ODISHA VIKASH CONCLAVE 2018
CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

ODISHA FACTS
Tribal Self-Governance

POLICY

With 22.8% ST population that lags behind in almost all the spheres of life, for a real democratic development Odisha needs to ensure involvement of the ST population in all the mainstream socio-economic-political processes of the State. Recognising the special needs of STs, the Constitution of India made certain special safeguards to protect these communities from all the possible exploitation and thus ensure social justice:

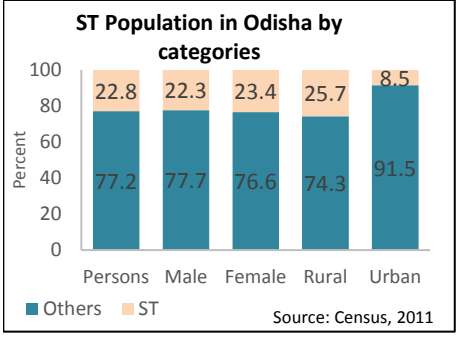
* Article 46 enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, … the STs and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
* Article 275(1) promises grant-in-aid to promote welfare of STs and to raise the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.
*To ensure effective participation of the tribal in the process of planning and decision-making, the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution are being extended to the Scheduled Areas through the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
* A major shift in the approach from 'Welfare' to 'Development' and to 'Empowerment of Tribal' (1997); setting up of an exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs (1999) and instituting a separate National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (2001).

KEY SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST) STATISTICS

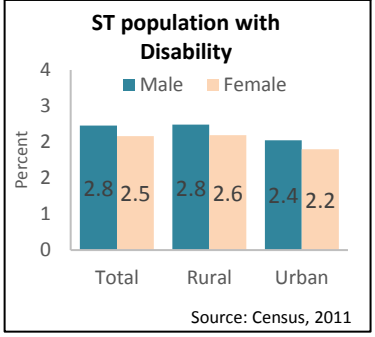
Sources: Census, 2011; GSSA_Audit Report_Civil General & Social Sector, 2016; Vasundhara MIS

Total Scheduled Area (sq. kms)	**69533.6**	Number of Tribal Communities	**62**	Total Tribal Population	**9590756**
Number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	**13**	Total PVTGs Population	**89208**		

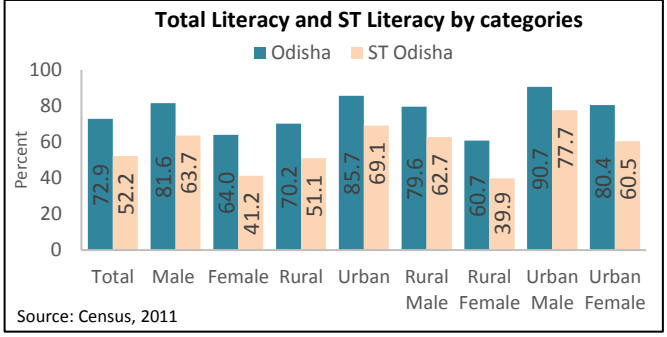
Odisha has 22.8% ST population; More than 25% rural population is ST population.



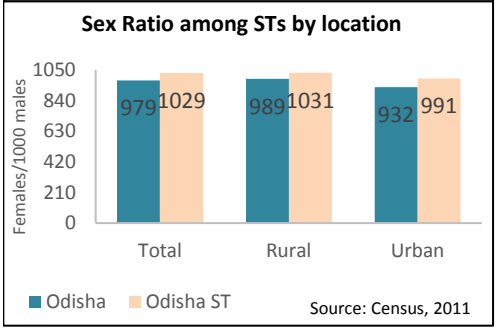
Rural and Male disability reported higher than urban and female disability.



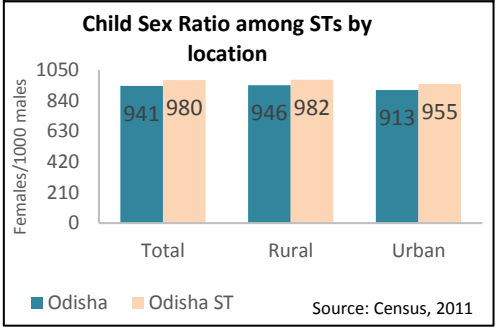
More than 20 percent points gap between total literacy and ST literacy; This is higher within female categories both in rural and urban areas.



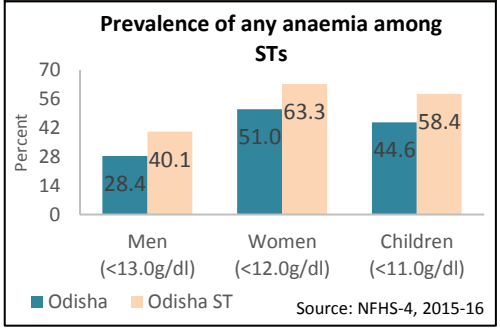
Sex Ratio (all ages) among STs reported much higher across locations; Rural Sex ratio higher than urban sex ratio.



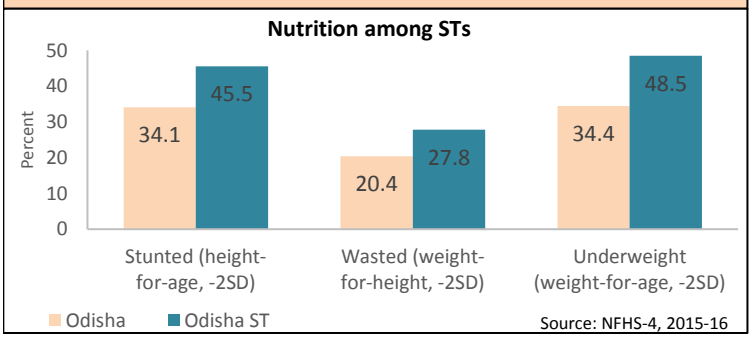
Declining child sex ratio also obvious among STs across locations; ST CSR still better than state average.



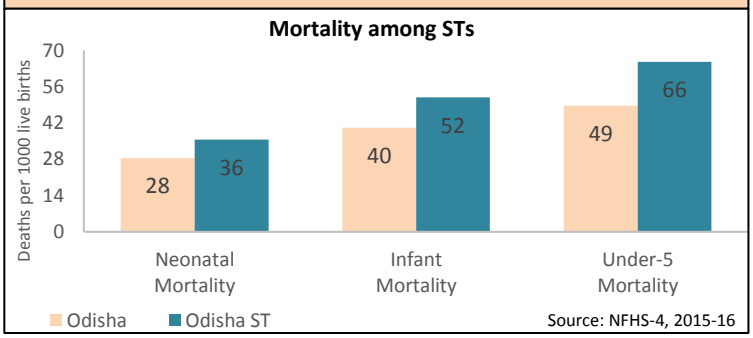
More than half of ST women and children anaemic; Anaemia higher than state average in all the categories.



Nutritional status of children in Odisha itself is much below the critical levels; Malnutrition among STs is much higher in all the three categories; Nearly 50% children suffer from malnutrition.



NFHS provides data for mortality among STs. The chart clearly shows that all the three types of mortality among STs is much higher than the total NMR, IMR and U5MR.



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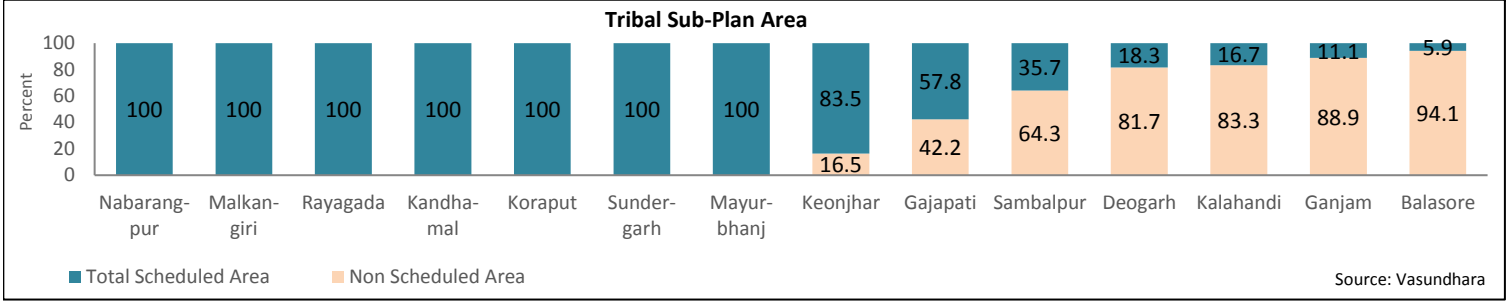
TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMMES

Source: Vasundhara

100% area in 7 districts falls under Scheduled Area



Source: Vasundhara

There are **22** Integrated Tribal Development Agencies **(ITDA)**
Coverage: **63.03 lakh** Tribal Population (66% of Odisha).

There are **45** Modified Area Development Agencies **(MADA)** pockets in **46 blocks** of **17** districts;
Coverage: 5.68 lakh population.

There are **17 Micro projects** to cover **13** PVTGs residing in **20** blocks of **12** districts with a population of **78,519**.

14 Clusters spread over **13** blocks in **10** districts with tribal population of **62,021** and **13** Micro projects are within tribal sub-plan area and **4** Micro projects are outside tribal sub-plan area.

Dispersed Tribal Development Project **(DTDP)** covers rest of tribal population which is not covered under ITDA, MADA & Cluster. Around **27%** of total tribal population are under **DTDP** area.

Households coverage under Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

Source: OTELP Annual Report, 2016

Target	Coverage	Gap
75000	42200	32800

Matric (PMS) Scholarships for ST students

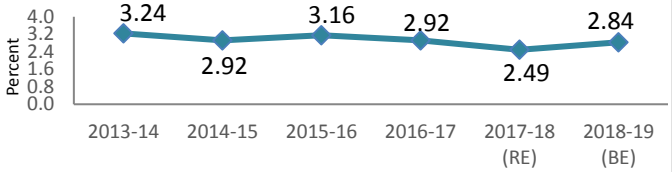
Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2017-18

PMS Type	No. of Beneficiaries
Pre-Matric	222837
Post-Matric	176579

BUDGET

Source: OBAC Budget Report, 2018

Share of ST,SC and Minorities & OBC Welfare Dept. to Total state Budget in Percentage



Allocation for SCSP & TSP out of total State Budget (%)

Year	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	2018-19 (BE)
TSP	9.9	11.7	9.5	10.6
SCSP	8.0	8.3	6.7	8.3

SCSP & TSP from State plan/programme expenditure (%)

Year	2015-16	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	2018-19 (BE)
TSP	19.3	22.0	20.7	20.6
SCSP	15.5	15.6	14.0	16.0

KEY CONCERNS

(* Source: OBAC Report, CYSD,2018-19); **Source: Comptroller and Auditor General of India Report, 2016)

- As per the Odisha Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) amendment Rules of 1999, TAC meeting shall be held at least once a year. Last TAC meeting was held in 2015.*
- Though ` 40 lakh was received by OTDS (2013-14) for project management and monitoring, the funds remained unutilised as of March 2016. The decision of the Governing Council, 94 to chalk out a specific action plan for saturating housing needs of PVTGs in a convergence mode, was also not acted upon.**
- In three sampled Micro Projects, against the requirement of 72 General Body (GB) meetings during 2013-16, 16 meetings were held, registering a shortfall of 56 meetings. The GBs, however, did not discuss the performance of Micro Projects.**

Key policy concerns would be:

- Ensure a strong functioning of Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) of the state.
- Single line administration; Imbibing the spirit of Self-Governance as in PESA Act 1996.
- A tribal Cell should be opened at the Governor's office for the administration of schedule areas.
- The TSP and other fund for the benefit of the STs should be administered and monitored by ITDA. The ITDA should spend the money as per the plan and decision of the Gram Sabha.
- Odisha should replace the three principal Panchayat laws (Odisha Gram Panchayat/OGP Act 1964, Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 and Zilla Parishad Act 1991) by a single consolidated panchayat laws like other states and in conformity to the letter and spirit of the part IX of the constitution and PESA Act 1996.
- Inclusion of tribal and Panchayat representatives for planning of money allocated in the District Minerals Fund and TSP.
- Enforce the Orissa Scheduled Area Transfer of Immovable Property (OSATIP) Regulation 2 of 1956 and restrict the transfer of patta land of tribal to non-tribal.
- Recognise adivasis like Jhodia, Kanda Dora, other adivasi communities in the lists of the ST of the article 342 of the constitution.
- Bring a state policy on mother tongue based preschool in tribal areas; appointment of tribal anganwadi workers and culture appropriate curriculum.