

A STUDY ON THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND
IMPACT OF PROGRAMMES UNDER SCA TO TSP AND ARTICLE
275(1) OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN THE STATE OF ODISHA

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Foreword

Odisha is the homeland of 62 tribes and comprise second largest tribal population in the country. Of the total population of the State, 22.8 percent are tribal. Eight districts of the state are having more than 50.0 percent tribal population. The state also houses 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups who are primitive in nature from the cultural and technological stand points. For the development of Scheduled tribes, different development and protective measures have been initiated by both central and state government. Some of such act and policy initiatives include the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, (as Amended in 1993); the Orissa Scheduled Areas Money Lender's Regulation, 1967; the Orissa Debt Relief Act, 1980; the Bonded labour System Abolition Act, 1976; the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 (section 22 and 23); the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for and ST) Act, 1975 etc.

SCA is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs as an additive to the tribal sub-plan. It is primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation activities. Whereas, the state receives funds under Article 275(1) for up-gradation of the economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas. The grant receipt by the state under SCA also reflects an incremental trend over the years. The Grant under Article 275(1) is spent under the two major heads, i.e., Grant in Aid General and Creation of capital Assets. Education is one of the prime focus areas under Article 275 (1).

For effective implementation of the tribal development activities, different institutional structures are in place at state and sub-state level. For the development of PVTGs, micro project approach has been taken. The primitive tribes residing in the Micro Projects get hundred percent subsidies in individual family beneficiary oriented schemes funded out of special Central Assistance. At present 17 Micro Projects covering parts of 20 blocks in 12 districts are functioning in the State for all-round development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) look after tribal development in 21 ITDAs covering 118 blocks of 12 districts. The state has been adopting Cluster approach for contiguous areas having population of 5000, of which 50 percent or more are tribals. Funds were provided by Government of India under Special Central Assistance for implementation of community benefit oriented and individual benefit oriented schemes at the cluster level.

The study ***“Tribal Development Strategy and Impact of Programmes under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India in the State of Odisha”*** was objectively design to assess efficiency of existing Tribal Development Strategies and Tribal Development Programmes in the State of Odisha. The study was also to take up to assess the development outcomes/impact of the programs implemented under the SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) and identify key gaps in planning, implementation and institutional constraints. The study also attempted to identify good practices, case examples, innovations and other practical approaches which can

be replicated. The study examined different aspects of the tribal development that are undertaken under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) like basic household amenities; educational status, facilities and services; access to their rights and entitlement, maternal and child health, economic engagement and income of tribals and related aspects.

The study finds interesting trends of development in tribal dominated districts. The house types are changing from thatched to mixed and houses having RCC roof are becoming prominent. With increasing educational infrastructure and facilities, literacy rate among the tribals has increased and accessibility to different entitlements has also visible. Along with increasing immunisation coverage, there is a change in maternal and child health care and more and more tribal families having opportunities to access health care services. However, the study also identifies certain gray areas that may be addressed appropriately in the future. In spite of different measures for economic development, there is marginal change in the economic condition of the tribals. The tribal development planning process is more driven by service providing institutions rather than having participatory and decentralized character. Institutional credit delivery to tribals still remain a gray area which has been one of the attributes for poor economic development of tribals.

I expect that this report will be useful for the planners, decision makers and development actors for initiating appropriate measures as per the findings of the study. While implementation level gaps need to be bridged, but to do so, strengthening existing institutions is highly essential. Institutional reform may be one of the options to improve the institutional efficiency in service delivery. Apart from that, it is also equally important that decentralized planning process should be strengthened and making it more participatory. I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the study team for their hard work and bringing the ground reality on tribal development strategies and its outcome.

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Abbreviations:

AIDS	Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Mid wife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATDC	Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture
ATLC	Academy of Tribal Language and Culture
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
BKVY	National Horticulture Mission
BPL	Below the Poverty Line
CCD	Conservation cum Development
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CP	Central Plan
CRP	Community Resource Person
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
DWO	District Welfare Officer
EC	Education Complex for Girls
EMRS	Eklavya Model Residential School
FADP	Focused Area Development Programme
FDC	Forest Development Corporations
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FRA	Forests Rights Act 2006
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFA	Iron-Folic Acid
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
JSY	Janani Surakshya Yojana
KCC	Kissan Credit Card
LI	Lift Irrigation
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
MCU	Mother Chick Unit
MFP	Minor Forest Produces
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act
MMR	maternal Mortality rate
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MP	Micro Project
MPLAD	Member of Parliament Local Area Development
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NFHS	National Family Health Survey

NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NSTFDC	National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
OHT	Over Head Tank
OMTES	Odisha Model Tribal Education Society
ORV	Odisha Reservation of Vacancies Act
OSFDC	Odisha Schedule caste and Schedule tribe Finance Development Corporation
OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PLET	Placement Linked Employability Training
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
POA	Prevention of Atrocities
PRI	Panchayati raj Institutions
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
R&D	Research and Development
RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
RLTAP	Revised Long Term Action Plan
SAP	Surplus Agriculture Produce
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute
SECC	Socio-Economic and Caste Census
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SMI	Selective Market Intervention
SMTD	Special Multipurpose Tribal Development
SSD	ST&SC Development
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STDCC	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
STFDC	State Tribal Finance Development Corporation
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TD	Tribal Development
TDCCOL	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited
THR	Take Home Rice
TRI	Tribal Research Institute
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TSP	Tribal Area Sub Plan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VDCs	Village Development Committee
VHND	Village Health and Nutrition Day
VLSC	Village Level Sub Committee
VSFASC	Village Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee
VSS	Van Surakshya Samiti
WPR	Work Participation Rate

Executive Summary

Odisha is the home of 62 tribes and comprise 22.8 percent of the total population of the State. The state is having 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The tribes are mostly inhabited the western hilly regions of the state. Eight districts of the state are having more than 50.0 percent tribal population and six districts are having tribal population within 25.0 percent to 50.0 percent. Odisha is having more than 44 percent of the area as scheduled area and it covers about 67.0 percent of the tribal population (118 Blocks in 12 Districts). All the scheduled blocks come under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area. Apart from TSP area, the state is having 47 blocks under MADA and 12 blocks identified as clusters, and 17 Micro Projects which are mostly looking for the development of PVTGs.

Administrative Mechanism: At the state level, tribal development is administered by The ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Class Welfare Department of Government, supported by different other state level institutions / organisations. The Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted which advises Government in matters related to tribal development and welfare. The tribal families living outside the geographical area of ITDA, Micro Project, MADA and Cluster are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). The Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture (ATDC) looks after preserving and promoting tribal dialect, art and culture. The SCSTRTI conducts research activities for diagnostic and monographic studies of the scheduled tribes.

Promotion of Tribal Education: The ST & SC Development Department has been taking different initiatives for the education of tribals like scholarship for both pre-matric and post-matric students; creating hostel facilities for ST students, Supply of books / reading materials, uniforms and conducting special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching facilities to ST students.

Central Government Assistance for Tribal Development: The Central Government has been supporting through various initiatives for the tribal development like, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities, Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts, Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boy, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Vocational Training, Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship, Upgradation of Merit of ST students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for

STs, National Overseas Scholarship for STs, Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization for implementing tribal welfare activities, Market Development for Tribal Products/Produce etc.

Study Objective and Methodology: The purpose of the study was to understand tribal development strategy and different tribal development programmes under implementation in the state under SCA and Article 275 (1), its outcome and identify gaps in planning, implementation and institutional constraints. The design of the study was “observational” in nature, comprising collection and analysis of both primary and secondary data. For collection of relevant data, the study used interview and focus group discussion method. The study was conducted in three scheduled districts of Odisha, namely, Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj. The blocks were selected based on interventions of ITDA and nature of projects implemented. The study covered seven blocks, i.e., two blocks in Rayagada, two blocks in Koraput and three blocks in Mayurbhanj district.

Development Status Overview: About 39.14 percent families derive major part of their income from manual casual labour due to landlessness. Only 0.87 percent tribal households are having non-agricultural enterprises, registered with Government. Members of 2.01 percent tribal families are in salaried job with Government and 0.71 percent having salaried job either in public sector or in private sector. Monthly income of highest earning household member is less than Rs.5,000/- in 95.69 percent cases. Only 0.82 percent tribal families in Odisha are having KCC (Kissan Credit Card) with a credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above. In terms of holding unirrigated land, it is observed that 45.25 percent tribal families have unirrigated land and only 5.94 percent holds irrigated land.

Under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), about 88.58 percent tribal households are considered under deprivation category due to poor asset base and other deprivations. In the income categories, about 6.94 percent families have agriculture as their source of income whereas 15.12 percent derive their income from wage employment, 0.37 percent from domestic services, 0.04 percent from rag picking, 0.11 percent from own non-agricultural enterprises, 0.07 percent from begging/charity and 1.26 percent from other engagement sources.

Tribal Development Strategy: In order to bring required changes in the status of tribals, the state government is having the perspective to minimisation of poverty gap among different tribal groups as well as between tribal and general population. The perspective also focuses on human capital formation, development of PVTGs, infrastructure development in tribal habitations / areas, better health care services, promotion of education among the tribal children etc.

Tribal Sub-Plan: There is a growth in state plan outlay and accordingly flow to TSP has also increased in different plan years, between 2007-08 to 2011-12, except 2009-10. However, overall flow to TSP, as per population proportion norm, is remaining higher than the population share of tribal to the state population, i.e., 22.13 percent (census 2001). Whereas, expenditure of TSP allocation to the TSP provision remain about 85.00 percent in most of the years during 11th plan period. Looking by departmental allocation, it is observed that some department have lower allocation than the stipulated population norm.

SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1): SCA is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State as an additive to the tribal sub-plan. It is primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation activities. The Article 275(1) of the Constitution enable the State Government to receive grants from the Centre for up-gradation of the economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with the other areas of the State. The grant receipt by the state under SCA is in an incremental trend over the years. The department has utilized 100% of the grant till the FY 2013-14.

The Grant under Article 275(1) is spent under the two major heads, i.e., Grant in Aid General and Creation of capital Assets component. Education is one of the prime focus areas under Article 275 (1) along with implementation of FRA 2006. The state of Odisha is receiving grant to the tune of Rs. 100-150 Crore under SCA and Article 275(1) of constitution during the recent years. It can be seen that from the FY 2007-08 to 2011-12, there is an increasing trend in receipt of grant and during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the amount received from MoTA has reduced. The reduction is due to the less ceiling finalized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

House Type and Amenities: About 99.40 percent tribal families have their own houses. About 28.06 percent families have availed IAY and 0.30 percent are having house under Mo Kudia scheme. Prevalence of mixed type of house (57.61 percent) is more prominent in comparison to any other house types, followed by *kutchha* houses (37.91 percent). The houses are generally having three or less than 3 rooms (89.97 percent), including kitchen and store rooms. Some families are having more than three rooms (10.03 percent) in their houses.

In majority cases (94.24 percent), households are toilet free as open defecation is common among the tribal. For household consumption, available community sources / public sources of water like tube well / bore well is used. Pipe water supply to household level or community level is less prominent due to topographic disadvantages.

Educational Status: Illiteracy continue to be more prevalent among female in comparison to male. On an average about 40.50 percent of the total studied population are illiterate. About 29.95 percent male and 51.06 percent female are illiterate. The literacy rate of all the study districts are below the state average (72.87 percent). For the promotion of education among the tribals, the students have been provided with free reading materials. Free reading materials is accessed by 84.68 percent students in different standards. About 40.69 percent students are availing the boarding facility in SSD schools and mid-day meal is accessed regularly by 81.82 percent students.

Rights and Entitlement: Percentage of households with job card (81.85 percent) and BPL card (68.15 percent) observed to be highest. But coverage under BKKY and Kissan Credit Card (KCC) is observed to be low.

Maternal & Child Health: About 60.70 percent of the total eligible children are covered under age specific immunization. Of the total children immunized, 68.00 percent children are covered under DTP, 66.90 percent given different doses of polio, 56.70 percent covered under immunization for measles, 66.70 percent children under BCG and about 62.30 percent children covered under immunization for hepatitis. About 24.40 percent families are accessing THR. In 95 percent cases, the pregnant women have received three doses of TT. About 57.50 percent pregnant women had received the benefit of MAMATA scheme. Of the total births that have taken place, about 82.40 percent births took place in different health centres.

Economic Status: About 91.07 % families are below the poverty line. Prevalence of families below the poverty line observed to be of higher order among STs in comparison to families belonging to other communities.

Economic Engagement & Income: Main worker population (33.38 percent) is comparatively higher than marginal worker (28.64 percent). Agriculture sector engagement is prominent and average days of engagement is about 115 days per year. Apart from agriculture, doing wage labour and collection of non-timber forest produce are the major sectors of engagement. About 90.48 percent families are engaged in different wage activities. Average days of wage engagement is about 217 days for a family. About 23.51 percent families do NTFP collection and its trading. On an average, days of engagement in NTFP collection is for around 108 days in a year.

Irrespective of sectoral engagement, the average annual income of a family estimated to be Rs.59, 230.42. There is wide disparity in level of income by sectoral engagement. The average

annual household income observed to be low in Muniguda and Bisam Cuttack area in comparison to other study blocks. In an overall situation, share of agriculture to the total income of a family is observed to be comparatively less than that of income from wage engagement.

Land Holding: Majority of the tribal families are marginal and small farmers. About 13.43 percent families possess less than one acre of land, 62.69 percent have land in the range of 1 to 2.5 acres, land holding of 2.5 to 5.0 acres by 19.40 percent families. Greater than 5 acres of land holding is observed only in 4.48 percent families. About 32.54 percent families have irrigation facility of their own or having access to available water sources for irrigation.

Agriculture: Paddy is the major crop grown by the tribals during Kharif. Apart from this, they also grow Ragi, Kandul, Maize, Alasi in the up-land during Kharif season. Minor millets remain one of the major source of nutrient for them. Average per acre productivity of paddy varies between 17 to 22 quintals and production of minor millets and pulses ranges between 3 to 4 quintals.

Land Allotment under FRA: The act has been implemented in the study districts and about 14.3 percent families have been benefitted and land parcel of different size is allotted to them. Each tribal family, on an average received 2.4 acres of land.

Access to Credit: Accessibility to formal institutional credit, apart from credit for IGA, still remain poor. Only in 16.4 percent cases, families have accessed credit from financial institutions. Credit from friends / relatives is highly prevalent (56.5 percent), followed by credit from local money lender (21.1 percent) and shops (21.4 percent). Households accessing institutional credit from formal financial institutions observed to be highest in Koraput. The average amount of credit, irrespective of sources of loan, estimated to be Rs.14, 695/-. Of the total families, who have taken credit from different sources, 17.0 percent families yet to repay the loan amount and average credit outstanding is about Rs.18, 545.27

Income Generation Activities: SCA to TSP is basically meant for IGA in TSP areas to bridge the financial gap. About 43.8 percent families are engaged in different IGAs like goat rearing, vegetable cultivation, turmeric business, bamboo works, Mahua flower business, broom making (hill broom), mango jelly preparation and selling etc. Group approach to income generation is more prominent. The IGA has helped improved access to credit facility, improved financial contribution of women and days of employment of the family members. The net additional average annual income of a family engaged in IGA estimated to be Rs.12, 778.60.

Impact of Economic Support: Before the involvement of members in IGA, the average household income of a member family was about Rs.50,245/-. But after involvement in IGA and other economic activities, average annual income increased by Rs.9, 000/-. At the household level, major expenditure is incurred in food. Average annual expenditure incurred by tribal families after their involvement in IGA has increased by Rs.29,887.32 with increased income. Because of economic support and involvement in IGA, Asset holding of families has increased. Holding of agricultural land has increased by 15.5 percent and homestead land by 13.4 percent. Livestock holding has increased by 8.6 percent and saving has increased in 14.3 percent tribal families. Now, 15.2 percent additional families are having cell phone and 11.9 percent now have made extension to their existing house or constructed houses. Ownership of bike by families has also increased by 5.4 percent.

Organisation of the Report: The report is having five chapters which covers different study aspects. **Chapter I** gives an overview of the study and discuss about the study approach and methodology. **Chapter II** gives the overview of the study district covering socio-economic condition of the tribals and overall outcome of tribal development initiatives across different sectors. Tribal development indicators are also discussed in this chapter. Tribal governance and development approaches are discussed in **Chapter III** along with details on SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) provisions for tribal development. Outcomes of development initiatives taken under SCA and Article 275 (1) are discussed in **Chapter IV** covering education, health and livelihoods. **Chapter V** concludes the report and recommends different measures that can help in improving outcome of initiatives taken under SCA and Article 275 (1).

Chapter-1: Introduction and Study Background

1.1 Introduction to Tribal Development Initiatives

With second largest tribal population in the country (excluding 6th scheduled areas), Odisha is the homeland of 62 tribes and compose 22.8 percent of the total population of the State. Eight districts of the state are having more than 50.0 percent tribal population and six districts are having tribal population within 25.0 percent to 50.0 percent ¹. The tribes are mostly inhabit the western hilly regions of the state, mainly in or in close proximity to forests. More than 50.0 percent of the tribal population in the state is found in the undivided districts of KBK and Mayurbhanj. The state also houses 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) who are primitive in nature from the cultural and technological standpoints. In the context of Odisha, tribals are among the poorest, most vulnerable and exploited groups.

1.1.1 State Legislations for the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

For the development of Scheduled tribe in the State, different regulations have been promulgated in the State to protect the interest of the tribals, in accordance to the powers vested under the Fifth Schedule.

The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, (as Amended in 1993): Under Section 3(1) of the Act alienation of tribal land to other than ST is prohibited, unless permitted in writing by competent authority. Under Sections 3(2) and 3(a), illegal alienation and unauthorised occupied tribal land shall be restored to the tribal owners. The competent authority, now vested with the Tahsildar, has been authorised to initiate proceedings on application by any interested party and to evict unauthorised persons occupying tribal land. In addition, Officers on Special Duty (Land Reforms) have been posted at Sundargarh, Panposh, Baliguda, Parlakhemundi and Koraput exclusively for disposal of such land alienation cases.

The Orissa Scheduled Areas Money Lender's Regulation, 1967: This act is for controlling and regulating money lending operative in Scheduled Areas. Besides this Regulation, specifically enacted by the Tribes Advisory Council, the following Acts of Orissa State have been made operative in Scheduled Areas.

¹Census 2011, Government of India; Tribal Profile at a Glance, May, 2013

The Orissa Debt Relief Act, 1980 provides relief to ST debtors, by making the loans contracted by small farmers, rural artisans and agricultural labourers before the commencement of the Act as deemed to have been wholly discharged. The properties pledged by a ST debtor shall be released in favour of the debtor forthwith on commencement of the Act. The Civil Courts have been barred from entertaining any suit or proceedings in debt recovery. For this purpose, Sub-Collectors and Tahsildars have been empowered to dispose of cases as Judicial Magistrates in summary trial.

The Bonded labour System Abolition Act, 1976 aims at liberating and rehabilitating bonded labourers among the ST by the Government of Orissa.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 (section 22 and 23) apply to the ST population living outside the Scheduled Areas and protect them from land alienation. No tribal land can be transferred to a person not belonging to the same community without the written permission of the Revenue Officer. (About 45% of the area of the State is declared as Scheduled Area).

The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for and ST) Act, 1975 makes provision of reservation of posts for SCs (16.25%) and STs (22.50%) for initial appointments and promotions in State Government and other authorities under their control. The amended Section 4 of the Act reserves one third of posts in Class II, III and IV for women in direct recruitment from these scheduled categories.

1.1.2 Tribal Development Administration

The ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Class Welfare Department of Government, is responsible for the development and welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward Classes in the State of Orissa.

As stipulated in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, a Tribes Advisory Council has been existing in Orissa since 1950. The Orissa Tribes Advisory Council Rules of 1950 guide the functioning of the Council. The Council is headed by the Chief Minister as the Chairman and Minister of Tribal Welfare as the Vice-Chairman. The Tribes Advisory Council advises Government of Orissa in all matters regarding tribal development and welfare. The Council examines the applicability of State and Central laws to the Scheduled Areas, delineate the boundary of the Scheduled Areas, recommend new regulations or propose revisions of the Schedule of the scheduled tribes.

Scheduled Areas constitute more than 44 per cent of the State land and cover approximately 67.0 percent of the tribal population (118 Blocks in 12 Districts). All Blocks with a tribal population of 50 per cent or more are defined as Scheduled Areas, and constitute a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area. A TSP receives funds specially allocated for tribal development from all departments, and is administered by the district level Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). The District Welfare Committee reviews the implementation of tribal projects.

In blocks outside the TSP, where a population pocket is 10,000 or more, and where 50.0 percent or more are tribals, the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) is adopted to ensure the development and welfare of scheduled tribes. About 47 Blocks in the state are covered under MADA. In still smaller pockets of tribal concentration (population of 5,000) of which minimum 50.0 percent are tribals are covered under the cluster approach. Presently 12 Blocks have identified such clusters. Besides these comprehensive programmes, there are several other projects like 17 Micro Projects which are mostly looking for the development of PVTGs in the State.

1.1.3 Approach and Strategy for Tribal Development

Soon after the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, when Community Development Approach was evolved, the areas inhabited by the tribals also received special attention. In the year 1954, Community Development approach in the tribal areas were initiated by setting up a small number of Special Multipurpose Tribal Development (SMTD) Projects covering a limited number of blocks of the State as pilot projects. Subsequently, in the year 1956 there was a reorientation in the approach to Tribal Development (TD) and the functioning of the SMTD were reviewed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and with the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan the concept of Tribal Development Block was introduced and 75 TD Blocks were identified for extending special development programmes and this strategy continued until the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was revealed that the TD Block approach also did not yield any meaningful result as the problems of the tribals varied from place to place and were area specific in nature. It can be said that till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the approach to the tribal development were more generic in nature and were tried to be achieved through implementation of various sectoral programmes.

With these backgrounds it was decided to formulate a new strategy for the development of the tribal areas through area specific approach right from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The tribal development problems during the Fifth Plan were visualised as two distinct categories such as (a) areas inhabited by more than 50 per cent tribal population and (b) tribals located in dispersed manner. During this Plan period it was decided by the government to formulate an area development approach with focus on the tribals in case of the former categories of the tribals taking into consideration the local problems and felt needs of the tribals and for the dispersed tribals, family oriented programmes were decided to be extended. Accordingly, the Tribal Sub-Plan approach came into force with the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the State of Orissa. During this period for the implementation of the tribal development programmes, identification of development blocks in the State where tribal population was in majority and such places were covered under one ITDPs (Integrated Tribal Development Projects) with a motive to adopt an integrated and area specific approach of development. For such projects, special funds provisions were made from State Government as well as from the Government of India under Special Central Assistance (SCA).

But during the **Sixth Five Year Plan**, the effort shifted to beneficiary oriented development schemes and during this phase the scope of the Tribal Sub-Plan approach became more focussed and Government adopted the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) for smaller contiguous areas with a total population of 10,000 where tribal concentration is 50 per cent or more. The same development approach continued during the **Seventh Five Year Plan** and only the dispersed tribals were brought within the purview of the Tribal Sub-Plan during this Plan period.

It is observed that during the above plan periods, until the end of the Seventh Plan period, the basic approach of development followed was Socio-Economic development of tribals through a number of income generating schemes and through Infrastructure Development Programmes. Despite all these efforts, it was revealed that the pace of development of the tribals was far from satisfactory and therefore during the Eighth Five Year Plan period the State started adopting the Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development through a single line demand through the Tribal Development Department. Under the changed system, instead of the past practice of planning from top to bottom, the exercise got reversed and the approach became from bottom to top. Thus the decentralised system of planning was made for each tribal area with the ITDA as the base. Under such a changed arrangement, the tribal development department could be able to decide the priorities of the schemes to be implemented in the tribal areas on the basis of decentralised planning. This approach adopted during the Eighth Five Year Plan proved to be relatively more beneficial as compared to the earlier plan periods.

During the **Ninth Five Year Plan** spanning from 1997-2002, the major thrust of tribal development shifted to accelerate growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty, provision of food security. In order to guarantee that the above objectives are achieved and the quality of life of the tribals is increased, the Government of Orissa has given high priority to as many as seven basic services in the tribal inhabited areas. Along with these emphasis has been laid on the Agriculture and Rural Development Sectors for the tribals with a view to bringing them to the mainstream.

1.1.3.1 Micro Project for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

At the time of formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan during the Fifth Plan, it was felt that among the tribal groups there are a number of tribes which still continue to be in pre-agricultural state of practising shifting cultivation and are at subsistence level of economy, either dependent on forests or on poor lands. It was further recognized that these tribal communities would need special attention. Many of these tribes are scattered all over the country and their socio-economic conditions differ. In most cases they are adversely affected by changes taking place around their habitat. The primitive tribes residing in the Micro Projects get hundred percent subsidies in individual family beneficiary oriented schemes funded out of special Central Assistance provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. These also aim at developing the core sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, and Animal Husbandry besides facilitating drinking water, education, and health. At present 17 Micro Projects covering parts of 20 blocks in 12 districts are functioning in the State for the all-round development of 13 Primitive Tribal Groups with a population 59,710.

1.1.3.2 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)

Since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan for tribal development is being formulated and implemented in the State. The Subdivisions having 50 percent or more tribal population were brought under the Tribal Sub-Plan approach. Under this approach, 21 ITDAs covering 118 blocks of 12 districts have been functioning in the State.

1.1.3.3 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

The concept of MADA was evolved towards the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more with 50 per cent tribal concentration were identified and included under the MADA Scheme. By the end of the year 1990-2000, 46 MADA pockets covering 5, 67,071 tribal populations have been operating in the State. For their welfare, individual benefit oriented and community benefit oriented schemes are implemented in the ratio of 75% and 25% outlay respectively under Special Central Assistance provided by Government of India.

1.1.3.4 Cluster Approach

During the Seventh Plan period, the Cluster approach was adopted for contiguous areas having population of 5000, of which 50 per cent or more are tribals. By the end of 1999-2000, 14 Cluster pockets covering parts of 13 blocks of 10 districts were functioning in the State covering 52,793 tribal populations. Funds were provided by Government of India under Special Central Assistance for implementation of community benefit oriented and individual benefit oriented schemes.

1.1.3.5 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

The tribal families living outside the above project areas like ITDA, Micro Project, MADA, Cluster are covered under the DTDP implemented through the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited.

1.1.3.6 Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture (ATDC)

The Academy has been functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1979 having following objectives.

1. Preserving and promoting tribal dialect, art and culture,
2. Organising tribal dialect training centres,
3. Promoting study, dissemination and compilation of tribal literature,
4. Preparation of grammar books and primers in tribal languages,
5. Conducting cultural programmes like seminars, conferences and tribal exhibitions to depict tribal art, culture and heritage,
6. Publication of works on tribal art, crafts, culture and heritage, social customs, language and dialect,
7. To encourage and organise adult literacy programmes in tribal areas.

1.1.3.7 SC & ST Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)

The Institute is functioning since 1952 primarily with the following broad objectives:

1. Research activities for diagnostic and monographic studies of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes,
2. Determination of ethnic status of different communities, STs or SCs,
3. Identification of primitive tribes and pockets to be covered under ITDP.

1.1.3.8 Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Limited

The TDCCOL was registered under the Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1962 and has been functioning with effect from 4th October 1967 as an apex cooperative organisation. The main objectives of this Corporation are as follows

1. To procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agriculture Produce (SAP) collected by the tribals at fair and remunerative prices and to arrange their marketing.
2. To supply essential commodities and other consumer goods to tribals at fair price.
3. To arrange for the processing of procured commodities with a view to adding value and creating employment opportunities.
4. To advance consumption-cum-production loans to the tribals in order to protect them from moneylenders.

1.1.3.9 Orissa SC & ST Development Finance Co-op Corporation Limited

The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is functioning as catalytic, promoter and guarantor for implementation of various economic development programmes for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This Corporation is also the sole channelizing agency for utilisation of SCA under SCP for scheduled castes and tribes on the sectoral programmes through line organisations / agencies of the State.

1.1.3.10 Initiatives for Tribal Education

The Department of ST & SC Development has been implementing a number of tribal development programmes to promote education among the tribals. Some of such initiatives are;

1. Scholarship for both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric to ST students;
2. Hostel facilities to ST students for both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric;
3. Supply of Books / reading materials to Pre-Matric ST students;
4. Supply of uniforms, cots beds and utensils etc. to Pre-Matric ST students;
5. Special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching facilities to ST students.

1.1.4 Central Government Support for Tribal Development

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities: This is a Special area programme and 100% grants are provided to State based on annual allocation made by the Planning Commission. This is treated as an additive to the State Plan, for areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about economic development to tribals.

Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India: According to the Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India “Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States. A part of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of “Ekalavya Model Residential Schools” for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.

Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts: The scheme is for promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socioeconomic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women.

Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boy: The scheme is to provide Hostels for Scheduled Tribes including PTGs 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.

Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas: The scheme is to provide one time grant residential school infrastructure for Scheduled Tribes including PTGs 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.

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas: The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or increasing employability of ST boys and Girls equally.

Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students: The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels including correspondence courses covering distance and continuing education.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students: The scheme is intended to support education of children studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized.

Upgradation of Merit of ST students: The scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs: To providing fellowship to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D.

Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs: To provide financial assistance to meritorious students for pursuing higher studies in foreign university in specified files of Master Level Courses, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

Top class Education for ST students: The Scholarship Scheme for ST students was introduced from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at Degree and Post Graduate level in any of the Institutes identified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose.

Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization: Under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving & handloom training centres run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.

Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce - Under the scheme of Grants-in-Aid is provided to TRIFED for (i) Retail Marketing Development, (ii) MFP Marketing Development, (iii) Vocational Training, Skill Upgradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers, (iv) Research & Development /IPR Activity.

Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations: Government of India extends Grants-in-Aid under this Scheme to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) / Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) etc. through their respective State Govt. for (a) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be; setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary; (b) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals and (c) Supplementing Research & Development (R&D) efforts.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) to Minor Forest Produce (MFP): The Scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for the MFP collected by the STs and other forest dwelling communities by fixing Minimum Support Price. It also supports primary value-addition of MFP, provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. and emphasizes on scientific harvesting of MFP

Research, Information and Mass education, Tribal Festivals and Others: Research activities supported under the scheme help the Ministry identify the nature and reasons for the existing gaps. They also give an insight about the impact of the schemes and programmes, formulated for development of the Scheduled Tribes and their shortcomings/limitations. These schemes also support dissemination of information and training of trainer so that schemes and policies are given proper publicity and consideration. These goals are ensured through giving financial support to; (1) Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), (2) Publicity campaigns etc.

Both the State and Central Government have been implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

1.2 Study Objective and Methodology

1.2.1 Study Objective

The purpose of the study is primarily related to;

1. Explain the Tribal Development Strategy and tribal development programmes in the State of Odisha;
2. Assess the development outcomes/impact of the programs implemented under the SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India;
3. Identify key gaps in planning, implementation and institutional constraints from the supply and demand side for the projects supported under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of Constitution;
4. Identify good practices, case examples, innovations and other practical approaches, in the context of the above; and
5. Make recommendations for improved planning, design, administration, delivery and monitoring of the projects/ programmes with respect to SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of Constitution of India.

1.2.2 Study Design

Looking at the objective of the study, observational study design was followed. Empirical data were collected from primary sources (tribal household and community level) to understand the implementation outcomes, planning process and its effectiveness. Different stakeholders were consulted in the data collection process to capture their views on tribal development initiatives and its benefit to people.

1.2.3 Methodology

The study used both personal interview and focus group discussion to collect information from different sources. Different tools were designing keeping the study objective in mind and administered for data collection at different levels. Details of methodological overview is presented below.

Literature Review: Review of key documents, reports, studies and physical and financial reports related to tribal sub-plan strategy, Programme planning and implementation under the grant of SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Constitution;

Mapping: Disaggregated Mapping of mechanisms, structures, indicators and processes related to TSP planning, schemes/sectors, financing/resources, fund flows, implementing agencies, and beneficiaries at state and selected district level

Consultation: Dialogue / consultations and interviews with relevant government departments, district administrators, ITDA, PRI representatives, and other stakeholders at state and district levels;

Field Study: Stakeholder / Beneficiary Consultations and Focus Group Discussions in the three selected districts, i.e., Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj. Consultation was made with six key stakeholders, i.e., Individual beneficiaries, SHG and Community organisation, GP functionaries, ITDA officials, School teachers and Anganwadi centres.

Documentation: During the study, focused group discussion was conducted with SHG and Farmer groups. Few best practices were documented in the form of case study.

Keeping in mind the objectives of the study, its complexities and multi-dimensional aspects it has been decided to collect information and insights from different stakeholders. Structured questionnaire were designed to collect data from following stakeholders.

1. ST&SC Development Department: To understand the planning process of tribal development programmes, TSP strategy, its monitoring etc. Semi-structures Checklist was used for discussion.
2. Project Administrator, ITDAs: To understand the planning process at the sub-district/ district level and the programme implementation, monitoring aspects etc. Structured schedule was used to capture opinion.
3. Sarpanch/ PRI representatives: Semi-structured checklist used to map their perception on tribal development programmes.
4. Anganwadi centre: Structures checklist / schedules used for collection of data
5. School authorities at village and GP level: Structures schedule was used to collect information

On the other hand, to understand the demand of the people and know the outcome and impact of interventions made by various welfare programmes, data have been collected from selected tribal households as well as from Self-Help Groups. To know the collective insights regarding the impact and gaps in the programme, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also carried out in sample villages.

1.2.3.1 Study Universe and Sample Coverage

The study was conducted in three scheduled districts of Odisha, namely, Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj. The blocks were selected based on two criteria.

- a) Number of projects/ intervention of ITDA in the blocks
- b) Category of projects implemented in the blocks falling under the ITDAs.

Due consultation was made with the ITDAs at the time of selection of the blocks. In total, seven blocks were selected for the study, i.e., two blocks in Rayagada, two blocks in Koraput and three blocks in Mayurbhanj district.

The study covered three districts where tribal concentration is 50.0 percent or more (scheduled districts). The districts selected for the study are Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj. From Koraput and Mayurbhanj district, two blocks are covered under the study. However, for understanding the effectiveness of tribal development planning and programme for PVTGs, the Dongoria Kandh Development Agency, Chatikona of Rayagadar district was covered. Following is the blocks and Districts covered under the study.

Table 1: Sample District and Blocks

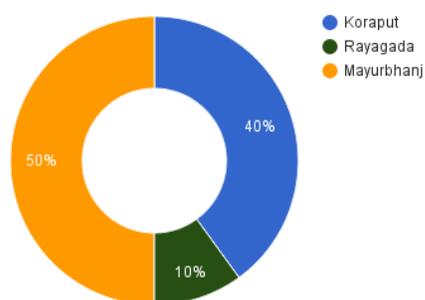
Sl. No	Name of District	Name of Block
1	Koraput	1. Laxmipur
		2. Dasmantpur
2	Mayurbhanj	3. Badasahi
		4. Shymakhunti
		5. Khunta
3	Rayagada	6. Bisam Cuttack
		7. Muniguda

For household survey, the respondents were selected randomly from the study village. Attempt was made to cover those villages, where tribal development projects/ programmes are in operation for a prolonged period. The detail sample coverage in the study is presented below.

Table 2: Sample Coverage by Study Blocks in Study Districts

District	Block	Sample Plan					
		No. of Household	No. of village FGD	No. of SHG	No. of Schools	No. of AWC	No. of PRIs
Koraput	Dashmantpur	100	10	20	5	5	5
	Laxmipur	100	10	20	5	5	5
Rayagada	Bisam Cuttack	30	3	6	1	1	1
	Muniguda	20	2	4	0	1	1
Mayurbhanj	Shyamakhunta	100	10	20	4	4	4
	Badasahi	78	8	16	4	4	4
	Khunta	72	8	14	4	4	4
	Total	500	51	100	23	24	24

Sample distribution within the study districts



primary data.

Under the study, three districts were covered. The sample spread across 51 villages located in 24 GPs. Two blocks each in Koraput and Rayagada and three blocks in Mayurbhanj district is selected from where further GP and village were selected for data collection. A total of 500 individual households, 51 groups, 100 SHGs, 24 PRI representatives, 23 schools, 24 Anganwadi centres, and 4 ITDA officials were interacted/ consulted during collection of

Figure 1 Sample Distribution within the three selected study district

Following is the detail list of villages from where primary data was collected.

Table 3 Detail list of villages, from where sample was drawn

ITDA	Block	Gram Panchayat	Name of Village
Koraput	Dasmantapur	Dasmantapur	1. Pedisil
			2. Chaulakanti
		Paraja Birpadar	3. Mangraguda
			4. Paraja Bidpadar
		Giriliguma	5. Makakan
			6. Girili
		A. Malkangiri	7. Kauguda
			8. Kartas
		Gadiaguda	9. Kodeiput
			10. Raniguda
Koraput	Laxmipur	Odia pentha	11. Karaguda
			12. Biriguda
		Panchda	13. Panchada
			14. Ledriguda
		Toyaput	15. Toyaput
			16. Diasil

		Burja	17. Bitarguda
			18. Koijhankar
		Kutinga	19. Tala kutinga
			20. Minpai
Gunupur	Bisam Cuttack	Kuruli	21. Khajuri
			22. Gartli
			23. Tatalmba
	Muniguda	Manikal	24. Sakota
			25. Markabandali
Baripada	Shyamakhunta	Kedua	26. Saratchandra Pur
			27. D.R.Nagar
			28. Harisole
		Rangamatia	29. Sansole
			30. Badsole
			31. Rangamatia
		Kochilaghata	32. Godipokhari
			33. Laxmiposi
		Gundihudi	34. Chandanpur
			35. Mahula karkachia
Baripada	Badasahi	Jadunathpur	36. Dulkirole
			37. Hatikot
		laupal	38. Astajharan
			39. Chapara pur
		PC Pur	40. PC Pur
			41. Kamalazole
		Tangasol	42. Badasoriabila
			43. Sanasoriabila
Kapripada	Khunta	Bholagadia	44. Bahanada
			45. Nuasahi
		Badapathar	46. Raikarjharan
			47. Jharia
		Laxamsahi	48. Laxmansahi
			49. Pusagadia
		Sapanachua	50. Sapanachua
			51. Chandrapur

1.2.3.2 Study Instruments

Following are the various study instruments used during the study.

Consultation Checklist for ST & SC Development Dept.: In depth interview with the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Director of ST&SC Development Department at the state level to understand the present structure, the mechanism of information and material flow.

Interview Schedule for PA, ITDA: An in depth interview was also conducted with the PA, ITDA to understand the structure, functions, rules and regulatory mechanism, resource allocation and reallocation mechanism in reference to TSP, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1). The interview schedule also includes planning mechanism including need assessment aspect, implementation and monitoring of the programme.

Interview Schedule for PRI: This schedule includes socio-economic data of the GP, village infrastructure including electricity, irrigation, sanitation facility, educational infrastructure, health infrastructure, community and financial institutions etc., information regarding gram sabha, execution and monitoring of the projects, fund flow, and data on different government projects.

Interview Schedule for Anganwadi: The schedule includes number of children catered, infrastructure, services provided, etc. to understand the nature and quality of services and their compliance with MoTA guideline.

Interview Schedule for Schools: Data has been collected from selected Ashram Schools, Sevashrams and Eklavya Model Residential School

Interview Schedule for SHG and Youth Groups: In order to understand the livelihoods improvement programme undertaken by the ITDAs through group approach, the micro enterprise activity of SHGs were analysed. In addition to this, the best practices in the study villages were documented as case studies.

1.3 Limitations of the Study

Although the study was completed within the planned schedule, it experienced certain limitations, which were external and beyond the control of the study.

- a. Due to remoteness of the area and lack of transportation to the study villages, collection of required data from the field level was time consuming.

- b. The data was collected during the month of April, 2015, the time at which the Govt. functionaries and other institutions were extremely busy with reporting of annual data and reporting. The officials from Govt. could not spare time to accompany the team due to which, secondary information on the programme specific data are collected from them.
- c. Continuous outbreak of extremist activities and attacks during the study period has created hindrances in visit to sample villages. As a result, the pace of data collection has been slow and sometimes impossible, especially in Rayagada and Koraput district. As a result, the team would have to visit again to both the districts for collection of data, which involves extra time and financial resources.
- d. Data from educational institutions were collected just before the summer holidays. Hence, the class room observations could not be done. Format for PRI and SHGs are detailed and many of the cases respondents are unable to give that detail information.
- e. Programme specific data are not documented properly at the SHG level and panchayat level. Hence while seeking information on the financial inflow and out flow, many of the respondents could not provide adequate data.
- f. It was also found that being backward and not so literate it is nearly impossible for tribal people to remember all the development inputs they have received in the last five years.
- g. Data pertaining to flow to TSP is available till the year 2013-14. The provisional information on TSP flow till March, 2015 was available. However, district specific data on TSP flow could not be gathered, as the information was not available with the ITDAs and District Planning Units.

Chapter II: Overview of Study Districts

2.1 Development Status of STs in Odisha:

Odisha with one of the highest tribal population at the national level, comprise 23.91 percent of the total households. About 39.14 percent families derive major part of their income from manual casual labour due to landlessness. Only 0.87 percent tribal households are having non-agricultural enterprises and registered with Government. Members of 2.01 percent tribal families are in salaried job with Government and 0.71 percent having salaried job either in public sector or in private sector. Monthly income of highest earning household member is less than Rs.5,000/- in 95.69 percent cases. Only 0.82 percent tribal families in Odisha are having KCC (Kissan Credit Card) with a credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above. In terms of holding unirrigated land, it is observed that 45.25 percent tribal families have unirrigated land and only 5.94 percent holds irrigated land².

Under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), about 88.58 percent tribal households are considered under deprivation category due to poor asset base and other deprivations. In the income categories, about 6.94 percent families have agriculture as their source of income whereas 15.12 percent derive their income from wage employment, 0.37 percent from domestic services, 0.04 percent from rag picking, 0.11 percent from own non-agricultural enterprises, 0.07 percent from begging/charity and 1.26 percent from other engagement sources.

2.2 Overview of Study Districts:

2.2.1 District Mayurbhanj

The northern Odisha district of Mayurbhanj is historically famous as the “land of the maharajas” and also known for its tribal population. The Similipal bio-sphere has been the identity of the district. Mayurbhanj is a landlocked district with a total geographical area of 10,418 sq. Km and is situated on the northern boundary of the State with its district headquarters at Baripada. The District lies between 21⁰ and 22⁰ north latitude and 85⁰ and 87⁰ east longitude. The District is bounded on the North by West Bengal and Jharkhand, on the West by Keonjhar District and on the East by Balasore District of Orissa.

²Socio-Economic and Caste Census of Tribals, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

The District of Mayurbhanj is divided into four administrative Sub-divisions, i.e. (i) Baripada, (ii) Bamanghaty with headquarters at Rairangpur, (iii) Panchpir with headquarters at Karanjia and (iv) Kaptipada with headquarters at Udala. Besides, the district has 9 Tahasils, 26 blocks, 382 Gram Panchayats, 3945 Villages, 28 Police Stations, 16 Police out posts, 3 NACs & One Municipality.

The District is having a geographical area of 10, 418 Sq. Km, which is the 6.69% of the total geographical area of the State. The percentage of plain land is comparatively lower than the highland and hills. The district has a cultivable area of 4, 37,000 ha of this, the area under paddy is about 3, 29,700 ha. Rice being the staple food of the district, the farmers cultivate paddy in both Kharif & Rabi. The forest cover stretches over an area of 4, 39,200 ha, which accounts for 43% of the total geographical area of the district. The net area sown of the district is 398,000 ha as per 2000-01 report. The rise of Left Wing Extremism especially in the vulnerable, remote and bordering areas has been a constraints on development of the district.

Table 4: District Demography, Mayurbhanj District

Particulars	2011	2001
Total Population	2,519,738	2,223,456
Male	1,256,213	1,123,200
Female	1,263,525	1,100,256
Decadal Population Growth	13.33%	17.98%
Area Sq. Km	10,418	10,418
Density/km ²	242	213
Proportion to Orissa Population	6.00%	6.04%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1006	980
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	960	956
Average Literacy	63.17	51.91
Male Literacy	73.76	65.76
Female Literacy	52.71	37.84
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	351,834	364,717
Male Population (0-6 Age)	179,536	186,464
Female Population (0-6 Age)	172,298	178,253
Literates	1,369,397	964,860
Male Literates	794,171	616,003
Female Literates	575,226	348,857
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.96%	16.40%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.29%	16.60%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.64%	16.20%

The Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Mayurbhanj at current prices as a share of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Orissa declined from 5.30 % in 1993-94 to 4.40% in 2004-05. The per capita income of the district has been consistently lower than the state average and

has declined as a proportion of the later from 89% in 1993-94 to 73% in 2004-05. The gap between per capita income between State and District has also increased from Rs. 527/- in 1993-94 to Rs. 4,478/- in 2004-05. The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of the district at current price was 337809 lakh during 2004-05 which has increased to 842296 lakh during 2010-11³.

Table 5: Economic Indicators of Mayurbhanj

Year	NDDP at Constant Prices (Rs. In lakh)	NDDP at Current Prices (Rs. In lakh)	Percentage Share in NSDP at Current Prices
1993-94	85,765	85,765	5.30
1994-95	88,635	1,01,264	5.20
1995-96	89,665	1,19,241	5.01
1996-97	83,292	1,12,338	4.96
1997-98	1,00,682	1,45,193	5.19
1998-99	93,650	1,49,077	4.78
1999-00	1,82,728	1,82,728	4.78
2000-01	1,81,837	1,84,406	4.82
2001-02	1,93,282	1,94,592	4.74
2002-03	1,79,892	2,11,814	4.79
2003-04	2,08,133	2,57,514	4.76
2004-05	2,24,714	2,75,225	4.40

Source: District Human Development Report, Mayurbhanj, Government of Odisha.

Per capita NDDP of the district at current price estimated to be Rs.30, 551/- which was Rs.13, 238/- during 2004-05. Per capita NDDP at 2004-05 price estimated to be Rs.19, 154/- which has increased from the level of Rs.13, 238/- during 2004-05

As per the Census, 2001; the Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Mayurbhanj was 46.23%. This was higher than the corresponding rate of 45.82% in 1991, but lower than the 1981 rate of 47.77%. Between 1981 and 1991, the district population grew at a higher rate than the workforce whereas, between 1991 and 2001, it grew at a lower rate. The population growth rates of the district were 19.13% and 17.98% respectively between 1981-91 and 1991-2001. The growth rates in the workforce during this period were 14.27% and 19.03% respectively. In 1981, the district workforce constituted 60.6% males and 39.34% females, but these proportions changed to 57.30% and 42.70% respectively in 2001.

The proportion of main workers in the total workforce increased from 80.09% in 1981 to 81.36% in 1991, but decreased to 60.17% in 2001. Similarly, the share of marginal workers decreased from 19.91% in 1981 to 18.64% in 1991 and increased to 39.83% in 2001. The

³Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15, Government of Odisha

decrease in main workers during the last decade is due to the contraction in the size of agricultural workers. The proportion of agricultural workers, which was 80.31% in 1991 declined to 66.33% in 2001. Low and uncertain returns from agriculture has acted as a disincentive for workers taking to farming as their main occupation. Besides, employment opportunities in the agricultural sector continue to be limited

The district was having 86.59 percent families below the poverty line as per the 1992 BPL survey which decreased to 77.74 percent, i.e., a reduction of 8.85 percent in BPL survey of 1997. In the study district of Khunta, 85.65 percent families are below the poverty line. Similarly, in Samakhunta and Badasahi block, 80.22 percent and 77.80 percent families are below the poverty line (BPL survey, 1997).

2.2.2 District Rayagada

The district of Rayagada is located between 19⁰’ and 19⁰58’ north latitude and 82⁰5’ and 84⁰2’ east longitude in the southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Gajapati district in the east, Koraput and Kalahandi districts in the west, Kalahandi and Kandhamal (Phulbani) districts in the north and Koraput and Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) districts in the south. The district is considered to be one of the scheduled district of the state with more than 50.0 percent tribal population. The total geographical area of the district is about 7, 073 Sq. Km. and having 8th rank at the state level in terms of its geography. The district is having two sub-divisions, namely Gunupur and Rayagada and 11 community development blocks. The recorded decadal population growth rate of the district is 16.46 percent. The district is having a literacy rate of 49.76 percent which was 36.15 percent as per census 2001. The male literacy rate is comparatively higher than female literacy. The population density of the district has increased from 118 per Sq. Km in 2001 to 137 during 2011. The district is having a sex ratio of 1051 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 1028. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 965 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 981 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data. Demographic details of the district is presented in the Table.

Table 6: District Demography, Rayagada District

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	967,911	831,109
Male	471,960	409,792
Female	495,951	421,317
Population Growth	16.46%	16.40%
Area Sq. Km	7,073	7,073
Density/km ²	137	118

Proportion to Orissa Population	2.31%	2.26%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1051	1028
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	965	981
Average Literacy	49.76	36.15
<i>Male Literacy</i>	61.04	48.18
<i>Female Literacy</i>	39.19	24.56
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	148,522	145,493
Male Population (0-6 Age)	75,598	73,451
Female Population (0-6 Age)	72,924	72,042
Literates	407,735	247,829
Male Literates	241,959	162,061
Female Literates	165,776	85,768
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.34%	17.51%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	16.02%	17.92%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.70%	17.10%

The district is having a total of 2, 26,144 households of which 84.71 percent are in rural and 15.29 percent are in urban. The total worker population of the district is 4, 67,122 of which 88.56 percent are in rural areas. Of the total workers, 55.24 percent are male and 44.76 percent are female workers. Main worker to total worker population is 48.77 percent. Marginal worker population is comparatively higher than main worker, i.e., 51.23 percent.

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Rayagada shows an increasing trend at current prices. In 2004-05, the GDDP of Rayagada was 1, 54,734 Lakh which increased to 3, 79,302 lakh during 2010-11. The contribution of GDDP to GSDP is about 1.92 percent which is below the average share of the district to the state economy. Per capita NDDP at current price estimated to be Rs.34069 during 2010-11 which was Rs.16082 in 2004-05. Per capita NDDP at 2004-05 price estimated to be Rs.21, 354/- which has increased from the level of Rs.16, 082/- during 2004-05⁴.

A major section of the district population live below the poverty line. Percentage of families below the poverty line in the district was 82.6 during 1992 which has reduced to 71.4 percent as per 1997 BPL survey. Altogether, 11.97 lakh families, out of the total 16.52 lakh families of the district live below the poverty line.

⁴Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15, Government of Odisha

2.3 Tribal Development Strategy in the State of Odisha

In line with the National mandate for tribal development and as per the approach paper of 12th plan document of the country, the Government of Odisha is having the following perspective for augmenting tribal development in the State during the current plan period as per the identified areas of improvement.

1. Minimisation of Poverty gap among different tribal groups as well as between tribal and general population;
2. Human capital formation among tribal in terms of improving their education and skill-base;
3. Continued effort for the development of Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) at par with the rest of the tribal population and general population of the State through area development and household development approaches;
4. Infrastructure development in tribal habitations / areas such as better road connectivity, educational infrastructure, health infrastructure and infrastructure for livelihoods promotion;
5. Better health management of tribal in remote pockets through improved health care facilities;
6. Wide spread of primary / elementary education among the STs would continue to be the focus with special emphasis on girl child education. Ongoing educational infrastructural projects would be completed in the 12th plan period along with other prime education promotion initiatives like scholarship to ST students, mobility support to ST girls, reading material support to ST students etc.;
7. TSP approach would integrate all other development programmes to be executed in the tribal areas irrespective of the source of funding in order to achieve the overall National and State objective. Central Government may create additional funding window for livelihood improvement of tribal;
8. Traditional skills of the tribal would be considered while conducting skill up-gradation training under Income Generation Schemes;
9. Electrification of rural tribal households, with special focus on uncovered villages in TSP areas;

10. Coverage of uncovered tribal habitations, in a phased manner for establishing sanitary toilets at the household / community level;
11. Supporting the deserving tribal families (BPL families) for construction of concrete houses along with repairing of dilapidated houses;
12. Opening of no-frill account of tribal families in the local formal financial institutions for better access to financial services.

2.4 Socio-Economic Condition and Tribal Development Trend

Tribal development in the State has been reflecting a positive trend in human development aspects but the expected accelerated pace of growth is yet to be realised in some areas. The gap between the perspective and realisation is basically attributed to the mismatch of resources that are expected (as per the decentralised planning in tribal areas) and its availability from all sources. The situational analysis, based on certain development indicators are highlight below which refers to both rural and urban households in combination excluding institutional households⁵.

2.4.1 Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion has been one of the major mandates of the Country as per the approach paper of 12th plan period which the Government of Odisha has been attempting to achieve. Available information reflects that while 45.04% of all households are availing banking services, only 35% tribal households have the accessibility to banking services with a lowest of 19.26% in Nawarangpur district and a highest of 54.47% in Gajapati district of the State. In rural tribal set-ups where penetration of institutional finance services are normally remains low, poor accessibility to financial services impacts upon the capital availability for entrepreneurial ventures including investment in agriculture and allied sector for improved income generation.

2.4.2 Asset Holding

Normally, type of assets a family holds reflects the economic status of the family. In the State, only around 2.10% households have multiple improved assets (TV, Computer/Laptop, and

⁵ The analysis is based on the information of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, 2011 Survey

Telephone/Mobile). The situation is further low in case of tribal where only 0.35% tribal families hold the similar assets. Where, type of assets like computer is more linked to both educational and economic status of the family, means of communication i.e. telephone is more to establish business and non-business links with externals. Overall, these indicators reflect that the purchasing power of tribal need to be improved by which they could afford to have these basic minimum facilities of present day living.

2.4.3 Drinking Water

Due to the inaccessibility nature of tribal habitation, penetration of schemes that supports in provisioning drinking water at the approachable distance remains an operational challenge. Information of 2011 reveals that for 41.45% households in the State, hand pump remains a primary source of fetching drinking water followed by tube well / bore well for 19.97% households, uncovered well for 17.30% households and tap water from treated sources for 9.98% households. In case of tribal, dependency on tap water from treated sources is as low as 3.77%. Hand pump (43.20% households), tube well/bore well (20.03%) and un-covered well (18.78%) still remains as major source of drinking water for the tribal.

2.4.4 Household Condition

About 29.53% households in the State are having houses of good quality, 62.13% have Liveable houses and in 8.33%, the condition of house is dilapidated. In case of tribal, houses with good quality are with 19.07% households whereas 72.33% families have Liveable house and in 8.60% cases, houses are dilapidated. This situation demands additional support provision for repairing the dilapidated houses and transforming the Liveable houses to houses of good condition through improvement measures.

2.4.5 Electrification

At the State level, about 43.07% families have electricity connection contrary to 15.62% tribal families. Use of kerosene (82.31%) has been a major source of energy for the tribal families (55.33 for all categories). Inaccessibility of tribal habitations can be attributed as one of the factors but at the same time, higher cost of giving electricity connections to the remote tribal areas and less paying capacity of tribal also remains a fact in this regard.

2.4.6 Water and Sanitation

About 22.04% households in the State is having latrine facility within the premises and in case of tribal, about 7.13% households have latrine facility within their premises. Of the total 92.87% tribal families who do not have toilet facility, 1.29% use public toilet and 91.58% goes for open defecation. The status of open defecation, in general is around 76.59%, combining all communities.

2.4.7 Education

The ST literacy rate in the State is lower than that of the Country (74.04%) i.e. around 37.37%⁶ whereas literacy rate of the tribal at the national level is around 47.10%. Indicator of educational attainment, as per the Ministry is 1.92, which is below the educational attainment of some other States having tribal population like Jharkhand (2.43). In the context of the State, while total literacy rate of Odisha is about 73.45%, literacy rate of tribal is much below the State average. The dropout rate of ST students in Odisha, in class 1-V is about 39.11% (India-32.23%) with a higher girl child dropout. High dropout rate is between classes VI to class X. Combining the rate of dropout in all the classes, i.e., from class I to class X, it is about 84.79% against the national average of 76.49%⁷. The Gender parity index of ST students in education further reflects low parity in education from class VI to VIII (0.79) which is relatively lower than the national average of 0.85. The gross enrolment ratio of tribal children in different classes also remains low in comparison to National average coupled with less girl child enrolment. Between 6-10 years, enrolment of tribal children in class I-V is about 126.18 in Odisha against 129.29 at the National level. Between classes VI-VIII, enrolment of tribal children is about 59.41% against the national average of 74.44%. Combining both, i.e. at the elementary education level, the overall enrolment of tribal children in Odisha is around 102.76% against the national average of 109.57%.

2.4.8 Health

According to the estimation of infant mortality rate in 2001, the infant mortality rate among tribal in Odisha is about 92, against the National average of 84. Infant mortality rate of male and female child among the tribal at the national level is 82 and 86 respectively whereas in

⁶Figure of 2010, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India (Census 2001)

⁷ Figure till 30th September 2008, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

Odisha, it is 93 and 92 respectively for male and female. Infant mortality rate in rural is much higher than the urban. Similarly, in under five (U₅), mortality of male child is about 118 at the national level and 113 at the State level. Further U₅ mortality of female child at the national level is 128 against the State average of 132. In total, U₅ mortality rate among the tribal in India is 123 whereas it is 122 at the State level⁸. As per SRS bulletin, December 2011, Sample Registration System, Office of Register General, India, all Odisha average of IMR is 61 (India-47) with a IMR figure of 63 in rural (India-51) and 43 in urban (India-31)⁹.

At the State level, the tribal concentrated districts normally show a poor health status in most of the health indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in some of the tribal concentrated districts are higher than the State average (62/1000 live birth) like Kandhamal (88), Dhenkanal (76), Nayagarh (67) and Bolangir (100). The trend of neonatal mortality is also more or less same like that of IMR. Similarly, under five mortality rate of some of the tribal districts are higher than the State average of 82 i.e. Keonjhar (85), Dhenkanal (90), Nayagarh (86), Gajapati (85), Kandhamal (145), Boudh (89), Bolangir (115), Rayagada (105) and Nawarangpur (87)¹⁰.

Availability of health care facility in the tribal areas reflects a mixed trend in the State. While the national figure shows a deficit in the availability of sub-centres and PHCs in the tribal area, Odisha is having more number of sub-centres (2689 against the requirement of 2566) and PHCs (423 against the requirement of 384) in the tribal areas (norm: one PHC in 20000 population and one sub-centre in 3000 population in hilly/tribal area) than the requirement. But in case of availability of CHCs, the State is shortfall of about 13 institutions, i.e., availability of 83 against the requirement of 96 CHCs¹¹. Out of 2689 functioning sub-centres, 1657 sub-centres are to have their own building as it has been operating from the rental buildings. Though, institutions are available, but most of the institutions are deficient of required staff. For example, against the requirement of 506 technicians in PHCs and CHCs in tribal areas, only 123 positions are sanctioned and 105 persons are in place with a shortfall of about 401 technicians. Similarly, there is a requirement of 1004 nurse/midwife/staff nurse at the PHCs and CHCs in tribal areas. Out of the total requirement, 221 positions are sanctioned and 205 persons are in place with a shortfall of 799.

⁸Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India (Census 2001)

⁹Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India

¹⁰ Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Odisha

¹¹Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, March 2008, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; Ministry of Tribal Welfare,

2.4.9 Economic Status

At the national level, about 47.3% ST population live below the poverty line in rural and 33.3% ST population in urban. In comparison to this, percentage of tribal population living below the poverty line in Odisha is around 75.6% in rural and 61.8% in urban. Percentage of tribal population living below the poverty line in Odisha, both in rural and urban is much above the BPL percentage of other communities in both the set-ups¹². As per NFHS 3 report of Odisha, about 71% tribal families are having lowest wealth index, in comparison to 48.9% scheduled caste, 31.3% other backward classes and 18.1% other categories.

¹² Figure of 2004-05, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India and Planning Commission, Govt. of India

Chapter III: Tribal Governance and Development

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department is the nodal Department of the State for welfare and development of the ST & SC communities. Article 46 of the constitution of India enjoins upon the state to “promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”. It is mandatory for the department *inter alia*, to carry forward the goals enshrined in Article 46 of the Constitution. The Department is headed by a Senior Cabinet Minister.

The List of Subjects allotted in favour of Scheduled Tribe Welfare wing of the Department is as follows.

Union Subjects

1. *Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes*
2. *Inclusion and Exclusion in the Scheduled list for the Tribes*
3. *Prevention of Atrocities so far as they relate to the Scheduled Tribes*

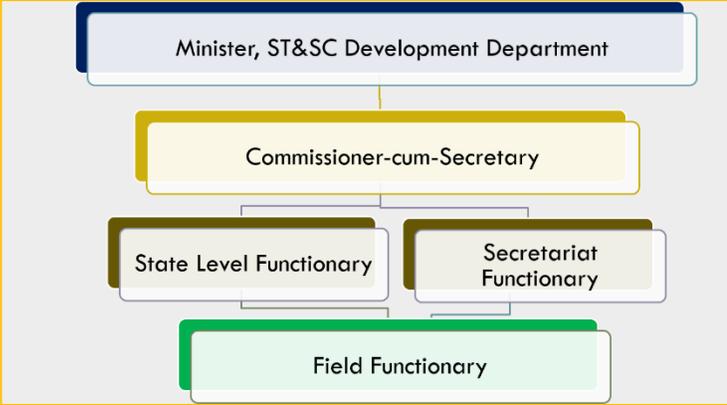
State Subjects

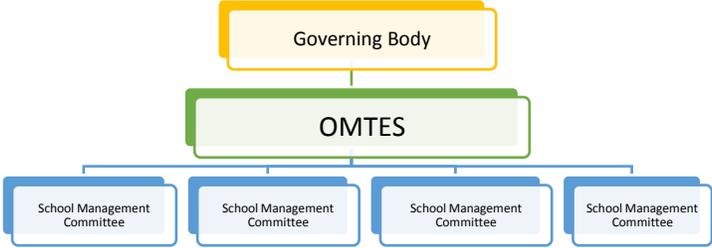
1. *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes- Execution of Special Schemes and Co-ordination of the works undertaken by other Departments of the Government in this direction.*
2. *Submission of Annual Reports to the President regarding Administration of Scheduled Areas.*
3. *All matters relating to Tribes Advisory Council.*
4. *Application of Laws to the Scheduled Areas.*
5. *Regulations for peace and good Governance in Scheduled Areas.*
6. *Problem of Shifting Cultivation*
7. *Organization and control of SCs and STs Research and Training Institute*
8. *Central Grants under Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.*
9. *Sub-Plan for tribal regions and matters related there to.*
10. *Matter relating to the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 and rules framed there under.*
11. *Matters relating to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited.*
12. *Education of Scheduled Tribes.*
13. *Matters relating to Academy of Tribal Language and Culture.*
14. *Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals.*
15. *All Plan, Non-Plan, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes concerning tribals.*
16. *The entire field establishment and matters relating to Education under the erstwhile Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department, except the Educational Institutions for Scheduled Caste.*

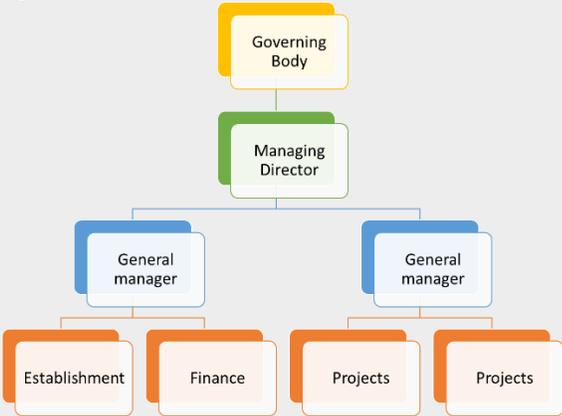
3. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL);
4. Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS);
5. Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP);
6. Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ATLC); and
7. Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)

Following are the brief description of the mandate of the state level functionaries.

Sl. No	Name of the Institution	Mandate, Duties and Responsibilities
1	ST&SC Development Department	<p>Mandate:</p> <p>The Constitution has imposed responsibilities on the Governments for the all-round Development of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The policies, Programmes and schemes of the Department have been designed in consonance with the overall goals and objectives as enshrined in Articles 46 (Part IV), 16, 17, 19, 164, 244, 275, 330, 332,335,338,339,341, 342 and 366 of the Constitution of India and aim at improving the quality of life of S.T. & S.C. communities.</p> <p>Major Duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) All administrative activities relating to the department; ii) Monitoring and implementation of projects/programmes relating to development of STs; iii) Operation and management of educational institutions in the Tribal Sub Plan Area and implementation of the schemes for educational development; iv) Arranging and managing budget for development of projects for Primitive Tribes and Scheduled Tribes. v) To continuously monitor and evaluate the budget allocation and the works relating to TSP; vi) To plan, monitor and evaluate the projects under Special Central Assistance and other Central Sector Schemes and projects assisted through external aids; vii) To prepare and execute plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG); viii) To suggest suitable measures for social, economic and cultural development of tribal people through Tribal Research Institute by carrying out continuous research and identifying constraints. <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. To function as watchdog to safe guard the interest of tribal area and

		<p>the rights of tribal people as documented in the 5th Schedule of Constitution of India;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> II. Undertaking projects and programmes for education and economic development of STs; III. Monitoring of projects under Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan and facilitating budget allocation for various line departments which are associated in the tribal development programme. The department also acts as Nodal Agency to coordinate the developmental activities with other agencies; IV. To organize and manage educational institutions in tribal sub plan areas right from primary to higher secondary level; V. Undertaking preparation of planning and execution of programme and projects for people of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; VI. To oversee, monitor and evaluate the projects taken up for implementation under Special Central Assistance; VII. To prepare and manage projects and programme for the benefit of people of back ward classes and minorities as per instruction of Government of India; VIII. To make required financial and administrative arrangements to ensure protection and rehabilitation as per Constitutional Mandate in the oppression and atrocities to SC and ST people by the people of higher classes. <p>Organogram</p>  <pre> graph TD A[Minister, ST&SC Development Department] --> B[Commissioner-cum-Secretary] B --> C[State Level Functionary] B --> D[Secretariat Functionary] C --> E[Field Functionary] D --> E </pre> <p>For ensuring effective implementation of welfare programmes and protective legal provision in relation to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Communities, a Special Cell has been created in ST & SC Dev. Dept. vide Notification No.PCR(A)-6/2007-13250/SSD Dt.5.4.2007.</p>
2	Odisha Model Tribal Education Society (OMTES)	<p>The Odisha Model Tribal Educational Society (OMTES) is a registered society supported by the ST & SC Development Department, which aims to make positive interventions in the field of Tribal Education. Its aim is to extend the services of quality education among the tribal students, especially in remote tribal areas and to make Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and Education Complexes (ECs) as centers of excellence by providing high quality education to Tribal Students.</p>

		<p>The duties and responsibilities of The OMTES are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. To make interventions in the field of Tribal Education from primary to higher secondary education stage, including steps for residential facilities and inclusion of vocational education to the school education, for the STs. II. To establish, maintain, control and manage Model Tribal Schools (EMRS and ECs) which will provide education up to secondary and higher secondary stages with the aim of promotion of excellence in education, and to do all acts and things necessary for or conducive to promotion of such schools. III. To organize and conduct study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars, workshops, study tours for the benefit of the students of the model school. IV. To provide opportunity to students of other communities to have access to quality education, subject to the condition that the percentage of such students shall not exceed ten percent of the total number of students admitted in each school. V. To provide as may be necessary, teaching, administrative, technical ministerial and other posts under the Society and in the Model School from Class-VI to XII VI. To maintain financial transactions of the society:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All grant provided by the Central and State Government. (b) All fees and other charges received by the Society (c) All receipts by the Society by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequeaths or otherwise. VII. To become a member of or to co-operate with any other organization, institution or association having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the Society. <p>Organogram</p>  <pre> graph TD GB[Governing Body] --> OMTES[OMTES] OMTES --> SMC1[School Management Committee] OMTES --> SMC2[School Management Committee] OMTES --> SMC3[School Management Committee] OMTES --> SMC4[School Management Committee] </pre>
3	Odisha State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation	<p>The OSFDC was established in the year 1979-80 with an objective to implement / take up various economic programmes for the benefit of the SCs and STs. For STs, the OSFDC implements a variety of income generating schemes and skill development programmes, term loan component for promoting enterprises by way of implementing schemes of National Scheduled tribe Finance Development corporation (NSTFDC) and socio economic development programme through Dispersed Tribal Development grant of SCA-TSP.</p>

	(OSFDC)	<p>Organogram</p>  <pre> graph TD GB[Governing Body] --> MD[Managing Director] MD --> GM1[General manager] MD --> GM2[General manager] GM1 --> E[Establishment] GM1 --> F[Finance] GM2 --> P1[Projects] GM2 --> P2[Projects] </pre>
4	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL)	<p>Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd., an Apex Co-operative under ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha is operating since 1967 to facilitate the marketing of tribal produces with a view to ensure remunerative price to the primary producers / collectors. TDCC facilitates to sale of these products through it's exclusive outlets, named as "Tribal World" at strategic locations. The MFP & SAP products are sold in the brand name of "ÄDISHA" & the handicraft and handloom items are designated as "Tribes Odisha".</p> <p>Duties and Responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. To prevent exploitation of the tribal from Money-lenders or Sahukars in general and in particular II. To procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) collected by the tribals at fair and remunerative price and arrange their marketing; III. To arrange for processing of procured commodities with a view to adding value and creating employment opportunities; IV. To advance consumption-cum- production loans to the tribals in order to protect them from money-lenders. <p>Major activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Developing transparent procurement policy (through SHGs / VSSs). II. Creation of an effective Marketing network in tribal areas. III. Strengthening marketing linkage, improving packaging, providing newer technologies for processing of tribal products value addition. IV. Standardization and brand development of tribal products. V. Promoting tribal products as a social responsibility. VI. Adoption of SMI (Selective Market Intervention). <p>Organogram</p>

		 <pre> graph TD President --> MD[Managing Director] MD --> F&A[Manager F&A cum Administrative Officer] MD --> G.M[G.M Operation] MD --> B.M.SPCB[B.M SPCB] MD --> B.M.Mkt[B.M Marketing] F&A --> Audits F&A --> Accounts F&A --> Establishment G.M --> OverallMarketing[Overall Marketing] B.M.SPCB --> ConsumerSection[Consumer Section] B.M.Mkt --> MarketingSection[Marketing Section] MD --> BM[Branch Manager] BM --> Establishment2[Establishment] BM --> Accounts2[Accounts] BM --> FieldStaff[Field Staff] FieldStaff --> S/S FieldStaff --> SA </pre>
5	<p>Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS)</p>	<p>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 “Focused Area Development Programme (FADP)”. This Programme has the following objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land based livelihood activities; • Develop suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitate incremental results in their livelihoods; • Develop backward & forward linkages and strengthen the local institutions; & • Improve the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions. <p>The decadal Perspective Plan for FADP aims to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families within 10 years. 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), <i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (BKVY) etc.</p>
6	<p>Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)</p>	<p>Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malakanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme is now up scaled as OTELP plus covering 9 ST dominated districts.</p> <p>The programme aims <i>"to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal household 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"</i>.</p> <p>Organogram:</p>

		<pre> graph TD CP[CHAIRPERSON] --> PD[PROGRAMME DIRECTOR] PD --> PO1[Programme Officer (Capacity Building)] PD --> PO2[Programme Officer (Planning Monitoring & Evaluation)] PD --> RO[Revenue & Administrative Officer] PD --> PO3[Programme Officer (Livelihood & Natural Resource Management)] PD --> FO[Finance Officer] PD --> MM[MIS Manager] RO --> PA1[PA. ITDA] RO --> PA2[PA. ITDA] RO --> PA3[PA. ITDA] RO --> PA4[PA. ITDA] PA1 --> WDO[Watershed Development Officer] PA1 --> PO_PME[P.O (PME)] PA1 --> PO_CB[P.O. (C.B.)] PA1 --> FO_A[Forestry Officer] PA2 --> F_O[F.O.] PA2 --> AO[Agriculture Officer] PA3 --> MIS[MIS Executive] PA4 --> MFO[Micro Finance Officer] </pre>
7	Academy of tribal Language and Culture (ATLC)	<p>Academy of Tribal Languages & Cultures (ATLC), is functioning as a Registered body since June, 1979. The academy performs for promoting the tribal language and culture, with following set of activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserving and promoting tribal dialect, art and culture, 2. Organising tribal dialect training centres, 3. Promoting study, dissemination and compilation of tribal literature, 4. Preparation of grammar books and primers in tribal languages, 5. Conducting cultural programmes like seminars, conferences and tribal exhibitions to depict tribal art, culture and heritage, 6. Publication of works on tribal art, crafts, culture and heritage, social customs, language and dialect, 7. Encourage and organise adult literacy programmes in tribal areas. <p>The Academy is led by a Secretary, who is a senior official from the SSD Department.</p>
8	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe research and training Institute (SCSTRTI)	<p>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha is the premier and oldest tribal research institute of the country established in 1952. UNESCO has identified the tribal museum of the institute as the Model Interactive Tribal Museum. This institute is functioning with the following key objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. To conduct research studies for documentation of the distinguishing characteristic features of different Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) of the State. II. To study the processes of social, cultural and economic change and development among the ST and SC communities of the State. III. To prepare Action Plans and suggest effective measures for development interventions.

		<p>IV. To serve as a centre for providing data and advisory services to Government on the problems and developments of the ST and SC communities.</p> <p>The institute contributes to tribal development through following activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research in the domains of Monographic/Ethnographic Studies, Diagnostic and Problem Oriented Studies, Policy Research and Ethnic Status Determination. 2. Planning for tribal development by way of Bench Mark/Base Line Survey Covering the Tribal Sub Plan Area, Survey, Identification and Formulation of Action Plans/Project Reports for SC and ST Communities, Monitoring and Concurrent Evaluation, Post Facto Evaluation 3. Training, workshops and seminars on issues pertaining to tribal development. 4. Promotion of rich tribal culture by managing the Tribal Museum.
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Other than the executive bodies, following statutory bodies are working in the state of Odisha, whose main aim is to protect the constitutional rights of the Scheduled tribes and work for their welfare.

A. Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

As per Provision of 5th Schedule of Constitution of India, a 20 member Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of honourable Chief Minister of Odisha. The Council is to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. The latest TAC member constitution was made on 25th June 2014 and the same council will continue for a period of 2 years.

B. State level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee:

In pursuance to Rule- 16 of the SCs. & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, the State Level High Power Vigilance & Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted in the state of Odisha. The Committee comprises of 24 members. The committee meets twice a year and review the implementation of the POA Act, relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the victims and other matters connected

therewith, prosecution of the cases under the act, role of different officers/ agencies responsible for implementation for the act and various reports received by the state government.

3.2. Institutional Arrangement at the District Level

The Department has an elaborate arrangement at the field level with a District Welfare Officer in every district, Assistant District Welfare Officers in most of the Sub-divisions and Welfare Extension Officer in every Block. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.A) covering the TSP areas for implementing tribal development programmes. Outside the TSP area, there are 46 MADA Pockets and 14 Clusters where the programme implementation is done through Blocks. To ensure focused programme implementation for 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), 17 Micro Projects have been established in 12 tribal districts of the state.

Following are the list of executive institutions working at the District/ sub district level.

1. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
2. Micro Projects
3. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)
4. Cluster Pockets
5. PMU of OTELP
6. Growth Centres of TDCCOL
7. District Welfare Office
8. District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee
9. School Management Committee for Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

A) Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five Year Plan. As many as 118 Blocks of Odisha State having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 21 ITDAs in the State. Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is a senior Class-I Officer of OAS/OWS, cadre. Besides, every I.T.D.A. is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Asst. Engineer, as the Technical head, supported by Junior Engineer.

For planning and monitoring of activities, at the district level, Project Level Committee are constituted and the District Collector is the chairman of the committee. The said committee have representation from the local MLAs and Line Department Officials. The Annual action plan is being approved at the PLC level and then after the said work is taken up.

B) Micro Projects

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc.

For welfare of the 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State. PVTGs families are being assisted by Micro Projects under various schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry, etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, like drinking water, education, health and link roads are being provided in the Micro Project areas with focused attention. Out of the 17 Micro Projects, 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and remaining 4 are located outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

Following are the Major projects implemented by the Micro projects.

1. Conservation cum Development Plan (CCD)
2. Infrastructure creation projects under Art 275 (1) of constitution. (Connectivity, Electrification, Piped drinking water etc.)
3. Livelihood projects under SCA-TSP (Land and non-land based, Micro Enterprise, Art and craft promotion etc.)
4. Other projects with financial support from IAP, IAY, NRLM, NRHM etc.
5. Strengthening Education Among Girls in Low Literacy Pockets for PVTG Girls

For planning and monitoring of activities, at the district level, Project Level Committee are constituted and the District Collector is the chairman of the committee. The said committee have representation from the local MLAs and Line Department Officials. The Annual action plan is being approved at the PLC level and then after the said work is taken up.

C) MADA

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts having 5.68 lakh tribal population (2001 census), are functioning in the State. The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs. In these pockets, Income generating Schemes in group mode and community oriented programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials including the local MLA and MP as members. The Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation.

D) Cluster

The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7 th Plan period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters have been identified covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes.

E) PMU of OTELP

OTELP is functioning in 7 most backward districts in TSP areas of the state namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri. In each of the ITDAs where OTELP is operational, an ITDA level PMU is established. As the programme is community driven, from ITDA to village level, different institutions are set up. Following is the brief of the institutions and their role.

Table 7: Institutional Set-up

Institutional Set up	Role
ITDA	The Programme is implemented through the ITDA at district level in coordination with the facilitating NGOs, CBOs, User Groups and Financial

	Institutions etc.
PMC at District Level	A core committee at ITDA level to ensure coordination among different Departmental Agencies and monitoring Programme Implementation – headed by District Collector
Facilitating NGOs	To facilitate and support social mobilization, capacity building and participatory planning and implementation.
VDCs	Village Development Committee – grass root level implementing agencies at the Micro Watershed level.
VLSC	Village Level Sub Committee at the Village Level for implementation of programme activities.
VSFASC	Village Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee at the Village level for social and financial audit of programme activities and expenditure.

A) Growth Centres of TDCCOL

The Corporation operates with its Head Office at Bhubaneswar. The field formations include 14 branch offices. The present Branches and its operational jurisdiction are as follows.

Table 8: Block Coverage of Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of Branch	Revenue District in which growth centre located	Revenue Blocks Covered
1	Udala	Mayurbhanja	Barasahi, Sama Khunta, Betnoti, Baripada, Rasgovindapur, Muruda, Kuliana, Bangriposhi, Bisai, Bijatala, Karanjia, Jashipur, Thakurmunda, Khunta, Kaptipada, Udala, Nilagiri
2	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	Patna, Ghatgaon, Keonjhar, Saharapada, Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Banspal, Anandapur
3	Lahunipara	Sundargarh	Boneigarh, Lahunipara, Koira, Kuanrmunda, Barkote, Jujomura
4	Sundargarh	Sundargarh Jharsuguda	Bisra, Nuagaon, Lathikata, Sundargarh, Subdega, Balisankara, Lifripara, Bargaon, Tangarpali, Hemagiri, Kutra, Rajgangpur, Kuchinda, Gobindpur, Jamankira, Jharsuguda, Laikera, Kirimira, Rengali, Kolabira, Lakhanpur, Paikamala, Tileibani
5	Paralakhemundi	Gajapati	Rayagada, Gumma, Gunupur, Gudari, Padmapur, Kashinagar
6	R.Udayagiri	Gajapati	Mohana, Nuagad, Ramagiri, Udayagiri
7	Baliguda	Kandhamal	Phulbani, Phiringia, Khajuriapada, Nuagaon, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh, Kotagada, Tikkabali,

			G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Chakapada
8	Muniguda	Rayagada	Rammanguda, Bissam-Cuttack, Muniguda, Chandrapur
9	Rayagada	Rayagada	Rayagada, Kolnara, Kalyansingapur
10	Kashipur	Rayagada	Kashipur
11	Jeypore	Koraput	Lamtaput, Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotapada, Boipariguda, Kundra, Malkanagiri, Korkunda, Kalimela, Parhia, Khairaput, Kudumulugumma, Mathili
12	Sunabeda	Koraput	Koraput, Similiguda, Pottangi, Nandapur, Dasamantapur, Narayanpatna, Laxmipur, Bandhugaon
13	Umerkote	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur, Tentulikhunta, Papadahandi, Nandahandi, Kosagumada, Raighar, Umerkote, Chandahandi, Jharigaon, Dabugaon
14	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	Thuamul-Rampur, Lanjigarh, Bhawanipatna, Boden, Jayapatna, Junagarh, Kesinga, Khariar, Komna, Madanpur-Rampur, Narla, Nuapada, Sinapalli

The growth centres at the district level are managed by a Branch manager assisted by establishment and field staff.

B) District Welfare Office:

The District Welfare Office is located within the District Collector's office and is the nodal branch of the ST&SC Development Department at the district level. It is led by a District Welfare Officer and assisted by Asst. District Welfare Officer, Welfare Extension Officer and Other supporting staff. The DWO and ADWO are essentially from the Odisha Welfare Service cadre.

The district welfare wing plays key role in implementation of various schemes of the department which are enlisted below.

1. Implementation of Forests Rights Act;
2. PCR and POA Act;
3. Management of Schools and Hostels run by ST&SC Development Department;
4. Identification, verification and disbursement of Per and Post-matric Scholarship to Students;
5. Implementation of Socio economic development programmes under grant of SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of constitution.

C) District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee:

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees as required under Rule-17 of SCs & STs (PoA) Rules, 1995 have been constituted in all the 30 districts in the State. The quarterly meetings of the Committees are being held regularly to review incidence of atrocities and implementation of the provisions of the Act.

D) School Management Committee for Eklavya Model Residential Schools

School Level Management Committee headed by the Collector of the concerned District and 8 (eight) other members including two eminent educationists of the area, have been set up to look after the overall development of the schools. Following is the structure of the committee.

Table 9: Members of the School Management Committee

SL. No.	Members	Position
1	Collector of the concerned District	- Chairman
2	Concerned PA, ITDA(s) in whose jurisdiction the EMRS is situated (DWO in case of non- ITDA Districts)	-Member (s)
3	Concerned Inspector of Schools (SSD) of the concerned zone	- Member
4	CDMO of the concerned District	- Member
5	Executive Engineer of the DRDA of the concerned District	- Member
6	Two eminent Educationists of the area to be nominated by the Collector	- Member
7	Principal of the concerned EMRS	- Member-Secretary

3.3. Human Resources in Tribal Development Institutions

The ST&SC Development Department is headed by the Honourable Minister-in Charge. The Administration is headed by Commissioner-cum- Secretary. The Secretary of the department is assisted by the Additional Secretaries, Joint secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries. The Director, Tribal Welfare supports the Department in execution of the schemes and programmes. Other than the Department, the seven wings of the department have independent Managing Directors and General managers for implementing and monitoring concerned programmes.

In the districts, departmental works are executed by Project Administrators of ITDAs, Special Officers of Micro Projects and District Welfare Officers. A separate cadre of officers (Odisha Welfare Services) are posted up to the block level for implementation of programmes and projects.

In recent years, technical staffs are inducted in the ITDAs under the OTELP Programme and Focused Area Development Programme of OTDS for taking up the livelihoods centric works. The Civil Society engagement in Programmes like OTELP and FADP has strengthened the programme implementation. Still, there is gap in the institutional structure considering the volume and diversity of work that ITDAs, Micro Projects and other wings of the department are doing. However, considering the volume of work and the level of technical expertise required, induction of quality human resource into the departmental workforce is necessary.

3.4. Infrastructural Facilities in Tribal Areas

The infrastructure in TSP areas is lacking in terms of roads, electricity and other public service infrastructure. However, in the current study, the infrastructure of the institutions of the ST&SC Development Department were analysed. Infrastructure was observed in terms of Office building, IT infrastructure and School infrastructure.

Other than the ITDAs, the infrastructure for Micro project, MADA, Cluster offices need improvement. Each of the Micro Project is situated in the remotest of the locations. Since last 20-30 years, the offices are running in poorly constructed buildings. Following are the infrastructural gaps for which the department has planned in the 14th FC commission Grant.

Table 10: Identified Infrastructure Gap

Sl. No.	Identified Gaps
1	<p>Educational Infrastructure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of new Eklavya Model Residential Schools in the State of Odisha with adequate infrastructure. 2. Establishment of B Ed Colleges in Odisha 3. Up gradation of IT Infrastructure in ST&SC Development Schools 4. Up gradation of 566 number of Sevashrams to Ashram Schools 5. Up gradation of 50 High Schools to Higher Secondary School 6. Establishment of new Hostels in TSP areas 7. Establishment of new hostels in urban areas 8. Hostels for OBC boys and Girls in Premier Institutions

	9. Training center and up gradation of training center of SCSTRTI 10. Eight bedded hospital in TSP areas.
2	Livelihoods Infrastructure: 1. Renovation and repair of Godowns in TSP areas
3	Other Infrastructure: 1. Renovation and repair of Micro Project Offices 2. Public Infrastructure up gradation in the Micro Projects Areas

Note: The above mentioned works are proposed in the grant under 14th FC by the ST&SC Development Department.

During the study, an attempt was made to analyse the health service infrastructure in the tribal areas, the glimpse of which is presented below.

Table 11: Infrastructure Position

Building Infrastructure position for SC/CHC and PHC in Tribal Areas of Odisha						
Category	Total Number of Centres functioning	Functioning in			Buildings Under Construction	Buildings required to be constructed
		Govt. Buildings	Rented Buildings	Rent Free Panchayat/Vol. Society Buildings		
Sub-Centre	2689	1513	1079	97	215	961
Primary Health Centre	426	407	18	1	18	1
Community Health Centre	135	135	0	0	0	0

Source: nrhm-mis.nic.in; Rural Health infrastructure in Tribal Areas as on 31st March, 2014

Table 12: Health Infrastructural Facilities and Gap

Number of Sub Centre, PHC and CHC in Tribal Areas of Odisha			
Category	Status	Number	% Value
Sub-Centres	Required	2998	
	Positioned	2689	89.69
	Shortfall	309	10.31
PHCs	Required	449	
	Positioned	426	94.88
	Shortfall	23	5.12
CHCs	Required	112	
	Positioned	135	120.54
	Shortfall	0	Surplus by 20.54%

Source: nrhm-mis.nic.in; Rural Health infrastructure in Tribal Areas as on 31st March, 2014

Table 13: Human Resources for Providing Health Services

Human Resources in the Health Sector in Tribal Areas of Odisha						
Category	Required	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall	% Shortfall
Health worker [female] / ANM at sub centre	2689	2689	2690	0	Surplus	0
Health worker [female] / ANM at sub centre & PHC - in tribal areas	3115	3089	2915	174	200	6.42
Health worker [male] at sub centre	2689	1273	1047	226	1642	61.06
Health assistants [female] / LHV at PHCs	426	239	185	54	241	56.57
Health assistants [male] at PHCs	426	0	0	0	426	0
Doctors at PHCs	426	426	221	205	205	4.81
Surgeon at CHCs	135	45	11	34	124	91.85
Obstetricians & gynaecologists at CHCs	135	136	33	103	102	75.55
Physicians at CHCs	135	45	8	37	127	94.07
Paediatrician at CHCs	135	91	13	78	122	90.37
Total specialist at CHCs	540	317	65	252	475	87.96
Radiographer at CHCs	135	23	20	3	115	85.18
Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs	561	611	456	155	105	18.71
Lab technicians at PHCs & CHCs	561	169	123	46	438	78.07
Nursing staff at PHCs & CHCs	1371	318	383	Surplus	988	72.06

Source: nrhm-mis.nic.in; Rural Health infrastructure in Tribal Areas as on 31st March, 2014

From the above data, it can be seen that the health sector Human resource position in the tribal areas of Odisha is in its worst of condition. In more than 90% of the CHCs, the critical posts viz surgeon, paediatrician, physician etc. in the CHCs are vacant. Lab technicians and Nurse positions are also vacant.

3.5 Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

Component Plans have been designed for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the 5th and 6th Five Year Plan respectively. The sub-plan approach mandated allocation of proportionate funds from the total plan ceiling pertaining to the scheduled tribal population of the country as a whole and state in specific. This plan also ensures non-divertibility and non-lapsability of the funds fixed for the development of STs. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the tribal areas, wherein all programmes, irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the state and to improve the quality of life of the tribes. The original strategy

was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation and human resources development.

3.5.1 TSP Strategy and Objectives

The objectives of adoption of TSP strategy can be categorised in to two, i.e. (i) Socio- economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their habitats, and (ii) Protection of tribal from exploitation. It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that exists between tribal and the rest of the society. Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach those have been adopted in Odisha during the 11th Plan period are as follows.

1. To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
2. To ensure survival, protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
3. To strive and to secure for the tribal people their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
4. To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribal.
5. To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.
6. To bridge the literacy hiatus between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability among the tribal population.

The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc. Some of the strategies, already adopted/ proposed by the State Government in this direction are as under:

1. Education, being the most effective and critical instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given priority.
2. Efforts are being made to achieve universalization in access and retention at the level of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes.
3. Steps are being taken to provide hostel facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention. In this regard, 1000 ST Girls Hostels have been opened.
4. Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment and income generating programmes.
5. Prevention of exploitation of tribal in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of minor forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
6. Regulation 2 of 1956 has been amended to prohibit transfer of lands to non-tribal and even to other tribal by the Scheduled Tribes with marginal land holdings except for some specific purpose.
7. A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribal from exploitation by money-lenders.
8. In all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY, adequate training to beneficiaries is ensured through close monitoring.
9. In all income-generating activities, community/cluster approach is adopted to cover beneficiaries in group mode rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society.

10. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the tribal to ensure them social justice.
11. Women Self Help Groups are vigorously promoted for ensuring both social justice and empowerment.
12. Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by Tribal beneficiaries has been provided through SGRY, ITDA programmes etc.
13. Connectivity is being given high priority in respect of remote Tribal areas by development of rural roads and by construction of minor bridges. Culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets to ensure accessibility of tribal to service delivery and marketing of their produce.
14. Particular attention is being given for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), so that their mainstreaming is ensured. A new Central scheme for conservation-cum development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups has been continuing since 2007-08.

3.5.2 Financial Provision and Funds Flow in TSP

Looking at the total plan outlay of the state for different years, i.e., from 2007-08 to 2011-12, it is apparent that there is a growth in state plan outlay and accordingly flow to TSP has also increased in different plan years, except 2009-10. However, overall flow to TSP, as per population proportion norm, is remaining higher than the population share of tribal to the state population, i.e., 22.13 percent (census 2001).

Table 14: Total Outlay and Flow to TSP in different Annual Plan Period

Year	Total Plan Outlay (In Crore)	Growth in Outlay	Flow to TSP (In Crore)	TSP Growth (In %)	% flow to TSP
2007-08	5220	-	1759.2	-	33.7
2008-09	7500	43.68	2194.63	24.75	29.26
2009-10	8500	13.33	1997.58	-8.98	23.5
2010-11	10000	17.65	3027.88	51.58	30.28
2011-12	12300	23.00	3115.51	2.89	25.33

Source: Budget of different years, Government of Odisha.

Further, provision made for tribal sub-plan, in aggregate, irrespective of departments, remain marginally above the population norm (22.13 percent), excluding 2007-08 and 2009-10. While expenditure of TSP allocation to the TSP provision remain about 85.00 percent in most of the years during 11th plan period, percentage of TSP expenditure to total expenditure remain about 24 percent on an average. Refer Table for details.

Table 15: TSP Provision and Funds Utilisation

Year	Net Provision	TSP Provision	% of TSP Provision	Total Expenditure	TSP Expenditure	TSP Expenditure to Total Expenditure (%)	TSP Expenditure to TSP Provision (%)
2007-08	731852.08	134130.56	18.33	601533.74	123552.52	20.50	92.11
2008-09	898888.91	219462.51	24.41	750624.91	187154.34	24.93	85.28
2009-10	1077455.71	220303.47	20.45	772774.06	191217.78	24.74	86.80
2010-11	1218796.63	303246.53	24.88	1010566.99	260254.57	25.75	85.82
2011-12	1680126.19	433892.04	25.82	1275311.41	331476.69	25.99	76.40
2012-13	1883916.85	446467.95	23.70	1548490.53	380949.26	24.60	85.33
2013-14	2403511.64	562011.09	23.38	2103192.27	509955.69	24.25	90.74
2014-15	4081000.00	965409.59	23.66				

Source: Annual Report, 2014-15, ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha

Analysis of Demand for Grant, 2013-14 reveals that all the departments have made certain percentage of allocation to TSP of their total outlay. Departments allocating more than 22.13% (with reference to ST population proportion to state population as per 2001 census) for the tribal sub-plan are defined here in the below table as surplus allocator. Similarly, where the allocation is lower than the mandate provision, such departments are marked as deficit allocator.

Table 16: Total Plan Outlay of different Departments and flow to TSP

Name of the Department	Total	Non Plan	Plan	TSP	% of Flow of Plan	Mandate Provision to TSP (22.13%)	Deviation
Home	27,165,908	24,516,900	2,649,008	679349	25.65%	586,225.47	93,123.53
General Administration	1,760,841	860,843	899,998	0	0.00%	199,169.56	(199,169.56)
Revenue and Disaster Management	20,117,956	18,461,411	1,656,545	263871	15.93%	366,593.41	(102,722.41)
Law	2,043,830	1,873,584	170,246	3000	1.76%	37,675.44	(34,675.44)
Finance	84,499,024	84,189,024	310,000	0	0.00%	68,603.00	(68,603.00)
Commerce	639,654	529,654	110,000	0	0.00%	24,343.00	(24,343.00)
Works	25,319,738	13,224,736	12,095,002	2650903	21.92%	2,676,623.94	(25,720.94)
Odisha Legislative Assembly	459,533	459,533	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare	13,743,739	13,516,669	227,070	0	0.00%	50,250.59	(50,250.59)
School and Mass Education	71,608,090	47,151,169	24,456,921	5150704	21.06%	5,412,316.62	(261,612.62)
Health and Family Welfare	22,068,033	13,911,531	8,156,502	1765979	21.65%	1,805,033.89	(39,054.89)
Housing and Urban Development	23,884,676	12,260,695	11,623,981	2478017	21.32%	2,572,387.00	(94,370.00)
Labour and Employees State Insurance	705,282	455,282	250,000	54481	21.79%	55,325.00	(844.00)
Sports and Youth Services	746,587	204,787	541,800	100000	18.46%	119,900.34	(19,900.34)
Planning and Co-ordination	13,765,609	407,601	13,358,008	2488430	18.63%	2,956,127.17	(467,697.17)
Panchayati Raj	32,289,771	15,451,871	16,837,900	5827370	34.61%	3,726,227.27	2,101,142.73
Public Grievances and Pension Administration	20,227	20,227	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
Industries	287,357	20,492	266,865	4392	1.65%	59,057.22	(54,665.22)
Water Resources	40,268,878	10,151,498	30,117,380	8150503	27.06%	6,664,976.19	1,485,526.81

Name of the Department	Total	Non Plan	Plan	TSP	% of Flow of Plan	Mandate Provision to TSP (22.13%)	Deviation
Transport	1,579,195	276,216	1,302,979	63000	4.84%	288,349.25	(225,349.25)
Forest and Environment	6,671,913	2,736,813	3,935,100	1199548	30.48%	870,837.63	328,710.37
Agriculture	18,307,315	4,334,901	13,972,414	2935546	21.01%	3,092,095.22	(156,549.22)
Steel and Mines	654,500	461,800	192,700	0	0.00%	42,644.51	(42,644.51)
Information and Public Relations	659,458	549,458	110,000	6753	6.14%	24,343.00	(17,590.00)
Excise	575,217	540,217	35,000	0	0.00%	7,745.50	(7,745.50)
Science and Technology	495,187	105,187	390,000	21821	5.60%	86,307.00	(64,486.00)
Rural Development	20,305,663	9,780,963	10,524,700	2351506	22.34%	2,329,116.11	22,389.89
Parliamentary Affairs	182,226	181,826	400	0	0.00%	88.52	(88.52)
Energy	7,436,810	136,810	7,300,000	1782040	24.41%	1,615,490.00	166,550.00
Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts	1,318,083	437,064	881,019	153058	17.37%	194,969.50	(41,911.50)
Tourism and Culture	1,480,245	320,245	1,160,000	3000	0.26%	256,708.00	(253,708.00)
Fisheries and ARD	4,496,135	2,488,647	2,007,488	329134	16.40%	444,257.09	(115,123.09)
Co-operation	7,179,408	1,099,408	6,080,000	1358498	22.34%	1,345,504.00	12,994.00
Public Enterprises	25,587	15,587	10,000	0	0.00%	2,213.00	(2,213.00)
Women and Child Development	33,597,912	3,808,663	29,789,249	7654299	25.69%	6,592,360.80	1,061,938.20
Information Technology	1,254,314	26,314	1,228,000	0	0.00%	271,756.40	(271,756.40)
Higher Education	14,529,868	10,412,917	4,116,951	431052	10.47%	911,081.26	(480,029.26)
Employment and Technical Education & Training	4,570,554	1,133,200	3,437,354	458937	13.35%	760,686.44	(301,749.44)
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	709,976	438,725	271,251	43121	15.90%	60,027.85	(16,906.85)

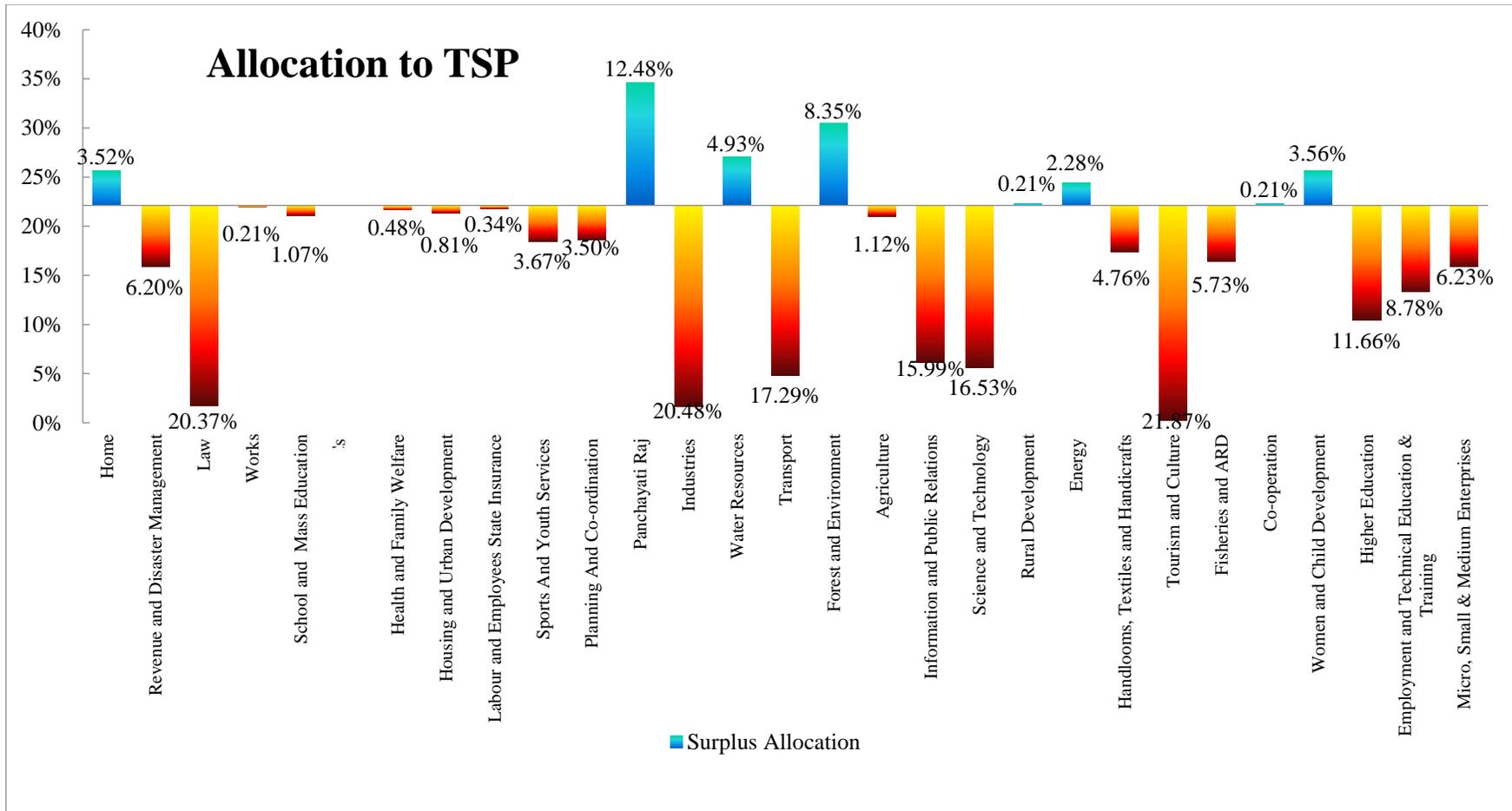


Figure 3: TSP Allocation by Different Department

Excerpt of the figure, with regard to “Deficit” and “Surplus” allocation by Department is presented in the table for easy reference.

Table 17: Deficit and Surplus Allocation to TSP by Different Departments

Name of the Department	Deficit (%)	Surplus (%)
Revenue and Disaster Management	6.20	
Law	20.37	
Works	0.21	
School and Mass Education	1.07	
Health and Family Welfare	0.48	
Housing and Urban Development	0.81	
Labour and Employees State Insurance	0.34	
Sports and Youth Services	3.67	
Planning and Co-Ordination	3.50	
Industries	20.48	
Transport	17.29	
Agriculture	1.12	
Information and Public Relations	15.99	
Science and Technology	16.53	
Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts	4.76	
Tourism and Culture	21.87	
Fisheries and ARD	5.73	
Higher Education	11.66	
Employment and Technical Education & Training	8.78	
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6.23	
Home		3.52
Panchayati Raj		12.48
Water Resources		4.93
Forest and Environment		8.35
Rural Development		0.21
Energy		2.28
Co-Operation		0.21
Women and Child Development		3.56

Source: Demand for Grants, 2013-14, Department of Finance

Note: Base allocation norm, i.e., 22.13% is considered for estimating surplus and deficit allocation

3.5.3 Planning, Institutional Set-up and Coordination

Allocated budget, as per population proportion norm (22.13% of the total state budget) is kept under minor head of 796 and channelized to all the departments under this head. Tribal Development funds are kept with the respective departments and spent at their discretion. Besides, project shelves for tribal area are prepared by the respective departments without appropriate consultation with Tribal Development Department. Hence the Tribal Development Department neither have control over the funds nor on the tribal development schemes implemented by line departments. Therefore, instances of non-targeted utilisation of TSP funds are reported in certain cases. However, Monitoring Committees have been formed at State, District and Block level for monitoring the utilisation of funds allocated to the sub-plan.

Table 18: TSP Planning Mechanism

Tribal Sub-Plan Mechanism	
Funds Budgeted to	Tribal Development Department (Proportionate budget allocation (22.13% of the total state budget) is kept under minor head of 796 and channelized to all the departments)
TSP Prepared by	Line Departments (Project shelves for tribal area are prepared by the respective departments without consultation with Tribal Development Department)
Monitoring of TSP	Monitoring Committees have been operating at State, District and Block level for TSP
Schemes Focus	Respective departments prepare schemes at their own discretion

3.6 SCA to TSP and Article 275(1)

Special Central Assistance (S.C.A.) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. SCA is primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture sericulture and animal husbandry cooperation. As per the earlier guideline, a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. The State of Odisha has followed the principle and at the time of preparation of the annual plan and allocation to executing agencies, the ratio was maintained.

The First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution enable the State Government to receive grants from the Centre for up gradation of the economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with the other areas of the State. The grants are tied to specific project proposals of the State Government within the overall entitlement of each State depending on its tribal population. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay and Orissa has been receiving about 100-112 Crores annually. Normally, projects to improve road communication, creation of irrigation facilities, provision of educational infrastructure, management and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools etc. are being executed with the grants under Article 275(1) of constitution.

3.6.1 Allocation Norms Under SCA and Article 275(1)

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is an important component of flow of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan that is made available to the State on the basis of a set of criteria. The Ministry of Tribal

Affairs has revised the allocation norms for SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of constitution of India, from FY 2014-15. Hence instead of population share as a sole criterion, the revised allocation norm has given weightage to both population and relative backwardness in terms of development indicators. Following is the revised allocation norm, as per the revised norm.

Table 19 Revised norms for allocation of grant under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of Constitution

Sr. No	Particulars	Allocation Norm
1	Support Institutions Like ITDA, Micro Project	According to Percentage of Population
2	Support for Education	50% Weight age for population and 50% illiteracy, i.e., gap between literacy of tribals in a state and over all literacy in the country
3	Infrastructure	50% on population 50% on areas

On the basis of the above criteria, the Ministry allocated fund to the state.

3.6.2 Planning for Projects Under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1)

Unlike TSP planning and its integration in the State budget, the planning for projects implemented by the ST&SC Development Department are also initiated from the field level. Project Planning under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of constitution is taken up in the beginning of the financial year itself. Respective ITDAs, Micro projects, MADA, Cluster Pockets and OSFDC submit proposals for taking up various welfare activities for tribals. All such proposals are consolidated at the ST&SC Development Department at the state level. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India intimates the ceiling under both SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) funding at the beginning of the financial year. Based on the ceiling, projects received from various intuitions are prioritized and implementing agency wise project plans are prepared. The consolidated proposal complying to the norms of SCA-TSP and Article 275 (1) of constitution, as communicated by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, from time to time are then submitted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). The Project Appraisal Committee in MoTA appraises the proposals received from the states and sanctions of suitable projects.

Following is the process flow of preparing action plan under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of constitution.

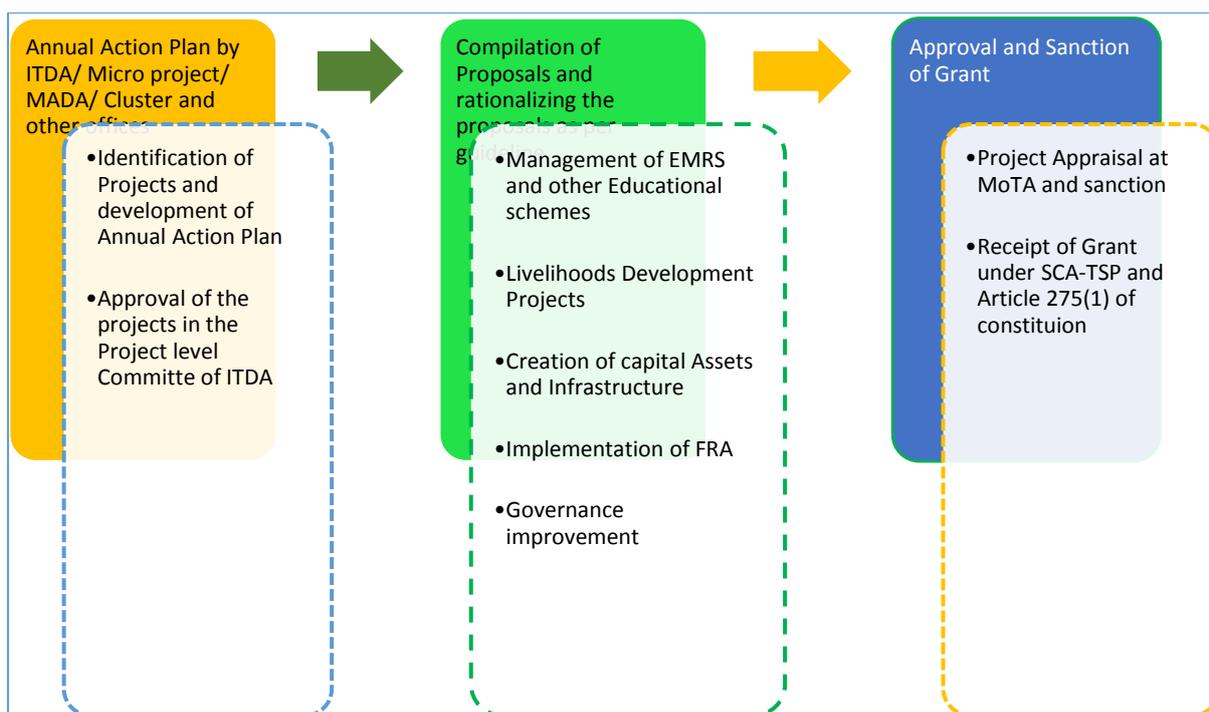


Figure 4: Process flow for planning of Programmes under SCA-TSP and Art 275(1) of Constitution

3.6.3 Programs under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1)

For socio economic development of ST households, programmes under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) are taken up in the State and is implemented by its field functionaries. The following is an illustration of the grant received under SCA-TSP during the 11th and 12th FY plan and the expenditure incurred thereof.

Table 20: Year wise Financial Assistance under SCA to TSP

Financial Assistance under SCA-TSP (Amount in Rs Lakh)		
Financial Year	Received from Gol	Amount Spent
2007-08	8543.41	8543.41
2008-09	10290.50	10290.50
2009-10	8885.55	8885.55
2010-11	12393.00	12393.00
2011-12	14149.15	14149.15
Total	54261.61	54261.61
2012-13	13321.00	13321.00
2013-14	13321.00 ^{&}	13045.81
2014-15	11886.20	8601.85#

Source: Annual Report 2014-15, Outcome budget 2014-15, ST&SC Development Department
 # Expenditure till the month of December, 2014

The above expenditure pattern depicts that the grant receipt by the department is in an incremental trend over the years. The department has utilized 100% of the grant till the FY

2013-14. For the FY 2014-15, till end of December, it has released 81 crore rupees to the executing agencies.

The Department is implementing various livelihoods development as well as infrastructure development projects in ITDAs, Micro Project Areas, MADA pockets, Cluster pockets and in other parts of the state. Till the Financial Year, 2011-12, the programme planning was done for different sectors e.g. agriculture, horticulture, livestock development etc. and grant was released to the executing agencies based on the population percentage. It was difficult for to assess the outputs of the intervention, as the planning and allocation was not projectized. From the FY 2012-13, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has strictly instructed to submit proposals for funding under SCA-TSP in project form, so that the outcome of the intervention can be measured. The Department has submitted proposals in the shape of consolidation of project proposals to the ministry and the ministry after appraisal has approved the projects. The Projects approved by MoTA during the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 can be seen in the chart presented below.

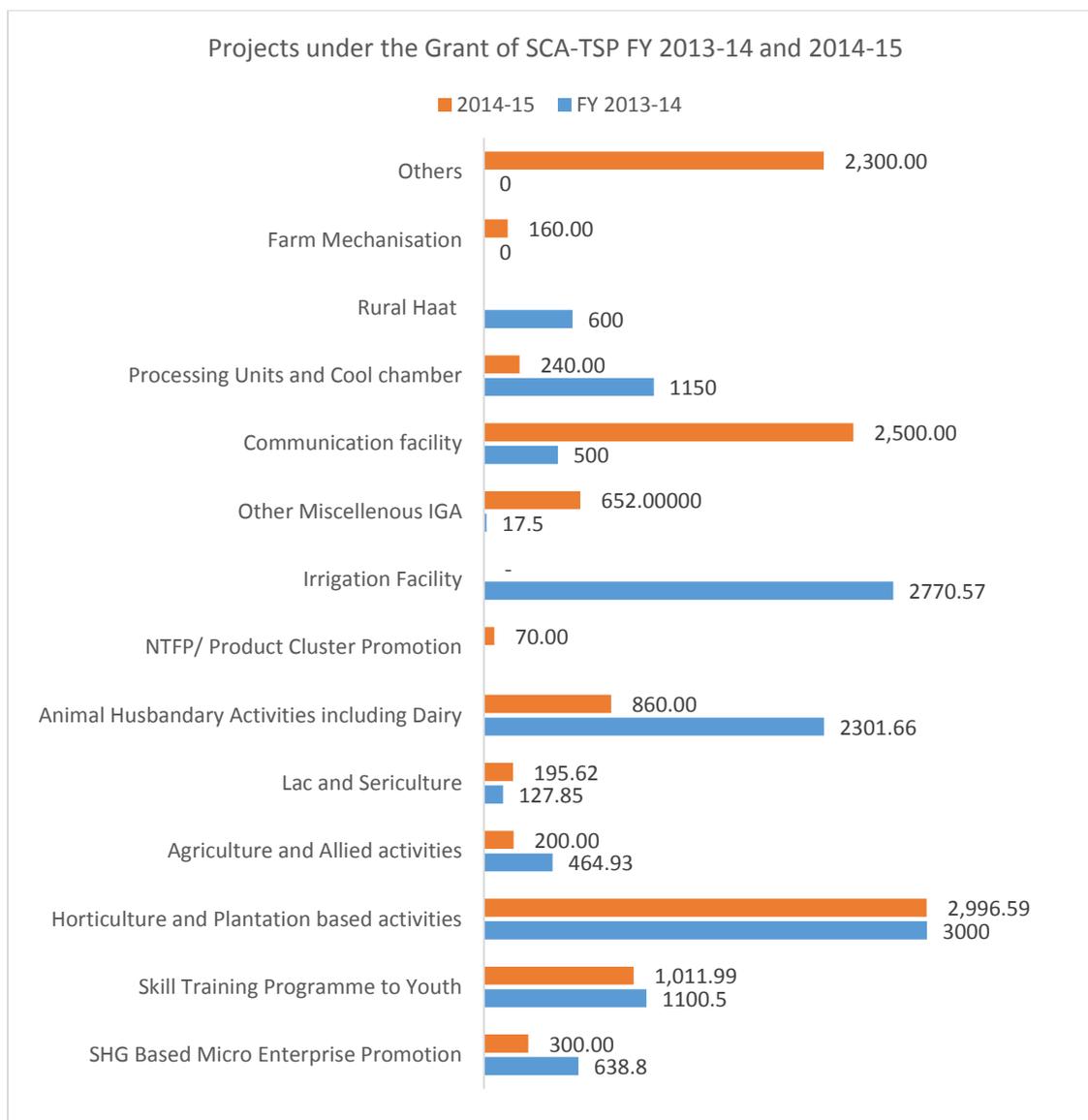


Figure 5: Projects Taken up under SCA to TSP

It is clearly evident from the figure that Horticulture based activity, Animal Husbandry, skill training and SHG based Micro enterprise promotion is the major thrust under SCA-TSP. Under Creation of Capital Assets incidental to livelihoods, the major focus is laid on creation of irrigation infrastructure, communication facility like road, bridge and CD works, rural godowns, processing units etc.

As per the norms of SCA, the Grant in Aid General component and the Creation of capital Asset component should be maintained at the ratio of 70:30. However, during the FY 2014-15, 45.27% of the grant under SCA is meant for creation of capital assets. This seems to be a deviation. Although the proposal for setting up of Ashram School and improving its infrastructure was part of the state Govt.'s proposal under the umbrella scheme of the ministry, the Ministry has approved projects worth Rs. 23 Crore for the project under the grant of SCA-TSP. This seems to be a deviation from the guideline.

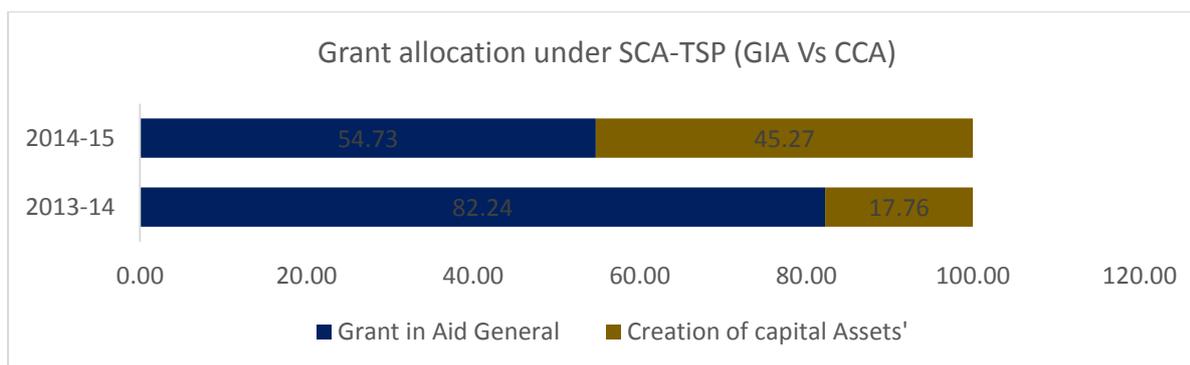


Figure 6: Grant under SCA to TSP

A total number of 95374 Tribal families living below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA, 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC during 2013-14 so far. Besides, 1348 infrastructure projects like irrigation projects, road works, service centres, cross drainage works, market hubs etc. have been completed through the flow of funds under SCA during the year 2013-14 FY. Similarly, a total number of 45,286 Tribal families living below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA, 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC during 2014-15 so far. Besides, 836 infrastructure projects like irrigation projects, road works, service centres, cross drainage works, market hubs etc. have been completed through the flow of funds under SCA during the year 2014-15 FY. (Data Source- Outcome Budget 2014-15 and 2015-16, ST&SC Development Department)

Unlike SCA-TSP, the State of Odisha has taken up several projects for development of administration in Scheduled areas of the state through the funding under Article 275(1) of constitution of India. The following table describes the details of grants received and expenditure incurred under Art 275 (1) of constitution during the 11th and 12th Five Year plan period.

Table 21: Year wise Financial Assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

Financial Assistance under Art 275(1) of Constitution (Rs. In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Year	Amount Received	Expenditure Incurred
1	2007-08	4176.84	4176.84
2	2008-09	4129.73	4129.73
3	2009-10	7026.00	7026.00
4	2010-11	9644.33	9644.33
5	2011-12	14449.15	14449.15
	Eleventh Plan Total	39426.05	39426.05
6	2012-13	11284.00	11284.00
7	2013-14	14606.56	13406.56
8	2014-15	12728.22	NA

Source: Annual Report 2014-15, ST&SC Development Department

The Grant under Article 275(1) is spent under the two major heads, i.e., Grant in Aid General and Creation of capital Assets component. As Education is one of the prime focus areas that fosters tribal development, the department is running 1670 number of schools, most of which are residential in nature. Eklavya Model Residential Schools are the quality residential schools managed out of the funding under Article 275(1) of Constitution. Also implementation of the act Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act2006, commonly known as Forest Rights Act is implemented out of the funding support under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

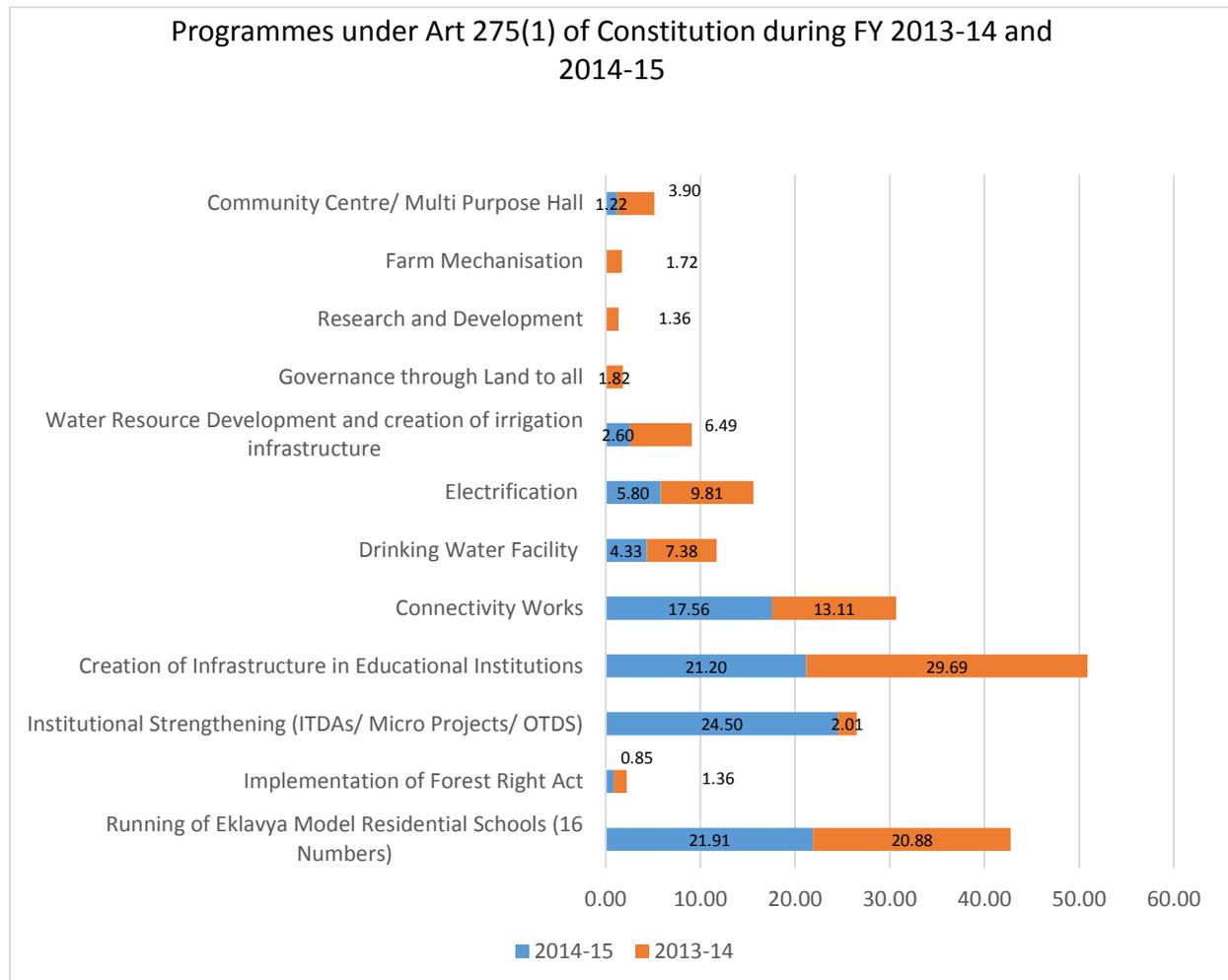


Figure 7: Programmes Implemented under SCA and Article 275 (1)

Observing at the allocation pattern for various projects under Article 275(1) of constitution during the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15, it can be said that under this grant, Education is being given the utmost thrust. Running of Ekalvy Model Residential School constitutes 20-22% of the total grant. Improving Educational infrastructure of school and hostel building is approx. 21-30% of the total allocation. Projects viz. strengthening IT infrastructure in schools by installation of computer labs, language lab, mathematics lab, supply and provision of basic amenities etc. are part of the school infrastructure up gradation projects, which has resulted

in improved quality of education in the tribal schools. Combining together, the allocation towards educational development is in the range of 40-60% during the two years. Connectivity works viz road, culverts, bridges constitute 13-17% of the total allocation. During the FY 2014-15, significant allocation (24.5%) is made for institutional strengthening. This component includes strengthening of ITDA by way of induction of professional staff and strengthening the infrastructure of the offices. A unique project “Land to all” is taken up under Article 275(1) grant in the OTELP operation tribal areas, which aims at providing land to all the land less households by 2017 and planning for the land development activities through convergence of NREGA, NHM, NBM and other schemes of the Govt.

It can be seen that the projects under Article 275(1) of constitution is mostly community and area specific rather than individual oriented. It has been reported that as many as 858 projects out of 1650 have so far been completed under infrastructure development projects during the FY 2013-14.

The state of Odisha is receiving grant to the tune of Rs. 100-150 Crore under SCA and Article 275(1) of constitution during the recent years. The trend of grant received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India during the FY 2007-08 to 2014-15 under SCA_TSP and Art 275(1) of constitution of India can be seen below.

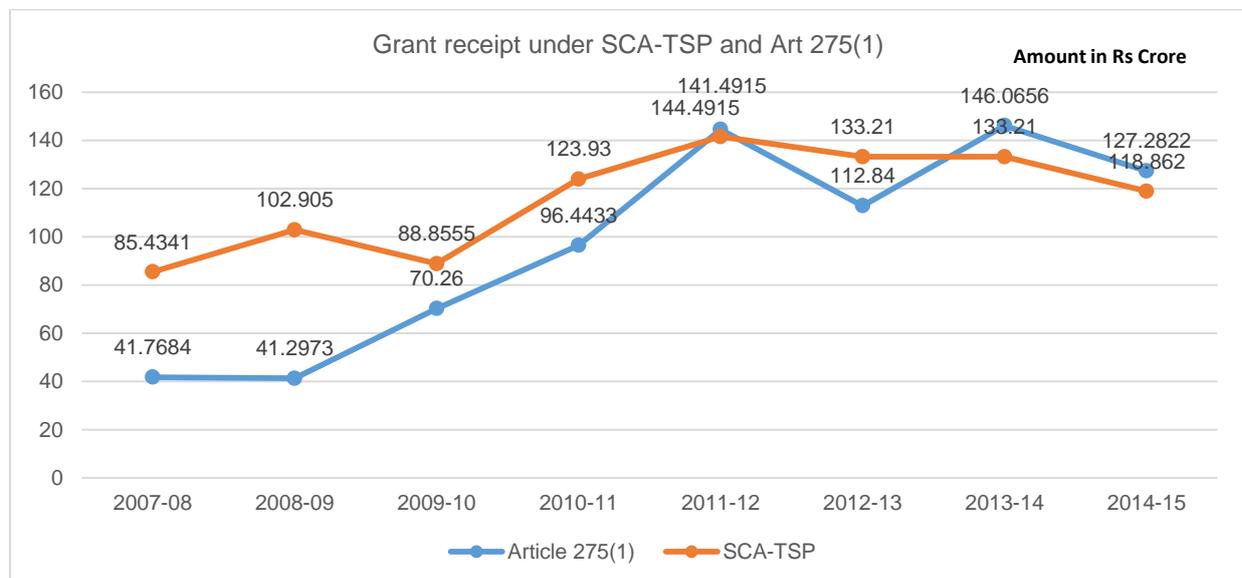


Figure 8: Receipt of Grants under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1)
 Source: Annual Report FY 2013-14 and 2014-15, ST&SC Development Department

It can be seen that from the FY 2007-08 to 2011-12, there is an increasing trend in receipt of grant and during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the amount received from MoTA has reduced. The reduction is due to the less ceiling finalized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The SSD Department on regular interval conducts review meeting on the progress of the schemes implemented in the department. Following are the outcome of interventions under SCA-TSP and Article 275(1), as documented in the Outcome budget of the department for the FY 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

3.6.4 Output of Programme under SCA and Art 275(1)

Number of Households benefitted out of the intervention under SCA-TSP during the FY 2012-13 to 2014-15 can be seen below.

Table 22: Output of SCA and Article 275 (1)

SN	Programme Type	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Beneficiary Coverage (HH) under employment-cum-income generating schemes like Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Land Development, Rural Transport Services, Small Scale Village and Cottage Industries, petty business, processing of SAP and MFP etc.	42611	105560	94100
2	Skill Training to youth	9226	9656	16500
3	Wadi and Agriculture, Rubber, Coffee development	1080	31180	10589
4	Animal Husbandry	1735	8347	2885
5	No. of Infrastructure Projects Incidental to Income generation	926	1650	997

Source: Outcome Report, ST&SC Development Department, FY 2013-14 to 2015-16

For development of the Scheduled areas, the Grant under Article 275(1), as provided to the state of Odisha is mainly spent on the following set of projects.

- Construction Schools and hostels buildings.
- Construction of Multipurpose service counters/ market sheds.
- Connective village linkage roads.
- Small connective bridges.
- Cross drainage works.
- Drinking water well/ tube wells in villages and educational institutions.
- Electrification of tribal hamlets and educational institutions
- Running of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. (EMRSs)
- Implementation of Forest Right Act.
- Land to land less tribes
- Strengthening of the administration by setting up of Odisha Tribal Development Society.

Output of the projects taken up during 2012-13 to 2014-15 is illustrated below.

Table 23: Output of Projects taken up in 2012-13 to 2014-15

Sl. No	Programme Type	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Construction of EMRS buildings.	3 EMRS		2 New EMRS under State Plan
2	Establishment of Bed College	1	3	1
3	School Infrastructure Up gradation and improving quality of education	99 Addl. Class Rooms, 150 Toilets in schools, 34 Boundary walls in Hostels complexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Schools-Smart School project • Computer Lab in 87 schools • Language Lab in 13 schools • 512 Addl. Class rooms • 360 Repair and maintenance projects • Solar cooking system in 12 schools 	759 Addl. Class rooms, 337 Staff Quarters constructed
4	Connectivity works	48 Projects	54 Projects	
5	Minor Irrigation Projects	28 Projects	102 Projects	76 Projects
6	Drinking Water facility in Educational institutions and Tribal villages.	178 Projects	221 Projects	123 Projects
7	Construction of Market sheds and market pindis.	4 Projects	5 Projects	8 Projects
8	Electrification of Tribal villages, hamlets, school	89 Projects	102 Projects	43 Projects
9	Other Infrastructure Works	100 Schools with Biometric Facility, 34 schools supplied with Generator	27 SHG Groups provided farm machineries	
1	Recurring grant for EMRS	4860 students	4980 students	5160 Students
2	Implementation of Forest Rights Act	335763 number of Individual claims and 2983 number of Community claims	340594 individual and 3474 community records of rights	3,49,541 distributed (3,44,541 Individual, 2,910 community and 2090 CFR Titles)
3	Strengthening of Monitoring mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Monitoring System (PMS); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Monitoring System (PMS); 	

Sl. No	Programme Type	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education management System (EMS) • Tally ERP • Skill Development Training Monitoring software. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education management System (EMS) • Tally ERP • Skill Development Training Monitoring software. • Comprehensive Learning Achievement Assessment System • School and Hostel Monitoring System • Works Project Monitoring System • NGO Monitoring System 	
	Land to all Programme		1056 villages and 58276 Households.	
	Community based Micro and Pico hydroelectricity project		2 Nos.	

Source: Annual Progress Report submitted to MoTA and Outcome Budget, ST&SC Development Department FY 2013-14 to 2015-16

3.6.5 Tribal Area Development

3.6.5.1 Creation of infrastructure

Tribal Areas have remained isolated from the infrastructural growth since long due to the remoteness and the weak structure of institutions for delivering infrastructure in the areas. In recent years, thrust has been laid on creation of roads, provision of electricity, pipe drinking water facility, schools, hostel buildings, and common public infrastructure. Looking at the TSP allocation during the FY 2013-14, one can see that the departments viz Works (-0.21%), School and Mass Education (-1.07%), Health and Family Welfare (-0.48%) and Transport (-17.48%) have made Less TSP Provision in their budget. At the same time, Panchayati raj (+12.48%), Water Resources (4.93%), Energy (2.28%) have made higher allocation in their TSP plan.

Realizing the importance of creation of infrastructure in the Tribal areas, the department through the SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) of constitution grant has supported the ITDAs, Micro Projects, MADA, Cluster and DTDP pockets to strengthen the infrastructure. During the FY 2013-14 to 2014-15, the department has spent considerable proportion of the grant for creation of infrastructure. The following table illustrates the infrastructural spending (% of total grant) under SCA-TSP and Art 275(1) grant during the last two years.

Table 24: Infrastructure Provision under SCA and Article 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Provision under Art 275(1)	2014-15	2013-14
1	Creation of Infrastructure in Educational Institutions	21.20	29.69
2	Connectivity Works	17.56	13.11
3	Drinking Water Facility	4.33	7.38
4	Electrification	5.80	9.81
5	Water Resource Development and creation of irrigation infrastructure	2.60	6.49
6	Community Centre/ Multi-Purpose Hall	1.22	3.90
	Total(Art 275(1))	52.71	70.38
	Infrastructure Provision under SCA-TSP	2014-15	2013-14
1	Communication facility	21.77	3.95
2	Processing Units and Cool chamber	2.09	9.08
3	Rural Haat	-	4.73
4	Farm Mechanization	1.39	0.00
5	Other infrastructure	20.02	0.00
	Total (SCA-TSP)	45.27	17.76

It can be seen that under Art 275(1) grant, the infrastructural spending is in the range of 50-70%. The norms under SCA-TSP stipulates spending on infrastructure incidental to income generation limiting to 30%. However, the state during the FY 2014-15 have allocated 45.27% of the grant towards infrastructure creation.

Other than that the department of ST&SC Development have sourced funds from the central sponsored schemes like Establishment of Hostels, Ashram Schools etc. to create educational infrastructure in the state. Apart from the central support, the state form its own resources have started Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for the KBK districts, where in the major focus is in creating educational infrastructure in the tribal area and promote literacy. Since 1998, a total of 1306 Hostels including 400 Primary School Hostel have been created. 471 number of PSH buildings were renovated out of the RLTAP grant. More than 1 Lakh children are staying in these hostels.

3.6.5.2 Livelihoods through Focused Area Development Programme

The ST&SC Development Department has taken several measures to improve the economic condition of the STs by implementing Income Generating Activities. Although efforts are made, there was no significant improvement in the status. During the FY 2010-11, it has started a strategic move towards planning for the livelihoods development of STs by way of identifying locally suited intervention areas which have larger scope for up scaling. Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas that are scalable in nature, likely to create significant socio-economic impact and promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. The programme was designed with following basic objectives.

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

A decadal Perspective Plan for FADP to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families with tentative budget of Rs.1569.70 crores was designed. The programme aimed at 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. Following are the 14 areas of intervention identified under the programme.

Table 25: Projects / Programs by ITDA

Sr. No	Name of Project/ Program	No. of ITDAs	Name of ITDA
1	WADI / Horticulture including Turmeric	16	Koraput, Jeypore, Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Keonjhar, Champua, Gunupur, Paralakhemundi, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Th. Rampur, Balliguda, Phulbani and Nabarangpur
2	Coffee Cultivation	2	Koraput, Rayagada
3	Lac Cultivation	3	Nilagiri, Bonai and Nawarangpur
4	Rubber Cultivation and Processing	5	Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Paralakhemundi,
5	Improved Agriculture in ITDAs	6	Balliguda, Phulbani, Panposh, Gunupur, Keonjhar and Nilagiri
6	Vegetable Cultivation	9	Panposh, Kuchinda, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda,

Sr. No	Name of Project/ Program	No. of ITDAs	Name of ITDA
	including Ploy house and Drip kit		Gunpur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Th. Rampur and Keonjhar
7	NTFP Collection and Marketing	9	Kaptipada, Sundargarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar, Champua, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda and Rayagada.
8	Improved Farm Mechanization	7	Paralakhemundi, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Gunpur, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Malakangiri.
9	Skill development and Placement Linked Training	21	All ITDAs
10	Micro Enterprise Development	21	All ITDAs (in Select Clusters)
11	Backyard Poultry	12	Baliguda, Phulbani, Nilagiri, Sundargarh, Bonai, Kuchinda, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Gunpur, Koraput, Jeypore and Nawarangpur.
12	Goat Rearing	8	Kuchinda, Keonjhar, Champua, Baliguda, Gunpur, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri.
13	Handloom and Handicraft	21	All ITDAs (in Select Clusters)
14	Fishery	11	Baripada, Kaptipada, Sundargarh, Panposh, Keonjhar, Th. Rampur, Phulbani, Koraput, Jeypore, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri.

Institutional Structure:

The Programme is under implementation through the existing institutional frame at the ITDAs. For technical support, a state level society named Odisha tribal Development Society (OTDS) was created with 14 Technical Experts in the domains of agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock Development, Capacity building, IT and MIS etc. Two number of technical experts in the field of agriculture/ horticulture and Livestock are placed at the ITDAs for providing technical support in the programme. In addition, facilitating NGOs are engaged at the ITDAs to provide community mobilization support, programme planning and facilitation support in implementation.

Funding pattern

The Programme is implemented by using the grant of SCA-TSP and Article 275(1) and convergence with line department schemes. As per the perspective plan, the following is the grant sources for the programme.

Table 26: Funding under SCA and Article 275 (1)

(Rs.In Lakh)				
Sources of Fund	Programme Cost	Programme Management Cost	Total Cost	As % of Total Cost
SCA to TSP	34631.22	3831.10	38462.32	23.74
Article 275 (1)	2045.46	90.25	2135.71	1.32
GoI	15005.35		15005.35	9.26
MGNREGS	46421.13		46421.13	28.65
NHM	8606.50		8606.50	5.31
RKVY	1020.62		1020.62	0.63
NRLM	13427.50		13427.50	8.29
Banks	5232.57		5232.57	3.23
Family Labour/ SHG Contribution	17831.88		17831.88	11.01
State Plan	13185.43	681.44	13866.87	8.56
TOTAL	157407.66	4602.79	162010.45	100.00
As % of Total Cost	97.16	2.84	100	

The above cost estimate was on tentative allocation basis. Following table describes the grant allocation for the programme and convergence during the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table 27: Convergence with Other Schemes

Financial Year	Total Allocation	SCA-TSP	Convergence (In Rs Lakh)					
			MGNREGA	RKVY	NHM	OLIC	Rubber Board	Others
2013-14	6074.7	4544.29	1076.79	112	226.88	55.1	0	59.64
2014-15	3422.06	2742.12	431.22		121.07		15.58	112.07
Total	9496.76	7286.41	1508.01	112	347.95	55.1	15.58	171.71

Out of the total allocation of Rs. 9496.76 Lakh, 76.23% of the grant is sourced from SCA-TSP and 23.27% is dovetailed from various line department schemes.

Beneficiary Coverage

It was targeted to cover 5.12 lakh tribal families within the span of 10 years. Till 2014-15, it was targeted to cover 103772 Households, out of which the programme has assisted 86696 Households which is 83.54% of the targeted number.

Table 28: Beneficiary Coverage

Sl. No.	Intervention	2014-15	2013-14	Total	Target by 2014-15	Progress (%)
1	WADI Plantation	4050	6899	10949	16460	66.52
2	Rubber Plantation	3025	1375	4400	2590	169.88
3	Lac Cultivation	399	693	1092	840	130.00
4	Improved Agriculture	750	11076	11826	30669	38.56
5	Poultry Farming	2189	4161	6350	6708	94.66
6	Farm Mechanization	750		750	618	121.36
7	Coffee Plantation	120	140	260	10000	2.60
8	Vegetable Cultivation	1495	9927	11422	2344	487.29
9	Skill Training for Tribal Youth	9039	9656	18695	25340	73.78
10	Goat Rearing	0	1687	1687	2900	58.17
11	NTFP Collection & Marketing	840		840	2330	36.05
12	Micro Enterprise Development	12080		12080	1600	755.00
13	Sericulture	3310		3310	0	3310.00
14	Dairy	1225		1225	0	1225.00
15	Fishery	1660		1660	1373	120.90
16	Apiculture	150		150	0	150.00
	TOTAL	41082	45614	86696	103772	83.54

Sericulture, Dairy Farming and Apiculture were earlier not included in the original programme plan. However, as per the need identified by the ITDAs, the same has been included in the programme. Activity wise physical progress within the 2 years of the programme implementation can be seen in the following table.

Table 29: Physical Progress by Type of Intervention

Sl. No.	Intervention	No. of Families Covered		Physical progress
		2014-15	2013-14	
1	WADI Plantation	4050	6899	Plantation taken up in 15005 Acre
2	Rubber Plantation	3025	1375	Plantation taken up in 4696 Acre
3	Lac Cultivation	399	693	2 Lac Processing units
4	Improved Agriculture	750	11076	Cultivation taken up in 10370 Acre
5	Poultry Farming	2189	4161	108 Mother Chick units, 4436 Backyard units and 379 Broiler units

6	Farm Mechanization	750		75 SHGS provided farm machineries
7	Coffee Plantation	120	140	Plantation taken up in 2310 Acre
8	Vegetable Cultivation	1495	9927	Plantation taken up in 9309 Acre
9	Skill Training for Tribal Youth	9039	9656	Training indifferent trades
10	Goat Rearing	0	1687	Improved variety of goat breed supplied
11	NTFP Collection & Marketing	840		4 Number of units for value addition created
12	Micro Enterprise Development	12080		60 Micro Enterprise units through Groups were promoted
13	Sericulture	3310		Seed subsidy provided
14	Dairy	1225		Calf breeding support
15	Fishery	1660		Fingerlings provided
16	Apiculture	150		Equipment were provided to 150 HHs
	TOTAL	41082	45614	

The Programme is at its 2nd year and has recorded 83.54% progress by the end of its 2nd year.

Financial Support System

The Department during the FY 2014-15 have devised cost norm for each of the identified interventions under Focused Area Development Programme. Convergence of fund from various schemes was given thrust. Most projects are carried out through group approach. The financial cost norm for major intervention is detailed at Annexure-I.

3.6.6 Educational Development under Article 275(1)

As the nodal department for development of ST&SC population, the ST&SC Development Department has been implementing a range of enabling provisions for the improvement of education status of the ST&SC population. As education is the strongest medium of empowerment and of reversing the disadvantaged position of these communities, one of the major thrust areas of Department's activities have been the promotion of education among the ST&SC communities.

The SSD, Department runs above 1670 schools to provide primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary education to the children of SC and ST communities and more than 4 lakh students study in these schools. Following table illustrates the number of schools run by ST&SC Development Department.

Table 30: Type of Educational Institutions Established and its Number

Sl. No.	Category of Schools	Number of Institutions
1	Ekalavya Model Residential Schools	13
2	Higher Secondary Schools (Science & Commerce)	22
3	High Schools	164
4	Girls High Schools	173
5	Ashram Schools	766
6	Residential Sevashram	5
7	Sevashram	505
8	Secondary Teacher Training Schools	2
9	B.Ed. Training College	1
10	Educational Complex for PTGs	19

To facilitate overcoming the access related and other socio-economic difficulties faced by the disadvantaged ST&SC communities; most of the schools run by the department has residential facilities for children from these communities. Department has also extended the similar facility to select schools run by the School & Mass Education Department. Besides, Department is also implementing a range of enabling provisions and schemes like Pre and Post-matric scholarships to ST&SC students, bi-cycle for ST&SC girls pursuing secondary education, free books, & uniforms at the elementary and secondary levels, additional support for education like coaching facilities, promotion of sports and other extra-curricular activities etc. The thrust on the quality education is also given priority with increased investment in teachers' capacity building, use of ICT in education, regular supportive supervision and monitoring etc.

For improving the quality of education in the schools, projects are formulated and implemented under the financial support from the grant of Art 275(1) of Constitution of India. Following are major interventions.

- a. Running of Eklavya Model residential schools.
- b. Implementation of Computer Education in High Schools and Girls High Schools by setting up of computer lab in the schools.
- c. Smart Classrooms with modern teaching learning aids and multi-media contents introduced in class IX & X of 8 Higher Secondary Schools and 13 EMRS.
- d. English Language Laboratory in 13 EMRSs to strengthen the learning ability of students as well as instructional abilities of teachers in English language.
- e. Opening of 05 B.Ed. Colleges for ST/SC students – To provide opportunities to youths from Tribal Communities to get professional education and training as teachers and

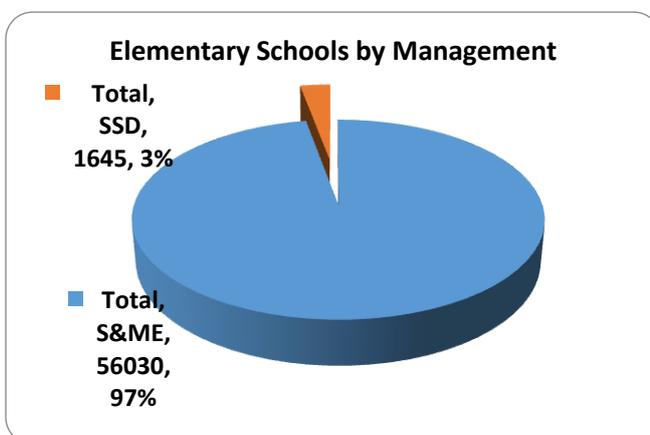
to address the deficit of trained teachers from tribal communities who could be instrumental in addressing some of the key issues faced by the tribal children.

- f. Special Urban Hostel Complex - Special residential complexes are being built at 3 major urban centres i.e. Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Berhampur in order to provide opportunity to ST/SC students to study in best English Medium Schools/ Public Schools.
- g. Samikshya & Hostel Parivekshyan- Monitoring of High Schools/Ashram Schools/ Sevashrams and different hostels attached with schools is being done by the inspecting officers like CIs, DIs & Dy. Inspector of Schools. To facilitate on-line entry of monitoring progress of Schools & hostels and production of analytical reports, a Monitoring Software has been developed by the department.
- h. Learning Achievement Tracking System(LATS) Developing a Monitoring Software for capturing learning achievements of students twice in a year on the basis of which remedial plan will be prepared for slow learners.
- i. Addressing Language challenge faced by tribal students by introducing Multi lingual Education. In this context Language Handbook in 6 languages i.e. Koya, Desia (Parja), Kuvi, Kui, Saura and Ho has been developed. These bi-lingual dictionaries, containing common conversational phrases, vocabularies related to text books of class I & II and other common words will be used as a teacher’s support material in the schools having the students from these language groups.

3.6.7 Educational Impact

Sustained efforts of the department have helped overcoming the access barrier faced by tribal children in remote regions with provisioning of schools and hostels and thereby immensely contributed in providing educational opportunities to the ST&SC students.

1. Share of SSD schools in total ST enrolment at the elementary level is 16.56% whereas SSD schools constitutes only 3% of the total government elementary schools in the state.
2. The share of SSD schools is as high as about **20% in case of ST Girl enrolment** at the elementary



level. This further underscores the significant contribution made by the SSD run schools towards girls' education of the ST communities.

3. The share of SSD schools in total ST enrolment at the Secondary Level is also at about 15.77%.

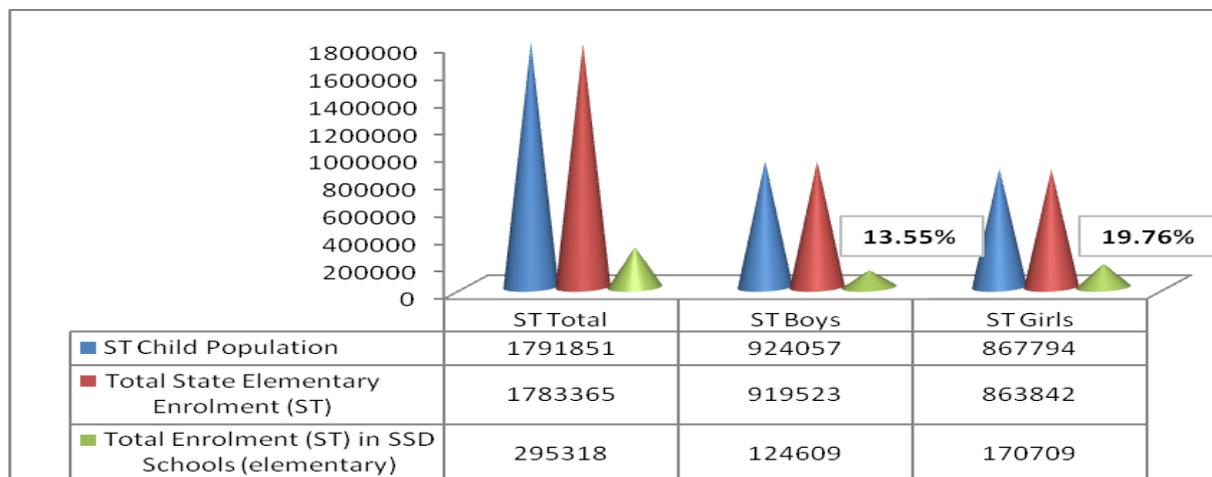


Figure 9: Enrolment of Tribal Students at Elementary Level

3.1 Academic Achievement of SSD Department schools is better in comparison to the other Govt. schools. The evidence of which is shown below. High Schools of SC & ST Dev. Dept. have secured 96.37 % compared to State average result of 84.21%. The following Table shows the No. of students on roll, students appeared, students passed and percentage of pass.

Table 31: High School Pass Out of ST Boys and Girls

Category	ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total
On Rolls	6561	10163	16724
Total appeared	6437	10073	16510
Total Passed	6223	9722	15945
% of Pass	96.68	96.52	96.58

3.2 The academic performance of the SSD Department school in the High School examination as compared to the S&ME Department schools is better.

Table 32: HSC Pass Out of ST Students in Comparison to State Average

Comparison between State Average and SSD Dept. average in HSC Results		
Year of Passing	State Average	ST & SC Dept. Average
2009	63.41	72.29
2010	71.74	80.38
2011	66.75	79.99
2012	70.80	80.80
2013	75.99	88.00
2014	84.21	96.37

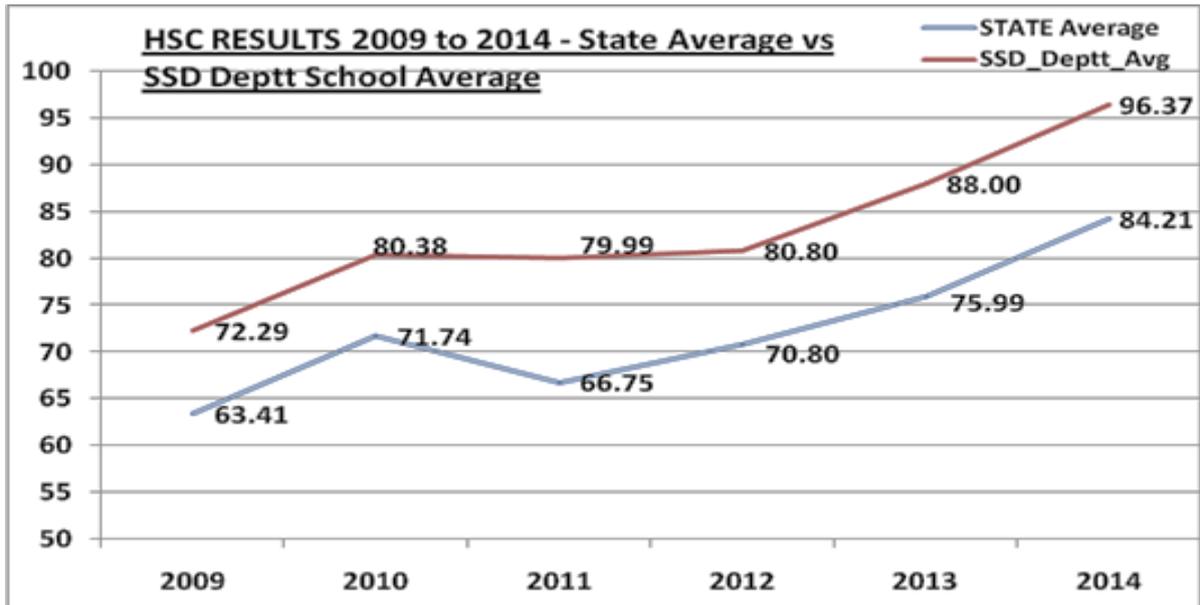


Figure 10: HSC Result of Tribal Students

3.3 A comparative analysis of State Average with average of 8 Higher Secondary Schools of ST & SC Dev. Dept. in Higher Secondary Science & Commerce Examination from the year 2010 to 2014 is given below, which indicates the performance of SSD Schools.

Table 33: Examination Results in Higher Secondary

Year of Passing	Pass Percentage in Higher Secondary Schools			
	Science		Commerce	
	State Average	SSD Department Average	State Average	SSD Department Average
2009	71.67	40.68	74.78	54.09
2010	73.92	84.54	74.40	88.85
2011	73.48	90.74	68.33	90.98
2012	72.53	97.84	67.03	97.13
2013	72.07	93.21	68.10	94.53
2014	70.13	83.44	64.14	86.70

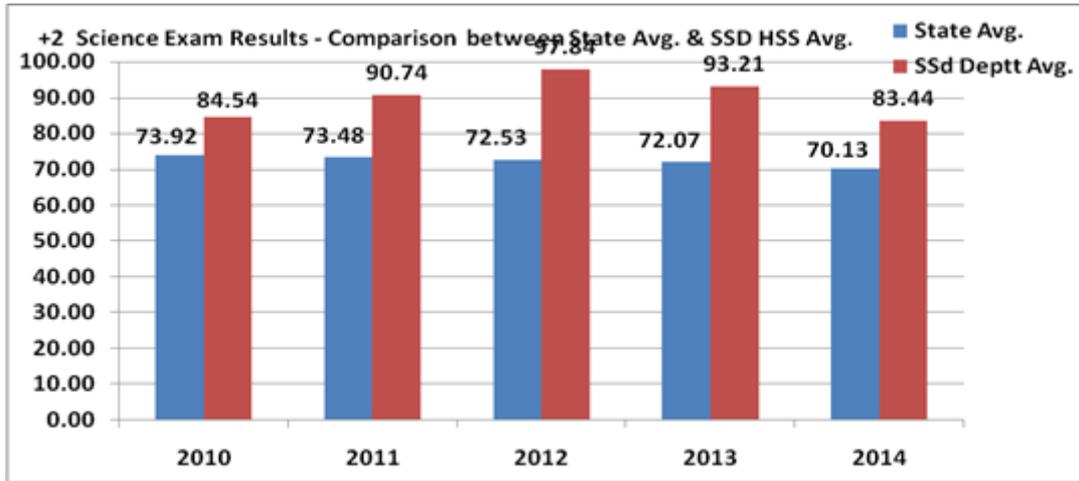


Figure 11: Comparison of Examination Results (+2 Science)

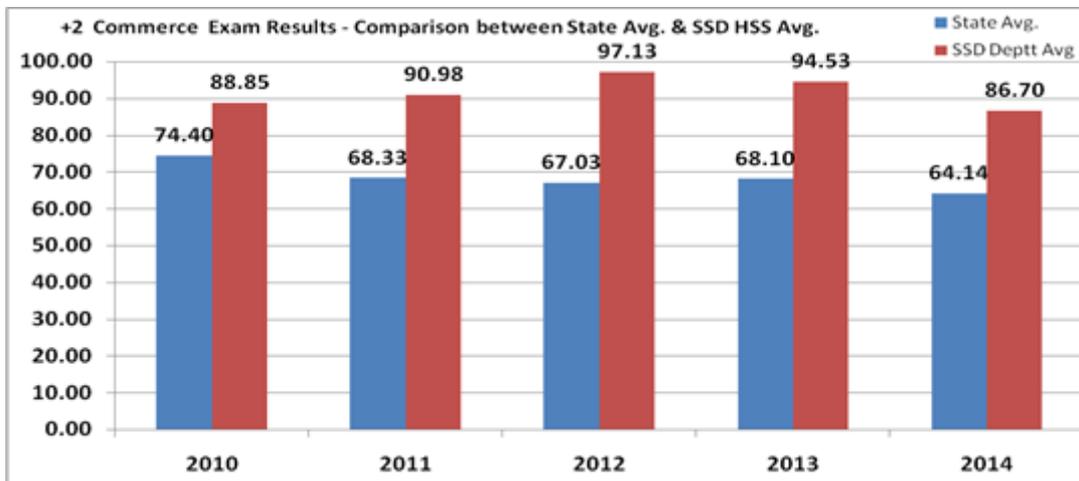


Figure 12: Examination Results (+2 Commerce)

3.4 A comparative analysis of State Average with that of average of EMRS in the Higher Secondary Science Examination from the year 2010 to 2014 is given below.

Table 34: Performance of Tribal Students in Plus 2 Science

EMRS - Plus 2 (Science only)		
Year of Passing	Pass Percentage	
	State Average	EMRS Average
2010	73.92	73.73
2011	73.48	87.72
2012	72.53	87.48
2013	72.07	89.64
2014	70.13	87.75

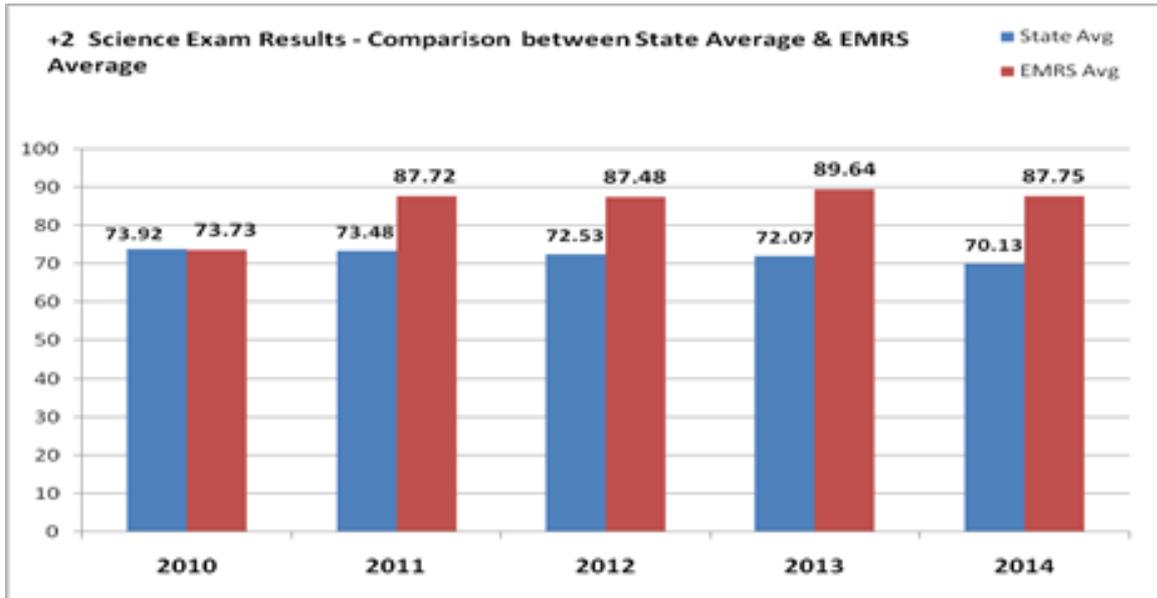


Figure 13: Examination Results (+2 Science)

The outcome of the educational intervention of the SSD Department schools is impressive in comparison to the School and Mass Education Department schools.

Chapter-IV: Development Outcome from Micro Perspective

4.1 Demographic Composition:

In the demographic composition, the sex ratio in 0-6 age group is more favourable to girl child in the sample in comparison to male child. The average number of girls per household (0.632) is comparatively higher than that of male (0.593) in the same age group of 0-6 years. In case of Scheduled Tribes, the sex ratio is much more favourable to female in 0-6 age group whereas number of female child per 1000 male in 0-6 age group is more or less same among the Scheduled Castes. However, among other backward classes, the sex ratio in 0-6 age group is much more favourable to male child than female child in the same age group. Looking at the overall trend of sex composition in 0-6 age group, the STs are in a situation that is more suitable for female.

Table 35: Category wise Households, Age and Sex Distribution

Social Category	Particulars	0-6 Years		6-18 Years		18-60 Years		60 Years +		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
OBC	Average			2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				
	Total			2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				
OTHER	Average	1.5	1.0		1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0		4.0	1.0
	Total	3.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0		4.0	1.0
SC	Average	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.25	1.22	1.33	1.0	2.2	1.2
	Total	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	10.0	11.0	4.0	1.0	11.0	6.0
ST	Average	0.576	0.627	1.09	1.08	1.45	1.57	0.38	0.36	2.54	2.53
	Total	91.0	94.0	220.0	212.0	420.0	454.0	47.0	41.0	544.0	546.0
Total	Average	.593	0.632	1.1	1.08	1.4	1.55	0.42	0.36	2.54	2.49
	Total	96.0	96.0	226.0	216.0	434.0	468.0	52.0	42.0	559.0	553.0

In the 6-18 age group, number of male per household (1.097) is comparatively higher than that of female (1.080). In Scheduled Tribes, number of male (1.089) in this age group is marginally higher than that of female (1.076) whereas in scheduled caste, it is in favour of female and supporting male in other backward classes. Sex composition in 18-60 age group is again more favourable to women among STs, whereas, in SCs and families of other / general category, it is marginally in favour of male. In workforce composition, this economically productive age group play a vital role and one of the key determinants of the economic condition of the family. The sex ratio in 60 + age group is in favour of male among SCs and families of other / general categories whereas in STs numbers of women are more in this age group. So irrespective of age groups, distribution of male and female at the household level is more balanced among the tribal than families belonging to any other categories. Looking at the current situation of sex ratio in 0-6 age group, which is a key determinant of adult sex composition, female population is expected to be less in other communities, in comparison to STs in coming days if the current trend of sex composition continues.

4.2 House Type and Household Amenities

Type of house and available facilities in the house considered to be one of the indicators of family wellbeing and its economic status. Apart from this, it also indicates penetration of different development measures of the government and its accessibility by the tribal families. For example, an electrified household indicates the penetration of rural electrification scheme to the locality and accessibility of that particular tribal family to such schematic facility.

Having a house of one's self is a matter of self-esteem and proudness. The tribal society which is known for self-dependency historically, always look in to have their own house, irrespective of its construction typology, like *Kutchha*, or *Pucca*. About 99.40 percent families have their own houses, which is either supported by any rural housing scheme and/or by own investment or inherited from their parents / forefathers. Penetration of and accessibility to Indira Awas Yojana, which is an old rural housing scheme, is comparatively better (28.06 percent) in rural tribal areas, in comparison to relatively new *Mo Kudia* (0.30 percent) and other rural housing initiatives (0.60 percent). In the remaining cases (71.04 percent), houses are constructed by the family investing own funds fully or inherited.

Table 36: Rural Housing Schemes and Accessibility of Tribals

Block	IAY (% of HH)	Mo Kudia (% of HH)	Other Scheme (% of HH)	Own Invest (% of HH)	Total (% of HH)
BADASAHI	20.51	1.28		78.21	23.28
BISSAM CUTTACK	94.74	0.00		5.26	5.67
KHUNTA	27.27	0.00		72.73	19.70
LAXMIPUR	29.03	0.00	3.23	67.74	18.51
MUNIGUDA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69
SHYAMAKHUNTA	14.85	0.00	0.00	85.15	30.15
Total	28.06	0.30	0.60	71.04	100.00

Prevalence of mixed type of house (57.61 percent) is more prominent in comparison to any other house types, followed by *kutchha* houses (37.91 percent). While rural housing schemes like IAY and *Mo Kudia* give emphasis for construction of *pucca* houses, and together both the scheme is accessed by 28.36 percent families, number of fully *pucca* houses area only 3.28 percent. It indicates that the houses constructed using fund accessed from IAY or *Mo Kudia* is used for construction of either *kutchha* house or mixed type house rather than a fully *pucca* houses. Apart from poor capacity of investment, the financial support rendered under these schemes, during construction, may be inadequate for which the beneficiaries preferred to have mixed or *kutchha* house. Availability of cow shed outside the house is observed (51.79 percent) along with some families having animal living rooms

inside the house. Mostly, the entrance of the house or room in one side of the house is used for keeping livestock under protection.

Table 37: House Types

Block	Kutchha (in %)	Mixed (in %)	Pucca (in %)	Other (in %)	Total (in %)
BADASAH	61.54	38.46	0.00	0.00	23.28
BISSAM CUTTACK	5.26	73.68	21.05	0.00	5.67
KHUNTA	51.52	43.94	1.52	3.03	19.70
LAXMIPUR	1.61	98.39	0.00	0.00	18.51
MUNIGUDA	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00	2.69
SHYAMAKHUNTA	42.57	55.45	0.00	1.98	30.15
Total	37.91	57.61	3.28	1.19	100.00

Realizing the constraints faced by these rural poor families, government has recently increased the amount of support per unit of dwelling under rural housing scheme. It is expected that increase in unit cost of construction of dwelling will help the tribal families to have a *pucca* house of their own. The constructed / inherited houses are generally having three or less than 3 rooms (89.97 percent), including kitchen and store rooms. Some families are having more than three rooms (10.03 percent) in their houses.

Table 38: Number of Rooms in Houses

Block	Single Room House	Two Room House	Three Room House	House with More than 3 Rooms	Total
BADASAH	42.86	48.05	7.79	1.30	24.92
BISSAM CUTTACK	0.00	5.56	61.11	33.33	5.83
KHUNTA	51.85	42.59	3.70	1.85	17.48
LAXMIPUR	7.41	22.22	50.00	20.37	17.48
MUNIGUDA	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	2.59
SHYAMAKHUNTA	34.69	36.73	16.33	12.24	31.72
Total	32.04	35.28	22.65	10.03	100.00

In majority cases (94.24 percent), households are toilet free as open defecation is common among the tribal. For household consumption, available community sources / public sources of water like tube well / bore well is used. Pipe water supply to household level or community level is less prominent due to topographic disadvantages in some cases. At the time of requirement, people also fetch water for domestic use from other sources like open wells, nearby stream and river / *nala*. However, performance of rural electrification programme observed to be encouraging as number of households covered under rural electrification programme is comparatively higher (74.70 percent) than uncovered households.

4.3 Educational Status:

Historically, the educational status of tribal has been poor due to various factors. The field findings also confirm the same. Illiteracy still continue to be more prevalent among female in comparison to male. On an average about 40.50 percent of the total studied population are illiterate. Looking by sex categories, it is pertinent that about 29.95 percent male and 51.06 percent female are illiterate in their respective categories. In different other educational segments, number of educated male is comparatively higher than that of female. However, it is observed that less number of persons, irrespective of male and female in higher educational grades and more number of persons in lower educational grades. So, it indicates that while the focus on elementary education is on the way of success with enrolment of more number of people, in higher studies, including technical education, still more is required to be done in a concentrated manner. As higher education is linked to employment and livelihoods, appropriate focus also need to be given to higher education. Educational status of the population by study block is presented in the annexure for reference.

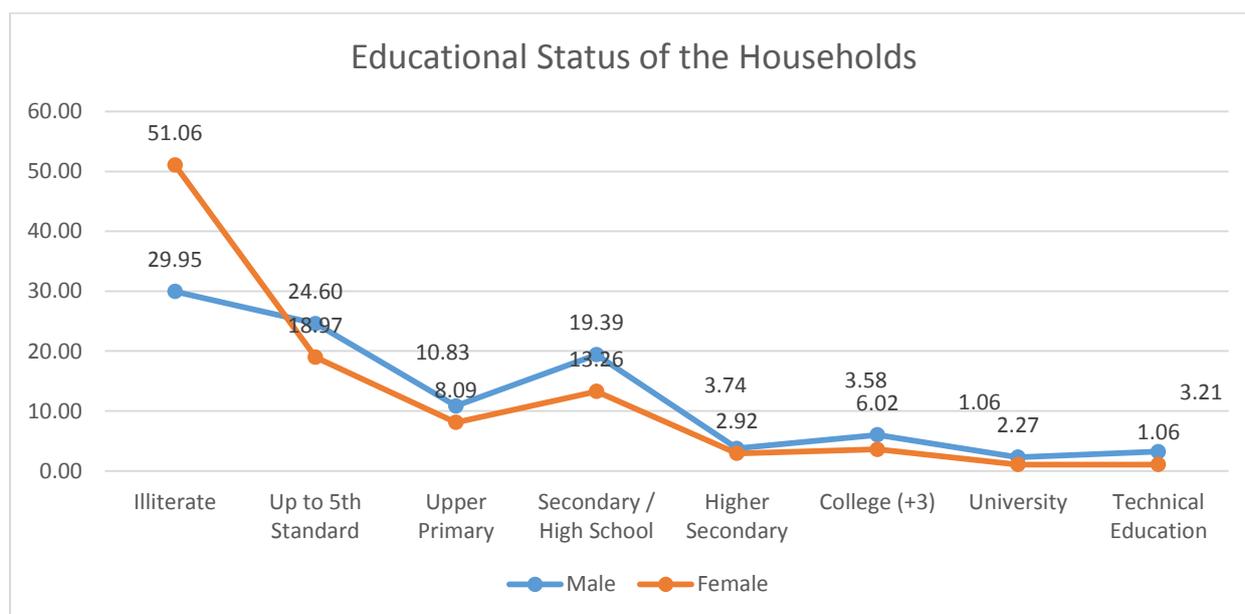


Figure 14: Educational Status

The literacy rate of all the study districts are below the state average (72.87 percent). The district of Mayurbhanj is having a literacy rate of 63.17 with a tribal population of 58.72 percent. The literacy rate of tribal in Mayurbhanj is 53.1 percent, i.e., a literacy level disparity of 10.07 percent (census 2011). The literacy rate in the study district of Rayagada and Koraput is 49.21 and 49.76 with tribal population of 50.56 percent and 55.99 percent respectively. The literacy rate of STs in the state remains to be

The Central and State Government have been implementing a number of schemes for the educational upliftment of tribals like provision of residential hostels, creation of book bank, establishment of Ashram schools and vocational training centres, scholarship to tribal students etc. However, educational status of tribals still remain below the average literacy rate though a significant growth is achieved in the last two decades. This section gives an overview of the educational facilities and its accessibility by the tribals in the study areas.

Number of tribal students in the schools run by School and Mass Education Department is observed to be higher than schools run by ST & SC Development Department due to obvious reasons. Of the total students in primary schools, 72.93 percent are in schools run by School and Mass Education Department, followed by 23.31 percent in SSD schools and only 3.76 percent in private run schools. The same trend is observed in upper primary classes where 67.27 percent of total upper primary students are in SME schools, 27.27 percent in SSD schools and 5.45 percent in private run schools. In secondary education, 54.92 percent of the total students in this category are in SME schools followed by SSD schools (35.21 percent) and private schools (9.86 percent). With improved coverage of schools in rural areas by SME departments and supported by SSD department, educational opportunity is created for tribals students to have educational facility at their door step.

Table 39: Access to Educational Facilities by the Tribal Students.

Blocks	Reading Materials			Boarding in SSD Schools			Mid-Day Meal		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
BADASAH	84.00	16.00	26.88	34.04	65.96	29.65	78.00	22.00	27.55
BISSAM CUTTACK	100.00	0.00	4.84	78.57	21.43	4.42	100.00	0.00	4.96
KHUNTA	92.59	7.41	21.77	22.22	77.78	25.55	85.19	14.81	22.31
LAXMIPUR	100.00	0.00	15.86	100.00	0.00	8.52	100.00	0.00	14.88
MUNIGUDA	100.00	0.00	2.15	75.00	25.00	2.52	100.00	0.00	2.20
SHYAMAKHUNTA	66.98	33.02	28.49	37.63	62.37	29.34	68.63	31.37	28.10
Total	84.68	15.32	100.00	40.69	59.31	100.00	81.82	18.18	100.00

Blocks	Bicycle			Health Check-Up Camps			School Uniform			Scholarship		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
BADASAH	5.38	94.62	29.62	84.00	16.00	29.15	83.84	16.16	26.54	43.62	56.38	31.65
BISSAM CUTTACK	0.00	100.00	5.73	61.11	38.89	5.25	100.00	0.00	4.83	7.14	92.86	4.71
KHUNTA	11.39	88.61	25.16	90.54	9.46	21.57	82.72	17.28	21.72	28.75	71.25	26.94
LAXMIPUR	33.33	66.67	4.78	97.62	2.38	12.24	100.00	0.00	16.62	23.08	76.92	4.38
MUNIGUDA	0.00	100.00	2.55	75.00	25.00	2.33	100.00	0.00	2.14	50.00	50.00	2.02
SHYAMAKHUNTA	9.90	90.10	32.17	68.32	31.68	29.45	69.52	30.48	28.15	47.78	52.22	30.30
Total	9.24	90.76	100.00	81.05	18.95	100.00	83.38	16.62	100.00	38.38	61.62	100.00

For the promotion of education among the tribals, the students have been provided with free reading materials. It minimizes the cost of education and do not create any financial burden on the parents. It is observed that free reading materials is accessed by 84.68 percent students in different standards and highest in Laxmipur, Muniguda and Bissam Cuttack. About 40.69 percent students are availing the boarding facility in SSD schools and mid-day meal is accessed regularly by 81.82 percent students in the enrolled educational institutions. Further, bicycle is being provided to students for easy access to schools and

9.24 percent students have already provided with bicycle. Most of the students are provided with school uniform (83.38 percent) and about 38.38 percent students have access to scholarship. The dropout rate and children from elementary level is low (only 5 cases) and not attending school at school going age is reported only in eight cases. It appears that in the front of education, there is higher penetration of education promotional schemes in study areas. Majority of the tribal families have basic awareness on educational right of their children (67.3 percent). Perhaps this is the reason for which there is a few dropouts and very less cases of not attending school.

4.3.1 Scholarship for Tribal Students:

During 2003-04, about 3.88 lakh students were provided pre-matric scholarship and 0.35 lakh students were also supported under post-matric scholarship. By 2013-14, amount released for pre-matric scholarship increased to 314.21 crore which benefitted 8.71 lakh students. Similarly, for post-matric scholarship, total amount increased to 65.64 crore and 1.20 lakh tribal students were provided scholarship for higher education. Release of funds under pre and post-matric scholarship and coverage of students is presented in the table.

Table 40: Amount Released and Coverage of Students under Scholarship Scheme

Year	Pre-Matric Scholarship						Post-Matric Scholarship					
	Amount Released (Rs. In Crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)			Amount Released (Rs. In Crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
2002-03	-	-	62.43	3.42	3.67	7.09	4.98	4.34	9.32	0.45	0.35	0.80
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32	6.23	5.26	11.49	0.46	0.39	0.85
2004-05	13.3	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93	6.52	5.83	12.35	0.42	0.34	0.76
2005-06	12.36	54.8	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52	8.25	5.95	14.2	0.50	0.40	0.90
2006-07	20.08	74.07	94.15	3.76	4.5	8.26	14.14	11.99	26.13	0.52	0.43	0.95
2007-08	14.11	113.05	129.93	3.81	5.47	9.28	15.53	12.71	28.24	0.57	0.47	1.04
2008-09	22.40	126.75	149.15	3.92	5.67	9.59	17.99	15.5	33.49	0.63	0.49	1.12
2009-10	29.50	181.14	210.64	5.07	6.31	11.38	13.61	17.08	30.69	0.69	0.53	1.22
2010-11	26.97	176.41	203.38	5.16	6.93	12.09	28.72	18.96	47.68	0.79	0.60	1.39
2011-12	31.00	222.86	253.86	5.69	7.78	13.47	33.96	28.42	62.38	0.81	0.69	1.50
2012-13	65.88	261.61	327.49	5.97	8.30	14.27	51.94	63.59	115.53	1.01	0.85	1.86
2013-14	77.08	314.21	391.29	6.26	8.71	14.97	58.81	65.64	124.45	1.42	1.20	2.62

Source: Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15, Government of Odisha

4.4 Economic Status:

Almost all the scheduled districts have poor economic status in comparison to non-scheduled districts. As the data shows, about 91.07 % sample families are below the poverty line. Prevalence of families below the poverty line observed to be of higher order among STs in comparison to families belonging to other communities. The table below highlights families below the poverty line in sample households across different social groups.

Table 41: Poverty Status of Surveyed Households

District	Block	Total HH	Scheduled Tribe			Other Households		
			ST HH	ST BPL HH	ST BPL %	Total HH	BPL HH	BPL %
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	63	57	50	87.72	6	1	16.67
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAHI	78	78	72	92.31	0	0	-
	KHUNTA	66	65	63	96.92	1	1	100.00
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	101	96	88	91.67	5	5	100.00
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	19	19	17	89.47	0	0	-
	MUNIGUDA	9	9	9	100.00	0	0	-
Total		336	324	299	92.28	12	7	58.33

4.5 Tribal Rights and Access to Entitlements:

A number of welfare measures have been taken by Government for the tribal welfare in the state and attempt is made to address different socio-economic and cultural aspects. Considering different needs of the tribal, specific schemes are also designed and implemented. Apart from preservation of traditional cultural practices of tribal, policy level focus has been to improve the economic condition of the tribal through development and welfare measures. The mainstream flagship programmes are also being implemented, apart from special tribal focused schemes, in scheduled areas to boost their wellbeing status.

Percentage of households with job card (81.85 percent) and BPL card (68.15 percent) observed to be highest followed by coverage under RSBY. But coverage under BKKY and Kissan Credit Card (KCC) is observed to be low. The Kissan Credit Card (KCC) can be considered important to access credit for agricultural purposes. But due to poor coverage, credit accessibility for agricultural activities is limited to selected families only. While economic engagement of tribal families is more in agriculture and allied activities, apart from forest based livelihood activities, growth in agriculture sector is highly essential and for that provision of required amount of credit on time is also important. But lack of KCC is refraining majority of the tribal families from accessing livelihoods oriented financial services. Coverage of tribal families in some of the entitlement aspects are presented in the table.

Table 42: Tribal Entitlement and its Accessibility

District	Block	HH with BPL Card	HH Under AAY	HH Having Job Card	HH with RSBY	HH Having Kisan Credit Card	HH in PLO	HH in BKKY
Koraput	LAXMIPUR	76.19	12.70	57.14	11.11	0.00	0.00	3.17
	Total	76.19	12.70	57.14	11.11	0.00	0.00	3.17
Mayurbhanj	BADASAHI	70.51	10.26	87.18	70.51	11.54	8.97	16.67
	KHUNTA	89.39	6.06	95.45	92.42	4.55	10.61	7.58
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	57.43	12.87	83.17	74.26	10.89	12.87	0.99
	Total	70.20	10.20	87.76	77.96	9.39	11.02	7.76

District	Block	HH with BPL Card	HH Under AAY	HH Having Job Card	HH with RSBY	HH Having Kisan Credit Card	HH in PLO	HH in BKKY
Rayagada	BISSAM CUTTACK	42.11	42.11	84.21	78.95	0.00	5.26	36.84
	MUNIGUDA	11.11	66.67	88.89	100.00	0.00	11.11	33.33
	Total	32.14	50.00	85.71	85.71	0.00	7.14	35.71
Total		68.15	13.99	81.85	66.07	6.85	8.63	9.23

4.6 Tribal Development through Community Organisations

Community organisations have been proved beneficial for augmenting rural development activities. Promotion and strengthening of community organisations has been made a part of overall strategy of implementation of different development schemes / programmes. Formation of such committees / associations / groups are objectively directed to ensure increasing participation of people in the process of development. A paradigm shifts from individual / family oriented development interventions to community / group oriented development focus further strengthened this approach. The schemes were also designed strategically and promotion of people's organization was made a part of the overall execution process. This strategy of development was also adopted in scheduled areas through the ITDAs and other line departments to amplify the development process.

Table 43: Community Organisations and Tribal Participation

	Block	Membership in Community Organisations					
		SHG	VSS	W & S Committee	Mothers Committee	SMC	VDC
Koraput	LAXMIPUR	71.43	6.35	1.59	3.17	11.11	17.46
	Total	71.43	6.35	1.59	3.17	11.11	17.46
Mayurbhanj	BADASAH	39.74	3.85	2.56	0.00	5.13	0.00
	KHUNTA	45.45	3.03	1.52	1.52	6.06	0.00
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	67.33	5.94	0.99	2.97	7.92	2.97
	Total	52.65	4.49	1.63	1.63	6.53	1.22
Rayagada	BISSAM CUTTACK	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	MUNIGUDA	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	89.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		59.23	4.46	1.49	1.79	6.85	4.17

Note: SHG-Self Help Group, VSS-Vana Surakshya Samiti, W&S-Water and Sanitation, SMC: School Management Committee, VDC-Village Development Committee

In comparison to any other community organisations, membership in SHG is common and more than half of the families are covered in SHGs (59.23 percent). Mostly SHGs are women centered and encompasses one female member from each interested family in a village. But membership in other community organisations that are more oriented towards successful implementation of different government schemes are limited. As SHG approach to socio-economic development is not restricted and open for every family to participate, number of

SHGs being promoted and number of households participating in SHGs are more. But in case of other community organisations, number of group per village / community is limited and for which scope of participation is also limited like VSS, Water & Sanitation Committee and School Management Committee etc.

4.7 Maternal and Child Health

Immunisation of children and pregnant women remain critical in scheduled areas due to poor accessibility and undulating topography. Though there are certain operational flexibility in such inaccessible areas in terms of allocation of funds and norm of establishment of different health institutions, still poor awareness on the part of tribals and increasing incident of left wing extremism obstruct improved immunization coverage and health access in these localities. Inadequate human resource is still a constraint in these areas, in spite of additional incentive measure of government to improve health care system in scheduled areas.

About half of the families in the study area (52.98 percent) having eligible children of 0-6 years for immunization and about 60.70 percent of the total eligible children are covered under age specific immunization. Of the total children immunized, 68.00 percent children are covered under DTP, 66.90 percent given different doses of polio, 56.70 percent covered under immunization for measles, 66.70 percent children under BCG and about 62.30 percent children covered under immunization for hepatitis. Take Home Ration (THR) as a nutritional supplement is being provided through ICDS centres and found to be helpful for minimizing undernourishment. About 24.40 percent families are accessing THR from the local ICDS centres. Apart from THR, local ICDS centres are also providing Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) tablets to the anaemic mothers and / or adolescent girls of 11.90 percent families. Consumption of IFA tables is effective in increasing haemoglobin value and reducing anaemia prevalence.

Pregnancy cases within a period of one year is reported in 11.90 percent families out of which in 95 percent cases, the pregnant women have received three doses of TT, receiving Take Home Ration (THR) and have also undergone three ante-natal check-ups. However, by the study time, about 57.50 percent pregnant women had received the benefit of conditional cash transfer scheme, i.e., MAMATA scheme of government under which financial benefit of Rs.5, 000/- is provided to pregnant women in four instalments, including the financial incentive under JSY (Janani Surakshya Yojana). Certain (47.50 percent) pregnant women also reported pregnancy related complexity for which they went for check-up in the nearby health facility. Major health care counselling to the tribals women with regard to maternal child health is provided by the local Anganwadi worker in the ICDS centre, ASHA and ANM. These pregnant women also participated in the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) for check-up and counselling.

Of the total births that have taken place during the study period, about 82.40 percent births took place in different health facility centres (PHC / CHC / DHH etc.). The local CHC and DHH are the major institutions where delivery took place. Of the total reported cases on staying in health facility centres after delivery, in 16.70 percent cases women stayed for 8-12 hours after delivery whereas 23.30 percent women stayed for one day, 20.0 percent for two days and 10.0 percent stayed in the hospital for more than two days. In remaining cases, women returned to her home within 8 hours of delivery. In almost all the cases, post-natal check-up was conducted by the local health service providers. No infant mortality or maternal mortality is reported at the household level in last one year.

Basic awareness on HIV / AIDS appears to be lacking with the majority as 44.44 percent families are aware of this dreaded disease. Different health awareness camps, are also organized in the locality for awareness on HIV / AIDS and other diseases. In the health check-up camp, organized in the locality from time to time, provides health care services like blood test, BP check-up, ANC and PNC, immunization etc. The health officials also provide medicines for common diseases diagnosed in the check-up camp. But attendance in the check-up camps normally remain low due to various factors like distance of the village from the camp place, availability of similar health care services at the local PHC / CHC and some services in the sub-centres.

4.8 Economic Status of the Tribals

Almost all the scheduled districts have poor economic status in comparison to non-scheduled districts. As the data shows, about 91.07 % sample families are below the poverty line. Prevalence of families below the poverty line observed to be of higher order among STs in comparison to families belonging to other communities. The table below highlights families below the poverty line in sample households across different social groups.

Table 44: Families below the Poverty Line among STs in Study Districts

District	Block	Total HH	Scheduled Tribe			Other Households		
			ST HH	ST BPL HH	ST BPL %	Total HH	BPL HH	BPL %
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	63	57	50	87.72	6	1	16.67
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	78	78	72	92.31	0	0	-
	KHUNTA	66	65	63	96.92	1	1	100.00
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	101	96	88	91.67	5	5	100.00
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	19	19	17	89.47	0	0	-
	MUNIGUDA	9	9	9	100.00	0	0	-
Total		336	324	299	92.28	12	7	58.33

4.9 Economic Engagement

Most of the families have more than one earning member, irrespective of days of engagement. In a few families, no male earning member is there (7.7 percent) and also no female earning member is reported in 13.1 percent families. So, about 20.8 percent families have single earning member and in rest cases, families have more than one earning member. Children as earning member of the family is also reported in a few cases but there is hesitation in reporting this due to people's awareness on child labour prohibition measures and child education promotion measures of the Government.

Table 45: Earning Members and their Economic Contribution

District	Block	Earning Member-Male		Earning Member-Female	
		Average per HH	Percent of HH	Average per HH	Percent of HH
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	1.17	18.8	1.19	18.8
	Total	1.17	18.8	1.19	18.8
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	1.49	23.2	1.31	23.2
	KHUNTA	1.59	19.6	1.36	19.6
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	1.36	30.1	1.14	30.1
	Total	1.46	72.9	1.25	72.9
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	1.21	5.7	1.74	5.7
	MUNIGUDA	1.00	2.7	1.11	2.7
	Total	1.14	8.3	1.54	8.3
Total		1.38	100.0	1.26	100.0

It is observed that the main worker population (33.38 percent) is comparatively higher than marginal worker population (28.64 percent). Further, among the main workers, population of male main worker (63.67 percent) is higher than female main worker (36.33 percent). Whereas, there are more female in marginal worker segment (61.56 percent) than male (38.44 percent). So, it can be said that while more number of males are engaged for more than six months in a year, economic engagement of female is more for less than six months in a year.

Table 46: Average Days of Engagement by Age Groups

District	Block	<14 years		18-60 Years	60 + Years		
		Percent of HH	Average Days of Engagement	Percent of HH	Average Days of Engagement	Percent of HH	Average Days of Engagement
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	11.11	97	79.37	126	1.59	100
	Total	11.11	97	79.37	126	1.59	100
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	7.69	73	89.74	113	3.85	
	KHUNTA	0.00		92.42	127	0.00	
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	0.00		90.10	101	3.96	165
	Total	2.45	73	90.61	112	2.86	165
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	0.00		100.00	120	0.00	
	MUNIGUDA	0.00		100.00	120	0.00	
	Total	0.00		100.00	120	0.00	
Total		3.87	86	89.29	115	2.38	143

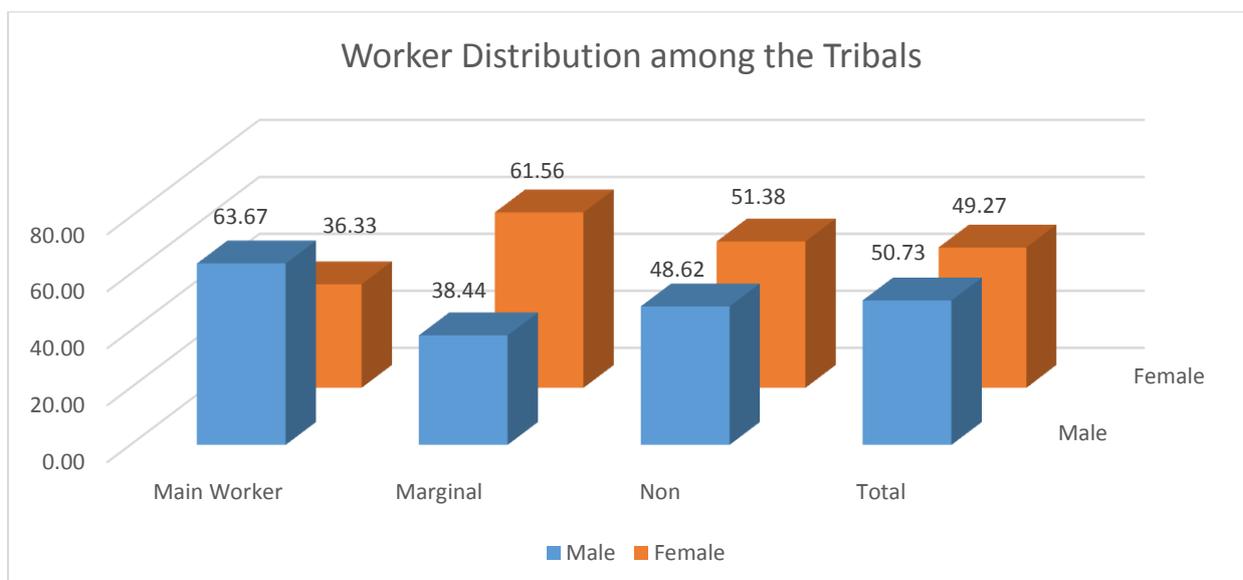


Figure 15: Worker Distribution

Agriculture sector engagement is prominent among the tribals and average days of engagement in agriculture by adult members in the age group of 18 to 60 is about 115 days per year. Children below 14 years of age of about 3.87 percent families are also involved in agriculture sector activities. The average period of their engagement is about 86 days in a year. Involvement of persons in the 60 + age group in agricultural activities is also observed in limited cases (2.38 percent) with an average engagement of 143 days.

Table 47: Average days of Engagement in Wage and NTFP Collection

District	Block	Wage Engagement		NTFP Collection	
		Percent of HH	Average Days of Engagement	Percent of HH	Average Days of Engagement
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	80.95	201	79.37	145
	Total	80.95	201	79.37	145
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	88.46	261	2.35	180
	KHUNTA	96.97	246	1.52	100
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	91.09	244	2.97	91
	Total	91.84	248	1.63	110
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	100.00	33	84.21	30
	MUNIGUDA	100.00	32	100.00	40
	Total	100.00	33	89.29	34
Total		90.48	217	23.51	108

Apart from agriculture, doing wage labour and collection of non-timber forest produce are the major sectors of engagement for the tribals in the area. About 90.48 percent families are engaged in different wage activities. The available job card is used to access government works as well as they also get involved in private wage activities. Average days of wage engagement is about 217 days for a family which is above 6 months. In other way, a family having two earning members on an average do wage activities for more than 100 days in a year.

Apart from wage involvement, family members also collect different forest produces, mostly NTFPs. While collected timbers are primarily used at household level (sometimes also sold which goes unnoticed), the non-timber forest products are either consumed and/or sold in the local market. About 23.51 percent families do NTFP collection and its trading. On an average, days of engagement in NTFP collection is for around 108 days in a year and major collection days are in the summer season.

4.9.1 Income Pattern

With multiple sources of livelihoods, the average annual income of a family from different engagement sources varies significantly. Irrespective of sectoral engagement and study area, the average annual income of a tribal family estimated to be Rs.59, 230.42 (SD: 47, 240.636). High standard deviation in income indicates high income disparity within the tribal groups. Taking the suggested monthly expenditure benchmark for poverty estimation at Rs.4, 860/- and annual expenditure of Rs.58, 320/- per family¹³ (5-member family), and examining this hypothetically with the income level, it can be observed that average income level of the tribal families are marginally higher than the norm. But as discussed, there is wide disparity in level of income by sectoral engagement and hence it differs significantly by study locations. The average annual household income observed to be low in Muniguda and Bisam Cuttack area in comparison to other study blocks. In an overall situation, share of agriculture to the total income of a family is observed to be comparatively less than that of income from wage engagement. It indicates that agricultural engagement, which is one of the primary sector of engagement for the tribal, remain non-remunerative. Contribution of non-timber forest produce to the total income of the family remain significant, especially during lean periods. Contribution of income from house rent, remittance and traditional services to the total family income is comparatively less than that of agriculture, wage, NTFP and other income sources. Sector wise income pattern and average income of tribal family is presented in the Table below.

Table 48: Average Annual Income by Sector of Engagement

Block		Agriculture	Wage	NTFP	Salary	Business	Pension	House Rent	Traditional Services	Remittance	Other Income	Total Income
BADASAH	M	27158.36	39787.04	9600.00	75866.667	23522.86	3600.00			12000.000	29000.00	69198.35
	SD	18032.411	45133.655		31010.5358	24051.590	0.000				35388.750	56431.950
BISSAM CUTTACK	M	11894.74	9094.74	1536.84		3600.00	4114.29					24231.58
	SD	2865.402	15337.879	766.094			1360.672					15321.048
KHUNTA	M	26362.71	30722.19		144000.000	6391.67	3600.00		4000.00	13000.000	16458.82	61510.69
	SD	20864.703	15878.707			7787.664				7071.0678	14807.982	31779.768
LAXMIPUR	M	7450.88	24072.41	3971.70	12171.429	21000.00	3600.00	9600.000	5000.00		27680.00	39251.61
	S	5962.056	16274.30	1161.95	8225.5120	25526.45	0.000		1000.000		6729.933	16084.21

¹³Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Govt. of India, Planning Commission, June 2014.

	D		2	7		7						2
MUNIGUDA	M	12444.44	9400.00	1437.50			3600.00				3400.00	23900.00
	SD	5222.813	10252.804	495.516								10384.604
SHYAMAKHUNTA	M	29225.61	35575.71	15000.00	51945.455	17799.85	3600.00				23482.61	72160.01
	SD	39075.586	37020.741	4242.641	31341.7410	19936.966	0.000				16944.130	57380.826
Total	M	22147.13	31157.14	3503.61	46736.364	18051.88	3780.00	9600.000	4750.00	12666.667	22581.03	59230.42
	SD	26019.055	32575.638	2521.249	39532.9103	20509.750	804.984		957.427	5033.2230	21122.074	47240.636

Note: M-Mean / Average Income; SD-Standard Deviation.

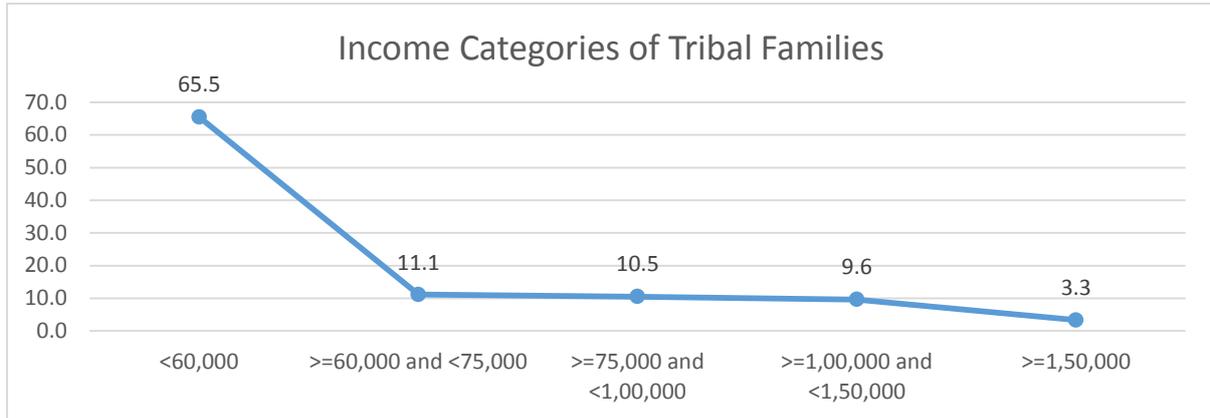


Figure 16: Income Categories of Tribal Families

Assuming level of income of a family is the major driver for incurring expenditure and hypothesizing that income of a family is equal to expenditure in general or specific cases, attempt is made to compare the income of the tribal families with the expenditure level set by Rangarajan committee for poverty estimation (expenditure based), taking the annual income benchmark of Rs.58, 320/- (say Rs.60, 000/-) as the poverty line. It is observed that about 65.5 percent families are having an income less than Rs.60, 000/-. About 11.1 percent families having income between Rs.60, 000/- to Rs.75, 000/-, 10.5 percent families having average annual income between Rs.75, 000/- to Rs.1, 00, 000/-, 9.6 percent families in the income range of Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50, 000/- and only 3.3 percent families have income more than or equal to Rs.1,50,000/-.

4.9.2 Land Holding and Agricultural Involvement

The economic wellbeing of a tribal family largely depends upon the size of land holding due to high engagement in agricultural works. As participation of tribal families in other sectors of economy is limited, agriculture has been the major source of livelihood for them. Land holding pattern reveals that majority of the farmers are marginal and small farmers. About 13.43 percent families possess less than one acre of land. As high as 62.69 percent families have land in the range of 1 to 2.5 acres followed by holding of 2.5 to 5.0 acres by 19.40 percent families. Greater than 5 acres of land holding is reported only in 4.48 percent cases.

As size of land holding determines agricultural production system to a larger extent, it is obvious that agriculture remains to be non-remunerative for the tribals.

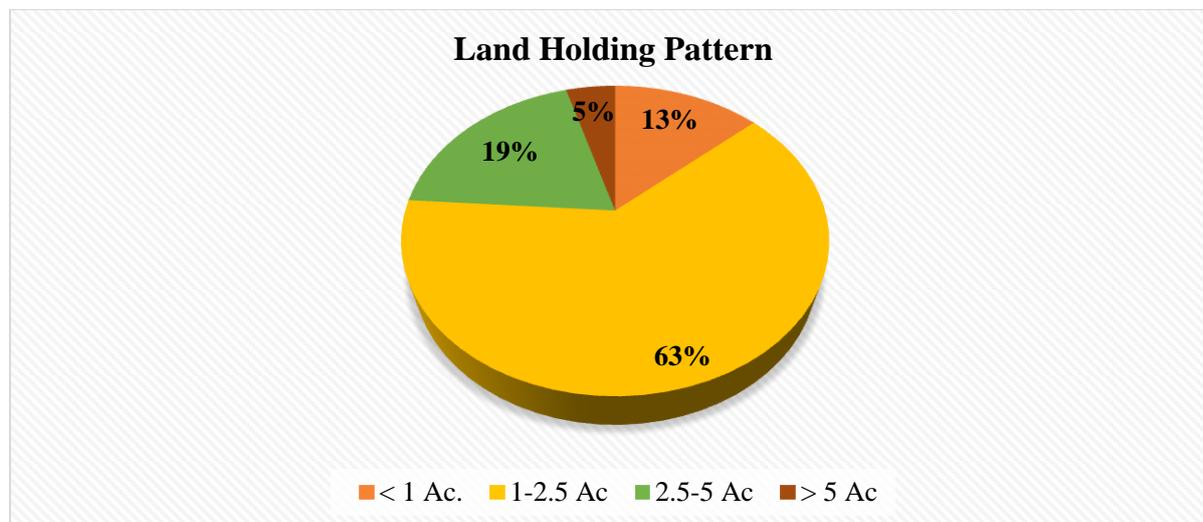


Figure 17: Land Holding Pattern among the Tribals

Table 49: Operational Holding and Irrigated Area

Operational Holding		Irrigated Area		Irrigated Area %	
Area	Percent	Area	Percent	Area	Percent
< 1 Ac	13.43	< 0.5 Ac	5.50	< 25 Percent	6.42
1-2.5 Ac	62.69	0.5 to 1 Ac	41.28	25-50 Percent	22.02
2.5 to 5 Ac	19.40	1 to 2 ac	33.94	50 to 75 Percent	23.85
> 5 Ac	4.48	> 2 Ac	19.27	> 75 Percent	47.71
Total	100.00	Total	100.00	Total	100.00

Apart from land holding, irrigation facility is another determinant of agricultural output. Only 32.54 percent families have irrigated facility of their own or having access to available water sources for irrigation. Of the total farmers who have the facility, in 5.50 percent cases, irrigation is available for less than 0.5 acres, 0.5 to 1.00 acre of land holding is irrigated in 41.28 percent cases, area irrigated between 1 to 2 acres observed in 33.94 percent households and more than 2 acres of holding area is irrigated in 19.27 percent cases. Percentage of irrigated area to total area remains to be less than 25 percent in 6.42 percent families. About 25 to 50 percent of total operation holding is irrigated in 22.02 percent households, 50 to 75 percent in 23.85 percent families and more than 75.00 percent of total holding is irrigated in 47.71 percent families.

As rice is the staple food, paddy is the major crop grown by the tribals in the available land during Kharif. Apart from this, they also grow Ragi, Kandul, Maize, Alasi in the up-land during Kharif season. Minor millets remain one of the major source of nutrient for them through area devoted for its cultivation and consumption has reduced by this time due to their inclination to the modern / non-tribal food habits. While average per acre productivity

of paddy varies between 17 to 22 quintals, production of minor millets and pulses ranges between 3 to 4 quintals. During Rabi, most of the families cultivate different vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato and different other vegetables and its productivity varies within one to two quintal. They collect different fruits and tubers from the local forest during summer season as agricultural engagement remain low due to poor irrigation infrastructure.

4.10 Forest Rights and Land Accessibility

In India, forest is the home for most of the tribes. They live either inside the forest or in its periphery. Nearly 250 million people live in and around forests in India, of which the estimated indigenous or tribal population stands at about 100 million. Forests have been providing sustenance in the form of minor forest produce, water, grazing grounds and habitat for shifting cultivation. Moreover, vast areas of land that may or may not be forests are classified as "forest" under India's forest laws, and those cultivating these lands are technically cultivating "forest land. In India, tribals in general have a close relation with the forest and have been depending on the forest for livelihood and existence. The relationship is symbiotic and mutually beneficial. Till the introduction of Forest Rights Act, rights of the forest dwellers over the forest land were not recognized. In the absence of legal ownership of the land, the marginalized tribal community and other forest dwellers were suffering. However, through the Forest Rights Act, attempt is made to correct the "historical injustice" done to forest dwellers by the failure to recognise their rights.

The Forest Rights Act, passed in 2006 recognizes certain rights of the forest dwellers under its provisions like;

1. Title rights: It refers to ownership to land that is being farmed by tribals or forest dwellers as on 13 December 2005, subject to a maximum of 4 hectares; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on that date, meaning that no new lands are granted
2. Use rights: Using minor forest produce (also including ownership), to grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc.
3. Relief and development rights: Right of rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement, and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection
4. Forest management rights: Right to protect forests and wildlife

Eligibility to get rights under the Act is confined to those who "primarily reside in forests" and who depend on forests and forest land for a livelihood. Further, either the claimant must be a member of the Scheduled Tribes or must have been residing in the forest for 75 years.

Salient Features of the Act and Types of Rights:

1. 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;
2. Community rights such as *nistar*, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely states, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;
3. 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;
4. Other community rights of uses of 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;
5. Rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agriculture communities;
6. Rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
7. Rights for conversion of Pattas or leases or grants issued by any local council or any State Govt. on forest lands to titles;
8. Rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages;
9. Right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
10. 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;
11. Right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;
12. 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 in clauses-1 to 11, but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal

In all the study districts, the act has been implemented to benefit the forest dwellers and mostly the tribals. About 14.3 percent families have been benefitted under the act and land parcel of different size is allotted to them. Each tribal family, on an average received 2.4 acres of land under the provision.

Table 50: Accessibility to Land under FRA by Tribal Families

District	Block	Percentage of Households Allotted Land Under FRA	Land Allotted under FRA (Mean Value in Ac.)	Land Allotted under FRA (Median Value in Ac.)
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	9.5	1.25	1.00
	Total	9.5	1.25	1.00
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	6.4	0.76	0.38
	KHUNTA	9.1	1.65	0.80
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	5.0	1.25	1.00
	Total	15.84	1.25	1.00
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	89.5	3.36	2.00
	MUNIGUDA	100	3.41	2.50
	Total	92.85	3.38	2.40
Total		14.3	2.40	2.00

The allotted land has been used by the families for different purposes like construction of house, using the land for farming, grazing of domesticated livestock etc. According to the annual report of St & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha, a total of 8611 tribal families have been settled with land in the state under FRA. Government of Odisha has decided to use Community Resource Persons (CRPs) (Bhumi Sanjojaks) for accurate identification of landless households in 118 tribal sub-plan (TSP) blocks. The tribal sub-plan areas have more than 18, 000 villages and home to 1.2 million (mostly tribal) households.

4.11 Access to Credit

To meet the development requirements, availability and accessibility to formal institutional credit is essential. For easy credit accessibility of tribals, Government has made special institutional provisions for rendering credit for productive investment. However, accessibility still remain poor. Only in 16.4 percent cases, the tribal families have accessed credit from financial institutions. Credit from friends / relatives is highly prevalent among the tribals (56.5 percent), followed by local money lender (21.1 percent) and shops (21.4 percent). Credit taken by the families from shops is primarily in kind rather than cash. In specific cases, they purchase items from the local shop and pay them in later stage when they have cash in their hand. Taking credit by mortgaging household articles is comparatively less and observed only in 1.8 percent cases.

Table 51: Credit Accessibility by Tribal Families

District	Block	Friends	Money Lender	Mortgage	Shop	Institutions
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	41.3	58.7	1.6	0.0	25.4
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	62.8	1.3	2.6	19.2	9.0
	KHUNTA	78.8	6.1	3.0	31.8	18.2
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	62.4	5.0	1.0	35.6	18.8
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	0.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	5.3
	MUNIGUDA	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		56.5	21.1	1.8	21.4	16.4

Households accessing institutional credit from formal financial institutions observed to be highest in Koraput followed by Mayurbhanj. Whereas credit from money lender is observed highest in Rayagada district. Taking credit from friends / relatives observed common in Koraput and Mayurbhanj whereas, taking credit from shops is more prevalent in Mayurbhanj.

The tribal families have accessed credit for different purposes. But importantly, it is for production activities in major cases. Productive activities for which they availed credit includes petty business, horticultural plantation, investment in agriculture, investment in Mango jelly business, rope making, opening cycle repair shop, purchase of livestock etc. The average amount of credit taken by the borrower families, irrespective of sources of loan, estimated to be Rs.14, 695/-. Of the total families, who have taken credit from different sources, 17.0 percent families yet to repay the loan amount and average credit outstanding is about Rs.18, 545.27 (principal with interest). During discussion, it is noticed that many tribal families are not aware of rate of interest charged by the borrower, even for credit taken from informal sources like money lender. They are only aware of total amount to be paid as instalment to the lender which includes principal and interest.

4.12 Income Generation Activities

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends Special Central Assistance to the TSP States and Union Territories and also to North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additional grant to these states/UTs. These grants are basically meant for family oriented Income Generating Schemes in various TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan.

SCA funds are released to 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects (for PTGs), 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 14 Cluster Pockets for implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAs). Income Generation Schemes (IGS) are implemented through Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30 (Maximum of 30% to IDS).

Infrastructure Development Schemes are necessarily to be incidental to Income Generating Activities.

About 43.8 percent families are engaged in different Income Generating Activities. These activities are additional to their current activities but in most cases, agricultural is considered as IGA because of additional investment incurred by the family accessing IGA support to strengthen agricultural production system.

Table 52: Involvement of Tribal Families in IGA

District	Block	Percentage of Families Involved
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	90.5
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAH	24.4
	KHUNTA	10.6
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	36.6
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	100.0
	MUNIGUDA	88.9
Total		43.8

Members are involved in different IGAs, like goat rearing, vegetable cultivation, turmeric business, bamboo works, Mahua flower business, broom making (hill broom), mango jelly preparation and selling etc. Selection of IGAs are basically taking in to account the local demand and easy availability of raw materials. While some members have started the IGA recently, i.e., from 2013 and 2014; many families are involved in IGA for more than 5 years. However, some members have changed their initial IGA (3.6 percent) due to improved opportunity of income from other IGA type and better feasibility of new IGA. The IGAs, where members are / were involved are selected either by self (22.9 percent) or by Government agency (9.2 percent) like ITDA or by bank (3.6 percent) including NABARD or by the SHG group (3.9 percent) themselves. In specific cases, the local facilitating NGOs were also selected the IGA for the members (13.7 percent). These IGAs were basically selected taking in to account the availability of raw materials in the locality, scope of better profit margin, low investment requirement and as per the market demand (market feasibility).

Group approach to income generation is more prominent as credit subsidy is provided to the groups by the district tribal development administration units. All the IGAs that are promoted under SCA through SHG approach are group based but in 19.3 percent cases it is individual oriented, i.e., members of a group are doing it individually where IGA types are different or common at the group level. Though credit support were provided and members availed subsidy under the scheme, no such measures were taken to improve their skill base or providing market linkage support. Only 9.5 percent members have received skill inputs on the trade and 1.5 percent supported for market linkage.

Table 53: Gross and Net Income from IGA

District	Block	Gross Annual Income	Net Annual Income
KORAPUT	LAXMIPUR	21136.36	9450.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>21136.36</i>	<i>9450.00</i>
MAYURBHANJ	BADASAHI	39500.00	8786.67
	KHUNTA	19812.50	9793.75
	SHYAMAKHUNTA	55470.00	15752.91
	<i>Total</i>	<i>48755.77</i>	<i>14261.73</i>
RAYAGADA	BISSAM CUTTACK	71473.68	13689.47
	MUNIGUDA	71000.00	13375.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>71333.33</i>	<i>13596.30</i>
Total		48782.00	12778.60

Involvement of family members, more particularly women members in IGAs has benefitted in different ways. The IGA has helped improved access to credit facility by which the tribal families could able to initiative new economic venture or strengthen the current livelihood activities. It has helped to improve financial contribution of women at the family front leading to financial empowerment of women and self-sufficiency / self-dependency. Involvement in IGA improved the self-confidence of women and strengthened their ability to take decision on economic aspects of the IGA, individually or jointly at family level. Most importantly, it improved the days of employment of the family members and also increased their income. The net additional average annual income of a family engaged in IGA observed to be Rs.12, 778.60.

4.13 Impact of Economic Support:

4.13.1 Income: Pre and Post-IGA:

Before the involvement of members in IGA, the average household income of a member family was about Rs.50,245/-. But after involvement in IGA and other activities supported by ITDA, average income of the tribal families found increased to Rs.59,938/-, i.e., an average growth of about Rs.9,000/- per year from different economic activities. Sector wise engagement of the sample families and their average annual income is presented in the table.

Table 54: Income by Sources – Before and After IGA

Sources of Income	Before		After	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Agriculture	18461.30	17252.61	21754.52	21636.93
Animal Husbandry	7025.000	9551.07	9037.93	9500.50
Fishery	50000.00		23866.67	23571.73
Wage	27209.19	31075.82	29257.85	21033.74
Business	23384.62	19650.18	21147.79	21819.42
Artisan	7000.00	4415.88	6846.15	4775.74

Sources of Income	Before		After	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Forest	3543.75	1245.74	3501.25	2670.77
IGA	11177.78	14461.05	22571.21	20184.02
Interest Receipt	6350.00		750.00	
Lending Farm Implements	13500.00	15058.22		
Lending Bullock	2400.00			
Salary	147600.00	137893.00	66988.24	88740.93
Other Income	13056.36	11259.32	34320.00	118952.09
Total	50244.80	47306.90	59938.33	58780.73

Note: SD: Standard Deviation

Table 55: Income – Pre and Post IGA

	LAXMIPUR		BADASAH		KHUNTA		SHYAMAKHUNTA		BISSAM CUTTACK		MUNIGUDA	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Agriculture	4645.61	6516.36	26904.76	26361.14	24308.3 3	27292.8 6	26236.36	28477.9 2	8210.53	13252.6 3	9500.00	11666.6 7
Animal Husbandry	3500.00 0	8471.43	0.000	9000.00	5000.00 0	6500.00	12750.00 0	10771.4 3	1500.00 0	1000.00	1000.00 0	2000.00
Fishery	50000.0 0	23866.6 7										
Wage	23821.8 2	23186.5 4	30026.19	35804.12	33621.5 7	31236.7 7	34044.58	33154.8 4	4655.56	5705.26	4562.50	13000.0 0
Business	9840.00	20000.0 0	41666.67	44000.00	0	2250.00	25960.00	16378.3 6				
Artisan	6846.15	6846.15										
Forest	3790.91	4243.14						12000.0 0	3125.00	1936.84	2777.78	1655.56
IGA	5000.00	6500.00	8700.00	23125.00		12308.3 3	31250.00	26227.5 0	2333.33			
Interest Receipt							6350.00	750.00				
Lending Bullock				2400.00								
Salary		12700.0 0	247800.0 0	109100.0 0			80800.00	50977.7 8				
Other Income		5400.00	9700.00	16275.00	16071.1 1	18605.0 0	11762.50	61290.6 3				
Total	33477.9 7	37647.4 6	68584.44	70579.31	57285.6 6	59730.7 3	62954.07	76417.2 2	15778.9 5	20947.3 7	16444.4 4	26544.4 4

4.13.2 Expenditure Pattern:

At the household level, major expenditure is incurred in food by majority of the households. Livestock related expenditure is also observed high which is incurred by a limited number of families (about 14 households in before situation and 38 households in after situation). Own investment in business related expenditure was high in pre-situation which was limited to selected families whereas while number of households involved in IGA and other economic activities increased, own investment reduced due to government support. Labour payment remain another important area of expenditure at the household level which is incurred by almost all the families for different purposes. Average annual expenditure incurred by tribal families before involvement in IGA and Other Economic Activities estimated to be Rs.60,837.65 whereas after involvement, it increased to Rs.90,724.98, i.e., average annual expenditure difference of Rs.29,887.32. The average annual expenditure incurred by tribal families by heads of expenditure is presented in the table.

Table 56: Pattern of Expenditure Before and After IGA & Other Economic Activities

Heads of Expenditure	Before IGA & Other Economic Activities		After IGA & Other Economic Activities	
	Average Expenditure	SD	Average Expenditure	SD
Food	21198.02	13028.82	27055.88	14550.96
Cloth	2336.78	2416.69	3480.24	2887.14
Shoes	856.70	1105.07	1039.65	824.02
Cooking Fuel	2708.29	1425.69	2894.16	1656.66
Education	3965.70	6202.40	4770.68	6694.37
Electricity	1237.88	2007.03	2099.29	6896.24
Health	2486.40	2793.12	3476.22	3569.88
Transport	5667.71	12088.87	7777.10	13818.83
Product Marketing	4320.00	7704.64	6785.22	5526.09
Agri. Inputs	4090.56	3346.94	5074.93	11947.50
Livestock	17409.43	50837.05	16811.68	53696.11
Business Invest	34182.86	32091.24	3333.71	23588.45
Loan Repayment	350.36	1833.63	1334.94	6227.10
Insurance	359.37	2140.77	595.52	3659.32
HH Goods	742.81	1042.04	876.96	3445.07
House Repair	1064.99	1861.03	2655.52	8902.00
Labour Payment	10206.63	21145.32	25466.79	31355.24
Repair & Maintenance	591.43	1770.03	1450.91	3535.55
House Rent	208.41	1500.08	152.24	1261.07
DTH/Cable	2781.18	1829.38	2374.55	1588.52
Sanitary	2280.05	3363.31	1932.47	1853.23
Cosmetics	1408.44	10322.10	1208.06	1368.43
Entertainment	2041.58	5382.74	2542.28	3500.74
Liquor/Narcotics	3043.47	7015.89	4697.54	10929.90
Other Goods	566.69	1703.06	4014.00	11673.92
Other Expenditure	145.07	771.71	3366.67	3432.82
Av. Total Expenditure	60837.65	52758.02	90724.98	65623.81
Av. Expenditure Diff			29887.32	45972.34

4.13.3 Improvement in Asset Holding:

Due to the involvement in different economic activities, there is growth in household income of tribal families (refer other section) who are associated with different such initiatives. It is expected that increment in income will yield better asset holding of the families, apart from meeting consumption and other requirements of the households. Improvement in different asset categories, after involvement in economic activities are presented in the Table.

Table 57: Asset Holding Improvement in

Asset Types	Pre		Post		Difference	
	No. of HH	Percent	No. of HH	Percent	No. of HH	Percent
Additional Ag. Land	92	27.4	144	42.9	52	15.5
Additional Homestead Land	69	20.5	114	33.9	45	13.4
Additional Livestock	35	10.4	64	19.0	29	8.6
Having Tractor	3	0.9	6	1.8	3	0.9

Asset Types	Pre		Post		Difference	
	No. of HH	Percent	No. of HH	Percent	No. of HH	Percent
Pump for Irrigation	0	0.00	2	0.6	2	0.6
Crop Insurance Coverage	1	0.3	4	1.2	3	0.9
Owning Television	4	1.2	9	2.7	5	1.5
Owning Refrigerator	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3
Bike Ownership	3	0.9	21	6.3	18	5.4
Doing Additional Savings	40	11.9	88	26.2	48	14.3
Having Cell Phone	35	10.4	86	25.6	51	15.2
House Extension/Construction	81	24.1	121	36.0	40	11.9

Note: Percent difference is in Percentage Point

Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion:

SCA is provided to the State as an additive to the tribal sub-plan. It is primarily meant for income-generation activities. Whereas, funds under Article 275(1) is provided for up-gradation of the economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas. Most of the tribal families have their own house but most of the families do not have toilet. Pipe water supply is less whereas families mostly use community level water sources. Illiteracy continue to be more prevalent among female in comparison to male. However, education promotion measures have been taken through establishment of residential hostels, scholarship to tribal students and free supply of reading materials.

Health care services reflects an encouraging result. In spite of inaccessibility and topographic restriction, immunisation coverage shows promising trend and coverage of pre-natal TT immunisation has increased along with improved institutional delivery. Majority of the households are now having job card and BPL card but coverage under BKKY and Kissan Credit Card is remaining low.

Poverty still remain highest among the STs and in engagement areas, main worker population is higher than marginal worker. Agriculture sector engagement is still prominent along with wage earning and NTFP collection. Majority of the tribal families are marginal and small farmers and available land is mostly used for cultivation of paddy in Kharif. Some landless families are also allotted land under FRA.

Accessibility to institutional credit still remain a grey area, apart from IGA promotion under structured schemes. Credit from friends / relatives is highly prevalent followed by credit from local money lender. Many families are now involved in different IGA and as a result, their annual income has increased. But further support for sustainability of IGAs seems essential, especially in terms of additional credit provision, skill building and market linkage.

5.2 Recommendations:

Looking at the prevailing gap between current status of development and the desired level, following aspect may be considered to accelerate the development process of tribals and the locality where they have been staying.

The planning process for the implementation of activities under SCA and Article 275 (1) may be strengthened using decentralised planning process. The local PRIs may be encouraged to participate in the planning and prepare their own development plans. Each tribal habitation may have their own development / perspective plan.

Periodic assessment of implementation process and outcome achievements is an essentiality. In order to ensure effective implementation of activities under SCA and Article 275 (1), an independent external monitoring & evaluation agency may be engaged. The agency will keep track of planning, implementations and measurement of outcomes periodically.

Special provisions are made to provide credit to the tribal families to meet their production requirements. However, institutional financial services still remain deficient. So, appropriate strategies are to be devised by which credit accessibility of tribals improve and production investment increases. Institutional micro credit system can also be of help to the tribals to access credit at the time of requirement for both production and consumption purposes. In order to create an environment and entrepreneurial culture, required skill building measures may be taken along with credit support.

Many women members are found engaged in different IGAs but having poor financial literacy and skill base. Along with skill building and financial literacy, forward linkage seems a requirement.

Funds available under SCA is primarily utilised for Income Generation. So, strengthening of IGAs is essential and following steps may be taken to ensure that IGAs remain profitable and members generate a better income out of this engagement.

The success of IGA to a greater extent depends upon the SHG and its members. So, it is important to select appropriate SHG for providing subsidy linked finance. NABARD prescribed SHG gradation format or any other prescribed gradation format of Government (Mission SHAKTI, TRIPTI etc.) may be used for grading the groups before linking with IGA credit. The gradation of SHGs would also be helpful to identify grey areas and measures can be taken to strengthen them in due course, before or after the IGA linkage.

In a rural set-up, business activities that are low in scale of production and not having scope of aggregation, does not make a sustained profit and desired return. So, IGA support for product specific cluster development, involving SHGs may be considered. A specific sector of growth may be identified and required financial and non-financial support may be provided to the potential tribal women SHGs.

Feasibility of any income generating activity is essential to assess before finalising for support. A micro level feasibility study may be conducted by the facilitating agency along with market demand analysis of the commodities produced through IGA. Preparing a business plan, irrespective of amount of support rendered for IGA can further help to guide the business in the desired direction.

It is observed that the women SHGs are not getting timely financial and technical support for the IGA they are involved in. Delay in rendering such support services creates a situation which is not healthy for the business to prosper. So, on time financial and technical support to groups would be helpful to build confidence among the groups / members and can help their business to prosper.

The convergent approach to IGA can benefit the groups in terms of getting a higher return from the investment. Convergence is expected basically in rendering technical and managerial support to SHGs to manage their IGA. Convergence with Departments like animal husbandry, forestry, marketing agency (ORMAS) etc. would be helpful to SHGs to access departmental facilities, technical guidance and available schematic resources.

Emphasis may be given to make the ongoing activities of the supported groups sustainable with additional inputs that are required. Only credit provision, covering a large number of groups without any techno-managerial support and follow up action may not help to make the initiative successful to the expected level. Hence, along with additional coverage of groups under IGA, already supported groups also need to be strengthened and supported.

Localising storage facilities, especially for forest products and products that require storage (leaf plates etc.) can help the groups to maintain the supply chain and minimise wastage. SHGs involved in agrarian and forestry based livelihood may be supported for storage facilities like storage sheds. However, for seasonal perishable vegetables linkage with the existing cold chain seems only solution.

Unavailability of the transportation to the nearest market and poor price recovery from local weekly market in some cases force the groups to sell the products/ produce to the intermediate traders with marginal price. As market is an objective constraint, it can be thought of to link the producers to the remunerative markets. But for a better market access, it is also required that production in different IGA areas should be up to market scale by which it will be easier to establish a tie up with

remunerative market mechanism. So, a cluster approach for different commodities, based on its feasibility is required.

Agriculture remains to be the main stay of the tribal economy. But infrastructure for promotion of agriculture is still lacking in interior tribal localities. Creation of required irrigation infrastructure and improving irrigation coverage will help to augment the agricultural production system. Though, large scale farm mechanisation may not be a suitable option due to topographical disadvantage, farm machineries that can be utilised in such topographical conditions are to be promoted. Government may support the tribal farmers to own and operate such farm implements.

Skill development in different vocations is essential to improve the employment status of tribal youths. Looking at the local market demand of different skills, tribal youths may be equipped accordingly to cater to the skill demand of the market. Priority skill requirement areas, as per market demand, can be identified and imparted.

A specific convergence approach may be devised for tribal areas, taking different schemes implemented by different government departments. Areas of gap may be identified through participatory planning process and measures can be taken to bridge these gaps through convergence.

Measures are required to be taken for strengthening different institutions associated in the tribal development process. Looking at the changing development scenario and requirement for tribal development, institutional restructuring may be thought of along with filling up of the vacant positions.