals for effective implementation of the various programs and effective communication.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING TRIBAL HAATS

Tribal Haats are the heart of tribal village economy. They are not merely a place of selling and purchasing goods, but provide a platform for the rural folks to communicate and share views, ideas and news. It also provides opportunities for social interaction and recreation. There, the tribals exchange information about family, marriages and festivals. So haats are the nerve centre of tribal life. Tribal Haats provide a glimpse of the social, cultural and commercial life style of the local tribals. Mohanty (1970) describes market is not only a place for selling and buying, it is also a place for communal gathering. Keeping this in view, the renovation and beautification of tribal haats have been undertaken in all SDC districts. Since 2017-18 658 tribal haats have been renovated and strengthened out of 797 identified by 9 SDCs in Odisha.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The development atlas of Odisha is witness to several development approaches taken through the decades in past. Odisha being a tribal dominated State wherein the tribal population makes more than 22% of the total State population, is committed to the cause of tribals and hence has launched several innovative schemes and programs keeping in line with the national mandates and the felt needs of the tribals. Odisha has pioneered many innovative approaches that have been widely acknowledged at the National and International levels and has thus created scopes for wider replication elsewhere in India under similar contexts and conditions.

Seen through the development lens, all these programs and schemes executed over the years have brought into limelight many untold success stories. If one thoroughly peeps through the details then one would be able to learn the participatory development process happening in the tribal areas of Odisha. Through innovative programs like Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP), Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP), Focus Area Development Program (FADP) the State has addressed and experienced with all aspects of livelihood scoping and promotion which are by and large natural resources based and covering farm, off farm and non-farm sectors. Eventually there are thousands of success stories, a major section of which has remained untold and undescribed. Similarly, Odisha takes pride for innovations in tribal education like Anwasha program, laying roads for culture centered development through special purpose vehicles like Special Development Councils (SDC) and addressing health and nutrition of PVTGs through novel multi-actor convergence projects like JibanSampark.

Within the scope of time and resources an attempt was taken to document the success stories to be followed up by video documentation. It was difficult to shortlist success stories from hundreds of successful examples. However, many success stories in the sectors of education schemes and programs, livelihoods schemes and programs, women empowerment, culture centered development that has been collected and placed in the text will make interesting reading. Video documentation of these stories, no doubt, would help bringing out the detailed aspects of these developments, which would be instrumental for educating extension workers and planning new approaches for development elsewhere in the country.

