

Report of the
Study Team on
Tribal Development Programmes

ORISSA

Committee on Plan Projects
Planning Commission

P R E F A C E

0.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P. Shil as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 2, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

0.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. For Orissa, Shri Ambalal Vyas, Honorary Rural Welfare Officer, Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, was initially co-opted as a member of the Study Team. However, the term of Shri Vyas as Honorary Rural Welfare Officer with the State Government expired while the study was under way, and, therefore Secretaries, Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Shri A.N. Das and later Shri R.N. Das, were treated as co-opted members of the Study Team.

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in Orissa. The report was discussed with the State Government at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the State authorities for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study. Special mention needs to be made of the help given and the services rendered by Shri N. Das, Assistant Director and Shri S.P. Rout, Research Officer, Tribal Research Bureau, who not only collected and analysed the data on behalf of the Study Team but also assisted the Team in drafting the report.

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CHAPTER - I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction: The State of Orissa lies between $17^{\circ} - 15'$ to $22^{\circ} - 34'$, north latitude and $81^{\circ} - 27'$ to $87^{\circ} - 29'$, east longitude. It is bounded by the States of Bihar and West Bengal on the north, Madhya Pradesh on the west, Andhra Pradesh on the south while to the east lies the Bay of Bengal.

1.2 Physical Features: On the basis of the physical features the State can be divided into four regions, namely the Northern Plateau, the Eastern Ghats, the Central Tract, and the Coastal plains. The Northern Plateau comprises the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Sundergarh. Surrounded by hills and forests the plateau is richly endowed with forest and mineral wealth. The Eastern Ghats extend over a wide area comprising the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Ganjam. The Central Tract comprising Bolangir, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts is traversed by ^{the} river Mahanadi and its tributaries. The Coastal plains comprise the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

1.3 Climate and Rainfall: The climate of the State varies from area to area depending upon the elevation of the tract. The hilly areas lying at an altitude of 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea level enjoy a different climate from the coastal districts, but the climate is

generally sub-tropical to temperate. The temperature varies from 68.52° F to 90.50° F (20.29° C to 32.48° C). The State enjoys a fairly good rainfall of about 149.50 cm. per year, brought by the monsoon commencing from June and lasting till September.

1.4 Soil: The coastal belt of Orissa is rich with alluvial soil, suitable for paddy cultivation, while the north-western parts have black soil. The soil in the remaining portions of the State is generally red or laterite.

1.5 Area and Population: The State has an area of 155,860 sq. kilometres and a population of 17,548,846 according to the 1961 Census. The density of population per square kilometre is 113 as against 138 for the country as a whole.

1.6 Literacy: The percentage of literacy among the total population of the State is 21.66 as compared to 24 for India as a whole. The percentage of literacy among the tribal population of the State is 7.36.

1.7 Land Utilisation: The following table gives the land utilisation statistics for the year 1964-65.

Table I
Land Utilisation Statistics (1964-65)

Sl. No.	Classification of Land	Area (in thousand hectares)
1.	Reporting area	15,540
2.	Forests	3,591
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	1,143
4.	Barren and unculturable land	1,399
5.	Permanent pastures and grazing lands	797
6.	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops, etc.	522
7.	Culturable waste land	1,248
8.	Total fallow	851
9.	Net area sown	5,989
10.	Total cropped area	7,446

1.8. Cropping Pattern: Rice is the staple food of the people of Orissa, but the tribals inhabiting southern districts consume more ragi than rice. The following table gives the total area under different crops during the year 1964-65.

Table 2
Area under crops (1964-65)

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Area (in thousand hectares)	%age to total cropped area
1.	Rice	4332	58.17
2.	Jowar	5	0.06
3.	Wheat	14	0.18
4.	Total cereals and millets	4490	60.3
5.	Gram	22	0.29
6.	Total pulses	836	11.22
7.	Sugarcane	41	0.55
8.	Condiments and Spices	29	0.38
9.	Total Fruits	83	1.11
10.	Potatoes	29	0.38
11.	Total Vegetables	208	2.79
12.	Groundnuts	57	0.76
13.	Total Oilseeds	296	3.97
14.	Cotton	2	0.02
15.	Jute	54	0.72
	Total cropped area	7446	100.00

1.9 Basic Facts and Figures: Some significant basic facts and figures relating to the State are given in Annexure II.

CHAPTER II

TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

2.1 Tribal Population: According to 1961 Census, out of the State's total population of 17,548,846, the tribal population in the State was 4,223,757. The tribal population in the State thus constitutes 24.07% of the total population of the State and 14.02% of the total tribal population of India. The district-wise tribal population is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

District-wise Area, Population, etc.

Sl. No.	District	Area in sq.miles	Population			%age of tribal population
			S.T.	S.C.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cuttack	4,210.00	85,863	547,922	3,060,320	2.80
2.	Puri	4,043.34	67,474	264,615	1,865,439	3.62
3.	Balasore	2,507.00	96,007	266,754	1,415,923	6.78
4.	Mayurbhanj	4,021.79	729,764	104,273	1,204,043	60.61
5.	Dhenkanal	4,226.01	143,484	187,156	1,028,935	13.94
6.	Sambalpur	6,764.60	439,405	244,985	1,508,686	29.13
7.	Sundergarh	3,788.00	449,910	73,134	758,617	58.12
8.	Bolangir	3,411.60	220,916	187,422	1,068,686	20.67
9.	Keonjhar	3,216.50	350,389	102,942	743,315	47.14
10.	Ganjam	4,725.00	188,001	308,298	1,872,530	10.04
11.	Phulbani	4,282.00	214,067	99,399	514,427	41.62
12.	Koraput	9,918.95	912,343	186,438	1,498,271	60.89
13.	Kalahandi	5,057.00	335,134	190,520	1,009,654	33.19
Total:		60,171.79	4,223,757	2,763,858	17,548,846	24.07

It will be seen that there is a predominance of tribal population in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Sundergarh. However, there is not much tribal population in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Belasore.

2.2 Scheduled Areas: As per Presidential order issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Scheduled Areas in Orissa comprise the entire districts of Koraput (except Kasipur P.S.), Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh and two sub-divisions of Phulbani district namely Khondmals and Balliguda (except Chokpadkhandam) and a part of Ganjam Agency. They are spread over an area of 22,090 sq. miles and constitute 36.7% of the total area of the State.

2.3 Out of total population of 39,50,752 in the Scheduled Areas, the Scheduled Tribes number 23,92,056. The tribal population in the Scheduled Areas thus constitutes 60.55 per cent of the total population in the Scheduled Areas.

The table below shows the tractwise area and population of the Scheduled Areas as per 1961 Census.

Table 4

Tract-wise Area and Population of Scheduled Areas

Tract	Area in sq.miles	Total Population	Tribal Population	%age of tribal population to the total population of the tract
1	2	3	4	5
Koraput District (excluding Kasipur)	9,919	14,98,271	9,12,343	60.9
Mayurbhanj	4,021	12,04,043	7,29,764	60.6

1	2	3	4	5
Sundergarh District	3,788	7,58,617	4,40,910	58.1
Ganjam agency including Khondmals and excluding Chokpadkhandam (in Phulbani District) and Pandakhole Mutha of Suruda Malias.	4,362	4,89,821	3,09,039	63.1
Total:	22,090	39,50,752	23,92,056	60.55

2.4 Different Tribes: Orissa has the largest number of tribes next only to NEFA. There are as many as 62 Tribes in the State which have been scheduled. Of these, 14 tribes have a population of over a lakh. Table 5 gives the tribe-wise population figures and the percentage to the total tribal population in the State.

Table 5

Tribe-wise population and their percentage to the total tribal population in the State

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Population	Percentage to Total Tribal Population
1.	Khond, Kond or Kondha	818,847	19.39
2.	Gond, Gondo	445,705	10.55
3.	Santal	411,181	9.73
4.	Soara, Sovar, Saura	311,614	7.37
5.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Monda Mahali	221,399	5.24
6.	Kolha	203,515	4.81
7.	Shabar or Lodha	193,613	4.58
8.	Bhottada or Dhotada	159,091	3.76
9.	Paroja	159,866	3.78
10.	Bhuiya or Bhuyan	156,878	3.71
11.	Kisan	125,668	2.97
12.	Oraon	129,059	3.05
13.	Ehumij	116,181	2.75
14.	Bathudi	104,542	2.48
15.	Kharia/Kharian	96,691	2.29
16.	Binjhal	76,692	1.81

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Population	Percentage of Total Tribal Population
17.	Koya	55,284	1.31
18.	Bhumia	50,294	1.19
19.	Sounti	44,409	1.05
20.	Kol	46,397	1.09
21.	Ho	43,323	1.02
22.	Mirdhas	26,660	0.63
23.	Juang	21,890	0.51
24.	Gadaba	43,939	1.04
25.	Kondadora	16,526	0.39
26.	Mundari	17,688	0.40
27.	Omanatya	14,365	0.34
28.	Pentia	9,656	0.23
29.	Dal	9,844	0.23
30.	Dharua	7,210	0.17
31.	Jatapu	10,801	0.25
32.	Kora	7,189	0.17
33.	Mahali	7,016	0.17
34.	Matya	5,711	0.14
35.	Parenga	6,801	0.16
36.	Kotia	3,559	0.08
37.	Banjara or Banjar	3,678	0.08
38.	Bhunjia	2,375	0.07
39.	Binjhia or Binjhoa	2,230	0.07
40.	Bondo Poraja	4,677	0.11
41.	Didayi	1,978	0.05
42.	Holva	4,483	0.11
43.	Kawar	2,778	0.07
44.	Lodha	2,370	0.07
45.	Kulis	1,609	0.03
46.	Bhagata	1,511	0.03
47.	Korua	953	0.02
48.	Rajuar	1,018	0.02
49.	Kolah, Kol Loharas	792	0.02
50.	Mankidi	627	0.02
51.	Kharwar	717	0.02
52.	Birhor	273	Neg.
53.	Desua Bhumij	248	=do-
54.	Gondia	199	=do-
55.	Madia	381	=do-
56.	Koli including Malhar	344	=do-
57.	Tharua	310	=do-
58.	Mankirdia	169	=do-
59.	Chenchu	52	=do-
60.	Baiga	43	=do-
61.	Unclassified	10,836	0.25

2.5 It will be seen from Table 5 that among the tribes, the Kondhs have the highest population, namely 8,18,847; they constitute 19.39% of the total tribal population of the State. Gonds, Khonds, Saoras, Santals, and Mundas are numerically strong but the population of Baigas and Chenchus who are mainly inhabitants of the neighbouring States is negligible being 43 and 52 respectively. Information regarding the habitat, occupation, religion and educational standards of the important tribes is given in Annexure III.

2.6 Distribution of Tribes: Juangs, Gadabas, Parajas, Bondas, Didayis, Koyas, Binjhias and Bhunjias live in compact areas, but Saoras, Kondhs, Bhuinyas, Gonds, etc., have a wide distribution spread over different districts of the State. Table 6 shows the important tribes and their distribution in Orissa:

Table 6
Distribution of Tribes
in the State of Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	District of concentration	Other Districts where also found
1	2	3	4
1.	Bagata	Koraput	
2.	Banjara	Kalahandi	Sundergarh
3.	Bathudi	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar,	Balasore
4.	Bhottada	Koraput	
5.	Bhainya	Keonjhar Sundergarh	Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi
6.	Bhumia	Koraput	Sambalpur
7.	Bhumij	Mayaurbhanj	Balasore, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal
8.	Binjhal	Sambalpur	Bolangir

1	2	3	4
9.	Banda	Koraput	
10.	Dal	Bolangir Kalahandi	
11.	Gadaba	Koraput	Kalahandi
12.	Gond	Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundergarh	Bolangir, Koraput, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Keonjhar, Cuttack
13.	Ho	Mayurbhanj	Dhenkanal
14.	Juang	Keonjhar, Dhenkanal	
15.	Kharia	Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj	Dhenkanal
16.	Kondh	Koraput Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir	Found more or less in all the districts
17.	Kisan	Sambalpur, Sundergarh	Keonjhar, Dhenkanal
18.	Kolha	Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj	Keonjhar
19.	Koya	Koraput	
20.	Mirdha	Sambalpur	Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi
21.	Munda	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar	Sundergarh
22.	Oraon	Sundergarh Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
23.	Paraja	Koraput	
24.	Santal	Mayurbhanj	Keonjhar, Balasore
25.	Saora	Koraput, Ganjam	Found more or less in all the districts
26.	Saunti	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj	Koraput, Ganjam, Puri

2.7 Tribal Languages: Although there are 62 Scheduled Tribes, there are only 25 tribal languages in the State. Many tribes speak Oriya with local/dialectical variations. None of the tribal languages in the State has a script of its own. The 25 tribal languages referred to above belong to two linguistic families, namely, Mundari group of the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family of languages and the South Dravidian sub-group of the Dravidian family of languages.

2.8 Religion: Details of tribal population by religion are given in Annexure IV. It will be seen that about 97.5% of the tribal population are Hindus and 2.5% are Christians. Christianity has spread in Sundergarh, Koraput, Ganjam, and Phulbani districts and quite a good number of tribals belonging to Kondh, Saora, Oraon, Mundā, Kharia and Santal tribes have embraced Christianity. However, inspite of the growing impact of Christianity, some tribes, Juangs, Bhujiyas, Bathudis, Koyas and Bondas - have remained unaffected by its influence.

2.9 In order to appease the local dieties and to ensure safety and security against disease and death, the tribals spend a major portion of their income in rituals and sacrifices. The Lanjia Saoras, for example, are very hardworking and the produce from their podu land and terrace fields would ordinarily be sufficient for their maintenance but as they spend a substantial part of the yield in rites and rituals, they are hardly able to sustain themselves for the whole year. On the other hand, they are obliged to incur heavy debts for purchasing buffaloes to be sacrificed in rituals.

2.10. The assimilated tribes like plains Bhuinya, Binjhia, and Bathudi get the services of Brahmins, but all the tribes have secular heads from their own tribesmen who perform the village rituals on a communal basis. The post of the traditional tribal priests is usually hereditary.

2.11 Occupational Distribution: According to 1961 Census the working population among the tribals is 2272944 which is 53.8% of the total tribal population of the State. Table 8 shows the occupational distribution of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes:

Table 8

Occupational Distribution of Workers
among the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa

Sl. No.	Category of Workers	Number of Workers	%age to total Workers
	• <u>Total Scheduled Tribes Population:</u>	4223757	
	• <u>Total Workers:</u>	2272944	100.00
1.	Cultivators	1404943	61.81
2.	Agricultural Labourers	498048	21.91
3.	Mining, Quarring, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc.	40841	1.80
4.	In Household Industry	71038	3.12
5.	Manufacturing other than household industry	7895	0.35
6.	In construction	2700	0.12
7.	In Trade & Commerce	8604	0.38
8.	In Transport, Storage & Communication	5529	0.24
9.	In other services	233346	10.27

It will be seen from Table 8 that tribals are mostly agriculturists. Even primitive and semi-nomadic tribes like Kharia also practise some sort of cultivation.

Juangs, Kutia Kondhs, Saoras, Bondas and Bhuinyas and some other tribes living on hills take recourse to shifting cultivation and produce ragi, niger, hill-paddy and a variety of pulses and cereals; those dwelling in the plains raise paddy as the main item of their agricultural produce. 21.91% of the tribals are engaged as agricultural labourers. They generally work as farm labourers during the busy agricultural seasons. Many of them are in fact employed to work throughout the year. The tribals with little or no land, and those who have borrowed from money-lenders and middlemen engage themselves as servants for liquidation of their outstanding debts.

Some tribals also work as servants in households and constitute 3.1% of the tribal workers. The Gadaba and Bonda women weave their cloth and the Bhuinyas, Koyas and Juangs of Pallahara are basket-makers. Some tribals are experts in carpentry and smithy.

1.80% of the tribal workers are engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock raising, forestry, fishing and hunting. Mines and quarries in Sundergarh and Keonjhar have provided employment opportunities for the local tribals. Hunting for the tribes of Orissa is more a sport and a cultural pastime than a source of income. Ceremonial hunting marks the communal feeling of the tribals and

success on the annual hunting day presages a bumper harvest. With the progressive diminution of forest area and the restrictions enforced by the Forest Department, however, tribals now seldom go on hunting expeditions. As most of the tribes inhabit hilly tracts, there is hardly any scope for fishing. Almost all the tribes raise poultry and livestock. Pigs, goats, and chickens are mainly used for sacrificial purposes. The tribals do not milk their cows and cattle are reared for ploughing their fields and for providing manure. Cattle are considered as an insignia of wealth and a status symbol in Koya society, and bride-wealth is measured and paid mostly in terms of cattle. Some Koya families own 200 to 300 heads of cattle. It is heartening that after coming in contact with the displaced persons of the Dandakaranya rehabilitation colonies, the Koyas have learnt to sell milk and milk-products. The Study Team feels that the lot of the Koyas could be improved if milking scheme could be made popular among this tribe.

2.12 Economic Grading: From the economic point of view the tribes of Orissa may be classified under three categories. Firstly, there are tribes like the Kharias who are semi-nomadic and who eke out their living mainly by collection of honey, roots and tubers, silk-cocoons, and other forest products. Then, there are tribes like

the Hill-Juangs, Pauri Bhuiyas, Kutia Kondhs and Lanjia Saoras, who practise shifting cultivation on hill slopes and supplement their economy by food collection. Lastly, there are tribals who are settled agriculturists. They dwell mainly in the plains along with the caste groups and have taken to settled agriculture. The tribes in different economic stages also exhibit varying stages of cultural development. It is interesting that the same tribal groups occupying different localities and professing different occupations exhibit completely different stages of cultural development. The hill Juangs of Keonjhar practising shifting cultivation and the Juangs of Pallahara professing basketry are economically, socially and educationally more backward than the Juangs of Dhenkanal who are settled agriculturists. Likewise, the Kutia Kondhs, Dangaria Kondhs and Lanjia Saoras inhabiting inaccessible hills and forests are very backward and lead a life completely different from the assimilated Kondhs and Saoras of the plains area. The Study Team feels that there is need to undertake special measures to develop the backward groups of tribals so that the wide disparity that exists now between different sections of the same tribes is gradually narrowed and finally eliminated.

2.13 Representation in Parliament and State Legislature:

Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide inter alia for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Vidhan Sabhas. Of the 20 seats in Lok Sabha for Orissa, 5 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, in the case of Vidhan Sabha, 34 seats out of a total of 140 have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

2.14 Employment in Services: Twenty four per cent of the posts and services under the State Governments are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. To ensure that adequate publicity is given to the fact that recruitment is being made to reserved vacancies, instructions have been issued to the appointing authorities to specify the number of posts against reserved vacancies in the advertisements as well as in the requisitions to the Employment Exchanges. The 'Carry Forward' rule laid down by the Government of India is also followed in respect of the services under the State Government.

Complete information regarding the representation of Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the State Government is not available. From the information gathered in respect of 12 out of 22 Departments of the State Government and 23 out of 75 offices of Heads of Departments, as on January 1, 1967, given in Annexure V, it is distressing to note that out of 1247 Class I and Class II posts, only 8 are held by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. In the case of Class III and Class IV posts also, the representation of Scheduled Tribes is far from adequate. Special steps are, therefore, called for to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the State Government.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3.1 First Plan: Precise information regarding the provision made in the State's First Five Year Plan for programmes of tribal welfare is not available. However, an expenditure of Rs.201.58 lakhs was incurred on these programmes during the First Plan period. This included an expenditure of Rs.122.84 lakhs on educational schemes, Rs.41.28 lakhs on programmes of economic uplift and Rs.37.45 lakhs on health, housing and other schemes. In the field of education, the main emphasis was on the establishment of Ashram schools and Sevashrams and payment of stipends and grants to tribal students. 20 Ashram schools and 205 Sevashrams were set up and 33,988 tribal students were provided stipends or grants. The more important measures for economic uplift undertaken related to the settlement of tribals on land, opening of multipurpose cooperative societies and village welfare centres. 34 Multipurpose cooperative societies and 70 village welfare centres were opened and 39 colonies were established. The more important schemes under health, housing and communications related to the provision of water supply, distribution of common drugs and medicines, organisation of rural health units and Ayurvedic dispensaries construction of rural roads, etc. A Tribal Research Bureau was also established during the First Plan period.

The details of schemewise expenditure and achievements during the First Five Year Plan and given in Annexure VI.

3.2 Second Five Year Plan: The Second Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.605.03 lakhs on programmes of tribal welfare. Against this an expenditure of Rs.538.93 lakhs was incurred. The shortfall thus amounted to about Rs.66.1 lakhs or 10.92% in the total outlay. The tempo of expenditure on educational programmes was maintained during the Second Plan and an expenditure of Rs.136.74 lakhs was incurred on these programmes. The expenditure on programmes of economic uplift and health, housing and other schemes was also stepped up. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during the Second Plan amounted to Rs.129.34 lakhs and Rs.182.84 lakhs respectively as against the expenditure of Rs.41.23 and Rs.37.45 lakhs respectively incurred during the First Plan period. Besides increasing the number of schemes, a number of new schemes were introduced ^{during} the Second Plan period. Incidentally, it was also during the Second Plan that the distinction of Central and State Sector programmes was introduced. The more important programmes undertaken included the grant of post-matric scholarships, schemes for control of shifting cultivation, opening of grain-golas, schemes for poultry rearing, forest cooperatives, training-cum-production centres, an institute for technical training, Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks, construction of houses and

roads, sinking of tubewells, etc. The details of schemewise expenditure and achievements during the Second Plan are given in Annexure VII.

3.3 Third Five Year Plan: The Third Five Year Plan provided for a sum of Rs.645.58 lakhs for tribal welfare. Against this, expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.588.79 lakhs. Substantial amounts were spent on programmes of economic uplift and health, housing and other schemes. The expenditure on the educational programmes amounted to Rs.167.35 lakhs, while Rs.352.68 lakhs were spent on schemes of economic uplift and Rs.68.76 lakhs on health, housing and other schemes. During the Third Plan, besides continuing the schemes undertaken during the Second Plan, more Ashram schools were opened, existing schools were upgraded, hostels were constructed and centres for mid-day meals to students organised, additional mobile health units and grain-golas were established and new roads and culverts constructed. The details of schemewise expenditure and achievements during the Third Plan are given in Annexure VIII.

3.4 Annual Plans: After the Third Plan the State Government has so far prepared three Annual Plans, for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. An allocation of Rs.188.08 lakhs was made for the Annual Plan for 1966-67. Against this an amount of Rs.169.36 lakhs was spent.

3.5 Fourth Plan: The Draft Fourth Plan (1969-74) provides for an outlay of Rs.422.50 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector and Rs.686.30 lakhs in the Central Sector.

3.6 Need for Socio-Economic Surveys: As already stated Orissa has as many as 62 tribes and each tribe has a cultural tradition of its own. These tribes are also in different stages of development. Furthermore, because of the topography and other factors, the needs of one tribal area are not the same as the needs felt in another area. The Study Team considers that the tribal development programmes to be successful must be related to the felt needs of the tribal people and take into account the conditions obtaining in the area inhabited by them. For instance, the colonisation schemes and the schemes for poultry development which were taken up by the T.R. & W. Department as a part of the tribal welfare programme did not yield the expected results as these did not take into account the needs and customs of different tribes for whom the schemes were intended. The Team would, therefore, emphasise the urgent need for undertaking socio-economic surveys in different tribal areas. Such surveys are all the more necessary in Orissa which has a large number of tribes in different stages of development to identify the more backward tribes for whom special schemes and concentrated attention are necessary for accelerating

development. The Study Team was glad to see that the State Tribal Research Bureau had prepared monographic handbooks on 15 major tribes and reports on socio-economic surveys of four T.D. Blocks. What has been done so far touches only ^{the} fringe of the problem. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that arrangements may be made to intensify the programme of socio-economic surveys and the preparation of monographic handbooks.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

4.1 History of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department:

In 1938, the Partially Excluded Areas Enquiry Committee, appointed under the Chairmanship of late Shri A.V. Thaker recommended the implementation of schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Accordingly, a special branch for the welfare of the Backward Classes was formed under the Planning and Reconstruction Department in 1946.

Later, in 1948, this branch developed into an independent department called the Backward Classes Welfare Department.

The name of the Department has since been changed and it is now known as the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

4.2 Functions of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department:

The functions of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department have been defined as follows:

- i) To study the problems of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in the State and to formulate special schemes for their welfare.
- i) To execute such schemes which do not pertain to any other Department or which can be more conveniently and expeditiously taken up for execution directly by the Department.
- iii) To entrust the other welfare schemes to the respective Departments of Government for execution.
- iv) To ensure that weightage is given by all the Departments for development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- v) To coordinate the activities of all Departments of Government relating to the welfare of the Backward Classes.

4.3 Executive Organisation: There is a separate Minister for Tribal Welfare as provided under Article 164(1) of the Constitution. He is assisted by a Deputy Minister. At the Secretariat level, the policy formulation is the responsibility of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. The Department maintains a Headquarters Organisation as well as a Field Organisation, for execution and implementation of welfare schemes.

4.4 Headquarters Organisation: For facility of work, the Department combines the functions of the Secretariat and the Heads of Departments. In the Headquarters Organisation, in addition to officers discharging exclusively Secretariat functions and others discharging exclusively Directorate functions, there are some who combine in themselves the functions of both the Secretariat and the Directorate. The staff pattern at the Headquarters level is given in Annexure IX.

4.5 Field Organization: At the district level, all the welfare schemes are implemented by the District Collectors. To assist the District Collectors in the implementation of the welfare schemes, there is a District Welfare Officer of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in each district. The District Welfare Officers are assisted by Assistant District Welfare Officers. There are in all 56 Assistant District Welfare Officers in the State. Of these, 53 have been posted in the 53 sub-division's, two in Special Multipurpose T.D.

Blocks and one is in charge of the Exhibition Ground and special hostels run by the Department at Bhubneswar. There are also 69 Senior Welfare Extension Officers besides some Junior Welfare Extension Officers at the Block level. Each Tribal Development Block has a Welfare Extension Officer. In the case of Community Development Blocks, generally one Welfare Extension Officer is posted for two Blocks having 40% of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population while for Blocks having less than 40% of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, one Officer is placed in charge of three Blocks. The entire staff of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department at the District, Sub-Division, and Block levels works under the control of the District Collector, Sub-divisional Officer, and the Block Development Officer, respectively.

4.6 Tribal Development Programme: To improve the economic condition of the tribals and save them from the exploitation of petty traders, Purchase Sale and Fair Price Schemes were introduced among Dageria Kondhs of Koraput district, Kutia Kondhs of Belghar in Phulbani district, Lanjia Saoras of Ganjam district and the Hill Juangs and Pauri Bhuinyas of Keonjhar district. To ensure proper supervision of the schemes a post of Special Officer in the cadre of O.A.S.(I) was created in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Each area covered by this scheme is called a Unit, which is in the charge of an Administrative

Officer, who is of the rank of Deputy Collector. The Administrative Officer works under the control of the Collector. At each sub-unit there is one Marketing Officer of the rank of Assistant District Welfare Officer, and other ancillary staff to purchase the surplus marketable commodities from the tribals and to provide them their requirements of daily necessities like kerosene, salt, matches, etc. at reasonable prices.

4.7 Other Heads of Departments: The schemes of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are executed generally through the various Heads of Departments, - the Director of Health Services, Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Director of Agriculture, Conservator of Forests, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Director of Industries, Director of Fisheries, Rural Engineering Organization, etc. These Heads of Departments are responsible to Government in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in regard to control, supervision and execution of schemes entrusted to them, and for this purpose they are deemed to be Heads of Departments under the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

4.8 The Study Team has carefully examined the existing administrative set-up in the State which combines both secretariat and executive functions. The Team appreciates that the combination of the secretariat and executive functions in a single officer, as for example, in the case of

the Joint Secretary-cum-Director T.R. & W., has certain advantages in that it helps the officer in rectifying speedily the lacunae and drawbacks in the execution of schemes. Thus the Director can quickly get his observations translated into action through Government orders. However, the system has certain disadvantages as well, the main disadvantage being that as secretariat officers, the field Officers get tied down to desk work in the secretariat with the result that they do not find adequate time to supervise the execution of the schemes in the field.

While ex-officio status may be conferred on the field Officers wherever necessary for facilitating work, they should not be burdened with routine Secretariat functions as a matter of course. The Study Team therefore, suggests that a study of the existing set-up may be made by the State Government in order that the present machinery may be reorganised to ensure more effective control over the field staff and a closer supervision over the execution of schemes.

4.9 It has been brought to the notice of the Team that the general rural welfare work is the responsibility of Departments other than the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department which looks solely after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The nomenclature 'Tribal and Rural Welfare' given to the Department, therefore, seems a misnomer.

The Study Team, therefore, suggests that Department may be redesignated as "Tribal and Backward Classes Welfare Department".

4.10. As stated earlier, many of the schemes of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are being executed by various Heads of Departments. The Study Team feels that there should be close coordination between the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on the one hand and the concerned Heads of Departments on the other so as to ensure quick and effective implementation of schemes and to give prompt attention to the recommendations which may be made by the Advisory Bodies attached to the Department.

4.11 The Team has observed that the present arrangement under which the control of Field staff working at the District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels has been left exclusively to the Collector has not proved to be satisfactory. The Collector, due to his preoccupation with law and order matters and other development work in the district is hardly in a position to give concentrated attention to the execution of tribal welfare schemes. Moreover, the problems of tribal development in districts where there is a substantial tribal population are many and varied. The Team, therefore, suggests that in such districts, there should be an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate invested with all the powers of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner under the various Tenancy Acts, etc., and exclusively responsible for tribal

welfare including the work relating to Protective Legislation, Tribal Development Blocks, grievances of Scheduled Tribes, etc., irrespective of the agency which may be handling it. The Study Team feels that this arrangement will ensure unified control and direction and would go a long way in improving the working of tribal welfare schemes. The Team suggests that since the purpose of appointing these officers is to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government may provide reasonable financial assistance to enable the State Government to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

4.12 Tribes Advisory Council: As required under paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, a Tribes Advisory Council has been established in the State. The Council was constituted in the year 1950 to advise the Government on matters relating to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. There are 20 members on the Council taken from the Tribal MLAs and MPs and eminent Social Workers interested in tribal welfare. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Council, and the Minister, Tribal and Rural Welfare its Vice-Chairman, while the Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare Department functions as the Secretary of the Council. The Council meets at least twice a year. The Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Development Commissioner attends the meeting by

invitation. The officers of other Departments are invited for discussions whenever any subject concerning their Department is on the agenda. The subjects discussed in the Council cover all aspects of tribal life and welfare, such as problems relating to land-alienation and indebtedness, protection of tribal rights in forest, reservation of seats of the Scheduled Tribes in services, and other Constitutional safeguards for the tribals. The recommendations of the Council are sent to the respective Departments for necessary action. The Study Team has observed that the recommendations of the Council have not at times received the attention they deserved particularly when these concerned Departments other than the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. For instance, the Council recommended the shifting of forest reserve lines which ran very close to the tribal villages to avoid harassment to the tribals but the suggestion remained unimplemented even after the lapse of two years. The Study Team suggests that there should be a systematic follow-up of the recommendations of the Council by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department and the progress reported to the Minister of Tribal Welfare periodically so that any matter which ought to have been attended to but has not, may be taken up by him with his colleagues or with the Cabinet, if necessary, depending on the importance of the case.

4.13 Voluntary Agencies: Voluntary agencies like Navajiban Mandal Sarvaseva Sangh, Servants of India Society, and Christian Missions, etc., have been utilised in the State to implement educational and health programmes among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

4.14 Navajiban Mandal has important centres in interior tribal pockets of Phulbani, Ganjam Agency and Niyamgiri Hills which are manned by social workers. These workers are engaged in promoting literacy and encouraging sanitary and hygienic habits among the tribals. The Mandal also runs a training centre and a school at Angul with free hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students.

4.15 The Sarvaseva Sangh workers are engaged in Gramdan and Bhudan work and in the socio-economic uplift of the tribals in interior tribal areas.

4.16 The Servants of India Society is managing 4 Primary Schools and a Hostel (Thakar Bapa Hostel) at Rayagada (Koraput District). There were 140 students in these schools during 1967-68 while the Hostel had 50 tribal students, of whom 15 were girls. The Society is also maintaining a Maternity Home, which was recently shifted from Muniguda to Hajandangu, a village in the interior. As there are no medical facilities available in the surrounding area, the Maternity Home has also been serving as a medical dispensary.

4.17 Christian Missionaries are engaged in promoting education, health and hygiene and economic advancements among the Tribals. They have established educational institutions and health clinics in the interior tribal areas of Sundergarh, Phulbani, and Ganjam districts.

4.18 The non-official agencies engaged in tribal welfare work receive grants-in-aid from the Government. Effective coordination between official and non-official agencies engaged in the task of tribal development is essential to make the maximum use of available resources. The workers attached to non-official agencies who live in

tribal villages, are in a better position to popularize welfare schemes than the official workers who because of the large areas they have to cover are able to pay only occasional visits to particular places in tribal areas. The Team, is therefore, strongly in favour of enlisting the cooperation of non-official agencies in the implementation of tribal welfare schemes in interior areas. Necessary arrangements should be made and facilities provided to these agencies to enable ~~their workers~~ to perform their duties with zeal and efficiency. It is also necessary that the Director of Tribal Welfare should keep a close watch over the work of the non-official agencies to guard against abuse and to ensure that optimum results are obtained from the grants given.

4.19 State Level Evaluation Committee: An Evaluation Committee has been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Sunaram Soren, MLA, to assess the benefits derived by members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes not only from the special schemes taken up for their welfare but also from the programmes implemented under the general sector in the State during the three successive Plan periods. The work of the Committee is in progress.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ECONOMIC PURSUITS

5.1 Agriculture: Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Orissa and all the tribes including the primitive and semi-nomadic Birhors and Hill Kharias practise cultivation. The agricultural economy of the tribes of the State can be broadly divided into three categories: shifting cultivation, locally known as podu, terrace cultivation on hill slopes and settled cultivation in the plains areas.

5.2 Shifting Cultivation: Shifting cultivation is the main economic pursuit of the primitive tribes of the State. The tribes like Kutia Kondhs, Dangaria Kondhs, Bondas, Didayis, Hill Juangs, Pauri Bhuinyas, Hill Kharias dwelling on inaccessible hills and forests have been practising shifting cultivation from time immemorial as there is no scope on hills for settled agriculture. On podu land, the tribals raise a variety of crops like pulses, cereals, oil seeds and vegetables. The Dangaria Kondhs also grow fruit trees on podu land. Podu cultivation is very exacting in that it involves cutting down the forests on steep hills. It is, therefore, distressing that despite their hard labour the podu cultivators have to lead a marginal existence. First, lack of timely and sufficient rainfall leads to crop failures which affect the economy of these people. Secondly, the crops on podu fields,

located as they are in the midst of forests are open to depredation by wild animals. The Study Team was informed that while the exact area under podu could not be ascertained as most of these areas had not been surveyed, it was roughly estimated that an area over 10,000 sq. miles was under podu cultivation. The problem of shifting cultivation in the State is thus of no small magnitude.

5.3 Terrace Cultivation: Terrace cultivation on hill slopes is in vogue among the Lanjia Saoras since long past. The Saoras exhibit superb skill in constructing terraces and are able to raise even a second crop of paddy by making use of the water of the hill streams for irrigation.

5.4 Settled Cultivation: The assimilated and acculturated groups of tribals dwelling in plains areas have taken to settled agriculture; but irrigation facilities in the areas which they inhabit are quite inadequate with the result that they have to put up with the vagaries of the monsoon and are unable to practise double cropping.

5.5 Insufficiency of agricultural yields and the steps necessary: The yield from agriculture is insufficient to maintain the tribals for the whole year. The soil fertility is generally poor and the tribals continue to cling to their old and traditional agricultural

practices. While there is little that can be done to change the soil structure, improved methods of cultivation such as use of manure and fertilizers and improved seeds and provision of irrigation facilities can go a long way in raising agricultural yields. The Study Team, therefore, considers that in order to enable the tribals to improve the yield and achieve a self-sufficient economy, vigorous steps are necessary to teach them improved methods of cultivation besides making available to them adequate irrigation facilities. They should also be taught the use of fertilizers and encouraged to cultivate hybrid crops to ensure greater yields. The cultivation of cash crops like turmeric, potato, jute, cashew-nuts, ground-nuts, etc., should be encouraged in suitable areas. Demonstration agricultural farms with technical agricultural personnel should be set up in selected tribal pockets to teach them improved methods of cultivation and to popularize new farming patterns and practices.

5.6 Extension of Terrace Cultivation: As stated earlier, terracing is confined only to the Soara Hills of Ganjam and Koraput districts. The Study Team feels that if the hills in other districts could be terraced it should be possible to improve the lot of the backward tribes dwelling in those areas. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the Soil Conservation authorities should take up terracing schemes in tribal areas and encourage the tribals to terrace their own fields. They may be

paid 75% of the cost of terracing as subsidy the balance of 25% to be contributed by them in the shape of labour. In special cases the entire cost of terracing may be met by the Government. As adequate irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for successful terrace cultivation, minor and major irrigation projects should be taken up by harnessing the perennial hill streams. Thus, instead of making futile attempts to prohibit shifting cultivation, terracing schemes and irrigation works should be given top priority in the tribal welfare programme to wean the tribals away from podu cultivation and improve their economy. Since podu is a way of life for the tribes it may not be possible to stop it immediately unless suitable land can be made available to them for settled cultivation. 122 Settlement Colonies established so far have been unsuccessful, mostly for want of suitable irrigation facilities. The Team would, therefore, emphasise that during the Fourth Five Year Plan priority should be given to minor irrigation projects in schemes of colonisation. Lift irrigation is also a useful method which can be adopted in many tribal areas and should be fully exploited wherever possible.

5.7 Horticulture: The tribal areas in the State at high altitudes are particularly suitable for growing various types of fruits, such as oranges, pine apples, etc. In fact, the Dangaria Kondhs dwelling on Niyamgiri hill ranges, which area was visited by the Team in its tour of the

State, are expert horticulturists. They raise orchards on hills and grow pine-apple, jackfruit, banana, orange and mango on a fairly large scale. The fruits grown by them are used by the State Panchayat Industries Organization in the preparation of fruit squash, jelly, etc., which are exported to other States. Oranges are also grown in abundance in R. Undaigiri and Gumma agencies of Ganjam district and in Pallahara of Dhenkanal district. The Study Team, recommends that orchard cultivation should be introduced in other tribal areas where similar conditions exist and the tribals should be encouraged to grow fruits both for their own consumption as well as for sale. The scheme will not only improve the economic condition of the tribals, but will provide a lasting solution to the problems arising out of extensive shifting cultivation. However, before embarking upon the scheme on any large scale, it will need to be ensured that adequate marketing facilities exist in the vicinity. Alternatively some satisfactory and cheap arrangements for transport of the produce to the marketing centres should be made. With a view to selecting fruits that will grow well in particular areas and also to provide technical guidance to the farmers, the State Government may consider the advisability of setting up a Horticultural Research Station in selected centres.

5.8 Animal Husbandry: The tribes of Orissa supplement their earning by rearing cattle and poultry. Though the Kondhs, Lanjia Soaras, Koyas and a few other tribes are beef eaters cattle are reared mainly for agricultural

purposes. Cows and bullocks are used for ploughing fields and their dung is used as manure. Besides, cattle also constitute the main item in the bride-wealth paid by the tribals during marriage. Among Koyas, cattle-wealth has a prestige value. The Koyas are traditional herdsmen and some Koya chiefs own as many as 200 to 300 head of cattle. Koya bride-wealth is also paid in head of cattle. Buffaloes plough fields, but the tribals being poor very few of them have buffaloes in their possession. However, among Lanjia Saoras, buffaloes are purchased at exorbitant prices mainly for sacrificial purposes. Goats, sheep, pigs and fowls are also sacrificed in rites and rituals and are slaughtered on feast and festive occasions to entertain guests and relatives. They also fetch ready cash in local markets and are sold to meet contingent expenses.

During the Third Plan period efforts have been made to provide improved veterinary facilities to the tribals. The existing organisational pattern for disease control in the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science aims at providing a Veterinary Dispensary in each Block with an average livestock population of 46,000 and one Stockman Centre for every 10,000 livestock population. However, the arrangement has not worked satisfactorily. For interior areas, to receive attention, it is necessary to organize mobile veterinary dispensaries to visit tribal villages periodically.

5.9 Poultry Rearing: Poultry rearing is one of the favourite occupations of the tribals. They need poultry birds for worship and do not hesitate to pay an exorbitant price even for a small bird for religious purposes. Often the middlemen - the Panos in particular - exploit the tribals by supplying them birds for religious purposes. To stop such exploitation and to encourage poultry rearing on scientific lines among the tribals with a view to improving their economic condition, poultry schemes which have been introduced by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are being executed, some through the Director of Veterinary Services and others by the Department directly. A State Poultry Breeding Farm has been functioning at Bhubaneswar and supplying foundation stock to the district units started by the Department. Block Poultry Units have been established for making available hatching eggs from exotic birds. Poultry Units have also been established under the Applied Nutrition Programme. There are ten Mahila Samiti Sub-Units at each Applied Nutrition Block. The eggs produced at these units are intended to feed the pre-school going children and nursing mothers. Small Deep-litter Poultry Units have been opened in selected Ashram Schools.

5.10 The Study Team was distressed to learn that poultry schemes had totally failed in tribal areas. Unlike

the country birds who can ~~find~~ for themselves, the exotic birds need special feed, constant care and proper treatment. The tribals do not like to take the trouble of fetching **special** feed for the birds and running after the veterinary experts when the birds show signs of disease. Instead of attempting to popularise exotic poultry among the tribals, the Team feels that funds can be better utilised on the supply of country birds to the tribals. It does not appear that cross-bred varieties of birds have been experimented in the tribal areas of the State. The Team, therefore, suggests that such birds may be distributed as an experimental measure in selected tribal areas and if these become popular, the experiment may be extended to other areas.

5.11 Piggery and Goat Breeding: There are vast grazing grounds in tribal areas. The economic condition of the tribals can, therefore, be improved if goats and sheep are supplied to them for rearing. Piggery also offers great scope for development in tribal areas. However, precaution should be taken to see that the breed supplied is such as can withstand the rigours and the climate of the tribal areas.

5.12 Dairying: As stated earlier, cattle are reared in the tribal areas mainly for agricultural purposes. The tribals consume little milk and in fact milking of cows among them is uncommon. If the tribals can be

trained in dairying, they can make a sizeable income by selling milk and milk products. The Team considers that it would be worthwhile making a serious attempt to get the tribals trained in the art of dairying. In the fast developing Dandakaranya, Koyas living there, will have no difficulty in finding a ready market for milk and milk products.

5.13 Pisciculture: On hills there is not much scope for pisciculture; but in the plains areas the rivers and tanks can be utilized for the introduction of fishery schemes. Fish would add the much needed protein to the diet of the tribals besides being an additional source of income. Six pisciculture centres were opened in tribal areas during the Third Plan period. During 1963-64, two fish-seed centres were opened in Keonjhar district and ten such centres have been started in educational institutions run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Considering, however, the vastness of the tribal areas in the State, a much bolder programme needs to be launched. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the Fisheries Department may, in consultation with the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, undertake more extensive measures to promote pisciculture in tribal areas.

5.14 Settlement of Land and Colonisation: In order to wean away the tribals from podu cultivation the State Government introduced a scheme which aimed at settling them in colonies. Under the scheme, each family is given

five to seven acres of land and a subsidy of Rs.150.00 for its reclamation. An amount of Rs.750.00 is given for the construction of house. Bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., are also supplied to the tribal families who are further provided with the necessary amenities such as drinking water supply, schools, fair-price shops, etc. Despite the substantial expenditure incurred on these colonies, the colonisation schemes have not been successful, mainly because of faulty planning and implementation. Most of the colonies have been abandoned owing to dearth of suitable cultivable land in the proximity and lack of irrigation facilities. The land provided to the tribal families was not reclaimed by the authorities but a subsidy was given instead. The subsidy was spent by the tribals mostly on the purchase of goods and articles with the result that the land remained unreclaimed and unfit for cultivation. The Team, therefore, suggests that in future, instead of paying a subsidy towards reclamation charges, the land should be **reclaimed** properly by Government before it is handed over to the settlers. It is also important that such land should be provided with irrigation facilities. Besides, the customs and traditions of the tribals should be taken into account while resettling them. The State Tribal Research Bureau, which has been conducting studies on socio-cultural life of the tribes, should be consulted whenever any colonisation scheme is taken in hand.

5.15 Resettlement Colonies: A scheme of resettling in tribal areas persons displaced from regions outside the State has been taken up by the Government. In this connection, mention may be made of the resettlement colonies of the Dandakaranya Project in Koraput district and Tibetan Resettlement Colonies in Ganjam district. A large number of displaced families from East Pakistan have been resettled in the Koya area of Koraput district. They are given reclaimed land, free supply of agricultural implements, bullocks, seeds and certain other concessions. The Dandakaranya Development Authority, a creation of the Central Government, releases 25% of the reclaimed land to the State Government for resettlement of the local families, tribal, but the financial help and other facilities afforded to the affected tribals are much less when compared to what is given to the other families. This disparity has created dissatisfaction among the tribals, more so because they cannot keep pace in the matter of development with the displaced persons. The same is the position in the Chandragiri area of Ganjam district, where the affected Saoras lead a poorer life as compared to the Tibetan refugees. Studies made by the Tribal Research Bureau have revealed that the prosperous resettlers have started exploiting the local tribals, taking advantage of their poor economic condition. The Study Team, therefore, strongly recommends that discrimination should be avoided and special facilities should

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be accorded to the tribals settled in colonies with non-tribals so that the economic disparity between the tribal and the non-tribal settlers does not widen further and lead to conflicts in future.

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CHAPTER VI

FORESTS

6.1 Area and Distribution: There are 68,167.04 sq. kms. of forests in Orissa. They constitute 43.74% of the total land area of the State which is much more than the all-India average of 24%. In fact, so far as the percentage of forest area to the total area is concerned, the State ranks highest in the Union. The distribution of forests is, however, not even. While the area under forests in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore is small, Phulbani, Koraput, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Ganjam districts with ^a considerable tribal population have large forest areas. The following table shows the area of forests in different districts of Orissa.

District-wise distribution of forest area
in Orissa (1964-65)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Total Forest area in sq. kms.	%age of forest area to the total land area	Main tribes of the district
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuttack	1,333.60	12.30	Saora
2.	Balasore	348.36	5.20	Santal
3.	Puri	3,519.40	33.50	Saora
4.	Sambalpur	5,858.55	33.40	Binjhal Kissan Kondha
5.	Ganjam	6,051.53	49.40	Saora Kondh

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Koraput	16,264.16	59.80	Bonda Didayi Koya Gadaba Saora Paraja
7.	Dhenkanal	5,850.50	53.40	Juang
8.	Phulbani	9,026.15	81.10	Kondh
9.	Bolangir	1,828.67	20.70	Kondh Gond
10.	Sundergarh	5,525.99	56.30	Oraon Kharia, Kissan Binjhia Munda Bhuiya
11.	Kalahandi	3,652.42	31.40	Bhunjia Kondh
12.	Mayurbhanj	4,782.54	45.90	Santal Kharia Munda Bathudi
13.	Keonjhar	4,125.17	49.40	Juang Bhuiya Bathudi
Total:		68,167.04	43.74	

6.2 Legal Status and Classification: The Indian Forest Act (Act XVI of 1927) is in force in all the districts of the State except in Ganjam, Koraput and parts of Phulbani districts. As these areas originally formed part of the former Madras Presidency, the Madras Forest Act (Act V of 1882) is in force in these areas. The Team considers that in the interest of efficient management of forests it is necessary to have unified forest laws for the whole State.

6.3 The forests of Orissa are classified into Reserved Forests (R.F.), Reserved Land and Demarcated Protected Forests (RL & DPF), Undemarcated Protected Forests (UDPF) and Ex-Zamindari forests. The following table shows the areas of different categories of forests in the State.

Sl.No.	Type of Forests	Area in sq.Km.
1.	Reserved Forests	23,588.82
2.	Reserved Land and Demarcated Protected Forest	6,436.17
3.	Undemarcated Protected Forests	20,796.66
4.	Ex-Zamindari Forests	17,135.76
5.	Others	210.23
	Total	68,167.04

After the merger of the princely states in 1948, the bulk of the erstwhile princely State forests were treated as Reserved Forests or Protected Forests under the Indian Forest Act. The Ex-Zamindari Forests, however, have not yet been declared as Protected or Reserved Forest, though their ownership now vests in the Forest Department.

6.4 Income from Forests: 5.81% of the total revenue of the State is raised from the forests. The forests yield valuable timber and firewood. Minor forest produce is also a source of sizeable revenue to the State. The value of

bamboo and minor produce collected from the forests during the year 1964-65 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Forest Produce	Value in Rs.
1.	Bamboo	31,00,000
2.	Cane	9,000
3.	Drugs	3,71,000
4.	Honey	60,000
5.	Fibre etc.	1,46,000
6.	Fodder, grazing grass etc.	3,64,000
7.	Lac	21,000
8.	Gums and resins	4,24,000
9.	Tan & Dye stuff	60,000
10.	Vegetable and Oilseeds	1,17,000
11.	Kendu leaves	85,82,000
12.	Minor minerals	4,13,000

6.5 Shifting Cultivation: It has been already mentioned in Chapter V that many of the tribes in the State depend on podu cultivation in forests for their sustenance. Non-availability of suitability of suitable flat land and lack of irrigation facilities leave no alternative to the tribals but to practise shifting cultivation. Due to the growing pressure of population the tribals are forced to reclaim more land for cultivation by cutting down trees in the reserved forests. This has led to conflict between the tribals and the Forest Department.

In some areas like Belghar of Phulbani the tribals are harassed by the forest authorities for practising podu cultivation. As podu cultivation is not only a way of life for the tribals but their main source of sustenance, any attempt to check podu without providing an alternative source of living would, besides being a wrong approach to the problem of podu cultivation, be strongly resented by the tribals. Before banning podu cultivation, it is essential that the tribals should be provided with suitable cultivable land with irrigation facilities for settled agriculture. The Study Team recommends that a survey may be conducted to locate suitable valley lands where podu cultivators can be resettled before they are deprived of their traditional rights of podu in forests. Slopes below 1/10 gradient may be left for settled agriculture while the higher slopes may be preserved for forest growth. Steps should be taken to introduce terracing schemes in hill areas where there is no scope for settled agriculture. If the other tribes of Orissa are encouraged to terrace their fields like the Lanjia Saoras not only would podu cultivation be checked but it would enable the tribals to have a stable economy.

6.6. Proximity of Forest Reserve Lines: During the tour of the Study Team, representations were made that in certain tribal areas the forest reserve lines had been drawn in

such a manner that they almost touched the dwelling houses and had also enclosed many hill clearings which the tribals had been cultivating for a long time past. The Team understands that when this matter was raised and discussed in the State's Tribes Advisory Council, the Council recommended that the forest line should be shifted one mile away from the villages. The Study Team endorses the suggestion of the Council and recommends that one square mile zone may be formed between the reserved forest line and the village boundary. With Government assistance this zone may be developed into a village forest and its control and maintenance entrusted to the village community. The villagers may be allowed to take their requirements of fuel etc. from this forest. This arrangement will not only relieve the pressure on reserved forests but will bring home to the tribals the need for the preservation of forest wealth.

6.7 Some primitive tribes like the Hill Kharias and Korwas are mainly food-gatherers who eke out their living by collection of honey, roots, tubers, etc. For other tribes residing in hilly and forest areas and practising podu cultivation, collection of forest produce is the second most important economic pursuit. As the produce from agriculture is meagre, the tribals depend on food collection in the forest for a major part of the year to sustain their economy. Thus, they collect edible fruits, roots and tubers, green, mushrooms and mohua flower to supplement their

meagre diet. Of late restrictions have been placed on their collection with the result that the tribals have been deprived of this legitimate right. The hardship thus caused to the tribals is considerable. It is necessary that until the tribal economy is improved and alternative methods of sustenance are available to them, the tribals should be allowed to gather food from the forests. They should also be allowed to continue to enjoy the privilege of collecting minor forest produce like bamboo, firewood, honey, resin and gum, arrowroot, broom-grass, tamarind, medicinal herbs, etc., as a subsidiary source of income. As the tribals are not conversant with the market price and have little bargaining power, they are often exploited by petty traders to whom they are forced to sell what they collect at a very low rate. For example, the Kharias collect honey at great risk to their lives and sell it at the rate of Rs.1.50 per kg. while it sells at Rs.5.00 and more per kg. in the plains. To ensure that the tribals are not exploited, it is necessary to make arrangements for the purchase of minor forest produce collected by the tribals by cooperative societies or other suitable Government agencies which can be depended upon to pay a reasonable price to them. The Study Team was gratified to see that the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department had introduced the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shop Scheme in tribal pockets of Ganjam, Phulbani, Koraput and Keonjhar districts where the tribals got reasonable prices for their produce, sometimes in advance. The Study Team has recommended elsewhere that the scheme may be extended to other areas.

6.8 Lac Cultivation: Collection of lac is one of the more profitable economic pursuits of the tribals. The State earned a revenue of Rs.21,000/- from lac collection during the year 1964-65. In order to encourage the tribals to take to scientific methods of lac cultivation, four brood-lac farms were opened at Fairhakhola and Bamra in Sambalpur district, Khariar in Kalahandi district and Bonai in Sundergarh district during the Second Plan period. The sum spent under the State sector during the Third Plan period for the continuance of this scheme was only Rs.1200/-. It does not appear that the lac potential of the State is being fully utilised for the benefit of the tribals.

6.9 Tassar-Rearing: Tassar-rearing is an other profitable occupation and the tribal communities living in Similipal Hills of Mayurbhanj district, Anandapur of Keonjhar district, and Bonai and Sadar sub-divisions of Sundergarh district earn their livelihood mainly from this industry. To prevent exploitation of the tribals by middlemen and petty traders., the State Government have formed 22 Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts for the rearing and marketing of cocoons. Most of the members of these cooperative societies belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

6.10 Working of Forests: The exploitation of forest produce is done now by three agencies: Forest Corporation, Forest Cooperatives and contractors.

6.11 The Orissa Forest Corporation: The State Government have established the Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd.* as a public sector undertaking for the scientific exploitation of forest resources in the State. The Corporation started functioning from October 4, 1962 with an authorised capital of Rs.2 crores. All the shares are held by the Government of Orissa. It is the avowed policy of the State Government to work all timber and firewood coupes through the Corporation. The Corporation engages Labour Cooperatives with tribal members for the actual working of the coupes. There are at present 32 timber and firewood depots working in Koraput, Sundergarh, Cuttack and Sambalpur districts. The Corporation provides work to a good number of tribal people who were previously exploited by monopoly contractors. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Directors consisting of 7 members all of whom are officers of the State Government, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Cooperation and Forestry. The Study Team understands, however, that there is no representative of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on the Board. In the opinion of the Team it is appropriate that a senior officer of that Department should be included in the Board of Directors to ensure that the interests of the tribals are safeguarded and that steps are taken to associate them more closely with the work of the Corporation.

* A note on the Corporation is given in Annexure X.

6.12 Forest Cooperatives: 25 Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies and Forest Labour Cooperative Societies have been opened in the State to collect minor forest produce through the tribals by paying them reasonable prices. These cooperative societies are wholly financed from the funds of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Each society was given Rs.27,000 for working and share capital, a subsidy of Rs.7,000 for the construction of buildings, and Rs.500 for furniture and equipment.

6.13 Forest Contractors: Kendu leaf and bamboo are the two most important items of minor forest produce in the State. Kendu leaves fetched a revenue of Rs.85,82,000 during 1964-65. These leaves are mostly plucked by the tribals, but the monopoly of collection is given to contractors. The contractors do not as a rule pay reasonable wages to the tribals whom they employ in the forests. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the question of giving the monopoly of collecting Kendu leaves to the Forest Corporation or to the cooperatives may be examined by the State Government to ensure that the tribals receive reasonable wages.

The bamboo forests which yield an annual revenue of Rs.31,00,000 have been leased out to Paper Mills on a long term basis. In all these leases, there is, however, a provision that the Paper Mills will meet the bonafide * and domestic requirements of the local people on payment of royalty plus felling and supervision charges.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

7.1 Educational Backwardness of the Scheduled Tribes:

Educationally, the tribes of Orissa are lagging far behind the general population of the State. The percentage of literacy (1961 Census) among the Scheduled Tribes is 7.3 as compared to 21.7 for the State as a whole. Illiteracy is pronounced among the backward tribes inhabiting inaccessible tracts. The accultured and assimilated tribal groups however are educationally more advanced although the leeway to be made up to reach a position of parity with the plainsmen is still considerable. Koyas, Hill Juangs, Pauri Bhainyas, Gadabas, Bondas, Didayis and Lanjia Saoras who live in the forests have the lowest percentage of literates. The tribe-wise percentage of literacy is given in Annexure XI.

7.2 Educational Facilities: To spread education among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, the Government of Orissa have established educational institutions in interior areas. Ashram Schools with craft education have been opened by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in tribal areas to impart primary and secondary education to the tribal students.

7.3 Primary Education: To benefit the tribals, chatsalis or village schools consisting of classes I and II were opened in villages with population of less than 300. By the

end of 1965-66, 130 Chatsalis were sanctioned. Their distribution is given below:-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the District</u>	<u>No. of Chatsalis</u>
1.	Koraput	49
2.	Phulbani	17
3.	Kalahandi	14
4.	Ganjam	4
5.	Bolangir	16
6.	Keonjhar	10
7.	Sundergarh	5
8.	Dhenkanal	5
9.	Puri	5
10.	Mayurbhanj	5
		<u>130</u>

There are 1,185 Sevashrams (Primary Schools) in Orissa. Out of these, 1132 are ordinary Sevashrams with classes I to III, 47 are upgraded Sevashrams with classes I to V, and 6 are Residential Sevashrams with Classes I to V and with facilities for boarding and lodging of the students. The Residential Sevashrams are opened in interior tribal pockets. Out of the six Residential Sevashrams, four were established in Koraput district, one in Phulbani district, and one in Keonjhar district. The total number of students reading in Sevashrams was 68,471 during 1964-65.

7.4. Secondary Education: A programme for the setting up of Ashram Schools of Middle Standard for boys and girls was taken up by ^{the} Tribal and Rural Welfare Department from 1947-48. The students studying in ^{these} schools and ^{are} provided residential facilities/are given general education along with training in crafts like weaving, smithy, carpentry and tailoring. There are 87

Ashram Schools in the State, out of which 20 are exclusively for girls. One of the Boys' Schools in Ganjam district is meant for Scheduled Castes. One such school for the boys and two for the girls are earmarked for denotified tribes. As many as 49 Ashram Schools have been opened in Scheduled Areas. The districtwise distribution of Ashram Schools is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name, of the district	Total No. of Ashram Schools		
		For Boys	For girls	Total
1.	Cuttack	3	x	3
2.	Puri	3	x	3
3.	Sambalpur	7	1	8
4.	Balasore	2	x	2
5.	Ganjam	4	1	5
6.	Bolangir	4	1	5
7.	Keonjhar	5	2	7
8.	Dhenkanal	4	1	5
9.	Sundergarh	6	3	9
10.	Mayurbhanj	7	2	9
11.	Kalahandi	3	1	4
12.	Koraput	13	6	19
13.	Phulbani	6	2	8
Total:		67	20	87

The enrolment in the Ashram Schools during the year 1965-66 was 6671. 4874 Scheduled Tribe students appeared in the Common Middle School Certificate Examination in 1965-66 out of whom 2945 came out successful, the pass percentage being 60.4.

At the instance of the State Planning Board, it has been proposed to start a special Ashram School in Koraput district with facilities for training in trades like welding,

smithy, etc. to benefit the tribals affected by Balimela Project and MIG Factory. A sum of Rs.1,50,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose.

7.5 High Schools: Ordinarily, the tribal students passing out of the Ashram Schools are not willing to prosecute their studies in High Schools run by the Education Department, as they do not get the facilities of Ashram Schools in High Schools. In order to overcome this difficulty, 15 Ashram Schools were upgraded to High Schools during the year 1964-65. There is a provision for taking 20 students as boarders in each class in these schools and others attend as day scholars. Distribution of such High Schools and the number of tribal students on roll are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of High Schools of T.R.W. Deptt.	Total No. of students	No. of Scheduled Tribes students.
1.	Koraput	3	196	157
2.	Phulbani	2	111	96
3.	Kalahandi	1	67	56
4.	Mayurbhanj	1	150	100
5.	Bolangir	1	124	75
6.	Ganjam	1	67	54
7.	Keonjhar	1	27	20
8.	Cuttack	2	115	98
9.	Sambalpur	2	57	51
10.	Sundergarh	1	32	32
Total		15	946	739

631 Scheduled Tribe students appeared in the Annual High School examination of 1965-66 and 309 came out successful. The pass percentage was 49.9.

7.6 Post Matric Studies: After passing the High School Examination the tribal students are all given scholarships to enable them to prosecute higher studies. The number of tribal students reading in different courses and awarded post-Matric Scholarship during 1965-66 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	No. of Scheduled Tribe students awarded Post-Matric Scholarship
1.	Medical	9
2.	Engineering College	14
3.	Agriculture	6
4.	Veterinary	10
5.	Engineering school	43
6.	Mining	2
7.	Law	4
8.	Arts, Science, and Commerce	499
Total:		<u>587</u>

7.7 Delay in payment of scholarships: During the course of its visit to the State, complaints were voiced before the Study Team that stipends and scholarships were not paid in time as a result of which many tribal students found it difficult to continue their studies. It was learnt that the State Government were siezed of the matter and were taking steps to ensure that the scholarships were disbursed in time and on a monthly basis.

7.8 Stipends and other facilities: The rate of monthly stipend for the tribal boarders was formerly Rs.20.00 for boys and Rs.25.00 for the girls. In view of the rise in the cost of living the stipend has since been increased to Rs.31.00 for boys and Rs.33.00 for girls. But as prices

have continued to rise representations were received by the Team from the tribal students that even this amount was not sufficient for their maintenance. This matter may be examined by the State Government and steps taken to sanction an increase for which there seems to be a prima facie case.

The tribal students are given Khadi garments free of charge. Blankets and bed-sheets are supplied to tribal boarders studying in residential schools. Text books and writing materials such as slate, pencil, paper etc. are also supplied free of cost to the students of Primary Schools. Besides admission and examination fees of the tribal students are reimbursed by the Government.

7.9 Pre-matric scholarship: To stimulate their attendance in schools, the tribal students are awarded scholarships at pre-matric level. During the year 1965-66, a sum of Rs.20,21,123 was spent by way of pre-matric scholarships and 16,433 students were benefited.

7.10 Special Coaching: The tribal students are as a rule weak in Mathematics and English. To prepare the tribal students of class XI to compete with others in High School Certificate examination a sum of Rs.20,000/- was sanctioned during 1965-66 in order to give special coaching to them for a period of four months.

Before they can be admitted to Sainik School and Public schools the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students have to face an interview. As the tribal

students found it difficult to get through the interview special coaching was given to them for three months before they appeared for the interview and the general test. In the year 1965-66, special coaching was given to 14 Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students who appeared in the test. 8 were selected.

7.11 Reservation of seats in educational institutions:

In order to ensure seats for an adequate number of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in the general and technical institutions instructions have been issued to all Heads of Departments, Heads of Institutions and Universities to reserve seats for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates. The present position in this regard is as follows:

- i) 10 per cent of seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in different schools and colleges under the Education Department and in Medical Colleges of the Health Department.
- ii) 10 per cent of seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes and 6 per cent for Scheduled Castes in the Colleges under the University of Agriculture and Technology.
- iii) 15 per cent of seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the Regional Engineering College and in Industrial Training Institutes under the Industries Department respectively.
- iv) Combined reservations of 20 per cent and 5 per cent of seats have been made for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the Stockman Training Centres of Agriculture and Veterinary Department and in Burla Engineering College respectively.

7.12 Hostels: To provide boarding and lodging facilities to tribal students hostels are constructed by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department as adjuncts to M.E. Schools, High Schools and Colleges, where the tribal students constitute a sizeable number. Out of the 685 hostels opened upto 1964-65, 288 were meant for Scheduled Tribes. In addition to these, 44 hostels were sanctioned during the year 1965-66, out of which 5 were for Scheduled Tribes. During the Third Plan, out of an outlay of Rs.14.02 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes under the State sector, a sum of Rs.13 lakhs was spent on the construction of hostels for tribal students. Besides, Rs.0.75 lakh was spent under the Central Sector on the construction of five girls' hostels, four for Scheduled Tribes and one for Scheduled Castes. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department also run some special hostels. Two hostels for school boys, one for school girls, and one for college students have been provided at Bhubneswar. A special hostel for college students continues to function at Baripada in Mayurbhanj district.

7.14 Truancy and Stagnation: Among the more important problems to be tackled in tribal education are truancy and stagnation. It is often found that many tribal students discontinue their studies in higher classes. Some students also quit the institutions during the middle of the session. Such defaulters fail to establish themselves in life and the amount spent on their education thus goes to waste. A study conducted by the Tribal Research Bureau in three Ashram Schools and one of the High Schools of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department reveals that in 1965, the

number of truancies in classes IV to XI were 3, 7, 10, 18, 7, 3, 5 and 2 respectively. According to the study, home-sickness, the need to help their parents in agricultural operations and early marriages etc., were some of the factors making for truancy and stagnation among the tribal students.

7.15 Recommendations: The Study Team took the opportunity to visit a number of Ashram Schools and to discuss the problems of tribal education with teachers and others. In the light of the discussions held by the Team and its own impressions, the following suggestions are made for the improvement of the educational schemes in the State.

1. At present there are 15 High Schools and 87 Middle Schools run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Teaching in most of these schools suffers from lack of sufficient number of qualified and experienced teachers, well-equipped science laboratories and proper library facilities, quite apart from inadequacy of funds for general improvement of the school buildings. It is, therefore, recommended that ordinarily no new schools should be opened except in the very interior tribal areas like Juang Pirh and Bhuinya Pirh of Keonjhar district, Koya areas of Koraput district, Kutia Kondh areas of Kotagarh and Belghar of Phulbani district and Chandrapur area of Koraput district which areas are educationally very backward. The emphasis should be on bringing about improvements in the standard of the existing schools

by providing more experienced and qualified teachers. To break down the reluctance of teachers to serve in interior tribal areas, they may be provided accommodation facilities and incentives like special pay etc.

2. The tribal students are generally weak in Science. It was observed by the Study Team that one of the reasons for this was that the Schools did not have well equipped Science laboratories and qualified Science teachers. The position needs to be corrected. The Team also suggests that as in the case of English and Mathematics, special coaching in Science may be arranged for tribal students.
3. In some of the school libraries the Team came across books which were of rather doubtful utility to the students. In view of the limited library grants, it is necessary that while purchasing new books for the libraries, care should be taken to ensure that the books will be of benefit to the students.
4. Many of the school buildings were in a dilapidated condition. It was reported that they could not be repaired for want of funds

As postponement of repairs results in increased repair costs, the Team suggests that the State Government should not hesitate to allot sufficient funds for the repair and maintenance of school buildings.

5. In many interior tribal areas there are no suitable buildings for the Primary schools which are run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Steps should be taken to construct school buildings and teachers' quarters in these areas in the interest of proper functioning of the schools. Craft education and gardening should be introduced in Ashram Schools. Students should be given training in tailoring and carpentry to enable them to earn their livelihood if, after schooling they do not take up regular service. The need for encouraging gardening in schools lies in the fact that besides supplementing the diet of the students it gives them an agricultural bias. Adequate irrigation facilities should be provided so that the gardens may be maintained properly. It was reported that most of the Ashram Schools faced an acute shortage of water during summer. In such cases steps may be taken to feed the gardens by lift irrigation.

6. The medium of instruction being Oriya, the tribal students who speak their own dialects do not take to education in the Lower Primary Schools. Preparation of special text books in each of the tribal languages would take a long time as there are as many as 25 different tribal dialects spoken in the tribal areas of the State. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that as an immediate solution of the problem, the State Government may arrange the training of teachers in tribal languages. These teachers may be given a special remuneration to serve as an incentive and be posted in tribal areas. The teaching of the tribal students will be facilitated by their knowledge of the tribal languages.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 Classification of Roads: In Orissa the roads have been divided into four categories - (1) P.W.D. roads, (2) Rural Engineering Organisation roads, (3) Samiti roads and (4) Gram Panchayat roads. Out of 4,178 miles of P.W.D. roads in the State as many as 2,367 miles are within the tribal areas. Similarly, out of about 4,200 miles of Rural Engineering Organisation roads in the 13 districts of the State the mileage of roads in the 6 tribal districts is about 2000. The corresponding Samiti roads in the 6 tribal districts are 1,755 miles against the total Samiti road mileage of 3995 in the State.

8.2 Lack of Adequate Communications: Despite a substantial mileage of roads in tribal areas, the tribal areas suffer badly for want of adequate road communications. Only fair-weather jeepable roads connect most of the tribal areas with the district headquarters. In such a state of affairs, it is easy to see that the resources and potentialities of the tribal areas which remain cut off during the rainy season cannot be properly exploited. Lack of adequate communications also hampers developmental work as it is not possible for the officers and staff to reach the interior areas in the absence of roads. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that during the

Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans, special emphasis should be laid on the development of communications in the interior tribal areas, particularly those inhabited by the backward tribes.

8.3 Because of the difficult terrain, the construction and maintenance of roads in tribal areas will be costlier than in the plains areas. However, it is necessary in the larger national interest to invest in communications in order to accelerate the pace of development of the backward tribes who otherwise will continue to be out of touch with the main stream of ~~national life~~ for many more years to come. The Study Team understands that there are pockets of tribal areas in Koraput, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Phulbani and Mayurbhanj districts which are inaccessible to wheeled transport due to the intervention of difficult hill ranges. It is necessary to improve communications to these pockets ^{ensure} ~~to~~ that the tribal areas do not remain cut off from the main currents of civilisation. During the Third Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.9.02 lakhs was incurred from the tribal welfare funds on the construction of roads and culverts in the tribal areas. Considering the inadequacy of existing roads in the tribal areas the Study Team considers that more funds should be provided in the tribal welfare budget for road construction.

8.4 Need for Proper Maintenance and Upkeep: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that some feeder roads and bridle paths built by the State Government in the tribal areas were not being properly maintained as adequate provision for their maintenance had not been made. In the absence of proper maintenance, roads fall into disuse and the expenditure incurred on their construction becomes infructuous. It is necessary, therefore, that adequate funds should be provided from the general budget for the ~~maintenances~~ and upkeep of roads.

8.5 Economical Designs for Road Construction: It was observed by the Study Team that there is a tendency to economise in road construction by lowering the specifications with a view to increasing the road lengths. Such roads are, however, washed away quickly by the rains. The Study Team feels that instead of increasing the road length by constructing roads of lower specifications, it is better to concentrate on laying a smaller length of durable roads. Such a procedure will be economical in the long run. According to the studies undertaken by the Central Road Research Institute, it is not necessary to adhere to conventional designs and it is possible to construct roads using the materials locally available to the maximum extent and at the same time completing works at lower costs.

It should be possible for the Institute after an on-the-spot study and investigation to evolve economical designs which could be adopted for road construction in the tribal areas in the State. The Study Team recommends that the State Government may seek the assistance of the Institute in this matter.

8.6 Need for Coordination in Road Construction: At present various agencies are undertaking the work of road construction such as the Public Works Department, the Forest Department, the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, the local bodies, the Block agencies, etc. In view of the limited resources, it would be desirable to pool the funds available under the head 'Communications' with the various agencies and to undertake the work of road construction in a coordinated and integrated manner. The Study Team recommends that a Road Development Board may be constituted at the State level, with the Development Commissioner as Chairman and Secretaries of the ^a Departments concerned as members for drawing up a coordinated programme of road construction. It may also be useful to constitute similar Boards at the District level with the Collector as Chairman to draw up plans for road construction to meet local needs.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRY, MINERALS AND POWER

9.1 Industry: Among the more important industrial enterprises in the State are the Steel Plant at Rourkela and Barbil, Cement factory at Bargarh and Rajgangpur, sugar factories at Rayagada and Aska, Weaving Mills and Rolling Mills at Chowdwar, Paper Mills at Chowdwar, Brajarajnagar and Rayagada, and MIG factory at Sunabeda. Some of these are Government undertakings, while others are in the private sector.

9.2 Industrial Development Corporation: In order to promote the growth of industries, the Industrial Development Corporation was set up by the State Government in March, 1962. The Corporation has purchased two industrial units, one from the Government - the Unit of Hirakud Industrial Works, and the other from the Kalinga Industries Limited. It has taken up the following projects:

- i) Kalinga Iron Works
- ii) Cement Factory
- iii) Cable Project
- iv) Re-rolling Mill
- v) Tile Factory
- vi) Ferrochrome Project
- vii) Hirakud Industrial Works
- viii) Salt Project

9.3 The establishment of large scale industries in the tribal areas in the State has not been taken up as a part of the programme for the welfare and economic betterment of the tribals. It is no doubt true that establishment of large scale industries depends upon various factors, such as availability of raw materials,

power, communications, etc. And when such industries are established in the tribal areas, one expects that they will contribute materially to the attainment by the tribals of better living standards. Large scale industrial activity not only generates employment opportunities, but also helps in changing the outlook of the tribals. However, the large scale industries already existing in the tribal areas of the State have not brought the expected millenium for the tribal population. The undertakings, as they are being worked now, are interested principally in achieving the objects for which they have been set up and have taken little or no interest in advancing the economic condition of the local tribals. Far from improving their lot, large scale displacement from their hearths and homes has worsened their lot. It appears that no special programmes or facilities for tribals of these areas were planned at the time of the setting up of these industries. If only there had been reservation of jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled tribal workers and training facilities planned in advance in the shape of apprenticeship schemes for tribals, the position of the displace tribals would not have been as bad as it is today. Rehabilitati programmes were, no doubt, drawn up for them but these were not always well conceived and fell short of requirements.

In view of its importance, the question of displacement of tribals has been dealt with in extenso in Chapter XIII.

9.4 Minerals: Orissa has abundant resources of minerals. There are extensive deposits of coal in Talcher, iron-ore in Daitari and Barbil areas and lime-stone in Biramitrapur and Purunapani areas. Besides, deposits of bauxite, chromite, graphite and managanese ore are found in the State. In fact, Orissa is almost the sole producer of chromite in the country.

9.5 The tribal areas of the State account for more than 90% of her total mineral production, the mineral-bearing districts like Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Kalahandi/^{being}predominantly inhabited by tribals. Mineral surveys and investigations are being carried out regularly by the Directorate of Mines since its inception in 1935.

9.6 Exploitation of Mineral Wealth: Exploitation of mineral resources in some areas such as limestone at Biramitrapur and Hatibar areas of Sundergarh district and iron-ore deposits of Barbil area in Keonjhar district is done by private firms whereas in other areas the limestone quarries and iron-ore deposits are worked by Government. For proper exploitation of mineral resources in the State the Orissa Mining Corporation was set up in 1956. During the Third Plan, it has taken up the

exploitation of iron-ore deposits of Daitari mines for export through Paradeep Port, exploitation of limestone deposits from the Danguri Mines for supply to the Cement Factory set up by the Industrial Development Corporation at Baragarh. The construction of a permanent dam in Daitari area has also been taken up by the Corporation with a view to supplying water in the Daitari Iron-ore Project area. It has also been working three chromite mines in Kalarangi, Mayurbhanj and Kamarda, four iron-ore mines at Khandabandha, Khandadhar, Bansapali and Gandhamardhan, and one manganese mine at Uliburu.

Considering the enormous mineral resources of the State it is felt that more mineral-based industries could be established in tribal areas which are potentially rich in minerals. Apart from assisting the national economy by a proper utilization of the mineral wealth, this will widen the economic base of the tribals by opening up employment opportunities of which, with proper planning, full advantage can be taken by them. The principal obstacle in the way of the establishment of industries in the mineral bearing tribal areas, however, is the lack of suitable road and rail communications. For promoting industries and for an over-all development of the interior areas, the Study Team recommends that the question of linking

.Keonjhar, Paradeep, and Phulbani districts, which have a great potential for industrial development, by railways may be considered.

9.7 Cottage and Small-scale Industries: Among some tribes there exist traditional skills in certain crafts. Gadaba and Bonda women weave their own cloth and Dangaria and Kutia Kondh girls do fine embroidery. The Koyas, Juangs of Pallahara, Pauri Bhuinya and Bhumia tribes are expert basket makers. In fact basketry has become the main occupation of the Juangs of Pallahara who have been forced to take up this craft, having been prevented from pursuing their traditional avocation of podu cultivation. Unfortunately, however, no steps appear to have been taken by the State Government to encourage this craft among the Juangs. On the other hand, due to restrictions imposed by the Forest Department, the Juangs are finding it increasingly difficult to cut and ~~remove~~ bamboos from the forest to pursue this craft. The Study Team feels that the Juangs should be allowed to procure bamboo free of cost to earn their livelihood by basket-making. Steps should also be taken to help them to market their baskets, preferably through cooperative societies. Likewise, the skill of the Dangaria and Kutia Kondh girls in embroidery needs to be encouraged and developed.

9.8 In the Ashram Schools established by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, the tribal students are given training in crafts like weaving, carpentry, tailoring, smithy, etc. The tribals cannot compete with the non-tribal smiths and weavers, but they can establish themselves as tailors and carpenters. In interior tribal areas there is a demand for tailors, and the trained tribals can make a decent living from this trade. Financial assistance to persons possessing skill in carpentry would enable them to purchase the necessary tools and implements and establish themselves as carpenters.

The State Government have introduced a scheme for promoting cottage industries among the tribals. Selected craftsmen are given a subsidy of Rs.400/- each to establish themselves in crafts like tailoring, weaving, smithy and carpentry, etc. Two training-cum-production centres have been established in Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi districts. However, this scheme has not made much head-way. Moreover, the training centre at Kalahandi is not able to attract a sufficient number of students. As the tribal trainees coming to Kalahandi soon get home-sick, the Team suggests that the Centre may be shifted to a central place in the tribal area: Machkund, where there is sufficient accommodation and also scope for the successful candidates to get employment

in MIG and Balimela areas in the neighbourhood would, in the opinion of the Team, be a suitable location.

9.9 A survey conducted by the Tribal Research Bureau to measure the aptitude of the displaced tribals in MIG area showed that many people expressed a preference to be trained as masons. As this is a paying profession in which a reasonable degree of proficiency can be attained without much difficulty, the Team suggests that the tribals interested in taking up this profession may be given the necessary facilities to be trained as masons. There will be no difficulty for the successful candidates in finding ready employment as masons in the newly developing MIG and Balimela areas.

9.10 Power: Orissa is blessed with rivers which flow all the year around. There is considerable water potential for generating electric energy and two Hydro-electric Projects, Hirakud in Sambalpur district and Machkund in Koraput district, are already in operation. During the last three Plan periods, the power potential of the State has been raised from 9.6 M.W. to 372 M.W. The State Government have taken up two more projects. With the completion of Talcher Thermal Plant at Dhenkanal district and Balimela Hydro-electric Project at Koraput district, there will be a further addition to the installed capacity. The Study Team was, however, not able to ascertain the extent to which

these projects have benefited the tribals. The Team has noted with regret that although hydro-electric projects like Machkund have been constructed in the heart of tribal areas, no serious attempt has been made to provide electricity to the villages in these areas. The Team feels that whenever power projects are taken up in tribal areas, steps should be taken to ensure that the benefits of electricity are extended to the local population. Besides providing public electric points in the tribal villages in the neighbourhood, electricity could be supplied for running small industrial units such as flour mills, oil mills, etc. Power may also be made available for irrigation in suitable cases in the tribal areas.

CHAPTER X
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

10.1 Main Diseases: Among the diseases which afflict the tribals are Yaws, V.D., Malaria, Scabbies, Leprosy, Filaria, T.B., etc. Malnutrition and unhealthy living conditions are the main causes for the spread of disease among the tribals.

Most of the backward tribes like Kutia Kondhs, Hill Juangs and Lanjia Saoras are extremely poor. From their meagre agricultural yields, they are hardly able to maintain themselves with the result that they have to depend on wild fruits, roots and tubers from the jungle to supplement their diet. With large scale deforestation, increasing forest restrictions and growing population, the scope for food collection even from the forests has been considerably reduced. For most of the time, therefore, the tribals are forced to remain underfed during the lean months.

Ignorance of the principles of personal hygiene and lack of a sense of cleanliness also make the tribals suffer from a number of diseases. They are not accustomed to drawing water from wells for drinking but prefer to take it from ponds, streams and rivers where the water is often contaminated. Consequently they suffer from intestinal diseases.

The large scale industrialisation and the increasing process of urbanization have also brought in their wake some new diseases among the tribals. For

instance, many tribals living in urban areas and coming in contact with the plainsmen have started suffering from V.D., T.B. and other diseases. A study conducted by the State Tribal Research Bureau in Rajgangpur area on the impact of industrialisation on tribals revealed that after the establishment of a cement factory the incidence of T.B. had become high in the area.

10.2 Method of Curing Diseases: The tribals have their own system of diagnosis and cure of diseases. Their conception of disease is that it is caused by hostile spirits, the ghosts of the dead or by the breach of some taboo. In the case of sickness, therefore, they try to appease the spirits by sacrifices and offerings for recovery. A study on witchcraft among the Santals of Mayurbhanj, conducted by the State Tribal Research Bureau, has confirmed the existence of belief among these tribes that diseases are inflicted by witches; and in order to get rid of the witches and for the recovery of the patients, the tribals engage themselves in witch-hunting. However, it is heartening to note that with the spread of literacy, the tribals are beginning to realise the value of modern medicine and are coming in large numbers to hospitals and dispensaries to avail themselves of the medical facilities.

10.3 Medical Facilities: The State Government have opened a number of dispensaries and hospitals in different

parts of the State. Health programmes to eradicate malaria, leprosy and small-pox have also been taken up extensively in the State. Grants have been sanctioned by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department for ~~the~~ provision of medical facilities, allopathic and ayurvedic.

10.4 Allopathic Dispensaries: 11 allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department by the end of the Second Five Year Plan specially for the tribal areas. More dispensaries were not sanctioned during the Third Plan period by that Department as it was decided that the provision for the opening of new dispensaries would form a part of the general development programme of the Health Department. The dispensaries opened by the T&RW Department are run by the Health Department. Each dispensary is provided with an Assistant Surgeon, a Pharmacist, a Dai and two Class IV employees.

10.5 Ayurvedic Dispensaries: Due to non-availability of an adequate number of doctors during the Second Plan period the State Government decided to open Ayurvedic dispensaries. Out of 113 such dispensaries in the State, 11 were opened from the grants of ^{the} T&RW Department. No new dispensaries were **started** during the Third Plan period.

10.6 Six-bed Hospitals: 20 six-bed hospitals were sanctioned during the Second Plan period under the T&RW Programme. Each hospital provides beds for six indoor patients. These hospitals have the same pattern of staffing as the allopathic dispensaries (para 10.4) except that a cook has also been provided in these hospitals.

10.7 Mobile Health Units: As the tribals are mostly reluctant to visit hospitals, it was decided by the State Government to organize Mobile Health Units to provide medical aid to the tribals at their doors. 14 such units were sanctioned by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period from the T&RW funds. Each unit is provided with a van, a Medical Officer of the rank of Assistant Surgeon, a Pharmacist, a Sanitary Inspector, a Disinfecter, a Driver, a Cleaner and a servant. Besides moving from village to village to provide medical facilities to the tribals in their villages, the Units visit the market places where the tribals congregate in large numbers on weekly 'Hat' days.

10.8 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres: 226 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were established in tribal areas during the Second Plan period. These centres, which are run by the grants of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, are managed by the Health Department.

10.9 Anti-Yaws Campaign: This disease is popularly known as 'Koya Disease', the disease being very common among the Koyas. In order to attract the tribals to hospitals for treatment, the Government was making a payment of two annas to each patient but as the system did not work well, special anti-yaws measures were taken up. During the Third Plan period, 9 anti-yaws teams were sanctioned and these covered 8 districts of the State. Subsequently, their operation was extended to the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Bolangir. The districts of Keonjhar and Sundergarh are, however, yet to be covered.

10.10 Treatment of V.D. For the treatment of Venereal Diseases, the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are giving special grants. The amount is distributed by the Director of Health Services to different Civil Surgeons for treatment of V.D. patients.

10.11 Eye-Relief Camps: With the help of the Bihar Blind Relief Mission, the Government have been organizing Eye-Relief Camps to provide ophthalmological treatment to the tribal people suffering from cataract and other eye-diseases.

10.12 T.B. Clinics: 13 T.B. Clinics are being run in the State by the Health Department for treatment of T.B. patients.

10.13 Leprosy Control Units: For the treatment of leprosy patients 5 Leprosy Control Units have been functioning in the State.

10.14 Filarial Units: Five Filarial Units had been opened by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

10.15 Primary Health Centres: To extend medical facilities in interior areas 251 Primary Health Centres were opened by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

10.16 Inadequacy of facilities: Despite the efforts made by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department to provide medical facilities to the tribals, many interior tribal pockets are still without any hospitals and dispensaries. Even those few located in tribal areas are rarely manned by qualified doctors; nor do they carry adequate stocks of medicines. In the absence of inducements qualified doctors are usually reluctant to serve in interior areas. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that in order to attract qualified medical men to serve in remote tribal areas, the Government should provide special pay, suitable accommodation and other facilities to the men posted to such areas. As the main causes of diseases among the tribals are ignorance in matter of personal health and hygiene and under-nourishment, it is necessary to undertake a programme for the spread of health education, with a view to imparting knowledge of basic principles of health and nutrition.

For this purpose, the Study Team suggests that when the mobile health units visit the tribal villages, they may organize film shows on health education. Suitable books and literature in tribal languages may also be prepared for the use of the school going children and ~~for such of~~ ^{the} grown-up people as ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~literate.~~ ^{literate.} ~~The State Government may consider a compulsory course~~ of health education, at least for two period in a week, to students in schools in tribal areas. The Study Team also feels that for at least some years to come, it is necessary to concentrate on the opening of more mobile health units to ensure a larger coverage of the tribal areas according to a phased programme, the aim being to cover every village at least once a year. These units could also simultaneously undertake a programme of health education through audio-visual media.

10.17 Drinking Water Supply: There are 13,923 villages having 50% or more tribal population in the State against which ^{only} 7,422 wells have so far been constructed. Assuming that a single well is sufficient for each village, there are still 6501 tribal villages which do not have satisfactory water supply arrangements. The problem of water supply in the tribal areas being acute, it is necessary to undertake a crash programme for the supply of drinking water. Instead of undertaking individual schemes in the villages, it may be worthwhile undertaking some

major schemes for supply of water to a group of villages from a central point. Such a programme should prove more economical in the long run than individual programmes which are necessarily limited in scope.

An important aspect to be considered while undertaking water supply schemes is that drinking water wells are not popular among the tribes as yet. It is, therefore, suggested that wherever feasible, springs and other water resources may be bunded to form cisterns. Steps should also be taken to ensure that till such time as the tribals get used to taking water from wells and other water supply schemes, these makeshift sources are maintained properly as otherwise they will fall into disuse and the expenditure incurred on them would prove to be infructuous.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

11.1 Community Development Blocks: The Community Development Programme was launched in Orissa in the year 1952. To begin with, three Community Development Blocks were opened, one each in Junagarh (Kalahandi district), Bhanjanagar (Ganjam district), and Bhadrak (Balasore district). Gradually, more Blocks were opened in various parts of the State. The State now has 307 C.D. Blocks. These extend over an area of about 15,58,000 sq.kms. and cover a population of 174 lakhs in some 4,65,000 villages.

11.2 4 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Development Blocks were opened during the Second Plan period. These were, however, redesignated as Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan period 62 Tribal Development Blocks were opened, 24 in Koraput district, 17 in Sundergarh district, 9 in Phulbani district, 4 in Kalahandi district, 3 in Keonjhar district, 2 in Ganjam district, 1 in Sambalpur district, 1 in Mayurbhanj district and 1 in Dhenkanal district. 9 more Blocks were added during 1966-67. Thus there are at present 75 Tribal Development Blocks in the State.

11.3 The Study Team visited some of the Tribal Development Blocks and held discussions with the Block and local

officers about their working. The following points emerged during the discussion:

- i) Many T.D. Blocks could not spend the allotted funds and there were surrenders of substantial amounts. When there is a cry for additional funds it seems odd that even the allotted funds could not be made use of.
- ii) Most of the tribal areas suffer from lack of suitable communication facilities. In some T.D. Blocks like Balliguda and Kotgarh, many Gram Panchayat headquarters have not yet been connected with the Block headquarters by suitable roads. As a result, the field officers of the Block are not able to visit interior villages and get acquainted with the problems of the tribals. It is therefore, necessary that high priority should be given to the construction of roads in these tribal areas.
- iii) More often than not, the field staff of the T.D. Blocks are from the coastal district and not being accustomed to work in tribal areas are generally reluctant to go to the interior villages and mix with the tribal people. It is, therefore, important that

as far as possible, people having a tribal-bias and knowing tribal languages should be posted in T.D. Blocks. The Study Team appreciates that it may always not be possible to recruit staff possessing a knowledge of tribal languages. It, therefore, suggests that whenever it is necessary to recruit staff for work in tribal areas, acquisition of a working knowledge of the tribal language of the area, within a specified period, may be made a condition for continued appointment. It is also necessary to pay special remuneration to the staff serving in the tribal areas as compensatory allowance, because of the difficult living conditions obtaining in such areas.

- iv) At present the T.D. Blocks are usually over-burdened with schemes. As a result it is not possible to devote concentrated attention to each and every scheme and thus implementation suffers. A better course would be for a T.D. Block to take up a few selected schemes which meet urgent felt needs and see that they are implemented properly. Schemes relating to agricultural development,

irrigation, water supply, education, health and sanitary facilities, communications, etc., should be given priority. Schemes of secondary importance like social education, adult literacy etc., may be avoided in the beginning as, unless development has taken place in an adequate measure, money spent on these schemes will not give the desired results. The funds which may become available by the dropping of such schemes can be utilized for working the schemes of major importance more intensively.

- v) The control of T.D. Blocks vests in the Community Development Department while the responsibility for the execution of welfare schemes is cast on the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department which is also responsible to the Department of Social Welfare for the proper functioning of T.D. Blocks. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department is not even associated with the selection of the schemes to be taken up for execution in the T.D. Blocks, let alone their actual implementation. The arrangement is open to objection for two reasons: first, it casts responsibility on, while withholding authority from, the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department for the proper functioning of the T.D. Blocks

and secondly, it does not make for the pooling of resources of the Blocks and of the funds of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, so necessary for accelerating the development of tribal areas. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that along with the responsibility, the control over the T.D. Blocks should be transferred to the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in the interest of better coordination. That Department knows the needs of tribals and can make effective use of the findings of the studies made by the Tribal Research Bureau while formulating tribal welfare schemes. It can also spend the funds in a more purposeful way by supplementing the resources of the Blocks from its own budget, whenever necessary.

11.4 Need for Socio-economic Surveys: Although the Government of India had emphasized the need for undertaking a socio-economic survey before starting T.D. Blocks, it was observed that in Orissa surveys had been undertaken in four T.D. Blocks only. The Team recommends that surveys may be conducted in other Blocks by the Tribal Research Bureau of the State to advise the State Government on the programmes which may be undertaken for the welfare and

development of the tribals in the respective areas. As surveys will have to be undertaken in a large number of Blocks and time is of great importance the research staff of the Bureau may be strengthened temporarily. The Bureau may also find it expedient and convenient to enlist the support of staff and scholars in the Universities for undertaking such surveys.

Panchayati Raj

11.5 Panchayati Raj was introduced in Orissa in the year 1961 with a three-tier system - the Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level, and Zila Parishad at the district level. However, Zila Parishads were abolished in July 1968, and in their place, District Advisory Councils were set up in November 1968.

11.6 Gram Panchayat: Each Gram Panchayat consists of a group of villages which have their ward Members and a Sarpanch as their elected representatives. Each Gram Panchayat has a Grain Gola to provide credit in the shape of grains to the villagers. The Sarpanch is responsible for the execution of the welfare schemes in the villages of his Gram Panchayat.

11.7 Panchayat Samiti: The Panchayat Samiti, which in its jurisdiction is co-terminus with a Block, has, in addition to others, the Sarpanches of all ^{the} Panchayats in the

Block as its members. There is a provision to ensure representation of a person belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from each of the Panchayats on the Samiti.

11.8 Zila Parishad: The Zila Parishad, a body at the district level, was composed, among others, of Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis. The Zila Parishad was constituted to co-ordinate and consolidate Block Plans and to advise Government on development matters and allocate funds for the Panchayat Samitis. It had also general supervisory control over the Panchayat Samitis. After a review of the working of the Zila Parishads, it was observed that allocation and distribution of funds by them to the Panchayat Samitis, which are the implementing bodies, were generally delayed and that as a result the progress of schemes had been hampered. Being an elected and statutory body, the District Collector could not exercise direct control over the Zila Parishad. As these bodies were more a hindrance than a help, the State Government considered it expedient to scrap them and replace them by the District Development Councils. The Zila Parishads were abolished in July 1968.

11.9 The District Development Council: The District Development Councils which replaced the Zila Parishads have been constituted with the District Collector as the Chairman. Besides M.L.As., M.P.s. and some representatives

from the Panchayat Samitis, the Development Councils have as members the District Welfare Officer, Development Officer, Forest Officer, Inspector of Schools, etc.,. The functions of the Council are to distribute grants to Panchayat Samitis and to supervise and coordinate their activities and developmental programmes.

11.10 The Study Team observed that the tribal people had not been able to play an effective role or any role at all in the Panchayati Raj organizations. A study made by the Tribal Research Bureau in the district of Mayurbhanj, a Scheduled Area, has shown that although the district has a preponderance of tribal population, 73.7% of the Sarpanches are non-tribals. Partly because of illiteracy and ignorance and partly because of lack of courage in setting up their own candidates to contest elections against the influential non-tribals, Panchayats in tribal areas have no effective representation of tribals and are dominated by non-tribal money-lenders and middlemen. The Sarpanches who are mostly non-tribals take little or no interest in the development of tribals and often utilize the sanctioned schemes and resources for the benefit of the non-tribal population. The Study Team, therefore, feels that the office of Sarpanch and of the Panchayat Samiti Chairman in the T.D. Blocks where there is a predominance of tribal population, should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes to ensure their active participation

in the affairs of the Panchayati Raj organizations. This reservation should continue ~~at least till~~ such time as the educational standards of the tribals are raised and they become conscious of their rights and privileges.

Co-operation

11.11 The main object of the cooperative societies in the tribal areas is to save the tribals from the exploitation of the non-tribal money-lenders and middlemen and to help them to improve their economic condition. For this purpose societies of various types, - Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies, Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies, Forest Labour Cooperative Societies, Tassar Rearers' Cooperative Societies, Lac Cooperative Societies, etc., - have been opened in the tribal areas. In the Chapter on Forests a reference has been made to the Tassar-Rearing and Lac Cooperative Societies. Details regarding the other societies are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

11.12 Multipurpose Cooperative Societies: The main object of these societies is to ensure on the one hand supply to the tribals at reasonable prices of the daily necessities of life and on the other, to purchase from them their surplus marketable commodities at fair prices. The control of these societies has been entrusted to the District Welfare Officers under the overall supervision of

the District Collector. 34 such societies were opened by the end of the Second Plan period of which 26 were registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. A review of their working showed that out of these 26 societies, only 15 were found to be working satisfactorily. It was, therefore, decided to close down the 11 registered along with the 8 unregistered societies in 1961. A few more societies which were found to be not serving the purpose for which they were set up in a subsequent review were also closed down. A decision was taken to amalgamate the remaining societies with Grain-gola Cooperative Societies which supply consumer goods to the tribals under a barter system.

11.13 Forest Cooperatives: Forest contractors who take leases of forest produce make huge profits at the cost of tribal labourers whom they engage on low wages. To check this exploitation and to help the tribals to take full advantage of the business in forest produce, the Government introduced a scheme for the setting up of Forest-Cooperative Societies during the Second Plan Period. The idea underlying the scheme was that these societies would take leases for the exploitation ^{of} minor forest produce and market the same in the interest of the tribals. 20 Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies, 2 Forest Marketing Societies, 1 Forest Labour Cooperative Society, 21 Tassar-Rearers' Cooperative Societies, 4 Lac Cooperative Societies and 7 Labour

Contract Cooperative Societies were opened in tribal areas with a majority of tribals as Members. A sum of Rs.12,27,000 was spent on the setting up of these societies in 1965-66. A list of these Cooperative Societies is given in Annexure XII. The Team could not make a detailed study to ascertain whether these societies were working satisfactorily. As, however, the experience of ~~Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies~~ has not been happy, the Study Team suggests that the Tribal Research Bureau may conduct an evaluation study of the working of these societies to pinpoint the weaknesses if any in their working and to lay down guidelines to ensure that the tribals really benefit by the operations of these societies.

CHAPTER XII

LAND PROBLEMS AND INDEBTEDNESS

12.1 Land Holdings: According to the 20% sample survey of the cultivating tribal households in rural areas conducted during the last Census (Annexure XIII), 5.84% households had holdings less than 1 acre, 31.29% ranging from 1.0 to 2.4 acres and 26.86% ranging from 2.5 to 4.9 acres. Thus 63.99% of the households had holdings below 5 acres. It is well known that the productivity of land in tribal areas is generally poor due to primitive methods of cultivation, absence of irrigation facilities and poor fertility of soils. In view of these factors a holding of 5 acres does not constitute an economic unit in most of the tribal areas.

12.2 Land Allotment: The Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department have issued a set of instructions for settlement and lease of Waste Land and encroached land in the State. According to these instructions landless persons are required to file applications before the local Tahasildare for allotment of such lands. The members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes get first and second preference respectively over other applicants. The Collectors have also been delegated powers to exempt 'Salami' (royalty) in full or in part and sanction acceptance of payment in instalments in hard cases where the poverty of the tribals warrants such a concession. Landless persons including

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are entitled to get lands to an extent of 5 acres inclusive of lands already held by them as tenants.

12.3 Survey of Uncultivated Lands: There are some valley lands in areas inhabited by the hill tribes which are lying uncultivated at present. The Team suggests that a rapid survey may be undertaken to identify such lands. As soon as the results of the survey become available, lands, which are not under occupation and are fit for cultivation, may be allotted to the tribals. In order that the tribal families who are allotted such lands may have an interest in developing them and also to improve the creditworthiness of the tribals, pattas may be given on allotment. However, an embargo should be placed against alienation of such lands for a period of 15 to 20 years with a view to ensuring that the tribals who are allotted the land do not part with it for immediate gain or/lure of some other short-term benefit.

12.4 Muttadari System: The Muttadari system of land tenure which was prevalent in some of the Scheduled Areas of the erstwhile composite State of Madras continues to be in force in the areas which became a part of Orissa. During the British rule the Muttadars were appointed to collect Government dues and to maintain law and order. The Muttadari is resumable by Government for default of payment of Government dues but otherwise the grant is

permanent and hereditary. The ownership of land vests in Government and the tribals have no occupancy rights in land.

The abolition of the Muttadari system was recommended by the S.A. & S.T. Commission as far back as 1961. The Team is, however, distressed to learn that the system continues to be in operation in the State despite the ~~persistent demand of the Tribes~~ ~~Advisory Council~~ for its abolition. The Team understands that the State Government constituted a Committee known as the Mutha Head Abolition Committee in 1966. The Committee has since submitted a report and a Bill for the abolition of the system has also been drafted. The Team would urge that ~~vigorous steps be taken to enact~~ the necessary legislation without further delay.

12.5 Land Alienation: In certain parts of South Orissa, which were formerly under the erstwhile Madras Presidency, there was an Act called "Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act of 1883", which prohibited permanent transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. But this Act was not successful in checking the large scale transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals.

The Government of Orissa enacted a Regulation called the "The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation, 1956", to control and check transfers of immovable property in the Scheduled Areas of the State. This Regulation prohibited alienation of land from tribals to non-tribals except with the special sanction of the Sub-divisional Officers. This Regulation has also not been effective in checking cases of land alienation. The modus operandi of the non-tribals is to take possession of the tribal land on mortgage against loans and then continue to enjoy its ownership. . . . If the transfer is challenged, the non-tribals take the plea of adverse possession under the Law of Limitation, while the tribals either avoid going to the Law Court to contest their claim or accept the claim of the non-tribals. In backward tribal areas where new industries, river valley projects and rehabilitation projects are established, lands belonging to the tribals are acquired by the State and while doing so the interest of the tribals is not adequately safe-guarded. In view of its importance, this subject has been dealt with separately in Chapter XIII.

12.6 While the setting up of major industrial and other projects in tribal areas leads to the acquisition of tribal lands, it also brings in its wake large scale alienations of tribal lands to non-tribals. For instance,

it was reported that in Sunabenda area of Koraput most of the tribal land had been purchased by non-tribals after the establishment of MIG factory in the area. The State Tribal Research Bureau has taken up a study to assess the extent of tribal land transferred to the non-tribals. The matter appears to have also been referred to the Vigilance Department. The Team feels that there should be some legal provision to enable the district authorities to institute enquiries into such transfers and to take action suo moto to resume, without payment of compensation, land which has been transferred to or is otherwise under the illegal occupation of a non-tribal. It is gratifying to know that the State Government have already appointed Special Assistant Settlement Officers to check the cases of illegal transfers of land from tribals to the non-tribals and to cause steps to be taken for restoring the possession of such lands to the actual owners. It is, however, not known whether this welcome move of the State Government has yielded results of tangible benefit to the tribals. The Team, therefore, suggests that the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department should review the work of these Settlement Officers and see that the purpose for which they have been appointed is achieved. Besides resuming lands which have been illegally alienated it is also necessary

to take steps to prevent cases of land alienation in future. While doing so, it needs to be recognised that occasions may arise when the tribals may have to transfer some land under dire necessity and that in such cases the restrictions on transfer, if absolute, may do more harm than good. The Team, suggests that in view of the failure of the legal provisions to operate as an effective check on the alienation of tribal land the State Government may set up an Expert Committee to go into the whole problem of land alienation among the tribals and suggest comprehensive measures including amendments to the existing legislation on the subject and ensure that the non-tribals do not take unfair advantage of the needs of the tribals to grab their land. Meanwhile, instead of the SDOs permitting transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals, it may be provided that the respective District Collectors should personally examine each application and sanction the transfer only when convinced - and for reasons to be recorded in writing - that there is a compelling need for such transfer. In the case of predominantly tribal districts this responsibility could be discharged by an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate exclusively responsible for tribal welfare whose appointment has been recommended by the Study Team in para 4.10.

12.7 Indebtedness: Indebtedness among the tribes of Orissa is chronic. Despite the implementation of welfare and development schemes over the last two decades, the standard of living of the tribals has not risen to any great extent. Indebtedness continues to be a serious drag on the economy of the tribals, particularly in the case of the very backward tribes.

12.8 Surveys on Indebtedness: The S.A. & S.T. Commission had in their report suggested that the State Governments should undertake inter alia sample surveys in the tribal areas to ascertain the degree and extent of indebtedness among the tribals. The Study Team understands that special studies of tribal indebtedness on the lines indicated by the Commission have not been taken up in the State. However, in course of socio-economic surveys and other allied studies in different tribal areas of the State, data have been collected in regard to indebtedness among certain tribal communities. A sample survey was also conducted by the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of certain selected tribal areas of Koraput and Puri districts of Orissa. Another survey was carried out in the Narayanapatna Tribal Development Block, Koraput sub-division, by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. Details of these surveys and studies are given in the Annexure XIV.

12.9 Causes of Indebtedness: The tribal borrowings are mostly for unproductive purposes. As the agricultural yield from their meagre holdings is not sufficient to maintain the tribal families for the whole year, they are forced to borrow, specially during the lean months. In the rainy season, when they have to work in their fields, the tribals procure loans for consumption. The Study Team feels that if credit facilities could be made available to the tribals during this season through Government agencies, when the money-lenders taking advantage of their necessity, charge interest at unduly high rates, the scope for the non-tribal creditors to exploit the tribals would be considerably reduced.

12.10 Loans are also taken to meet the expenditure on marriage, birth and death ceremonies and other rituals. The Bhuinyas for example have to pay a high bride-price in marriages for paying which they resort to borrowing from the moneylender. The Lanjia Saoras on the other hand, run into debt for purchasing buffaloes and other sacrificial animals.

12.11 Existing Legislation: For controlling and regulating money lending, the Orissa Money-Lenders' Act, 1939, is in force in the State. This is, however, a general legislation which has been made applicable to the Scheduled Areas. As the Act does not contain any specific provision to protect the interest of the tribals, the State Government have felt the need for a special law for them.

The Team was informed that the Orissa (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders' Regulation 1967 drafted for the purpose was awaiting presidential assent.*

12.12 Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme - The Team feels that apart from legislation to control money lending, it is necessary to make available to the tribals credit on easy terms through Governmental agencies not only for productive but also for non-productive purposes. The Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme started by the State Government is a right step in this direction. A short note on the scheme will be found in Annexure XV. During the course of its visit to the State, the Team observed that the scheme was popular among the tribals. At places, where it had been introduced, tribals got reasonable prices for their produce, sometimes in advance. They were also able to purchase articles of daily use - foodstuffs, clothes, tobacco, iron implements, kerosene oil, matches, etc., - at reasonable prices and on credit. The Team understands, however, that a review of the working of the scheme by the Tribal Research Bureau has revealed that the management needs strengthening. No time should be lost in taking such steps as may be necessary to improve its working. The Team also suggests

*The Team understands that the Regulation has since been assented to by the President. However, it has not come into force as the rules for carrying out the purposes of the Regulation have not yet been framed by the State Government.

that the State Government may consider the desirability of setting up a Local Advisory Committee consisting among others of tribal MLAs and Social Workers to keep a close watch on the working of the scheme.

It was brought to the notice of the Team that the scheme could not be extended to other tribal areas for want of funds. The Team recommends that liberal financial assistance should be provided by the Centre to enable the State Government to extend the scheme to other backward tribal pockets.

12.13 Gothi System: The Study Team was perturbed to learn that in certain parts of Koraput district a system of "Debt Bondage", called the "Gothi System" continues to exist. In regard to this system, the Partially Excluded Areas Enquiry Committee, in their report had observed as follows:-

"In practice, the Sowcars, as the agricultural creditors in these parts are called, taking advantage of the illiteracy, ignorance, and indebtedness of the peasantry, dictated the terms, calculated the interest, and manipulated the annual deductions of wages earned and readjustment of accounts in such a way that a number of labourers are bonded for several years and in a few cases, their children and other near relatives also after their death. This system has thus degenerated into serfdom. As a result, the Gothi labourers have become homeless and landless and have to depend on the mercy of the Sowcars for their bare existence".

12.14 The erstwhile Provincial Government of Orissa promulgated in 1948 a regulation called "The Orissa Debt

Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948", abolishing the system of debt bondage in the State. However, the S.A. & S.T. Commission (1960-61) noted in its report that in spite of this Regulation, there were still a large number of Gotis in Koraput district. The Commission recommended the immediate eradication of the system and the initiation of the necessary steps to free the tribals from the Sowcars. More recently, a study made by the State Tribal Research Bureau, has revealed that the system is still prevalent on a fairly wide scale in the district of Koraput and that the Regulation has not been effective mainly for lack of an alternate avenue of employment for the tribals. Moreover, no agency has been able to replace the local moneylenders. To check the system, the Tribal Research Bureau suggested a stricter legislation, with penal provisions for contravention. The Bureau also suggested that the Gotis might be permanently settled in agriculture and for this purpose they should be given suitable land and other facilities. While endorsing this suggestion, the Team wishes to point out that the abolition of the system has already been inordinately delayed and that there is urgent need for the State Government to take steps to put an end to it without further delay.

12.15 Need for General Legislation: As mentioned earlier, the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable

Property Regulation, 1956, is applicable only to Scheduled Areas in the State. Similarly, the Orissa (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders' Regulation, 1967, can be enforced only in the Scheduled Areas. The tribes, however, are found spread over practically the whole of the State. While some of the predominant tribal areas have been declared as Scheduled Areas, there are equally important tribal areas in the districts of Keonjhar, Kalahandi, etc., which although inhabited by important tribes have not been Scheduled. The Regulations relating to moneylending and the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals which are applicable only to Scheduled Areas afford no protection to the tribals living outside those Areas. There is no justification for not remedying by legislation a completely unsatisfactory position created by a legal lacuna which denies to a considerable section of the tribal population in the State the benefits of the protective provisions of the two Regulations. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that legislation should be enacted to cover all the tribals of the State, be they in the Scheduled Areas or outside, to safeguard their interests.

CHAPTER XIII
DISPLACEMENT OF TRIBES

13.1 Displacement of tribals poses a major problem of rehabilitation in the State of Orissa. The tribal areas of the State besides being rich in mineral resources contain potential sites for the location of hydro-electric and irrigation projects. The setting up of Mining and other industries and the establishment of hydro-electric, irrigation and other projects in the tribal areas have resulted in the displacement of tribals on a large scale. The position has been further aggravated by the fact that large areas in the tribal tracts of Orissa have been reclaimed for the resettlement of refugees from East Pakistan. As many of the projects have been located in the districts of Koraput and Sundergarh, the problem of displacement is most acute in these districts.

13.2 Displacement in Sundergarh district: The district of Sundergarh is predominantly inhabited by tribals, the Scheduled Tribes constituting 58% of its total population. The tribal communities affected are mainly Oraons, Kisans, Binjhias, Kharias, Mundas, and Bhuinyas. Mining operations have been going on in the district for a long time: in fact the working of lime-stone quarries at Birmitrapur started as early as 1915. A private company which has been conducting the mining operations has acquired the land of the tribals extending over a wide area. The setting up of a Steel Plant at Rourkela necessitated the

acquisition of tribal land on a large scale. The steps taken to rehabilitate the displaced tribals do not seem to have been adequate. The Team understands that a study of the measures undertaken in this connection has revealed that out of a total of 2645 displaced families in the Rourkela area, only 1814 families were resettled in Colonies and in Reclamation Blocks. No suitable land was given to these families and the living conditions in the resettlement colonies were found to be not congenial. No serious attempt was apparently made to provide employment to the displaced tribals. Although the project was taken up many years ago, the Team understands that there are still some tribal families which have not been suitably rehabilitated.

13.3 Displacement in Koraput district: Koraput is the homeland of important tribes like Gadabas, Koyas, Bondas, Didayis, Parojas, etc. There are as many as 51 tribal communities in the district, constituting 60.8% of its total population. Agriculture is their mainstay. Till a few years ago, Koraput was dreaded because of malaria which deterred people from the plains from going there. With the establishment of new projects and the eradication of malaria there has been a rush of outsiders who have settled down on the lands of the tribals.

The hydro-electric project, taken up in 1954 at Machkund, displaced quite a number of tribals mainly

belonging to Gadaba, Kondh, and paroja communities. As no suitable land was available near the submersible area the displaced tribals were rehabilitated at distant places.

Dandakaranya project was set up by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1958 to resettle the displaced persons from East Pakistan. For this purpose an area comprising 25,000 square miles in the Koraput district of Orissa and Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh was acquired. As the project launched in the tribal area was going to affect the local tribal population, it was decided that the Dandakaranya project would release 25% of the reclaimed land to the State Government for the resettlement of the tribals. A study conducted by the Tribal Research Bureau on the effect of resettling displaced persons from East Pakistan on the local population has shown that the tribals have not been given the same benefits as those given to the displaced persons from East Pakistan. Thus against some Rs.3700/- to which a displaced family was entitled the family of a tribal received only Rs.1700/-. Certain amenities and facilities - medical, cooperatives, supply of improved seeds, etc., - which were provided to displaced persons were denied to the tribals. Quite apart from these handicaps the procedure under which the responsibility for the resettlement of the tribals has been cast on the State Governments has caused grave hardships to the tribals as the State Governments took no action towards their resettlement until the necessary grants were sanctioned by the Centre. The time taken to complete the formalities for sanctioning grants and selection of families for allotment

of land was so long that by the time the sanction was received jungle growth had again appeared on reclaimed land allotted to the tribals and rendered its cultivation both difficult and expensive. The Team suggests that it would be better from the point of view of the overall development of the area as well as in the interest of the tribal families proposed to be settled there if their resettlement is entrusted to the Dandakaranya project authority.*

The study by the Tribal Research Bureau has also revealed that displaced persons have started exploiting the tribals. Their modus operandi is to induce the tribals to part with their agricultural yields during harvest at low prices and during lean months, when the tribals run short of food, to advance grain loans to them at very high rates of interest. In such a situation it should not be surprising if that tribal land gradually passes into the hands of the displaced persons.

A major hydro-electric project has been taken up jointly by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments on the river Sileru at Palimela. Work on the project has been in progress since 1963. A study was conducted by the Tribal Research Bureau with a view to making suggestions for the proper resettlement of the tribals displaced as a result of the construction of the project. The total number of affected families in 63 villages liable to submersion was reckoned at 1611. Of these about 1113

*The Team understands that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have already made over the work of resettlement of landless tribal families in Bastar district to the D.D.A.

families belonged mainly to Kondh, Gadaba, Dideyi and Bonda tribes. This number will further increase in view of the decision to raise the reservoir level. The Study Team understands that the Tribal Research Bureau has made certain suggestions to facilitate the rehabilitation of the affected families and that these are under the consideration of the State Government.

Tribal villages around Sunabeda have been acquired for the establishment of MIG factory and the construction of a township. A survey to explore suitable avenues of employment for the affected persons and to ascertain the attitude and aptitude of the working population to the imparting of training with a view to fitting them for employment in a suitable capacity in the MIG factory was conducted by the Tribal Research Bureau in 1963. According to the study the aggregate number of families and the total population of the 21 affected villages were 1101 and 4724 respectively. These included 763 tribal families with a population of 3149. The tribals mainly belonged to Gadaba and Paroja tribes. Most of the persons above 40 years of age expressed a preference for settling down as agriculturists. Those belonging to the younger generation however opted to undergo various types of training. Thus 81 persons opted to be trained as carpenters, 48 as blacksmiths and rod-binders, 49 as masons, 44 as drivers, 110 as helpers and cleaners,

6 as fitters, electricians and plumbers, 99 as gardeners, 49 as peons, and so on. It was accordingly decided to open training centres to impart training to the candidates in the crafts of their choice. The candidates were given monthly stipends during the period of training.

The affected families were paid cash compensation; but half of the amount paid as compensation was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in the names of the individuals concerned. This was done to prevent them from spending away the ready cash on drinks or waste it on rituals or other uneconomic activities. The Team understands that this arrangement has worked well.

13.4 Salia-Irrigation Project in Puri district: The decision to take up a medium irrigation project on the river Salia was taken in the year 1958. Subsequently a survey was conducted to demarcate the area which would be submerged with a view to its acquisition. The total area liable to submersion is estimated to be about 2,800 acres. Excluding six un-inhabited villages, the total number of settled villages affected was found to be 15, situated in Puri and Ganjam districts. Out of these 15 villages, 8 were liable to be wholly submerged and 7 partially. The number of families affected was 278 out of whom 179 belonged mostly to Sounti, Kondh and Saora tribes. The total tribal population of the affected villages was 943. The tribals in these villages earned

their livelihood either by cultivation, or by collecting minor forest produce or by working for wages. As their income was hardly sufficient to sustain them for the whole year, they were heavily indebted.

Compensation for land was paid to the people in cash in 1963 long before the dam was completed and well before the resettlement colonies came into being. It was stipulated that each family would pay Salami (royalty) of Rs.500.00 to the Government for every acre of land to be provided in the reclaimed site. The study made by the Tribal Research Bureau revealed that the compensation received by the people was utilised mostly to repay old debts and for the purchase of food-grains and clothing. No spare cash was left with the displaced tribals. When the resettlement colony was ready the tribals were unable to pay salami and desired that they should be rehabilitated by Government. They also wanted land, houses and other common amenities like a school, community house, health centre, etc., in the new colony to be built for them by the Government.

13.5 The Study Team has given an account of the problems of rehabilitation thrown up on the various projects to show that there was no serious or properly planned attempt preceding the undertaking of the projects to see that the affected tribals were properly rehabilitated. As a result, in cases where the tribals were given only cash compensation

and were not provided with alternate land and house, they spent away the money on non-productive purposes and became destitute. To have left the tribals to shift for themselves after paying them cash compensation, knowing full well that the poor and ignorant tribals could hardly be expected to take the initiative to rehabilitate themselves appears to the Study Team to be a serious lapse on the part of the authorities concerned. In cases where colonies were constructed for the resettlement of the displaced tribals living conditions were stated to be far from satisfactory as even basic amenities had not been provided. Inconvenience could have been avoided if adequate care had been taken to include at least the basic amenities in the planning of colonies for their resettlement.

13.6 The Team suggests that in respect of projects which have already been completed, a survey should be undertaken immediately to ascertain the number of tribal families which have not been rehabilitated, and the number that have not been provided with adequate resettlement facilities in order that steps may be taken to resettle those who have been left to shift themselves after the payment of compensation and to ameliorate the living conditions of others living in colonies which do not have even the minimum basic facilities. Although compensation in cash might have been paid in some cases,

in view of the human suffering involved, these cases deserve to be treated with sympathy. The Study Team is glad to know that the State Government is already considering the question of rehabilitation of the tribal families displaced as a result of the taking up of the Salia dam project notwithstanding the fact that they had received cash compensation which they spent away for one reason or the other.

13.7 In the case of projects to be taken up hereafter, a comprehensive programme should be drawn up for the rehabilitation of the displaced families. Resettlement colonies with the necessary facilities should be made available to the tribals as soon as they are displaced from their original habitations. In other words, construction of colonies and other facilities should be completed before the tribals are asked to leave their homes. The services of the Tribal Research Bureau may well be utilised to undertake a survey of the affected tribals and to make suggestions for their rehabilitation, keeping in view their mode of life, traditions and customs.

13.8 As the system of payment of compensation in cash has not generally worked well, the Team suggests that, as far as possible, displaced tribals should be provided land for land and house for house. If cash compensation, if any, is due to them, the same may be deposited in their names in the Post Office Savings Bank as was done

in the MIG area of Koraput. Since the tribals are generally illiterate the danger should be guarded against of their being becoming victims of fraud while operating the Savings Bank Accounts. Such cases of fraud were in fact reported in Ranchi (Bihar). It is, therefore, important that steps should be taken in advance to guard against imposture and devise measures to safeguard the interests of the tribals.

13.9 Tibetan Settlement: A Tibetan settlement in Chandaragiri in Ganjam district has affected 226 Saora families in 13 villages. While the Tibetans have been given reclaimed land, houses, hospital, etc., the Saoras who have been affected have received no such benefits. Besides, the Tibetan families have been receiving gifts and grants from various international and other agencies. Discrimination in favour of the Tibetans has caused resentment among the Saoras and has led to conflict between the two communities. Pigs and cattle belonging to the Tibetans rampage the crops of the tribals and when challenged by the latter the Tibetans appear to have attacked them with weapons. The Team feels that steps should be taken by the local officers to restore harmony between the two groups and see that the tribals are not harassed or otherwise unfairly treated by the more enterprising Tibetan refugees.

13.10 The following points should be kept in view while selecting rehabilitation sites for the resettlement of tribal families:

- (i) Most of the tribals are agriculturists and desire to be resettled on land. Hence sites having suitable cultivable land in the vicinity should be selected as far as possible while establishing colonies for the Scheduled Tribes. The lands should be properly reclaimed and developed before allotment to individual families. The area allotted should be sufficient to maintain an average tribal family. It should also be ensured that the lands allotted are of a reasonable quality.
- (ii) In the employment of labour for the clearance of land, construction of houses, wells, approach roads and irrigation works, preference should be given to the settlers who should be paid fair wages.
- (iii) There should be proper demarcation of land.
- (iv) Simultaneously with the allotment of land necessary formalities regarding registration in the names of the tribals or issue of title deeds in their favour should be completed. This is necessary as in the absence of rights of ownership, the inmates of the colony will not be in a position to utilise the facility for obtaining loans from Government for agricultural and other productive purposes to which they would normally be eligible. They should on no account be compelled to seek the assistance of the money-lender to meet their credit needs.
- (v) The allotment of land should be followed soon after by the free supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc. The assistance should, as far as possible, be in kind. Where, however, the payment in the shape of grants is envisaged, care should be taken to ensure that the grants are actually utilized for the purpose for which they are given. There should also be a proper system of follow-up to ensure that the facilities provided are availed of by the tribals and that they are not exploited by others.

- (vi) Adequate subsistence allowance should be paid to the settlers till such time as they are able to raise the first crop on their fields. There should also be provision for subsidiary occupations during the 'off' agricultural season.
- (vii) Adequate irrigation facilities should be ensured. While selecting sites for the colony those within the command of water-supply sources should be given preference.
- (viii) Colonies should be located preferably near forests. In fact, a patch of forest may be marked as village forest to meet the occasional requirements of the tribals. The management of the village forest should be made the responsibility of the inmates of the colony.
- (ix) The Tribes Advisory Council and the leaders of the tribal communities intended to be settled should be consulted in the selection of sites, layout and design of houses. If facilities are needed for the setting up of tribal deities or for the performance of traditional rites and rituals necessary funds may be provided for the purpose to enable them to perform these rites.
- (x) Ownership and pattern of utilisation of land before colonisation should be taken into account to avoid conflict between the families settled and the others having interest in the land or living in the neighbouring areas.
- (xi) It is important to study the social customs and habits of the tribal communities proposed to be settled. The Tribal Research Bureau can provide useful guidance in this regard.
- (xii) Tribes having similar traditions and customs should ordinarily be settled together in a colony to avoid difficulties of adjustment in the new social environment. As the tribals require the services of certain occupational groups like drummers, blacksmiths, cow-herds, etc., provision may be made for the settlement of one or two families from each of these groups in or around the colonies.

- (xiii) Selection of families to be settled in the colony should be judicious and care should be taken to avoid settling at the same place traditionally hostile tribes or tribes with a history of inter-ethnic rivalries. At the same time, the strategy of building up community leadership so as to stabilise the life in the colony should be properly planned.
- (xiv) The houses should be constructed according to the taste and traditional ideas of the tribals regarding layout and design to avoid the possibility of their developing an antipathy to living in houses not so constructed. This does not mean that improvements should not be incorporated in the construction of houses. But the improvements should not conflict with their traditions and superstitions. As far as possible locally available materials should be used in the construction of such houses.
- (xv) The tribals resettled in colonies should have common amenities like drinking water supply, health centres, recreation centres, community houses, educational institutions, multi-purpose cooperative societies, veterinary aids, etc. Provision should also be made for the continuance of traditional community organisations like bachelors' dormitories, if they exist among the tribal families to be settled in the colony.
- (xvi) A colony supervisor with a background of practical agriculture, or if the number of families is small a Sevak of the rank of Village Level Worker may be posted to each colony, at least for some years, to teach improved methods of agriculture to the settlers. Where there are a number of agricultural colonies, a separate agricultural officer should be appointed for making periodical visits to the colonies to supervise and guide the work of colony supervisors and Village Level Workers.
- (xvii) To watch progress and to take prompt action for removal of difficulties cropping up from time to time, the Collector or the officer in overall charge of the colony may be required to submit periodical reports to the State Government on the progress made in the colony in the fields of agriculture, education, employment, health, etc. and on the socio-economic conditions of the families.

CHAPTER XIV

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

14.1 Tribal Research Bureau: With a view to conducting research on scientific lines on the customs, manners and on the specific needs and problems, etc., of the tribal communities and to assess the impact of welfare measures on them, the Government of Orissa set up a Tribal Research Bureau in 1952. The Bureau started as a semi-official body with two research scholars. In 1956, it was organized as a regular branch of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department with an Assistant Director, two Research Officers and other staff. The work of the Bureau has been reviewed from time to time and the necessary augmentation of staff has been taking place part ~~pass~~ with the expansion of its activities. At present the Bureau has a total staff strength of 86.

14.2 Advisory Board: The work of the Bureau is guided by an Advisory Board which has the Chief Minister as its Chairman and the Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare as the Vice-Chairman. The Deputy Minister in the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, the Development Commissioner, Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University, Reader in Anthropology of the Utkal University and a prominent social worker constitute the other members of the Board. The Secretary, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department who is also the ex-officio Director of the Bureau,

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functions as the Member Secretary of the Board. The Board generally meets twice a year to review the work of the Bureau and recommends studies to be undertaken by the research staff.

14.3. Research and Publications: The Bureau has undertaken pioneering work in the field of tribal research over the years that it has been in existence. It has brought out a number of publications. Besides, the Bureau publishes a quarterly research journal called 'Adibasi'. Apart from research studies, the Bureau has been entrusted with the task of evaluating the progress of tribal welfare schemes. Recently, it has conducted socio-economic surveys in four Tribal Development Blocks, prepared monographic handbooks on major tribes to provide background information on their socio-cultural life, made special studies of the impact of industrialization and Christianity on the tribes and on the ^{living} conditions of the tribals displaced by irrigation project, MIG factory, etc. The Bureau has also undertaken evaluation studies on the functioning of tribal welfare schemes like Purchase, Sale and Fair-Price Shops scheme and colonisation schemes. A list of the studies made by the Bureau is given in Annexure XVI .

14.4 The Study Team would in particular like to mention the following useful studies undertaken by the Bureau which have gone a long way in moving the Government

machinery to provide relief to the tribals:-

- (1) Rehabilitation of the displaced persons under the Salia irrigation project in Puri district. It was found by the Bureau that the tribals whose lands were being submerged as a result of the construction of the Dam had received cash compensation some four years before the start of actual construction of the project and this they had already spent. No alternative site for their rehabilitation was specified. The Study Team is glad to note that at the instance of the Bureau, the State Government in the Irrigation Department have since sanctioned funds for this purpose.
- (2) Impact of industrialisation on the tribes in Sundergarh district and measures necessary to enable the Scheduled Tribes to take advantage of the employment potential created.
- (3) A study of the impact of Dandakarnya Project on the tribes. A note compiled by the Bureau has focussed the attention of the State Government and the DDA on the necessity for removing the disparity in the settlement of tribals and displaced persons from East Pakistan and to avoid any future tension among the affected tribals.

- (4) The practice of witch-craft ~~prevalent~~^{the} among the Santhals of Mayurbhanj as a result of which quite a larger number of murders have taken place. The Bureau has suggested ways and means to eradicate this practice.
- (5) A survey was conducted on the Goti system of Koraput and suggestions made to eradicate the system.

14.5 The Study Team learnt that due to lack of funds the Bureau has not been able to publish reports on the above studies. As these provide material which would be of interest not only to research scholars in Orissa but ^{also} to research institutes and workers all over the country undertaking similar work, it is necessary that the studies of the Bureau ^{should} be published. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that adequate funds may be placed at the disposal of the Bureau for publication of ^{the} its research studies so that the findings of its studies undertaken at considerable cost do not go unnoticed but are fully made use of by all concerned. The reports and monographic handbooks which have already been completed should be edited and published without further delay. For this purpose the Bureau may be given the services of an Editor. As the Bureau is also bringing out a journal, the need of an Editor is all the more necessary to relieve the research staff of the editorial duties which now devolve on them to the ~~detriment of the~~

14.6 Museum: In course of its visit to the State, the Study Team went round the Museum maintained by the Bureau. It contains valuable and rare specimens of tribal arts and crafts collected during the past decade. However, the Study Team observed that ~~no serious~~ ^{been} effort ~~had~~ made to preserve and properly display these exhibits. First, the existing hall which houses the museum is too small. Secondly, there is no qualified person to take charge of the Museum which is left to the care of the Librarian. As the Library has thousands of books and ^{it} receives a number of periodicals and other publications ~~the Librarian~~ is hardly in a position to devote much attention to the Museum. The Study Team apprehends that unless these deficiencies are removed, the valuable articles housed in the Museum, may soon perish. The Team, therefore, recommends that the services of a qualified Museum Curator should be obtained to look after the Museum. The Museum Hall should also be expanded suitably and necessary show cases and other fixtures added for the proper display of the specimens. For this purpose, suitable financial assistance may be provided by the Government of India.

14.7 Organisational Set-up and Staffing Pattern: The Bureau does not have a whole time Director. The Secretary to Government in the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department now functions as the ex-officio Director of the Bureau. The

State Government feels that this arrangement has certain advantages. The association of the Secretary with the Bureau as its Director lends strength to its findings and recommendations and facilitates their implementation. The Bureau thereby also enjoys wider powers required for its day-to-day functioning.

An Assistant Director is in immediate charge of the Bureau and is responsible for its day-to-day working and administration. He also exercises supervision over the research staff and provides technical guidance to them. The other staff of the Bureau includes four Research Officers, 13 Junior Research Officers, one Junior Statistician, 36 Investigators besides some Class III and Class IV staff. As the Bureau is not undertaking any comprehensive surveys, there may not be any need to retain such a large number of Investigators. Instead, it may be better to have a few more Research Officers in different disciplines who could undertake qualitative evaluation of the tribal development programmes. It may also be useful to institute a system of research fellowship in the Bureau whereunder the students in the Universities wishing to undertake tribal research could be engaged by the Bureau on a consolidated monthly payment - say of Rs.300/- p.m. - for a year or two and asked to take up a comprehensive study of a particular tribe or of specific tribal problems and submit a report for publication.

14.8 Low Pay Scales: The Study Team observed that the pay scales of the research staff of the Bureau are rather low as compared to scales of pay of staff in many other similar organisations in the country. Although this deficiency had been pointed out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report for 1965-66, it appears that no action has been taken to raise the pay scales in the Bureau. The Study Team feels that in order to attract competent and experienced persons for serving in the Bureau, it is necessary that the pay scales are made reasonably attractive. In any case they should be comparable with the scales of pay of staff of corresponding status in University Departments and other Research Institutes. It is also necessary that the prospects of the staff employed in the Bureau should be reasonably attractive so that the tendency for the staff to look about for better jobs elsewhere is curbed. The Study Team would, therefore, urge that steps may be taken immediately to revise the pay scales. If necessary, a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board may be set up to go into the question of a suitable staffing pattern for the Bureau and the pay scales of the various categories of staff. The Sub-Committee may also include representatives of the Administrative and Finance Departments.

14.9 Need for separate Administrative Officer: Besides providing technical guidance to the research staff and supervising their work, the Assistant Director is also required to look after the administration of the Institute. The Bureau has a large complement of staff and is functioning as a full-fledged self-contained organization. It is likely, therefore, that a lot of administrative and other day-to-day routine work entailing considerable expenditure of time and labour will be devolving on the Assistant Director. This could more appropriately be dealt with by a separate Administrative Officer, thereby enabling the Assistant Director to have more time to concentrate on research work.

14.10 Adequate status for Assistant Director: The Study Team observed that the Assistant Director of the Bureau is only a Class II Officer. To enable him to exercise effective control over the research and administrative staff, he should be given Class I status with an appropriate pay scale and vested with adequate financial and administrative powers. This is particularly necessary because the Research Officers in the Bureau are also Class II Officers and in fact, there is not much difference between their pay scale and that of the Assistant Director except for the higher initial start in his case. The Team understands that in the past, a post of Deputy Director had been created for the Bureau but it was held in

abeyance some years ago. It may be mentioned in passing that in West Bengal where the Joint Secretary of the Department concerned with tribal welfare is the ex-officio Director of the Cultural Research Institute, a Deputy Director looks after the day-to-day work of the Institute. The Team therefore, feels that there is sufficient justification for upgrading the post of Assistant Director to Class I.

14.11 Training: The Bureau does not undertake any training programme at present. There is, however, a separate Tribal Orientation Training Centre located at Machkund in Koraput district. It appears that only a limited number of field officers are deputed for training to this Centre with the result that its capacity is not being fully utilised. In order to get the best out of the expenditure incurred on the Centre, the State Government should ensure a steady flow of personnel for undergoing training at the Centre.

Unlike other States, the Tribal Orientation Training Centre is not a part of the Research Bureau. Moreover, it is situated at a considerable distance from the Bureau. It is obvious that in this arrangement the Orientation Training Centre will not be able to benefit by the results of the studies undertaken by the Tribal Research Bureau in regard to the life and cultural patterns of the tribal communities or by the Bureau's evaluation studies of the tribal development programmes. The Team suggests that

the pragmatic approach which the research workers of the Bureau have developed by studying various problems should be utilised to train different officers and staff engaged in tribal welfare work. The Research Bureau and Training Centre, in close collaboration with each other, should be able to play a positive role in turning out officers who will, with proper orientation, be able to work successfully among the tribals. To get the best results therefore, the Team considers that it is necessary to integrate the existing Training Centre at Machkund with the Tribal Research Bureau.

14.12 There is a Tribal Orientation and Study Centre located at Bhubaneswar. This is one of the four Centres which were set up by the Department of Community Development of the Government of India for imparting training to the personnel working in the Tribal Development Blocks. The control of this Centre has recently been transferred to the State Government and it is now under the administrative control of the State Community Development Department. As there is also a separate Centre run by the T&RW Department at Machkund and the object of both the Centres is to impart training in tribal welfare work, the Team feels that it would be advantageous to amalgamate the two Centres and make them an adjunct of the Tribal Research Bureau at Bhubaneswar. Such a step will ensure the growth of an effective institution for research and training. Moreover

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this arrangement has the merit that it will result in some saving in expenditure to the State as it should then be possible to have a common administrative set-up for the two Centres and the Bureau. However, it will be necessary to have a whole-time Director so that the various activities of the Bureau such as research, training and publications receive the attention they deserve.

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Summary of Recommendations and Conclusions

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER II

TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

1. The hill Juangs of Keonjhar practising shifting cultivation and the Juangs of Pallahara professing basketry are economically, socially and educationally more backward than the Juangs of Dhenkanal who are settled agriculturists. Likewise, the Kutia Kondhs, Dangaria Kondhs and Lanjia Saoras inhabiting inaccessible hills and forests are very backward and lead a life completely different from the assimilated Kondhs and Saoras of the plains area. The Study Team feels that there is need to undertake special measures to develop the backward groups of tribals so that the wide disparity that exists now between different sections of the same tribes is gradually narrowed and finally eliminated. (para 2.12).

2. It is distressing to note that out of 1247 Class I and Class II posts, only 8 are held by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. In the case of Class III and Class IV posts also, the representation of Scheduled Tribes is far from adequate. Special steps are, therefore, called for to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the State Government. (para 2.14).

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3. Because of the topography and other factors, the needs of one tribal area are not the same as the needs felt in another area. The Study Team considers that the tribal development programmes to be successful must be related to the felt needs of the tribal people and take into account the conditions obtaining in the area inhabited by them. The Team would, therefore, emphasise the urgent need for undertaking socio-economic surveys in different tribal areas. Such surveys are all the more necessary in Orissa which has a large number of tribes in different stages of development to identify the more backward tribes for whom special schemes and concentrated attention are necessary for accelerating development. The Study Team was glad to see that the State Tribal Research Bureau had prepared monographic handbooks on 15 major tribes and reports on socio-economic survey of four T.D.Blocks. What has been done so far touches only the fringe of the problem. The Study Team, therefore,

recommends that arrangements may be made to intensify the programme of socio-economic surveys and the preparation of monographic handbooks. (para 3.6)

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

4. In the Headquarters Organisation, in addition to officers discharging exclusively Secretariat functions and others discharging exclusively Directorate functions, there are some who combine in themselves the functions of both the Secretariat and the Directorate. While ex-officio status may be conferred on the Field Officers wherever necessary for facilitating work, they should not be burdened with routine Secretariat functions as a matter of course. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that a study of the existing set-up may be made by the State Government in order that the present machinery may be reorganised to ensure more effective control over the field staff and a closer supervision over the execution of schemes. (para 4.8)
5. Since the general rural welfare work is the responsibility of Departments other than the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department which looks solely after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, the nomenclature 'Tribal and Rural Welfare' given to the Department seems a misnomer. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that the Department may be redesignated as "Tribal and Backward Classes Welfare Department". (para 4.9)
6. Many of the schemes of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are being executed by various Heads of Departments. The Study Team feels that there should be close coordination between the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on the one hand and the concerned Heads of Departments on the other so as to ensure quick and effective implementation of schemes and to give prompt attention to the recommendations which may be made by the Advisory Bodies attached to the Department. (para 4.10)
7. There should be an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate, invested with all the powers of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner under the various Tenancy Acts, etc. and exclusively responsible for the tribal welfare including the work relating to Protective Legislation, Tribal Development Blocks, grievances of Scheduled Tribes, etc., irrespective of the agency which may be handling it specially in districts with a substantial tribal population where the problems of tribal development are many and varied. The Study Team feels that this arrangement will ensure unified control and direction and would

go a long way in improving the working of tribal welfare schemes. The Team suggests that since the purpose of appointing these officers is to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government may provide reasonable financial assistance to enable the State Government to give effect to the proposed arrangement. (para 4.11)

8. There should be a systematic follow-up of the recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department and the progress reported to the Minister of Tribal Welfare periodically so that any matter which ought to have been attended to but has not, may be taken up by him with his colleagues or with the Cabinet, if necessary, depending on the importance of the case. (para 4.12)

9. Effective Coordination between official and non-official agencies engaged in the task of tribal development is essential to make the maximum use of the available resources. The cooperation of non-official agencies should be enlisted in the implementation of tribal welfare schemes in interior areas. Necessary arrangements should be made and facilities provided to the workers attached to these agencies to enable their workers to perform their duties with zeal and efficiency. It is also necessary that the Director of Tribal Welfare should keep a close watch over the work of the non-official agencies to guard against abuse and to ensure that optimum results are obtained from the grants given. (para 4.17)

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ECONOMIC PURSUITS

10. To enable the tribals to improve the yield from agriculture and achieve a self-sufficient economy, vigorous steps are necessary to teach them improved methods of cultivation besides making available to them adequate irrigation facilities. They should also be taught the use of fertilizers and encouraged to cultivate hybrid crops to ensure greater yields. The cultivation of cash crops like turmeric, potato, jute, cashew-nuts, ground-nuts, etc., should be encouraged in suitable areas. Demonstration agricultural farms with technical agricultural personnel should be set up in selected tribal pockets to teach them improved methods of cultivation and to popularise new farming patterns and practices. (para 5.5)

11. The Soil Conservation authorities should take up terracing schemes in tribal areas and encourage the tribals to terrace their own fields. They may be paid 75% of the

cost of terracing as subsidy, the balance of 25% to be contributed by them in the shape of labour. In special cases the entire cost of terracing may be met by the Government. As adequate irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for successful terrace cultivation, minor and major irrigation projects should be taken up by harnessing the perennial hill streams. (para 5.6)

12. 122 settlement colonies established so far have been unsuccessful, mostly for want of suitable irrigation facilities. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, therefore, priority should be given to minor irrigation projects in schemes of colonisation. Lift irrigation is also a useful method which can be adopted in many tribal areas and should be fully exploited wherever possible. (para 5.6)

13. The tribal areas in the State at high altitudes are particularly suitable for growing various types of fruits. In fact, fruits are already being grown in some areas. Orchard cultivation should be introduced in other tribal areas, where similar conditions exist and the tribals should be encouraged to grow fruits both for their own consumption as well as for sale. However, before embarking upon the scheme on any large scale, it will need to be ensured that adequate marketing facilities exist in the vicinity. Alternatively some satisfactory and cheap arrangements for transport of the produce to the marketing centres should be made. (para 5.7)

14. With a view to selecting fruits that will grow well in particular areas and also to provide technical guidance to the farmers, the State Government may consider the advisability of setting up Horticultural Research and Demonstration Stations in selected centres. (para 5.7)

15. The arrangement under the existing organisational pattern for disease control in the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, which aims at providing a Veterinary Dispensary in each Block with an average livestock population of 46,000 and one Stockman Centre for every 10,000 livestock population, has not worked satisfactorily. For interior areas to receive attention, it is necessary to organize mobile veterinary dispensaries to visit tribal villages periodically. (para 5.8)

16. The Study Team learnt that poultry schemes had utterly failed in tribal areas. Instead of attempting to popularise exotic poultry among the tribals, the Team feels that the funds can be better utilised on the supply of country birds to the tribals. It does not appear that cross-bred varieties of birds have been experimented in the tribal areas of the State. The Team

therefore, suggests that such birds may be distributed as an experimental measure in some selected tribal areas and if these become popular, the experiment may be extended to other areas. (para 5.10)

17. If the tribals can be trained in dairying, they can make a sizeable income by selling milk and milk products. The Team considers that it would be worthwhile making a serious attempt to get the tribals trained in the art of dairying. In the fast developing Dandakaranya, Koyas living there, will have no difficulty in finding a ready market for milk and milk products. (para 5.12)

18. Considering the vastness of the tribal areas in the State, the Fisheries Department may, in consultation with the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, undertake more extensive measures to promote pisciculture in tribal areas. (para 5.13)

19. Instead of paying a subsidy towards reclamation charges to tribal families settled in colonies, the land should be reclaimed properly by Government before it is handed over to the settlers. It is also important that such land should be provided with irrigation facilities. Besides, the customs and traditions of the tribals should be taken into account while resettling them. The State Tribal Research Bureau which has been conducting studies on socio-cultural life of the tribes, should be consulted whenever any colonisation scheme is taken in hand. (para 5.14)

20. In the resettlement colonies of the Dandakaranya Project in Koraput district and Tibetan Resettlement Colonies in Ganjam district, the financial help and other facilities afforded to the affected tribal families are much less when compared to what is given to the other families. This disparity has created dissatisfaction among the tribals, more so because they cannot keep pace in the matter of development with the others. Special facilities should be accorded to the tribals so that the economic disparity between the tribal and the non-tribal settlers does not widen further and lead to conflicts in future. (para 5.15)

CHAPTER VI

FORESTS

21. The Indian Forest Act (Act XVI of 1927) is in force in all the districts of the State except in Ganjam, Koraput and parts of Phulbani district, where the Madras Forest Act (Act V of 1882) is in force. The Team considers that in the interest of efficient management of forests it is necessary to have unified forest laws for the whole State. (para 6.2)

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22. As podu cultivation is not only a way of life for the tribals but their main source of sustenance, any attempt to check podu without providing an alternative source of living would, besides being a wrong approach to the problem of podu cultivation, be strongly resented by the tribals. The Team therefore suggests that a survey may be conducted to locate suitable valley lands where podu cultivators can be resettled before they are deprived of their traditional rights of podu in forests. Slopes below 1/10 gradient may be left for settled agriculture while the high slopes may be preserved for forest growth. (para 6.5)
23. Steps should be taken to introduce terracing schemes in hill areas where there is no scope for settled agriculture. If the other tribes of Orissa are encouraged to terrace their fields like the Lanjia Saoras not only would podu cultivation be checked but it would enable the tribals to have a stable economy. (para 6.5)
24. The Study Team endorses the suggestion of the State's Tribes Advisory Council that the forest line should be shifted one mile away from the villages and recommends that one square mile zone may be formed between the reserved forest line and the village boundary. With Government assistance this zone may be developed into a village forest and its control and maintenance entrusted to the village community. The villagers may be allowed to take their requirements of fuel, etc., from this forest. This arrangement will not only relieve the pressure on reserved forests but will bring home to the tribals the need for the preservation of forest wealth. (para 6.6)
25. Of late, restrictions have been placed on the collection of forest produce with the result that the tribals have been deprived of this legitimate right. The hardship thus caused to the tribals is considerable. It is necessary that until the tribal economy is improved and alternative methods of sustenance are available to them, the tribals should be allowed to gather food from the forests. They should also be allowed to continue to enjoy the privilege of collecting minor forest produce as a subsidiary source of income. (para 6.7)
26. As the tribals are not conversant with the market price and have little bargaining power, they are often exploited by petty traders to whom they are forced to sell, at a very low rate, the minor forest produce they collect. To ensure that the tribals are not exploited, it is necessary to make arrangements for the purchase of minor forest produce collected by the tribals by cooperative societies or other suitable Government agencies which can be depended upon to pay a reasonable price to them. (para 6.7)

27. There is no representative of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on the Board of Directors of the Orissa Forest Corporation. It is appropriate that a senior officer of that Department should be included in the Board of Directors to ensure that the interests of the tribals are safeguarded and that steps are taken to associate them more closely with the work of the Corporation. (para 6.11)

28. Kendu leaves are mostly plucked by the tribals, but the monopoly of collection is given to contractors who do not as a rule, pay reasonable wages to the tribals. The Study Team, therefore recommends that the question of giving the monopoly of collecting Kendu leaves to the Forest Corporation or to the cooperatives may be examined by the State Government to ensure that the tribals receive reasonable wages. (para 6.13)

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

29. Teaching in most of the schools run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department suffers from lack of sufficient number of qualified and experienced teachers, well-equipped science laboratories and proper library facilities, quite apart from inadequacy of funds for general improvement of the school buildings. It is, therefore, recommended that ordinarily no new schools should be opened except in the very interior tribal areas like Juang Pirh and Bhuinya Pirh of Keonjhar district, Koya areas of Koraput district, Kutia Kondh areas of Kotagarh and Belghar area of Phulbani district and Chandrapur area of Koraput district which areas are educationally very backward. The emphasis should be on bringing about improvements in the standard of the existing schools by providing more experienced and qualified teachers. To break down the reluctance of teachers to serve in interior tribal areas, they may be provided accommodation facilities and incentives like special pay, etc. (para 7.15(1))

30. The schools should have well equipped Science laboratories and qualified Science teachers. The Team also suggests that as in the case of English and Mathematics, special coaching in Science may be arranged for tribal students. (para 7.15(2))

31. In some of the school libraries the Team came across books which were of rather doubtful utility to the students. In view of the limited library grants, it is necessary that while purchasing new books for the

libraries, care should be taken to ensure that the books will be of benefit to the students. (para 7.15(3))

32. It was reported that many of the school buildings, which were in a dilapidated condition, could not be repaired for want of funds. As postponement of repairs results in increased repair costs, the Team suggests that the State Government should not hesitate to allot sufficient funds for the repair and maintenance of school buildings. (para 7.15(4)

33. In many interior tribal areas there are no suitable buildings for the Primary schools which are run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Steps should be taken to construct school buildings and teachers' quarters in these areas in the interest of proper functioning of the schools. (para 7.15(5)

34. Craft education and gardening should be introduced in Ashram Schools. Students should be given training in tailoring and carpentry to enable them to earn their livelihood if, after schooling they do not take up regular service. The need for encouraging gardening in schools lies in the fact that besides supplementing the diet of the students it gives them an agricultural bias. Adequate irrigation facilities should be provided so that the gardens may be maintained properly. It was reported that most of the Ashram Schools faced an acute shortage of water during summer. In such cases steps may be taken to feed the gardens by lift irrigation. (para 7.15(5)

35. The medium of instruction being Oriya, the tribal students who speak their own dialects do not take to education in the Lower Primary Schools. Preparation of special text books in each of the tribal languages would take a long time as there are as many as 25 different tribal dialects spoken in the tribal areas of the State. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that as an immediate solution of the problem, the State Government may arrange the training of teachers in tribal languages. These teachers may be given a special remuneration to serve as an incentive and be posted to tribal areas. (para 7.15(6)

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

36. During the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans, special emphasis should be laid on the development of communications in the interior tribal areas, particularly those inhabited by the backward tribes. (para 8.2)

37. The Study Team understands that there are pockets of tribal areas in Koraput, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Phulbani and Mayurbhanj districts which are inaccessible to wheel transport due to the intervention of difficult hill ranges. It is necessary to improve communication to these pockets to ensure that the tribal areas do not remain cut off from the main current of civilisation. (para 8.3)

38. Considering the inadequacy of existing roads in the tribal areas the Study Team considers that more funds should be provided in the tribal welfare budget for road construction. (para 8.3)

39. In the absence of proper maintenance, roads fall into disuse and the expenditure incurred on their construction becomes infructuous. It is necessary, therefore, that adequate funds should be provided from the general budget for the maintenance and upkeep of roads. (para 8.4)

40. There is a tendency to economise in road construction by lowering the specifications with a view to increasing the road lengths. Such roads are, however, washed away quickly by the rains. The Study Team feels that instead of increasing the road length by constructing roads of lower specifications, it is better to concentrate on laying a smaller length of durable roads. Such a procedure will be economical in the long run. (para 8.5)

41. It should be possible for the Central Road Research Institute, after an on-the-spot study and investigation, to evolve economical designs which could be adopted for road construction in the tribal areas in the State. The Study Team recommends that the State Government may seek the assistance of the Institute in this matter. (para 8.5)

42. In view of the limited resources, it would be desirable to pool the funds available under the head 'Communications' with the various agencies and to undertake the work of road construction in a coordinated and integrated manner. The Study Team recommends that a Road Development Board may be constituted at the State level, with the Development Commissioner as Chairman and Secretaries of the Departments concerned as members for drawing up a coordinated programme of road construction. It may also be useful to constitute similar Boards at the District level with the Collector as Chairman to draw up plans for road construction to meet local needs. (para 8.6)

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRY, MINERALS AND POWER

43. Considering the enormous mineral resources of the State it is felt that more mineral-based industries could be established in tribal areas which are potentially rich in minerals. Apart from assisting the national economy by a proper utilization of the mineral wealth, this will widen the economic base of the tribals by opening up employment opportunities of which, with proper planning, full advantage can be taken by them. (para 9.6)
44. For promoting industries and for an overall development of the interior areas, the Study Team recommends that the question of linking Keonjhar, Paradeep and Phulbani districts, which have a great potential for industrial development, by railways may be considered. (para 9.6)
45. The Juangs should be allowed to procure bamboo free of cost to earn their livelihood by basket-making. Steps should also be taken to help them to market their baskets, preferably through cooperative societies. Likewise, the skill of Dangaria and Kutia Kondh girls in embroidery needs to be encouraged and developed. (para 9.7)
46. The tribals cannot compete with the non-tribal smiths and weavers, but they can establish themselves as tailors and carpenters. In interior tribal areas there is a demand for tailors, and the trained tribals can make a decent living from this trade. Financial assistance to persons possessing skill in carpentry would enable them to purchase the necessary tools and implementes and establish themselves as carpenters. (para 9.8)
47. The training-cum-production centre at Kalahandi is not able to attract a sufficient number of students. As the tribal trainees coming to Kalahandi soon get home-sick, the Team suggests that the Centre may be shifted to a central place in the tribal area. Machkund, where there is sufficient accommodation and also scope for the successful candidates to get employment in MIG and Balimela areas in the neighbourhood would, in the opinion of the Team, be a suitable location. (para 9.8)
48. The profession of a mason is a paying one and a reasonable degree of proficiency can be attained in this without much difficulty. The Team suggests that the tribals interested in taking up this profession may be given the necessary facilities to be trained as masons. There will be no difficulty for the successful candidates in finding ready employment as masons in the newly developing MIG and Balimela areas. (para 9.9)

49. The Team has noted with regret that although hydro-electric projects like Machkund have been constructed in the heart of tribal areas, no serious attempt has been made to provide electricity to the villages in these areas. Whenever power projects are taken up in tribal areas, steps should be taken to ensure that the benefits of electricity are extended to the local population. Besides providing public electric points in the tribal villages in the neighbourhood, electricity could be supplied for running small industrial units such as flour mills, oil mills, etc. Power may also be made available for irrigation in suitable cases in the tribal areas. (para 9.10)

CHAPTER X

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

50. In order to attract qualified medical men to serve in remote tribal areas, the Government should provide special pay, suitable accommodation and other facilities to the men posted to such areas. (para 10.16)

51. With a view to imparting knowledge of basic principle of health and nutrition to the tribal people, the Study Team suggests that when the mobile health units visit the tribal villages, they may organize film shows on health education. Suitable books and literature in tribal languages may also be prepared for the use of the school going children and for such of the grown-up people as are literate. The State Government may consider arranging a compulsory course of health education, at least for two periods in a week, to students in schools in tribal areas. The Study Team also feels that for at least some years to come, it is necessary to concentrate on the opening of more mobile health units to ensure a larger coverage of the areas according to a phased programme, the aim being to cover every village at least once a year. These units could also simultaneously undertake a programme of health education through audio-visual media. (para 10.16)

52. The problem of water supply in the tribal areas being acute, it is necessary to undertake a crash programme for the supply of drinking water. Instead of undertaking individual schemes in the villages, it may be worthwhile undertaking some major schemes for supply of water to a group of villages from a central point. Such a programme should prove more economical in the long run than individual programmes which are necessarily limited in scope. (para 10.17)

53. An important aspect to be considered while undertaking water supply schemes is that drinking water wells are not popular among the tribes as yet. It is, therefore suggested that wherever feasible, springs, and other water resources may be bunded to form cisterns. Steps should also be taken to ensure that till such time as the tribals get used to taking water from wells and other water schemes, these make-shift sources are maintained properly as otherwise they will fall into disuse and the expenditure incurred on them would prove to be infructuous. (para 10.17)

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

54. Many T.D. Blocks could not spend the allotted funds and there were surrenders of substantial amounts. When there is a cry for additional funds it seems odd that even the allotted funds could not be made use of. (para 11.3(1))

55. Most of the tribal areas suffer from lack of suitable communication facilities. As a result, the field officers of the Block are not able to visit interior villages and get acquainted with the problems of the tribals. It is therefore, necessary that high priority should be given to the construction of roads in these tribal areas. (para 11.3(2))

56. As far as possible, people having a tribal bias and knowing tribal languages should be posted in T.D. Blocks. The Study Team appreciates that it may always not be possible to recruit staff possessing a knowledge of tribal languages. It, therefore, suggests that whenever it is necessary to recruit staff for work in tribal areas, acquisition of a working knowledge of the tribal language of the area, within a specified period, may be made a condition for continued appointment. It is also necessary to pay special remuneration to the staff serving in the tribal areas as compensatory allowance, because of the difficult living conditions obtaining in such areas. (para 11.3(3))

57. A T.D. Block should take up a few selected schemes which meet urgent felt needs and see that they are implemented properly. Schemes relating to agricultural development, irrigation, water supply, education, health and sanitary facilities, communications, etc., should be given priority. Schemes of secondary importance like

social education, adult literacy, etc., may be avoided in the beginning, as unless development has taken place in an adequate measure, money spent on these schemes will not give the desired results. The funds which may become available by the dropping of such schemes can be utilized for working the schemes of major importance more intensively. (para 11.3(4))

58. The control over the T.D. Blocks should be transferred from the Community Development Department to the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in the interest of better coordination. That Department knows the needs of tribals and can make effective use of the findings of the studies made by the Tribal Research Bureau while formulating tribal welfare schemes. It can also spend the funds in a more purposeful way by supplementing the resources of the Blocks from its own budget, whenever necessary. (para 11.3(5))

59. Socio-economic surveys have been undertaken in four T.D. Blocks only. The Team recommends that surveys may be conducted in other Blocks by the Tribal Research Bureau of the State to advise the State Government on the programmes which may be undertaken for the welfare and development of the tribals in the respective areas. As surveys will have to be undertaken in a large number of Blocks and time is of great importance, the research staff of the Bureau may be strengthened temporarily. The Bureau may also find it expedient and convenient to enlist the support of staff and scholars in the Universities for undertaking such surveys. (para 11.4)

60. The office of Sarpanch and of the Panchayat Samiti Chairman in the T.D. Blocks, where there is a predominance of tribal population, should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes to ensure their active participation in the affairs of the Panchayati Raj organizations. This reservation should continue at least till such time as the educational standards of the tribals are raised and they become conscious of their rights and privileges. (para 11.10)

CHAPTER XIII

DISPLACEMENT OF TRIBES

61. The setting up of Mining and other industries and the establishment of hydro-electric, irrigation and other projects in the tribal areas have resulted in the displacement of tribals on a large scale. The steps taken to rehabilitate the displaced families do not seem to have been adequate. There was no serious or properly planned

76. Unlike other States, the Tribal Orientation Training Centre is not a part of the Research Bureau. The Team suggests that the pragmatic approach which the research workers of the Bureau have developed by studying various problems should be utilised to train different officers and staff engaged in tribal welfare work. The Research Bureau and Training Centre, in close collaboration with each other, should be able to play a positive role in turning out officers who will, with proper orientation, be able to work successfully among the tribals. To get the best results, therefore, the Team considers that it is necessary to integrate the existing Training Centre at Machkund with the Tribal Research Bureau. (para 14.11)

77. There is a Tribal Orientation and Study Centre located at Bhubaneswar under the administrative control of the State Community Development Department. As there is also a separate Centre run by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department at Machkund and the object of both the Centres is to impart training in tribal welfare work, the Team feels that it would be advantageous to amalgamate the two Centres and make them an adjunct of the Tribal Research Bureau at Bhubaneswar. Such a step will ensure the growth of an effective institution for research and training. Moreover this arrangement has the merit that it will result in some saving in expenditure to the State as it should then be possible to have a common administrative set up for the two Centres and the Bureau. However, it will be necessary to have a whole-time Director so that the various activities of the Bureau such as research, training and publication receive the attention they deserve. (para 14.12)

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ANNEXURES

66. Some points which should be kept in view while selecting rehabilitation sites for the resettlement of tribal families have been mentioned in para 13.10. (para 13.10)

CHAPTER XIV

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

67. Due to lack of funds, the Tribal Research Bureau has not been able to publish reports on the studies undertaken by it. As these provide material which would be of interest not only to research scholars in Orissa but also to research institutes and workers all over the country undertaking similar work, adequate funds may be placed at the disposal of the Bureau for their publication. (para 14.5)

68. The reports and monographic handbooks which have already been completed by the Tribal Research Bureau should be edited and published without further delay. For this purpose the Bureau may be given the services of an Editor. As the Bureau is also bringing out a journal, the need of an Editor is all the more necessary. (para 14.5)

69. The services of a qualified Museum Curator should be obtained to look after the Museum. The Museum Hall should also be expanded suitably and necessary show cases and other fixtures added for the proper display of the specimens. For this purpose, suitable financial assistance may be provided by the Government of India. (para 14.6)

70. The staff of the Tribal Research Bureau includes one Assistant Director, four Research Officers, 13 Junior Research Officers, one Junior Statistician, 36 Investigators and some Class III and Class IV staff. As the Bureau is not undertaking any comprehensive surveys, there may not be any need to retain such a large number of Investigators. Instead, it may be better to have a few more Research Officers in different disciplines who could undertake qualitative evaluation of the tribal development programmes. (para 14.7)

71. It may be useful to institute a system of research fellowship in the Tribal Research Bureau whereunder the students in the Universities wishing to undertake tribal research could be engaged by the Bureau on a consolidated monthly payment - say of Rs.300/- p.m. - for a year or two and asked to take up a comprehensive study of a particular tribe or of specific tribal problems and submit a report for publication. (para 14.7)

72. The Study Team feels that in order to attract competent and experienced persons to serve in the Bureau, it is necessary that the pay scales are made reasonably attractive. In any case they should be comparable with the scales of pay of staff of corresponding status in University Departments and other Research Institutes. It is also necessary that the prospects of the staff employed in the Bureau should be reasonably attractive so that the tendency to look about for better jobs elsewhere is curbed. If necessary, a Sub-committee of the Advisory Board, which may include representatives of the Administration and Finance Departments, may be set up to go into the question of a suitable staffing pattern for the Bureau and the pay scales of the various categories of staff. (para 14.8)

73. Besides providing technical guidance to the research staff and supervising their work, the Assistant Director is also required to look after the administration of the Institute. The Bureau has a large complement of staff and is functioning as a full-fledged self-contained organization. It is likely, therefore, that a lot of administrative and other day-to-day routine work entailing considerable expenditure of time and labour will be devolving on the Assistant Director. This could more appropriately be dealt with by a separate Administrative Officer, thereby enabling the Assistant Director to have more time to concentrate on research work. (para 14.9)

74. The Study Team observed that the Assistant Director of the Bureau is only a Class II Officer. To enable him to exercise effective control over the research and administrative staff, he should be given Class I status with an appropriate pay scale and vested with adequate financial and administrative powers. This is particularly necessary because the Research Officers in the Bureau are also Class II Officers and in fact, there is not much difference between their pay scale and that of the Assistant Director except for the higher initial start in his case. (para 14.10)

75. The Tribal Research Bureau does not undertake any training programme at present. There is, however, a separate Tribal Orientation Training Centre located at Machkund in Koraput district. It appears that only a limited number of field officers are deputed for training to this Centre with the result that its capacity is not being fully utilised. In order to get the best out of the expenditure incurred on the Centre, the State Government should ensure a steady flow of personnel for undergoing training at the Centre (para 14.11)

Annexure I

(Réference para 1.1)

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adopted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- (ii) Shri I.M. Shrikant, Secretary, Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh and ex-Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Member
- (iii) Shri T. Sivasankar, formerly Secretary in the Union Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Works, Housing and Supply and later Lt. Governor of Goa. Member
(Appointed from April 12, 1967, in place of Shri B. Mehta, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan who left the Study Team on February 20, 1967, consequent on his appointment as Member, Official Language (Legislative) Commission)

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

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BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

(Data relates to 1961 Census unless otherwise indicated)

Item	Unit	Particulars
Area	Sq.Kms	155,860
Districts	Nos.	13
Sub-divisions	Nos.	52
Towns	Nos.	62
C.D.Blocks(as on 1.1.1967)	Nos.	307
Villages(inhabited)	Nos.	46,466
Villages(uninhabited)	Nos.	5,659
Total population	Nos.	17,548,846
Males	Nos.	8,770,586
Females	Nos.	8,778,260
Rural population(percentage to total)	%	93.67
Urban population(percentage to total)	%	6.33
Scheduled Tribes population	Nos.	4,223,757
Scheduled Castes population	Nos.	2,763,858
Density of population per sq.km	Nos.	113 (138)
Literacy	%	21.7 (24)
Reporting area, 1964-65*	Th.Hectares	15,540
Area under forests, 1964-65*	Th.Hectares	3,591
Barren & Unculturable land, 1964-65*	Th.Hectares	1,399
Net area sown, 1964-65*	Th.Hectares	5,989
Area Irrigated, 1964-65*	Th.Hectares	977

Figures in parenthesis show all India average
* Provisional.

Information regarding population, habitat, occupation,
religion and educational standards of tribes of Orissa.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes and population.	Habitat	Occupation	Religion	Educational standard
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Bagata 1,511	Mainly found in Padwa and Malakangiri areas of Koraput district.	Their traditional occupation is fishing, but the Bagata of Orissa practise podu as well as lowland cultivation.	The Bagatas observe a series of Oriya feasts and festivals and worship many Hindu deities. Some have embraced Vaishnavism.	Educationally backward and only 2.3% are literates.	
2. Banjara or Banjari 3,678	They inhabit the western and northern regions of Orissa and are mainly found in the districts of Kalahandi and Sundergarh	They are a semi-nomadic tribe trading things from place to place. Were alleged to be daccits plundering away the belongings of others. Now they are gradually taking up cultivation.	<u>Banjaridevi</u> is the tutelary deity of the Banjaris and is worshipped alongwith <u>Mithu Bhukta</u> and <u>Siva Bhai</u> . Also worship a number of Hindu deities.	Percentage of literacy is 9.2	
3. Bathudi 104,542	Bathudis are autochthones of Mayurbhanj district and are mainly found in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts.	Bathudis of Mayurbhanj are settled agriculturists, but in Keonjhar they also practise shifting cultivation alongwith settled agriculture. Forest collection, wage-earning, and petty business also supplement their economy.	Bathudis are gradually taking up Hindu rites and rituals and worship many Hindu deities. They enjoy the services of Brahmin, Washerman and Barber.	Percentage of literacy is 8.2	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
4.	Bhotada or Dhotada 159,091	Mainly found in Koraput district	Bhotadas are settled agriculturists and do not practise podu cultivation. They also earn wages.	Like Bathudis the Bhotadas are on the process of complete assimilation with the local Hindus by adopting Hindu traits in their socio-religious life.	4.2% of the tribe are literate.
5.	Bhuinya 156,378	Their main concen- tration is in the districts of Keon- jhar, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur district. The plains Bhuinyas live on the plains, but the primitive Pauri Bhuinyas inhabit hilly tracts.	The Pauri Bhuinyas are more backward who eke- out their living by shifting cultivation, collection of roots and tubers from the jungle, hunting and by selling forest produce, but the plains Bhuinyas are settled agriculturists.	The Pauri Bhuinyas worship their tribal deities, but the plains Bhuinyas have incorporated many Hindu traits to their religion, The latter enjoy the services of Brahmin, Barber and Washerman.	10.2% are literate.
6.	Bhumia 50,294	Koraput	Bhumias are settled agriculturists and they supplement their economy by wage-earning. They are also good basket- makers.	Most of the Bhumia ceremonies are associated with agricultural cycle. They have also adopted some Hindu rites and rituals.	Only 3.3% of the Bhumias are literate.
7.	Bhumij 116,181	They are considered to be a branch of Kundas and are found mostly in the dist- rict of Mayurbhanj and Balasore, Keon- jhar & Sundargarh.	Settled cultivation is their main occupation which is supplemented by wage-earning, collection of forest produce and hunting.	The religious beliefs and practices of the Bhumij show adoption of many Hindu traits. The Bhumij are served by Brahmin, Barber and Washerman.	6.2% are literate.
8.	Bhunja 2375	Found mostly in Nawa- para Sub Division of Kalahandi District,	Bhunjas practise low- land cultivation, but those dwelling on hills take to podu-cultivation. Their diet is greatly supplemented by food collection from the jungle.	Bhunjas have their tradi- tional tribal priest to perform the rites and rituals, but they are gradually adopting Hindu deities to their tribal pantheon.	5.4% are literate.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
9.	Binjhal 76,692	Found in the districts of Mayurbhanj and Balangir	Settled Agriculture.	Binjhals worship Hindu gods and goddesses along with their tribal deities. The goddess <u>Bindhyabasini</u> is considered to be their tutelary deity.	8.2% are literates.
10.	Binjhia 2,230	Sundergarh	Settled agriculturists. They also earn wages by working in mines.	<u>Bindhyabasini</u> is the tutelary deity of the Binjhias. They have adopted many Hindu rites and rituals. Tribal priest officiates in annual ceremonies, but Brahmin priest serves them in marriage.	4.2% are literates.
11.	Bonda 4,677	Koraput	Mainly, shifting cultivations, but also grow paddy in small plots constructed on stream bed. Collection from forest supplements their diet to a greater extent.	Bonda religion is least affected by Hinduism. <u>Sindhabor</u> , a megalithic platform built in the heart of the village is centre of religious and social life of the village. The shrine of <u>Hundi</u> , erected near <u>Sindhabor</u> is the presiding deity of the Bondas.	2.1% are literates.
12.	Dal 9,844	Bolangir and Kalahandi	Cultivation and wage-earning.	The Dals observe their traditional tribal festivals, but have taken up Hindu feasts and festivals like <u>Holi</u> , <u>Diwali</u> and <u>Dashera</u> .	4.6% are literates.
13.	Dharua or 7,210	Main concentration of the tribe is in Koraput district, but they are also found in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj.	Cultivation and wage-earning.	Dharuas worship their clan gods, and many other local deities. <u>Bura Deo</u> and <u>Dhulha Deo</u> are their supreme deities. They offer fowls, and liquor, etc., in their rituals. Unlike the Raj Gonds the Dharuas do not get the services of occupational caste-groups like Brahmin, Washerman and Barber.	4.6% are literates.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
14.	Didayi 1,978	Koraput	The Didayis practise both podu-cultivation and settled agriculture. Collection of wild roots tubers, etc., supplements their diet.	The religious beliefs and practices of the Didayis is least affected by Hinduism. Most of the festivals connected with their annual agricultural cycle are observed communally by the villagers.	Percentage of literates is only 2.7
15.	Gadaba 43,939	Koraput	Gadabas are primarily settled agriculturists, but those inhabiting hills and forest tracts of Machhkund area practise shifting cultivation. Establishment of M.I.G. factory in Sunabeda has opened up new avenues of employment for Gadabas. Some Gadabas also earn by working as Goti (bonded-labour) to the local lenders.	Gadabas worship <u>Thakurani</u> , represented by a slab of stone near the <u>Hindu</u> , the ceremonial platform of the village. The traditional tribal priest is called <u>Disari</u> . ' <u>Chait Parba</u> ' associated with annual hunting is the most important ceremony.	2.7% are literates
16.	Gond 445,705	The Gonds are a prolific tribe distributed over Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Koraput, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj & Jharkhand districts.	Gonds are land-owning tribals and practise settled cultivation. Some of them also developed commercial sense and do petty business in local markets.	Religion of Gond is an admixture of tribal and Hindu beliefs and practices. They worship tribal deities like <u>Jangadeo</u> , <u>Lingadeo</u> and <u>Buradeo</u> and pay homage to Hindu gods and goddesses like <u>Jagannath</u> , <u>Rama</u> , <u>Laxmi</u> , etc. They wear sacred threads and read sacred epics like the <u>Ramayana</u> , <u>Mahabharat</u> , etc.	10.7% of the tribe are literates.
17.	Ho 43,323	Chief concentration of the tribe is in Mayurbhanj district, but they are also found in the districts of Keonjhar, Dhenkanal & Cuttack.	Hos are settled agriculturists and their economy is supplemented by wage-earning and food collection.	<u>Singhonga</u> is the supreme deity. Hos also worship other <u>Bongas</u> . <u>Dihuri</u> is the tribal priest who officiates in village rituals.	7% of the population are literates.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
18.	Holva 4,483	Koraput District.	Agriculture is mainstay of their economy. Shifting Cultivation has been given a good-bye since long. Wage-earning, collection from forest, and fishing supplement their economy.	Holvas have adopted Hindu rites and rituals to such an extent that they treat tribals like Gonds, Koyas and Kondhs and some non-tribal caste Hindus as inferior to them in social status.	Percentage of literacy is 4.8
19.	Jatapu 10,801	Koraput	They are primarily settled agriculturists, but those who have been forced to part with their land due to high indebtedness have been practising podu cultivation. Inaccessibility of their area does not provide any scope for wage-earning.	The Chief goddess of the Jatapus is called <u>Jakara Devata</u> who is propitiated with sacrifices of pigs, goats, and fowls. They also observe ceremonies to mark the eating of new crops.	4.2% are literates.
20.	Juang 21,890	Keonjhar district and Sadar, Kamakshyanagar and Pallahara Sub-Divisions of Dhenkanal District.	The economy of the Juang exhibits three different stages of development. The plains Juangs of Dhenkanal are settled agriculturists and the hill-Juang of Keonjhar are shifting cultivators, while the Juangs of Pallahara have taken up basketry as main source of their income. Food collection from the jungle plays an important role in their economic life.	Most of the ceremonies are associated with the annual agricultural cycle. The plains Juangs have incorporated Hindu traits into their religion, but the Hill-Juang are orthodox in religious rites. The ceremonies are observed communally and the tribal priest called <u>Nagam</u> officiates in all the rituals.	4.5% are literates.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
21. Kharia 96,691	Mainly found in Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal districts. The Hill Kharias consider to be autochthones of Sirilipal Hills of Mayurbhanj District	The Hill Kharias living on hills mainly depend on collection of honey, arrow-root, silk-cocoons, etc., but the plains Kharias are settled agriculturists. Some of them also earn by working in firms.	The Kharias worship Sun God as their supreme deity, and offer sacrifices to innumerable spirits dwelling on hills, forests and streams. The ancestor spirits are also worshipped with great reverence. Some of the tribesmen have been converted to Christianity.	9.1% are literates.	
22. Kandha or Kondh 818,847	Found sporadically all over the State, but are concentrated in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Ganjam.	The Kutia and Mal Kondhs dwelling on hill ranges practise shifting cultivation and the Desia Kondhs are settled agriculturists. The Dangaria Kondhs grow fruits like orange, pineapple, jack-fruit, mango, etc.	The Kondhs worship Dharam (Sun God) and Dharti (Earth Goddess) which are their Supreme deities. The latter is represented by a slab of stone or wooden pillar installed in the village. Formerly, the Kondhs used to appease Her with human sacrifices, but now this practice has been completely stopped. In the district of Phulbani many Kondhs have embraced Christianity.	7.1% are literates.	
23. Kondadora Koraput. 16,526		Inhabiting inaccessible hill ranges the Kondadora practise podu cultivation and supplement their diet by food-collection. Due to inaccessibility they do not get much scope for earning wages. They are exploited by the non-tribal money-lenders to a greater extent.	Kondadoras worship a number of deities and spirits dwelling on hill and forests. They being an assimilated tribe have been influenced by the local Telegus to a greater extent.	4.4% are literates	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
24.	Kisan 125,668	Sambalpur and Sundergarh	Kisans are settled agriculturists, and their economy is supplemented by wage-earning and food collection from jungle. Many of them know carpentry and laying bricks. The growth of industries in Sundergarh has opened up new avenues of employment for the Kisans.	The Kisans have adopted many Oriya rites and rituals. They revere their ancestral spirits most and perform annual <u>Ganga</u> ceremony on a communal basis to throw the pots containing the effigies or bones of the dead persons.	8.9% are literates.
25.	Kolha 293,515	Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj	The Kolhas are agriculturists. The primitive section of the tribe called 'Erenga Kolha' practise shifting cultivation. Many Kolhas work in mines and quarries.	The Kolhas consider <u>Sing Bonga</u> as their supreme deity, and offer sacrifices of goats, fowls, and sheep. They also worship many other deities and hill and river spirits.	5.1% are literates.
26.	Kol 46,397	They form a part of the Kolha tribe.			
27.	Kotia 3,559	They are supposed to be a part of the main Kondh tribe and are found in the district of Koraput.			
28.	Koya 55,284	Koraput	The Koyas are settled agriculturists and herdsmen. Collection of roots, fruits and tubers supplements their diet to a greater extent. They are also good basket-makers and some earn wage by working in Dandakarnya Project opened in their neighbourhood.	The belief in the cult of Mother Goddess (<u>Gudi Mata</u>) and Earth Goddess (<u>Bhum</u>) is most common among the Koyas. Besides, they observe a series of ceremonies associated mostly with their annual agricultural cycle.	Percentage of literacy is 0.8
29.	Mahali 7,016	Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh.	Basket-making is the main occupation of the Mahalis. They are settled agriculturists and earn wages in lean months.	The religious festivals of the Mahalis are communal in nature. The village priest called Nayak officiates in all the ceremonies.	Percentage of literates is 5.8

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
30.	Matia 5,711	Have sporadic distribution all over the State, but are mostly found in the district of Sundergarh	Settled agriculture is the main occupation of Matias. Collections from forest and wage-earning also supplement their economy.	The Matias consider the village Goddess as their supreme deity. She is represented in forms of elephant, horse, etc., who are believed to be Her carriers. They also observe annual festivals and ceremonies and their village priest called <u>Pujari</u> officiates in these ceremonies.	6.5% are literates.
31.	Mirdha (also call themselves Kuda) 26,660	Mostly found in the districts of Sambalpur & Bolangir.	The traditional occupation of the Mirdhas is digging and carrying of earth, but most of them have now established themselves as settled agriculturists. They also work as labourers and earn wages in slack season.	In religious practices and beliefs the Mirdhas follow the Kisans. They have also adopted many Hindu traits in course of their association with the Caste Hindus.	10.7% are literates.
32.	Munda 221,399	Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.	Mundas are mostly settled agriculturists, and wage-earning, collection of forest produces are their subsidiary occupations.	Mundas consider <u>Sing Bonga</u> as their supreme deity. The <u>Sing Bonga</u> is believed to be dwelling on the highest hill called <u>Marang Buru</u> . Sarna or the primeval grove is considered to be the sacred place of worship.	9.6% are literates.
33.	Mundari 17,688	Are considered as a section of the great Munda tribe.			
34.	Omanatya 14,365	Koraput	Omanatyas are good agriculturists and they grow paddy, ragi, vegetables, sugarcane, tabacco, etc. The poorer people earn wages and depend on food collection.	Omanatyas worship <u>Thakurani</u> and observe a series of ceremonies to mark the agricultural operations. They being an assimilated tribe have adopted many Hindu beliefs and practices. They are allowed to enter into Hindu temples and rich people employ Brahmins to officiate in their marriage.	3.2% are literates.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
35.	Oraon 129,061	Sambalpur and Sundergarh	Oraons are mostly agriculturists. In Sundergarh, a large number of the tribesmen work in mines. Some of the educated Oraons have been employed in Government and private organizations.	Oraon religion represents a combination of indigenous beliefs and practices and traits of Hinduism. Their pantheon consists of <u>Dharma</u> the Sun God, <u>Mahadev</u> , the tutelary deity of the spirit-doctors, and <u>Chandi</u> , the goddess of hunting, etc. Their priest is called <u>Naega</u> . Quite a majority of the Oraons of Sundergarh have been converted to Christianity.	9.6% are literates
36.	Paranga 6,801	Koraput	Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribe. The Parangas are mostly podu cultivators, but have also taken up settled agriculture. Collection from the forest supplements their diet. Many work as <u>Goti</u> (bonded-labour) to the local <u>Sahukaras</u> to earn their livelihood.	They observe <u>Push Parba</u> , <u>Nandinacha</u> , <u>Chait Parba</u> , <u>Asar Parab</u> , <u>Amus</u> , <u>Khala Puja</u> and many other festivals. Sacrifices of fowls, goats, sheep, cows and buffaloes are made to propitiate the deities and innumerable spirits. The tribal priest is called <u>Disari</u> who officiates in their rituals.	1.5% are literates.
37.	Paraja 159,866	Koraput and Kalahandi	The Parajas are primarily agriculturists but the poorer sections are mostly landless labourers. Many Parajas earn their livelihood by engaging themselves as <u>Goti</u> (bonded-labour) and by working in the <u>MIG</u> area.	The Parajas worship various Gods and Goddesses residing over hills, streams and forests. They also worship <u>Danteswari</u> , the tutelary deity of <u>Bastar</u> . Chickens, goats and sheep are sacrificed in rituals.	3.3% are literates
38.	Pentia 9,646	Found mainly in the districts of Koraput and Mayurbhanj.	The main occupation of the Pentias is settled agriculture. They harvest paddy, ragi, niger, pulses and grams etc., and grow vegetables. Hunting and fishing are resorted to as past time. Collection of edible fruits, roots and tubers also play an important part in their food quest.	The religious beliefs and practices of the Pentias show their complete assimilation with caste Hindus. They observe all the Hindu festivals like <u>Akhi Trutia</u> , <u>Rakshi Purnima</u> , <u>Dasahara</u> , <u>Dewali</u> and <u>Laxmi Puja</u> .	5.9% are literates

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
39.	Santal 411,181	Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar.	The Santals are settled agriculturists. Collection of edible roots and tubers supplements their diet to a greater extent. Many of them earn wages and work in mines and in construction work. The educated Santals have sought employment in Government and private organisations.	The cult of <u>Sarna</u> is very popular among the Santals, and the sacred Sal grove is considered their worshipping spot. Sing Bonga or the Sun God is their Supreme deity. The Santals are strong believers of witchcraft and sorcery and this belief leads to dastardly murders.	6.3% are literate
40.	Saora 311,614	A prolific tribe found all over the State. They form their stronghold in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput.	The Saoras are famous terracemakers. They cultivate two crops of paddy every year by irrigating the terraces. They also grow a variety of crops from their podu land. Collections from forest supplement their diet. The plains Saoras called Saaras have taken up settled and low land cultivation.	Religion is the most important aspect of Saora life. Saoras dread their ancestral spirits and offer large number of sacrifices to appease them. Some Saoras incur heavy loans to purchase buffaloes for sacrificial purposes. Some of the tribesmen have embraced Christianity. The religious beliefs and practices of the plains Saoras have been influenced by Hinduism to a greater extent.	7.7% are literate.
41.	Shabar or Lodha 193,613	Considered to be part of the Saora tribe and are found mostly in coastal districts.			
42.	Saunti 44,409	Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj	Sauntia are settled agriculturists. They also engage themselves in earning wages and in collection of edibles from the jungle.	In religious life they follow the foot-prints of the caste Hindus and observe the festivals of the caste Hindus.	7.9% are literate

Religion-wise tribe population

Sl. No.	Tribe	Total	Christian	Hindu	Other religion
1.	Khond, Kcond or Kandha	818,847	6,290	812,557	-
2.	Gond, Gondo	445,705	877	444,828	-
3.	Santal	411,181	103	409,580	1498
4.	Soara, Savar, Saura	311,614	1,708	29,906	-
5.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Monda Mahali	221,399	32,739	188,660	-
6.	Kolha	203,515	684	202,831	-
7.	Shaber or Lodha	133,613	2,441	191,172	-
8.	Bhottada or Dhotada	159,091	44	159,047	-
9.	Paroja	159,866	11	159,855	-
10.	Dhuija or Bhuyah	156,878	256	156,622	-
11.	Kisan	125,668	7,806	117,862	-
12.	Oraon	129,059	30,763	98,296	-
13.	Bhumij	116,181	48	116,133	-
14.	Bathudi	104,542	-	104,542	-
15.	Kharria/Khararian	96,691	18,986	77,705	-
16.	Binjhal	76,692	23	76,669	-
17.	Koya	55,284	24	55,260	-
18.	Ehumia	50,294	-	50,294	-
19.	Sounti	44,409	-	44,409	-
20.	Kol	46,397	-	46,397	-
21.	Ho	43,323	12	43,311	-
22.	Mirdhas	26,660	15	26,645	-
23.	Juang	21,890	-	21,890	-
24.	Gadaba	43,939	7	43,932	-
25.	Kondadora	16,526	-	16,526	-
26.	Munderi	17,688	272	17,416	-
27.	Omanatya	14,365	-	14,365	-
28.	Pentia	9,656	10	9,646	-
29.	Unclassified	10,836	652	10,184	-
30.	Dal	9,844	-	9,844	-
31.	Dharua	7,210	13	7,197	-
32.	Jatapl	10,801	-	10,801	-
33.	Kora	7,189	2	7,187	-
34.	Mahali	7,016	40	6,976	-
35.	Matya	5,711	-	5,711	-
36.	Paranga	6,801	-	6,801	-
37.	Kotia	3,559	-	3,559	-
38.	Banjara or Banjari	3,678	124	3,554	-
39.	Enunjia	2,375	-	2,375	-
40.	Binjhia or Binjhoa	2,230	3	2,227	-

Sl. No.	Tribe	Total	Christian	Hindu	Other religions
41.	Bondo Poraja	4,677	-	4,677	-
42.	Didayi	1,978	-	1,978	-
43.	Holva	4,483	-	4,483	-
44.	Kawar	2,778	-	2,778	-
45.	Lodha	2,370	-	2,370	-
46.	Kulis	1,609	157	1,452	-
47.	Bagata	1,511	-	1,511	-
48.	Korua	953	2	951	-
49.	Rajuar	1,018	1	1,017	-
50.	Kolah, Kol, Loharas	792	-	792	-
51.	Mankidi	627	-	627	-
52.	Kharwar	717	7	710	-
53.	Birhor	273	-	273	-
54.	Desua Bhumij	248	-	248	-
55.	Gondia	199	2	197	-
56.	Madia	381	-	381	-
57.	Koli including Malhar	344	-	344	-
58.	Tharua	310	3	307	-
59.	Mankirdia	169	-	169	-
60.	Chenchu	52	-	52	-
61.	Baiga	43	-	43	-

Total: 42,23,757 1,04,125 4,118,134 1498

Christian percentage to total population = 2.5

Hindu " " " " = 97.5

Other religion " " " " = -

Annexure - V
(Reference para 2.14)

Statement showing the number of employees in respect of 12 out of 22 Departments and 23 out of 75 Heads of Departments as on 1.1.1967

Class of services	No. of posts held by				Percentage of col. 2 to col. 5	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 5
	S.T	S.C	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	1	1	321	323	0.30	0.30
Class II	7	8	926	941	0.74	0.85
Class III	4,045	4,363	29,231	37,639	10.74	11.59
Class IV	576	1,155	4,196	5,927	9.71	19.48
Total	4,629	5,527	34,674	44,830	10.32	12.32

Annexure VI.
(Reference para 3.1)

Statement showing the Schemewise expenditures and achievement during 1st plan period

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>Education</u>	122.843	-
1.	Ashram Schools	50.03	20 Ashram Schools
2.	Sevashrams	36.60	205 Sevashrams.
3.	Training Centres	2.04	179 students trained
4.	Training of Sevaks	1.87	161 Sevaks trained.
5.	Training of women	0.073	4 Women trained.
6.	Improvement of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	30.13	33,988 students benefited.
7.	Grants to Harijan Udyogshala	0.18	29
8.	Tribal Research Bureau	0.44	1
9.	Excursion.	0.40	2,282 students benefited.
10.	Exhibition	1.08	6
	<u>Economic uplift</u>	41.284	-
11.	Settlement of Adibasis on land	21.91	39 Colonies
12.	Minor Irrigation Projects	1.92	15
13.	Supply of M.L.guns to Adibasis	0.23	104
14.	Opening of M.P.C.Societies	4.74	34
15.	Opening of graingolas	0.71	23 graingolas opened
16.	Bee-keeping	0.11	4
17.	Utilisation of wools	0.017	
18.	Talgur manufacture	0.37	
19.	Lac cultivation	0.10	
20.	Production of finished products out of tassar cocoons.	0.01	

1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	Industrial Training	0.127	54 persons trained.
22.	Encouragement of poultry	0.53	12
23.	Village Welfare Centres	6.14	13
24.	Social Service Centres.	1.52	
25.	Rural Communication	2.85	981
<u>Health Housing & Other Schemes</u>		37.455	-
26.	Rural Water Supply	13.83	1,580
27.	Distribution of Common drugs & Medicines	1.45	
28.	Compoundership Training	0.11	30 persons trained.
29.	Health Inspector Training	0.03	12 persons trained.
30.	Anti-Yaws campaign	0.53	
31.	Treatment of V.D.	0.13	
32.	Organisation of mobile Health Units.	0.06	1
33.	Ayurvedic Dispensary	0.13	1
34.	Publicity among backward classes.	0.79	3 Projects
35.	Grants for Social customs of Adibasis	0.055	7
36.	Tribes Advisory Council	0.07	6
37.	Grants for housing facilities.	0.38	
38.	Grants for non-official organisations...	2.55	
39.	Special grants for Adibasi Welfare	0.05	
40.	Secretariat Establishment	5.27	
41.	Muffasil Offices establishment.	12.02	
Grand Total:		201.582	

Statement showing the schemewise allocation expenditure target fixed and achievement during 2nd Plan periodCentral Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

Scheduled Tribes Education

1.	Ashram School	4.00	7.55	Opening of 3 Ashram Schools.	7 A/S for boys and 8 A/S for girls opened.
2.	Residential Sevashrams	2.00	3.64	Opening of 6 residential and 4 non-residential Sevashrams.	6 residential Sevashrams opened.
3.	Opening of hostels	5.24	11.03	Opening of 6 non-communal hostels.	2 non-communal and 66 M.S. School Hostels opened.
4.	Post-matric Scholarships.	0.29	0.50	No. of students to be awarded scholarships is determined from year to year.	412 students awarded scholarships.
	<u>Total - Education Central Sector</u>	11.53	22.72	-	

Economic Uplift

5.	Control of shifting cultivation.	30.00	21.27		
6.	Grain golas	36.38	39.45	Opening of 572 grain golas	677 grain golas opened.
7.	Poultry rearing	9.38	10.36	-	37 units, 222 sub-units of 1 special unit opened.
8.	Forest cooperation	7.00	4.96	Organisation of 25 cooperatives.	25 cooperatives opened.
9.	Training-cum-production centres	12.56	12.07	Opening of 2 centres.	2 centres organised.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
10. Talgur scheme		1.28	1.28		
11. Grants for development of					
a) Sarbaswadan villages.		11.42	7.42		
b) Boipariguda Pilot project		7.192	6.59		
12. Technical training institute.	12.68		8.90	Opening of 1 technical training institute.	187 students trained.
13. Multipurpose special development blocks	60.00		38.82	Opening of 4 SMP Blocks	4 SMP Blocks opened.
<u>Total: Economic uplift central sector</u>	188.62		151.12	-	-
<u>Health, Housing & Other Schemes</u>					
14. Housing facilities	30.00		34.52	Construction of 4600 houses	5202 houses constructed.
15. Water supply	9.00		11.54	Sinking of 600 wells	743 wells dug.
16. Anti yaws campaign	3.90		0.88		
17. Maternity and child welfare centres	12.20		10.41	Organisation of 200 centres	226 centres organised.
18. Special executive staff	1.20		4.08		
19. Rural communication	25.00		28.26	Construction of 100 miles of road.	1005 miles of road constructed.
20. Expanded nitratriation programme.	5.34		3.24		
21. Supply of boats	-		3.89		
<u>Total: Health, Housing and other schemes - central sector</u>	86.64		96.82	-	-
<u>Total: Scheduled Tribes Central Sector</u>	286.79		270.66	-	-

Statement showing the Schemewise allocation,
expenditure, target and achievement during
2nd Plan Period

State Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Scheduled Tribes Education</u>					
1.	Ashram Schools for boys and girls	43.31	40.02	11 boys & girls Ashram Schools	8 boys & 4 girls Ashram Schools opened
2.	Higher type of Ashram Schools	0.58	0.154	Additional classes	
3.	Sevashrams	13.29	11.28	120 Seva-shrams	120 Sevashrams opened
4.	Improvement of Education of Scheduled Tribes	41.55	47.696	-	58,558
5.	Reorganisation of Talimkendra & opening of second Talimkendra	3.63	2.545	1 new and old to be reorganised.	
6.	Reorganisation of Training Centres	0.85	0.81	2 Centres to be reorganised.	
7.	Excursion	0.76	0.76	No. of excursion to be determined from year to year.	2510 students went on excursions
8.	Exhibition	1.17	2.17	5 Exhibitions to be held	3 exhibitions held.
9.	Harijan Udyogsala.	0.045	0.056	5 persons to be trained	5 persons trained.
10.	Training of Women	0.05	0.044	4 persons to be trained	4 persons trained
11.	Opening of Hostels for Adivasis	6.50	4.24	25 Hostels to be opened	25 Hostels opened
12.	Mid-day meals in Sevashrams	5.00	4.245	200 centres, 4000 students to be benefited	
Total Education:		<u>116.735</u>	<u>114.020</u>		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Economic Uplift

13.	Settlement of Adivasis on land.	40.87	29.67	90 colonies to establish, 3500 families to settle	62 colonies established, 2530 families settled.
14.	Jhum control scheme on Assam pattern	6.93	5.36		
15.	Minor Irrigation Projects	14.00	12.745		
16.	Cottage Industries training	1.07	0.65	100 persons to be trained	160 candidates trained
17.	Grants and subsidies for development of cottage industries	4.00	3.67		
18.	Manufacture of Talgur	0.72	0.48		
19.	Encouragement of poultry rearing	3.76	2.74	Opening of 40 units, 240 sub-units, 1 special unit	24 units, 144 subunits, 1 special unit opened.
20.	Development of pisciculture in backward area	2.00	1.545	Opening of 6 centres	6 centres opened
21.	Opening of grain golas	14.00	8.096	Opening of 218 grain golas.	131 grain golas opened
22.	Formation of Labour corps	0.61	0.11	Formation of 2 corps	2 corps formed
23.	Village Welfare Centres	1.22	0.95	Opening of 20 centres	12 centres opened
24.	Social Service Centres	3.50	1.397	Establishment of 68 centres	15 centres established
Total: Economic Uplift		92.68	68.223		

Health, Housing & Other Schemes

25.	Rural water supply	22.50	20.25	Construction of 2250 wells.	2026 wells constructed
26.	Distribution of common drugs and medicines.	5.00	3.644		
27.	Compounder ship training	0.16	0.123	32 persons to be trained	40 persons trained.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
28. Health Inspectors training	0.05	0.048	15 persons to be trained	15 persons trained.	
29. Treatment of V.D.	0.50	0.48	-	-	
30. Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	2.67	2.13	Establishment of 10 dispensaries.	10 dispensaries established.	
31. Establishment of Allopathic Dispensaries.	6.12	5.52	Establishment of 10 Allopathic dispensaries	10 Allopathic dispensaries established.	
32. Organisation of mobile health units	3.49	1.705	Organisation of 5 units	5 units organised.	
33. Grants for treatment of yaws	0.07	0.28	-	-	
34. Six bedded hospitals	13.89	10.43	Opening of 20 hospitals	20 six-bedded hospitals opened	
35. Housing facilities	12.00	9.70	2000	1934	
36. Rural communication.	14.00	9.02	Construction of 3500 miles of road.	2235 miles of road constructed	
37. Grants for social customs of Adivasi	0.18	0.135	-	-	
38. Special staff for smooth execution of welfare schemes	18.82	17.26	-	-	
39. Tribal Research Bureau	2.25	2.10	-	-	
40. Legal Assistance	-	0.005	-	-	
41. Supply of M.L.guns	0.25	0.23	100 guns to be supplied	92 guns supplied	
42. Appoint/ment of staff for lease of waste land	4.83	1.12	60 Chairmen & 60 Amins to be appointed	60 Chairmen and 60 Amins appointed	
43. Special grants for Adivasis welfare	0.25	0.247	-	-	
44. Grants to non-official organisation	1.80	1.60	-	-	
Total:	<u>108.83</u>	<u>86.027</u>			
Total: State Sector Scheduled Tribes.	<u>318.245</u>	<u>268.27</u>			

Annexure - VIII
(Reference para 3.3)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALLOCATIONS, EXPENDITURES
AND ACHIEVEMENTS MADE IN THE THIRD PLAN

STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.

Scheduled Tribes Education

1.	Ashram School	67.60	8 Ashram Schools opened 15 Ashram Schools were upgraded to High School level in addition to additional classes and Teachers Quarters.
2.	Pre-matric stipend	45.17	37,670 students got stipends & 10,000 reading and writing materials.
3.	Hostels	18.09	Construction of 84 Hostels taken up.
4.	Teachers Quarters.	10.09	200 Quarters constructed.
5.	Aid to private Schools	2.05	952 Schools benefited
6.	Mid-day Meals	7.24	1013 centres organised & 23121 students benefited.
7.	Training Centres	1.77	Four old centres continued and one new centre opened.
8.	Exhibition	0.41	One Exhibition organised.
9.	Comprehensive Schools	2.00	The building is under construction. Equipments and furniture purchased.
10.	Chatsalis.	1.13	130 Chatsalis opened.
	Total Education:	<u>150.39</u>	

Economic Uplift

11.	Jhum Control on Assam pattern.	19.10	Layout of Nursery, 35 acres. Maintenance of Nursery-15 acres. Plantation of coco, & coffee 15 acres. Area with gully control-120 acres. Area contour bunded-2042 acres. Area planted with cashewnut-364 acres.
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1.	2.	3.	4.
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HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER SCHEMES

22. Drinking water supply	18.86	Sinking of 1200 wells taken up.
23. Housing	6.56	Construction of 540 housing units taken up.
24. Aid to non-official organisation	6.58	1 Organisation, benefited.
25. Legal Aid to Adibasis	0.13	26 persons benefited.
26. Anti-yaws Campaign	6.74	Three antiyaws teams functioned & 13,171 persons treated.
27. Treatment of V.D.	0.52	70,252 persons benefited.
28. Progress cum-Coordination cell and field staff.	15.79	Continuance of staff and construction of staff quarters.
29. Mobile Health Units	4.28	37,632 persons benefited.
30. Health Inspectors Training Spill over paper.	0.01	
31. Allopathic dispensary (spill over expenditure)	0.21	Amount utilised.
32. Six bedded Hospital (spill over expenditure)	0.61	-do-

Total: Health Housing etc.

60.29

284.22

Annexure - 13
(Reference para 4.4)

STAFFING PATTERN OF THE TRIBAL AND RURAL
WELFARE DEPARTMENT (HEADQUARTERS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Class	Chief Function	Remarks
1.	Secretary	Senior IAS	-	He is also ex-officio Director, Tribal Research Bureau; and Secretary, Tribes Advisory Council.
2.	Joint Secretary-cum-Director, Tribal & Rural Welfare.	- do -	Head of the Department Responsible for proper execution of welfare schemes. Co-ordinates the work with the Commissioner and Heads of the Departments on the one hand and the Government on the other regarding execution of schemes.	Also enjoys Secretariat status to assist Government in formulation of policy and plans and issue of sanction orders and executive instructions.
3.	Deputy Director-cum-Dy. Secretary	OAS (I)	Assists the Director	-
4.	Financial Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary	OFS(I)	Deals with financial matters	Also works as Financial Adviser for Labour, Education, Health (L.S.G.), Cooperation and Forestry Department.
5.	Under Secretary	OAS(II)	-	-
6.	Special Officer-cum-Under Secretary	- do -	Deals mainly with educational schemes.	-
7.	Welfare Officer	OAS(II)	Supervises the educational institutions.	-
8.	Assistant Director	OAS II.	To assist the Director.	-

Annexure - II
(Reference para 4.4)

STAFFING PATTERN OF THE TRIBAL AND RURAL
WELFARE DEPARTMENT (HEADQUARTERS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Class	Chief Function	Remarks
1.	Secretary	Senior IAS	-	He is also ex-officio Director, Tribal Research Bureau; and Secretary, Tribes Advisory Council.
2.	Joint Secretary-cum-Director, Tribal & Rural Welfare.	- do -	Head of the Department Responsible for proper execution of welfare schemes. Co-ordinates the work with the Commissioner and Heads of the Departments on the one hand and the Government on the other regarding execution of schemes.	Also enjoys Secretariat status to assist Government in formulation of policy and plans and issue of sanction orders and executive instructions.
3.	Deputy Director-cum-Dy. Secretary	OAS (I)	Assists the Director	-
4.	Financial Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary	OFS(I)	Deals with financial matters	Also works as Financial Adviser for Labour, Education, Health (L.S.G.), Cooperation and Forestry Department.
5.	Under Secretary	OAS(II)	-	-
6.	Special Officer-cum-Under Secretary	-do-	Deals mainly with educational schemes.	-
7.	Welfare Officer	OAS(II)	Supervises the educational institutions.	-
8.	Assistant Director	OAS II.	To assist the Director.	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
9.	Special Officer, Tribal Development programme	OAS(I)	The post has been created since 1963 to work out welfare schemes among the most backward tribes.	Enjoys Secretariat status and gets a special pay of Rs.300/- p.m.
10.	Honorary Rural Welfare Officer	-	Has no official status. Works in advisory capacity relating to the execution of welfare schemes.	Gets a fixed salary of Rs.400/- p.m. and free accommodation.
11.	Poultry Officer	Class II	Works out poultry schemes.	-
12.	Junior Statistician	-do-	To compile statistical informations relating to implementation and success of the welfare schemes.	-
13.	Accounts Officer	-do-	Assists Financial Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary in financial matters.	-

A NOTE ON
THE ORISSA FOREST CORPORATION LIMITED*

Introduction

The State of Orissa has been endowed with vast forest resources with 25,000 square miles of forest area. The total area of land in Orissa being about 60,000 square miles, the Forests comprise somewhat more than 40% thereof. The practice was essentially to exploit these resources through the Contractors by leasing the forest coupes to them on auction. The auction price formed a bulk of the Forests revenue of Orissa which was of the order of about 2 crores working out to an average of Rs.1.50 per acre. Such a poor revenue out of rich forest resources was attributed to the age-old practice of leasing out the forests to the Contractors. Illicit fellings, intervention of a number of middlemen, improper utilisation of timber and several other malpractices prompted by sheer individual profit-motive with no look towards the benefit of the public and the public utility concerns were the usual occurrences.

Objectives

Out of this grew the idea of some sort of state trading in timber. Consistent with the socio-economic policy, the state government formed the Corporation with the following essential objectives:

- (i) to undertake proper and scientific exploitation of forest resources in the State with the object of obtaining maximum financial out-turn.
- (ii) To mechanise the extraction and manufacturing operations for marketing raw, semi-finished and finished goods required by the Public, and various Governments and Semi-Government, Commercial concerns by installing saw-mills and opening depots in important places through-out the State of Orissa.

In furtherance of these objectives, the aim was to shape and design the various working processes in such a way that the undertaking could be in a position to meet first the essential timber requirements by the Public utility concerns, and then to serve to the needs of the consumer by direct approach as far as possible on a fair and reasonable price keeping in view at the same time the maximum revenue for the State in the ultimate analysis.

*This note has been prepared by the State authorities.

Incorporation

Concrete shape was given to all these ideas and objectives when the Corporation was incorporated as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act 1956 on 28.9.62 with an authorised share capital of Rupees two crores consisting of two lakh equity shares of Rs.100/- each.

Finance

The Corporation being organised fully on commercial lines started with an initial share capital of Rs.25 lakhs subscribed and paid up by the Government. In course of years it has gone upto 69 lakhs of Rupees by the year ending with October 1967.

It has also gone in for occasional loans from the State Government and scheduled banks to augment the working capital for expansion of manufacture and other operations to secure better business. With a loan of Rs.10.50 lakhs from the State Government and Rs.40 lakhs from the Allahabad Bank Limited, the Corporation has plunged deep into its business activities and has been repaying the loans gradually alongwith the interest at monthly rests-out of its investment outturn.

Operations

The Forest areas were taken over from the Government step by step.

Ist Year of working: Bonai Division and Nagra area of Sundergarh Division, Jeypore Division(excluding Malkangiri Range), Narsingpur Range of Athgarh Division, Forest areas of Balimela Division (to be submerged in the Balimela Hydro-electric project).

II Year of working

- i) Badramba Range of Bamra Division
- ii) Barmba Range of Athgarh Division
- iii) Hindol Range of Dhenkanal Division
- iv) Some coupes of Chandka Range of Puri Division and Krishnapalli DPF of Balugaon Range of Puri Division

III Year of Working

- i) The entire Sundergarh Division excluding Himgiri Range
- ii) Athgarh Range of Athgarh Division
- iii) Sadar Range of Dhenkanal Division

IV year of working

- i) Himgiri Range of Sundergarh Division
- ii) Chandka and Balugaon Range of Puri Division
- iii) Talcher Range of Angul Division
- iv) Two kenduleaf Units, II & IV of Rairakhol Division

- V. year of working
1) Kenduleaf Unit No.58/D Bolangir Division
ii) Sukiinda Range of Keonjhar Division

With the expansion of its area of operations from year to year, it has by now covered the forest divisions as follows:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the forest Division</u>	<u>Area covered</u>
1.	Jeypore	Fully
2.	Bonai	Fully
3.	Sundergarh	Fully
4.	Sambalpur	Rampalunga Range and Belphar
5.	Bamra	Badramba Range & Kulabira Ex-zemindari Forests
6.	Dhenkanal	Hindol Range and Sadar Range
7.	Angul	Talcher Range
8.	Athgarh	Athgarh, Baramba, and Narsinghpur Ranges
9.	Puri	Chandka, Balugaon and Rangpur Ranges
10.	Keonjhar	Sukiinda Range
11.	Rairakhol Forest Division	Two Kendu leaf units i.e. II & IV units
12.	Bolangir	One Kenduleaf Unit 58/D

Factories

The Corporation has already installed a number of Saw Mills in the areas operated by it. The total number of Saw Mills and their capacity is furnished in Appendix I. It will be noticed that altogether 19 Saw Mills have either been installed or taken over by the Corporation with feeding capacity of about 23 lakh cft. in single shift. By installing the Saw Mills near forest areas not only the Forest has tried to secure maximum utilisation, but has also provided employment to a pretty good number of labourers in the interior. More than 1000 labourers are now employed in Saw Mills daily.

With the object of bringing to the market miscellaneous species not at present marketable, a treatment plant and seasoning kiln already installed near Choudwar have been taken over by the Corporation. By treatment the longevity of such timber will go up and it will prevent timber from insect attack and decay. The present pressure on main species like sal Piasal, Teak will be relieved to a great extent making them available for other important works. Another treatment plant has also been installed Jeypore for treatment of less durable species and other Sal and non-Sal poles and this will go into production as soon as power is made available at the site.

In
Depots

The Corporation with a view to meet the popular demand for timber and firewood has opened depots at various places in the areas worked by it and near about. In opening such timber and firewood depots it has played a vital role in stabilising the market in the area. Contractors who are still operating in some of the areas have been compelled to sell products at competitive rates. The consumers are thus assured of firewood and timber at reasonable rates.

Fir

The Corporation is also supplying timber and firewood to local tenants at concessional rates where they were enjoying such concessions previously.

'Appendix' I shows the depots opened at various places.

Business and
Performance

The Corporation alongwith its branches at different places of Orissa produce, manufacture and sell timber of various varieties like Teak, Sal, Piasal, Asan, Haldu, Laurel, Gambhari and that in various shapes and forms like shuttle, sleepers, bobbins, scantings, pitprops, ballies, beans duly seasoned and treated with ascu and cresote where necessary and when required. It also manufactures charcoal in suitable areas and caters essentially to the needs of Commercial concerns. The Indian Ferro Alloys Limited takes a bulk of the charcoal production. Waste and miscellaneous timbers unsaleable otherwise are converted into firewood pieces and that together with saw dust are dispensed to the Public at fair price almost in all the units of the Corporation.

Dej

The performance is reflected in the table below from year to year.

	1962-63 (Audited)	1963-64 (Audited)	1964-65 (Audited)	1965-66 (under Audit)	1966-67 (upto Aug. 67 not audited)
.. Fellings (in lakhs of cft)	14.53	33.13	36.38	43.98	31.46
. Transport to Depots & Saw Mills (in lakhs of cft)	6.03	20.32	33.74	40.20	41.39
. Disposal includ- ing feeding to saw mills (in lakhs of cft)	2.94	13.91	32.14	29.50	30.68

	1962-63 (Audited)	1963-64 (Audited)	1964-65 (Audited)	1965-66 (under Audit)	1966-67(upto Aug.67 not Audited)
4. Capital invested including loan (in lakhs of Rs.)	25.00	37.50 Prog- ressive	72.75 Prog- ressive	79.25 Prog- ressive	119.25
5. Sales (in lakhs of Rs.)	15.30	73.31	127.28	172.48	146.00 (Approximate)
6. Royalty paid to Govt. (in lakhs of Rs.)	15.00	22.35	50.60	37.73	58.68
7. Net profit (in lakhs of Rs.)	1.26	6.95	8.27	-	-

Besides the Corporation has effected sales of 7300 quintals of Kendu leaves at a price of about 13 lakhs during the year 1966-67 which is over and above the sales figures furnished above.

The Corporation, besides meeting all its taxation liabilities, has declared dividends of Rs.1,05,000 and 1,40,000 on the share capital subscribed and paid up by the State Government. It has also, for the first time declared bonus at the rate of 5.2% for distribution of the allocable surplus of Rs.73,792.00 among the employees for the year 1964-65.

Organisation & Management

The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Directors consisting of 7 members all of whom are the officers of the State Government, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Cooperation and Forestry Department of the Government of Orissa.

The Secretary of the Finance Department is a member of the Board. So far the technical aspects are concerned, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa and another Conservator are also taken as members. Thus the Board reflects and represents the financial and technical experts of the Government for securing better management of the Corporation.

The Managing Director, ordinarily a Senior Conservator of Forests of the State is nominated to act as the Chief Executive to manage the day to day working of the Corporation under the control supervision and guidance of the Board of Directors and is answerable to them for all his actions.

The various forest areas taken over by the Corporation together with the Factories and depots established for manufacture and business are organised into different convenient divisions placed in charge of senior forest officers of the State Government designated as Divisional Managers.

At present there are 10 divisions with headquarters at Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Rairakhol in the North-West, Jeypore, Nowrangpur, and Balimela in the South and Cuttack, Bhubneswar and Jajpur in the coastal-belt of the State.

Each Division, in its turn, is subdivided into various forest sub-divisions for extraction of timber, sales depots for sales of timber and saw mills with depots attached to them for manufacture of sawn sizes and the disposals thereof.

These respective sections are managed by the Senior Forest Rangers, known as Sub-Divisional Managers, Depot Managers and Saw Mill Managers as the case may be. Their actions and activities are coordinated and harmonised under the control of the Divisional head.

Role of the Corporation in some important sections of business

.....

Local demands

The Corporation has opened several timber and firewood depots to make the same available at the doors of the consuming Public as far as possible. This system of diffusion of sale centres, directly by the Corporation eliminates the middleman for which the consumers get the goods at fair and reasonable price. The Contractors in the line are compelled to reduce their rates. With the spirit of competition that the Corporation could infuse into the trade, the General Public are benefited by way of fair and reasonable price. Attempts are still being made to secure better approach of the consumers for the Corporation products by setting up more and more sale centres.

Supplies to
the Indian
Railways

The Corporation has entered into the trade with the Railways since its inception and the supply of sleepers to them has been steadily increasing as compared with the supplies made by the other traders.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Supplies made by others (in lakhs of Rs.)</u>	<u>Supplies made by the Orissa Forest Corporation Limited (in lakhs of Rs.)</u>
1962-63	43	3.62
1963-64	20.34	8.17
1964-65	25.98	25.56
1965-66	26.33	42.92
1966-67 (Upto Aug- ust 1967)	-	27.00

Regular conference is held every year among the management and the Railways to review the position of supplies and to strengthen the trade relations.

Supplies to
DGS&D

The Corporation has been able to meet the demands of the DGS&D for the timbers both round and sawn. The orders placed with the Corporation every year value to the amount furnished below:

1962-63	Rs. 48.47
1963-64	10.07
1964-65	17.43
1965-66	48.23

A bulk of these orders have since been executed. During the 10 months of the year 1966-67, the Corporation has supplied their requirements of the value of Rs.11 lakhs as against their orders valuing Rs.31 lakhs. In spite of the fact that their specifications of requirements are too stiff, the Corporation strives it best to keep up the standard in making the supply.

Other
Concerns

Some of the prospective buyers are National Coal Development Corporation, Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela, Orissa Small Scale - Industries Corporation, Indian Ferro Alloys Ltd., the Industrial Development Corporation, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and various departments of the State Government. The Corporation has extended credit facilities to these buyers as a healthy gesture to promote business and it pulls on still with about 50 lakhs outstanding on them.

Incidental effects on the State
Revenue and the Public Welfare

.....

Taxation

The Corporation with all its component units are registered under the Sales Tax Law of the State and pay the tax dues voluntarily within the period prescribed. This being a state-owned and State-managed Commercial concern, the State Government get their legitimate tax dues on the turnover which was otherwise evaded by many of the private traders to a larger extent either by keeping no accounts or by manipulating the accounts.

A sum of Rs.10.22 lakhs has also been paid as Income Tax during all these years so far which would have otherwise been evaded by the Private Business men in understating the profit. The Corporation has thus helped to augment the State revenue indirectly by diverting the operation and trade from the private sector.

Employment

The formation of the Corporation has been a blessing to the local people, and it has provided employment to many on fair wages and with their legitimate dues. In the first year of its working 4½ lakhs of labourers were employed and the number has registered a gradual increase from year to year. By now about 20 lakh labourers (In terms of man day) are engaged in various activities from top to bottom at all levels of its working. The benefits of provident fund, bonus, leave and other concessions are liberally allowed to the labourers in conformity with the various rules and regulations prescribed by the Central and State Governments from time to time. This has not only ensured better employment but has also raised the economic standard of the local people.

Trainings
of Staff

Although a bulk of the key jobs of the Corporation are managed by the Government Officers brought on deputation, the Corporation has taken steps to train up a number of candidates in superior forest service course and the Rangers course by deputing them to Dheradun and Coimbatore and financing them from its own resources.

In order to have a better appraisal of the utility of this corporation, the direct trading and business results together with their side effects on the State Economic, Social and Political levels deserve consideration.

Being a Commercial concern fully under the patronage of the State Government it has also worked out some of the forest areas which the contractors were reluctant to take up even at the offset price.

In case the initial idea of the Government to cover the entire forest area under the working by the Corporation materialises, it will certainly spare no stone unturned in maximising the state revenue consistent with the Public welfare that a democratic state always aims at.

APPENDIX I

Saw Mills, Timber and Firewood depots of
the Orissa Forest Corporation Limited

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Division</u>	<u>Name of Depot</u>	<u>Main produce handled</u>	<u>Nearest Railhead</u>
1.	Jeypore	1. Jagannathpur Saw Mill (capacity 3.00 lakh cft. round)	Sal, Laurel & Haldu	Salur, SE Rly about 72 miles
		2. Jagannathpur Saw Mill Unit No. II (capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	Sal, Laurel & Haldu	Salur SE Rly about 72 miles
		3. Boipariguda Saw Mill Boipariguda (capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	-do-	Salur about 84 miles
		4. Mathili Saw Mill Maithili (capacity 1.00 lakh cft. round)	-do-	Salur 112 miles
		5. Umri Treatment Plant Jeypore (Koraput)	-do-	Salur 74 miles
		6. Vijayalaxmi Saw Mill (Private Saw Mill on hire capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	-do-	Salur 74 miles
2.	Nowrangpur	7. Nowrangpur Saw Mill No. 10 Nowrangpur (capacity 3 lakh cft mainly round)	Sal, Haldu Laurel Firewood	Salur/Kesinga about 64/96 miles
		8. Nowrangpur Saw Mill No. II (Capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	-do-	-do-
		9. Papadahandi Saw Mill (Private Saw Mill on hire) Capacity 0.75 lakh cft. round)	-do-	Salur/Kesinga about 100/90 miles
		10. Umerkote Saw Mill Umerkote (Koraput)	-do-	Salur/Kesinga about 100/90 miles

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Division</u>	<u>Name of Depot</u>	<u>Main produce handled</u>	<u>Nearest Railhead</u>
		11. Kesinga Timber Depot	Mainly round logs	Kesinga Rly Station
		12. Rapadahandi Saw Mill (capacity 0.75 lakh cft. round)	Sal, Haldu, Laurel, firewood	Salur/Kesinga about 100/90 miles
3.	Balimela	13. Chitrakunda Saw Mill (capacity 3.00 lakh cft. round)	Bijasal, Laurel Kendu, Jamun, Axelewood Kasi	Narasipatnam Southern Rly about 106 miles
4.	Rourkela	14. Rourkela Saw Mill (capacity 1.50 lakh cft. round)	Sal, Laurel, Mahua, Axlewood, Haldu, Bandhan, Kendu and Firewood.	Rourkela SE Railway
		15. Chandiposh Saw Mill (capacity 1.50 lakh cft.)	-do- and Charcoal	Chandiposh SE Railway
		16. Rajgangpur Saw Mill (Private)	-do-	Rajgangpur SE Railway
		17. Bisra Depot	Charcoal, Pit Props	Bisra SE Railway
		18. Kalunga Saw Mill (capacity 1.50 lakh cft.)	Sal, Laurel, Mohua, Axlewood, Haldu, Bandhan, Kendu, firewood, Charcoal	Kalunga SE Railway
5.	Treatment Plant Dvn Cuttack	19. Tulashipur Saw Mill (capacity 0.75 lakh cft. round)	Sal, Laurel, Kangda, Teak, Bija, Haldu, Bandhan	Cuttack SE Railway
		20. Choudwar Saw Mill Treatment Plant and seasoning Kiln (capacity 1.00 lakh cft. round)	-do-	Charbatia SE Railway about 2/4 miles
6.	Samablpur	21. <u>Ramed</u> Saw Mill Unit No. II (capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	Laurel, Jaumn, Mahua, Axlewood, Sal	Sambalpur/ Hirakud, SE Railway about 2/4 miles
		22. <u>Ramed</u> Saw Mill Unit No. I (capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	-do-	-do-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Division</u>	<u>Name of Depot</u>	<u>Main produce handled</u>	<u>Nearest Railhead</u>
		23. Samaleswari Saw Mill Private Saw Mill on hire (capacity 1.00 lakh cft.)	Laurel, Jamun, Mohua, Axlewood & firewood and sal	Sambalpur/Hirakud ² ; SE Railway about 2/4 miles
7.	Bhubaneswar	24. Bhubaneswar	Firewood	Bhubaneswar SE Railway
		25. Chandka	-do-	-do-
		26. Balugaon	Mainly Sal, Mango, Teak, Non-Sal	Balugaon SE Railway
		27. Gangadharpur Saw Mill	-do-	Gangadhar SE Rly
8.	Jharsuguda	28. Jharsuguda Saw Mill (Private capacity 0.75 lakh cft.)	Sal, Laurel, Axlewood, Firewood	Jharsuguda SE Rly
		29. Himgir Road Saw Mill	Sal, Laurel, Axlewood TL Sleepers Charcoal, Firewood, Hardwood logs, Firewood & Sawn sizes.	Himgir RD SE Rly
		30. Ujalpur		
		31. Jogimal	Firewood, & sawn sizes	
9.	Jajpur	32. Jajpur Rd. Saw Mill	Sal, Laurel, Hardwood logs, Firewood	Keonjhar Jajpur Road SE Railway

(10, 22, 27, 29 and 32 Saw Mills not gone into production)

Percentage of Literacy among tribal communities
in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of tribal communities	Total Communitywise population.	Communitywise Literate persons	Percentage of Literate
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Bagata	1,511	39	2.3
2.	Baiga	43	3	6.8
3.	Banjara or Banjari	3,678	348	9.2
4.	Bathudi	104,542	8,671	8.2
5.	Bhotada or Dhotada	159,091	6,774	4.2
6.	Bhuyan or Bhuyia	156,878	16,124	10.2
7.	Bhumia	50,294	1,689	3.3
8.	Bhumij	116,181	7,314	6.2
9.	Bhunjia	2,375	130	5.4
10.	Binjhal	76,692	6,292	8.2
11.	Binjhia or Binjhoa	2,230	95	4.2
12.	Birhor	273	19	6.9
13.	Bonda Poraja	4,677	100	2.1
14.	Chenchu	52	-	-
15.	Dal	9,844	475	4.6
16.	Desua Bhumij	248	29	11.6
17.	Dharua	7,210	338	4.6
18.	Didayi	1,978	54	2.7
19.	Gandia	199	11	5.5
20.	Gadaba	43,939	1,201	2.7
21.	Ghara	726	36	4.9
22.	Gond or Gonda	445,705	48,017	10.7
23.	Ho	43,323	3,071	7.0

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
24.	Holva	4,483	229	4.8
25.	Jatapu	10,801	459	4.2
26.	Juang	21,890	988	4.5
27.	Kondh Gauda	722	96	13.4
28.	Kawar	2,778	179	6.4
29.	Kharria or Kharian	96,691	8,815	9.1
30.	Kharwar	717	143	19.3
31.	Khond, Kond or Kandha	818,847	58,436	7.1
32.	Kisan	125,668	11,189	8.9
33.	Kol	46,397	1,446	3.1
34.	Kolah-Kol-Loharas	792	32	4.0
35.	Kolha	203,515	10,501	5.1
36.	Koli including Malhar	344	61	17.7
37.	Konda Dora	16,526	739	4.4
38.	Kora	7,199	752	10.4
39.	Korua	953	62	6.5
40.	Kotia	3,559	224	6.2
41.	Koya	55,284	451	0.8
42.	Kulis	1,609	255	15.8
43.	Lodha	2,370	192	8.1
44.	Madia	331	16	4.1
45.	Mahali	7,016	412	5.8
46.	Mankidi	627	27	4.3
47.	Markirdia	169	-	-
48.	Matia	5,711	376	6.5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
49.	Mirdhas	26,660	2,864	10.7
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara or Munda Mahalis	221,399	19,210	9.6
51.	Mundari	17,688	1,300	7.3
52.	Omanatya	14,365	463	3.2
53.	Oran	129,061	12,527	9.7
54.	Paranga	6,801	106	1.5
55.	Paraja	159,866	5,363	3.3
56.	Pentia	9,656	571	5.9
57.	Rajuar	1,018	106	9.4
58.	Santal	411,181	26,268	6.3
59.	Saura, Savara, Sawara, Sahara	311,614	24,267	7.7
60.	Sabar or Lodha	193,613	15,526	8.0
61.	Saunti	44,409	3,534	7.9
62.	Tharua	310	17	5.4
	Tribes not stated	9,397	1,874	19.9

Cooperative Societies with Scheduled Caste
and Scheduled Tribes members

Sl. No.	Cooperative Societies	Name of the district	No. of Societies	No. of Members Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies	Koraput	11	2,366	159
		Puri	2	187	78
		Keonjhar	1	1,260	-
		dhenkanal	1	183	-
		phulbani	2	2,548	-
		Cuttack	1	280	-
		Kalahandi	1	-	958
	Sundergarh	1	163	1	
2.	Forest Marketing Societies	Mayurbhanj	2	209	49
3.	Labour Contract Cooperative Societies	Koraput	7	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Forest Labour Cooperative Societies	Puri	1	116	17
5.	Tassar-rearing Cooperative Societies	Keonjhar	4	1,255	814
		Mayurbhanj	12	5,742	829
		Dhenkanal	2	90	-
		Cuttack	1	2	40
		Balasore	1	8	18
		Sundergarh	1	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Lac-Cooperative Societies	Mayurbhanj	2	83	5
		Kalahandi	2	-	-

Annexure XII

(Reference para 11.13)

Cooperative Societies with Scheduled Caste
and Scheduled Tribes members

Sl. No.	Cooperative Societies	Name of the district	No. of Societies	No. of Members Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Forest Marketing Cooperative Societies	Koraput	11	2,366	159
		Puri	2	187	78
		Keonjhar	1	1,260	-
		dhenkanal	1	183	-
		phulbani	2	2,548	-
		Cuttack	1	280	-
		Kalahandi	1	-	958
	Sundergarh	1	163	1	
2.	Forest Marketing Societies	Mayurbhanj	2	209	49
3.	Labour Contract Cooperative Societies	Koraput	7	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Forest Labour Cooperative Societies	Puri	1	116	17
5.	Tassar-rearing Cooperative Societies	Keonjhar	4	1,255	814
		Mayurbhanj	12	5,742	829
		Dhenkanal	2	90	-
		Cuttack	1	2	40
		Balasore	1	8	18
		Sundergarh	1	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Lac-Cooperative Societies	Mayurbhanj	2	83	5
		Kalahandi	2	-	-

INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY BY
SCHEDULED TRIBES (20% SAMPLE OF EACH HOUSE-HOLD).

Size of land Holdings (Acres)	Total No. of Cultivating House Holds	%age of total No. of cultivating House Holds	House Holds Owning Land or held from Government		Held from Private persons or institution on payment of money in kind or share		Partly held from Government and partly from private persons	
			No.	%age*	No.	%age*	No.	%age*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Less than 1	7,214	5.8	6,315	87.5	620	8.6	279	3.9
1.0 to 2.4	38,672	31.4	33,290	86.1	3,066	7.9	2,316	6.0
2.5 to 4.9	33,206	26.9	27,370	82.4	1,638	4.9	4,198	12.7
5.0 to 7.4	20,612	16.8	17,490	84.9	846	4.1	2,276	11.0
7.4 to 9.9	7,385	6.0	6,279	85.3	141	1.6	965	13.1
10.0 to 12.4	6,376	5.2	5,663	88.8	107	1.7	606	9.5
12.5 to 14.9	2,400	1.9	2,097	87.4	32	1.3	271	11.3
15.0 to 29.9	5,534	4.2	4,875	88.1	68	1.2	591	10.7
30.0 to 50	1,097	0.9	961	87.6	9	0.8	127	11.6
50 and above	370	0.3	311	84.1	4	1.0	55	14.9
Unspecified	741	0.6	731	98.7	9	1.2	1	0.1
Total:	1,23,607	100.00	1,05,382	85.3	6,540	5.3	11,685	9.4

Source:- Census of India 1961 Vol. XII Orissa Part V-4

* Percentage of the total cultivating House-holds in the respective class.

Annexure XIV
(Reference para 12.8)

SURVEYS AND STUDIES ON INDEBTEDNESS

A sample survey was conducted by the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain selected tribal areas of Koraput and Puri districts of Orissa. In all, 192 tribal families were covered by the survey. It was found that 83 families (43%) were in debt. The average debt per household worked out to Rs.145.90. 88.5% of the loans were taken from unlicensed moneylenders. It was also found that 90% of the loans were not based on any security.

Another survey was carried out in the Narayananpatna Tribal Development Block (Koraput Sub-Division) by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, to study the problems of land alienation and indebtedness. Six villages, namely Bodosorupalli, Jaiguda, Bodomaturu, Khaspavalsa, Nagulabeda and Karkaitika were selected for the study. It was found that out of 153 households studied 85 households (55%) were indebted. The total loan of the indebted households amounted to Rs.5,600/-. Thus the average debt per indebted household worked out to Rs.66/-. Further analysis showed that 59% of the indebted households had an outstanding debt to the extent of Rs.50/- or less; 22% had between Rs.50/- and Rs.100/- and 14% ranging from Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-. The percentage of households having an outstanding debt above Rs.200/- was only 5.

The survey further revealed that 90% of the indebted households had taken loans in cash, 5% in kind and another 5% both in cash and kind. It also showed that 61% of the amount borrowed was taken for non-productive purposes, 30% for productive purposes and the remaining 9% for both productive and non-productive purposes.

As regards the source of credit it was found that 78% of the total outstanding amount was borrowed from the non-tribal moneylenders, including traders, and 12% from the tribal moneylenders. Only 10% of the loan was taken from the cooperative societies and the Kshetra Samiti. In Karkaitika village 100% of the loan was supplied by a voluntary agency.

The rate of interest charged by the moneylenders varied from 25% to 100% and sometimes it exceeded even 100%. About 26% of the loans were charged interest varying from 25% to 50% whereas 35% of the loans were charged interest ranging from 50% to 100%. On about 30% of the loans the rate of interest charged was above 100%. In Karkaitika village, however, the loans advanced by a voluntary agency were free of interest.

Reports on Indebtedness among some of the tribes

Lanjia Saoras: The study of indebtedness among the Lanjia Saoras of Parlakhemidi Sub-division in Ganjam district was conducted as a part of the survey for the pilot project in the month of October-November, 1964, covering 22 villages and having 780 families with a population of 3152.

It was found in course of the survey that out of 780 families, 350 families (45%) have incurred loans. They borrow both in cash and kind from the private moneylenders. The average loan among the families indebted is Rs.42.00 in cash and 22 kg. in kind, such as paddy and other cereals.

Usually the rate of interest charged by the money lenders varies from 25% to 50% for cash loans and invariably 59% for loan in kind. If a borrower fails to repay the loan in that particular year, same rate of interest is charged on the principal and the interest for the next year. Loans both cash and kind are generally paid back in kind at the time of harvest.

The chief need for cash of the Saoras is to purchase animals and clothing which are in constant demand for religious ceremonies while the need for loan in kind is primarily for their consumption.

Kutia Kondhs: The study of indebtedness among the Kutia Kondhs and a few Gonds of five Muthas such as Belghar, Gumma, Jhiripani, Bhandarangi and Lankagarh of Tumudibandh G.P. in Phulbani district was conducted as part of the socio-economic survey in the month of December, 1964 covering 135 villages.

It was found in course of the survey that 735 tribal families have taken loans both in cash and kind from the private moneylenders out of the total tribal families of 1132. The percentage of families in debt with regard to

the total number of tribal families of each Mutha is stated below:

Belghar	72.37%
Gumma	68.08%
Jhiripani	57.8%
Bhandarangi	69.4%
Lankagarh	54.7%

Loan incurred in each Mutha in the form of cash, kind (grains) and livestock is stated below:-

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Buff-</u> <u>alo</u>	<u>Goat</u>	<u>Fowl</u>	<u>Pig</u>	<u>Cattle</u>
Belghar	Rs.8517/-	822 Kg.	52	14	17	38	-
Gumma	Rs.2987/-	1108 "	78	4	11	36	42
Jhiripani	Rs.5113/-	5692 "	1	3	8	-	-
Bhandarangi	Rs.3812/-	7192 "	17	4	2	7	2
Lankagarh	Rs.2288/-	8744 "	26	2	-	19	1

Further the average amount of debt in cash and kind with regard to the total number of families of each Mutha indebted is given below:

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Kind</u>
Belghar	Rs.41.14	4 Kg.
Gumma	Rs.19.00	7 Kg.
Jhiripani	Rs.38.16	42.4 Kg.
Bhandarangi	Rs.30.49	57.5 Kg.
Lankagarh	Rs.20.9	80.3 Kg.

Usually 50% is charged towards the interest while something is being borrowed in the form of kind (mostly grains) for consumption purposes and on the agreement of repaying the same at the time of next harvest. It was found that the tribals who take grains for sowing purposes in their rockhewn patches of land are bound to pay more interest - as high as 75% to 100%. But in general the interest ranges from 25% to 50% for cash loans.

Juangs and Bhuiyas: As per T.D. Programmes the socio-economic survey was conducted at Janghira, Boxibarigaon and Telkoi Gram Panchayats of Keonjhar district. The survey was conducted in the span of two months.

The total tribal families are 439 at Boxibarigaon G.P. out of which 282 i.e. 64.2% of the tribal families are indebted. At Janghira the total tribal families are 533 out of which 39.8% of the tribal families are indebted. At Telkoi the total tribal families are 700 out of which 271 i.e. 38.5% of the tribal families are indebted.

The data in connection with indebtedness have been collected only for the year 1963-64. At Boxibarigaon the total amount of debt of 282 families is Rs.1545 and 47095.43 Kg. of Paddy. So the average loan per family is Rs.5.04 in cash and 167 Kg. of paddy (in kind). At Janghira the total amount of debt in cash is Rs.1024 and in kind, 16594 Kg. of paddy. So the average loan per family is Rs.4.06 in cash and 75 Kg. of paddy. At Telko. the total amount of debt is Rs.6746 and 40993 Kg. of paddy. Hence the average loan per family is Rs.31.08 in cash and 151.2 Kg. of paddy(in kind).

In the district of Keonjhar, generally 50% interest is charged in case of private cash loans. So far as the loan in kind is concerned 50% interest is charged for sowing and 25% is charged for eating in case of private loans.

At Keonjhar the sources from which money is borrowed are Government Grain Gola, Thakurkuthi and private moneylenders. About 75% of the people take money from private moneylenders.

Bondas: In connection with culture survey of Bonda tribe, a study of the problem of indebtedness was undertaken. Debt position among the hill and plain Bondas has been dealt with separately for a comparative picture.

Table I

Amount of current loan (1964-65)

Area	Total No. of family	No. of family indebted	Amount of loan					
			Cash Rs.	Rice	Paddy	Mandia	Suan	Others
Plain (Bonda)	56	31	303	91 puti	10 mans		1 puti	1 cow
Hill (Bonda)	69	40	90	3 puti	9 mans	12 puti	12 puti	
(Bonda)	69	40	-	5 mans	10 mans	17 mans	10 mans	2 cows

The table-I shows that among the plain Bondas 55.3% of the total number of families are indebted with an average loan per family amounting to Rs.9.77 in cash and nearly 3 puti in kind as against 57.9% with an average loan of Rs.2.25 in cash and nearly 1 puti 5 mans in kind among the hill Bondas.

Table 2

Amount of old loan

Area	Total No. of family	No. of family indebted	Amount of loan in					
			Cash Rs.	Rice	Paddy	Mandia	Suan	Others
Plain (Bonda)	56	34	1870	53½ puti	½ puti	-	-	-
Hill (Bonda)	69	41	-	3 puti	6 puti	½ puti	-	-

From the above table it can be seen that among the plain Bondas as many as 34 families have got to clear up old debts amounting to Rs.1870.00 in cash and 55 puti in kind i.e. Rs.55.00 and nearly 1 puti 12 mans in kind as the average amount of loan per family. But among the hill Bondas there is no old loan in cash. The average amount of loan in kind is only 5 mans approximately.

The main source of credit among the Bondas is their own tribal creditors. The rate of interest in case of grain is 50% per annum among the plains Bondas, 100% among the hill Bondas.

annexure XV
(Reference para 12.12)

SHORT NOTE ON THE PURCHASE, SALE & FAIR PRICE SHOPS
SCHEMES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOME OF THE
MOST BACKWARD 'A' CATEGORY TRIBES OF THE STATE OF
ORISSA

In the year 1964-65 the Government of Orissa in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department started a scheme called the Dongria Kondh Development Scheme for the economic development of Dongria Kondhs, one of the most primitive tribes living in and around the Niyamgiri hills in the Bissamcuttack Tahsil of Koraput district. Before the Scheme was launched detailed information about the living conditions of the Dongria Kondhs was collected.

The Dongria Kondhs are essentially agriculturists and have a special aptitude for horticulture. They produce turmeric, castor seeds and mustard seeds, etc. and their horticultural products are mainly orange (sweet) pineapples (one of the best varieties available in the State), bananas, plantain and Jackfruits. The annual yield of the horticultural produce of the Dongria Kondhs is considerable. However even in years of bumper harvests, the Dongria Kondh lives in sullen poverty and leads a sub-human existence.

Exploitation by private traders is mainly responsible for the present position of Dongria Kondhs. There are some other factors contributing to their poverty such as their habitual drunkenness and the lack of communications in the difficult terrain which they inhabit. The Dongria Kondh villages are situated sparsely atop the Niyamgiri hills and access to them is through some bridle paths, passing through forests, which are infested by

wild animals. The Dongria Kondhs were thus living in isolation from the rest of world till the introduction of the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme in the area.

The Scheme provides for the following:-

- (a) Advancing interest-free loans to meet the requirements of Dongria Kondhs for all purposes, the amount of the loan to be advanced being decided by the Administrative Officer-in-charge of the Scheme taking into consideration the assets owned by loanee;
- (b) Opening of marketing centres at convenient places to purchase whatever the Dongria Kondhs had to sell as their marketable surplus on payment to be made at prevailing market rate; and
- (c) Setting up of Fair Price Shops at convenient centres to cater to the needs of the Dongria Kondhs.

The working of the scheme over the last six years has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the economic condition of the Dongria Kondhs. The Dongria Kondh has now come to realise that he should not sell his produce without bargaining for the best price which he can obtain for it. It is expected that the Scheme will help to improve their economic condition further as time goes on.

PS & FS Schemes

Following the pattern of the Dongria Kondh Development Scheme, the Government in the T & RW Department have also introduced six Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shop Schemes in the tribal pockets of the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Ganjam and Keonjhar where similar conditions prevailed. It is proposed to extend the scheme to the tribal areas in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput and Kalahandi in the current financial year.

Each Scheme is in the charge of an Administrative Officer of the rank of Gazetted Class II of State Administrative Service or its equivalent rank. Each Purchase Centre is manned by a Junior Welfare Extension Officer in the scale of pay of Rs.110-195 and a peon. Each Fair Price Shop is manned by a Saleman in the Scale of pay of Rs.70-95 and a Weighman-cum-watchman in the Class IV service. Where there are a large number of marketing centres there is a provision for the appointment of Marketing Officers. The Administrative Officers work under the direct supervision and guidance of the Collector of the district and at the State level there is an officer designated Special Officer, Tribal Development Programme (a senior OAS(I) Officer) to act as Liaison Officer between the Collector and the Government.

The expenditure incurred on the schemes during the last four years is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1965-66	2,59,148
1966-67	11,12,818
1967-68	10,24,637
1968-69	15,33,400 (Final grant)

The target in view aims at introducing similar schemes in all the T D Blocks numbering seventy-five(75). But the difficulty is to find the funds for such an expansion.

ACTIVITIES OF THE TRIBAL RESEARCH BUREAU,
PHUBANESWAR (ORISSA)

Sl. No.	Title of the Study undertaken	Objective of the Study
1.	2.	3.
1.	Monographic Hand books of Tribes:	
(a)	Saora	These hand books are meant for providing basic information about the socio-economic and cultural life of the tribes on whom standard and up-to-date published literatures are not available.
(b)	Juang	
(c)	Orani	
(d)	Kisan	
(e)	Santal	
(f)	Bathudi	
(g)	Kharia	
(h)	Koya	
(i)	Bhuiya	
2.	Do's and Don't series on:	
(i)	Saora	These series contain brief information about the Tribes and their problems. These also have suggestions and instructions for official and non-official workers to tackle the problems of the tribes.
(ii)	Gond	
(iii)	Koya	
(iv)	Kisan	
3.	Social Status of:	
(i)	Tiaara	The study was designed to ascertain the relationship of the castes with other castes in order to determine their status in the caste hierarchy for inclusion in or exclusion from Scheduled list.
(ii)	Daurwa	
(iii)	Kuli	
(iv)	Keuta	
(v)	Kalbarata	
(vi)	Jhara	
(vii)	Majhi	
(viii)	Bejias or Bejias	
(ix)	Dharwa and	
(x)	Tamadia	
4.	The revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of:	
(i)	Bhottada	The purpose of the study was to determine their tribal status for the revision of the Scheduled Tribe list on the basis of their present economy, social and cultural life.
(ii)	Omantiya	
(iii)	Matia	
(iv)	Halua	
(v)	Ehumia	
(vi)	Saunti	
(vii)	Dagata	

1.	2.	3.
(viii) Rajuar (ix) Tharua (x) Malhar (xi) Lodha		
5. Study of Goti System (Debt Bondage) in the district of Koraput.		The purpose of the study was to determine the relative social and economic conditions of the Gotis in order to give suggestions for the eradication of the system.
6. Exploitation of tribals by the non-tribals in the district of Koraput.		The aim of this investigation was to determine the socio-economic conditions of the exploiters and the exploited groups to find out the various methods of exploitations.
7. Classification of Tribes for development work.		Different tribes being in different stages of development it was deemed necessary to intensify developmental work among the most primitive ones. The study is aimed at classifying the tribes into three categories like A-Most primitive, B-Partially assimilated C-Wholly assimilated.
8. Survey of the Submersible villages under Balimela Project.		The socio-economic-cum-cultural survey of the villages was designed to find out the specific problems of each tribe, caste inhabiting the locality, their felt needs and attitudes for rehabilitation.
9. Population statistics of Chandrapur out-post of Koraput district.		The study was taken up to find out the probable causes decrease in population as is indicated in the Census figures of 1961.
10. Study of Socio-economic conditions of Chandrapur out-post of Koraput district.		The investigation as to the Socio-economic conditions of the people of Chandrapur was made to frame a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the tribal people of the area.
11. Ethnographic notes on Tribes of Orissa.		The purpose of this is to provide brief ethnographic notes covering population distribution, social organisation, economic life and social status of all important tribes of Orissa.

1.	2.	3.
12.	Study of indebtedness among tribals	The study was meant to determine the debt position as well as the relation between the debtors and the creditors in those areas.
13.	Fertility study among the Soara Women	The purpose of the study was to assess the fertility rate of the Soara Women of the village around New Capital.
14.	Study of After-Care-Centre for Women in Berhampur.	The intention of the study was to arrive at a general conclusion about the effectiveness of the centre for destitutes, deserted and widows.
15.	Study of Adjustment	This study was planned to determine the socio-psychological impact on the tribal boys and girls studying in the Capital as boarders.
16.	Participation and conflict in the village Rasoolgarh	The study was designed to reveal the relative position of the caste groups and the resultant mobility of those groups in/out side the social ladder.
17.	Study of marriage and family among the Kelas (Snake Charmers) of village Padmakesharipur in Cuttack district.	The intent of the study was to collect and compile data on these aspects of the Kelas, a semi-nomadic Caste of the area.
18.	Evaluation of Ashram School. School	The assignment was aimed at assessing the effectiveness of Ashram education in the formation of personality of the tribal students.
19.	Evaluation of staffing pattern of T.D. Block.	The aim of this study was to determine the necessity of all the existing field staff in T.D. Blocks and to suggest recommendations for better working.
20.	Evaluation of Poultry Development Scheme.	The objective of the study was to reveal the effectiveness of the nutrition programme in Mahila Samitis so far as poultry is concerned.

1.	2.	3.
21.	Evaluation of: (a) Resettlement Colonies and (b) Grain Golas in tribal areas.	The study was designed to assess the effectiveness of these programmes in tribal areas.
22.	Study of short-fall of tribal Sarpanch in the district of Mayurbhanj.	The investigation was taken up to account for the short-fall of tribal Sarpanches and to recommend a solution to raise their number.
23.	Study of denotified community(Dandasi) in the district of Ganjam	The study was designed to reveal the past and present criminal activities of the Dandasi.
24.	Study of Bhunjias of Sunabeda area in the Kalahandi district.	The study was undertaken to collect ethnographic data on Bhunjias in Sunabeda area of Kalahandi district.
25.	Study of impact of industrialisation and survey of Employment potentiality: (i) Talcher Thermal Station and Talcher Industrial Unit (ii) Daitary Project in Koraput district and (iii) Barbil Blast Furnace.	The study was undertaken in those areas in order to help the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes so that they will be able to take advantage of the industrial opportunities that are going to develop in that area. Further it will help them to take advantage of the scope of vast employment field which is going to open up in those areas.
26.	Survey of Kotgarh T.D. Block in Phulbani district.	It has been proposed to conduct survey and study of T.D. Blocks to assess human and other resources, felt needs of the area and to provide basic information for development work in the Block.
27.	Survey of Gumma T.D. Block in Ganjam district.	
28.	Survey of Baliguda T.D. Block in Phulbani district.	
29.	Survey of Chandrapur T.D. Block in Koraput district.	

1.	2.	3.
30. Study of living conditions of fisherman communities in the costal belt of Orissa with special reference to Paradeep Port.	It has become essential to have a systematic study of the living condition of the fishermen with special reference to those around Chilka Lake and Paradeep Port. The sea fishermen as well those who fish in river mouths, lakes etc., though belong to different castes show some identity in their material culture, method of fishing etc. Their living conditions are deplorable. Fishermen around the Paradeep Port are facing considerable difficulty due to opening of Paradeep Port affecting their traditional occupation.	
31. Study of migration problems in Similipal area and condition of backward groups of tribals in the said area.	The Similipal hills in Mayurbhanj district cover a large area. The area is however sparsely populated due to inaccessibility.	
32. Study into practice of witch-craft in Mayurbhanj district.	The practice of witch-craft has been studied in Rairangpur area of Mayurbhanj district.	
33. Impact of Christianity among the tribals with special reference to Sundergarh district.	Christianity has been an important factor of cultural change among the tribals. Some of the tribes like Munda Oraon and Khadia have been converted to Christianity quite early. But other tribes like Kandha, Gadaba, Saora and Paraja did not originally show any inclination towards conversion. Various causes are attributed to the influence of Christian missions on tribes. The Missionaries have assumed leadership in tribal areas.	
34. Caste status of Khanduals in Keonjhar district.	The study was undertaken to determine their social status and to consider their eligibility to be included in the Scheduled list.	

1.	2.	3.
35.	Study of the Lanjia Saoras of Ganjam & Koraput district.	This study was assigned to T.R.B. to suggest suitable measures for implementing welfare schemes consonance with the felt need of the tribals.
36.	Impact of Industrialisation on the tribals of Sundergarh.	The study aimed at analysing the changes, favourable and unfavourable overtaking the socio-cultural life of the tribals of Sundergarh due to increased industrialisation.
37.	Study of the submersible village under Salia Irrigation Project.	A survey was conducted to suggest to Government as to how the displaced persons should be rehabilitated and the amenities they should be provided with in their new settlement.
38.	Study of impact of Dandakaranya Project on tribals.	To find the effect of D.D.A. on tribes in the area and make suggestions for removing the evil effects.
39.	Study of impact of Tibetan Resettlement Camp at Chandragiri on the tribals.	To suggest proper method to provide amenities to tribals living in the area affected by the settlement.
40.	Evaluation of Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme in: (i) Baliguda (ii) Bissenkatak (iii) Parlakhimidi	To find out the impact of the scheme on tribals and to assess the drawbacks and lacunae which could be modified.

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