

# **Modified Area Development Agency (MADA)**

## **SCA to TSP**

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to the State Government as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), where state plan provisions are normally forthcoming to bring about a rapid economic development of tribals. From Tenth Five year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based, but also run by the Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Community. Thus, SCA is primarily meant for family benefit oriented income generating schemes such as animal husbandry and cooperation and a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, releases Special Central Assistance in the shape of grants-in-aid to the State Government keeping in view the tribal population percentage of the state. Further, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) related programmes in tribal areas have been implemented under the funding of SCA to TSP. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been providing Special Central Assistance as an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the tribal Sup-plan areas to support economic activities. A portion of the SCA is allocated to OSFDC for implementation of Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). A small portion of the SCA is being utilized for supporting the educational infrastructure created especially for the tribal children in areas covered under TSP. Leaving these aside, the SCA funds are passed on to the ITDAs, Micro Projects and the MADAs/ Cluster Pockets blocks for implementation of Income Generation Schemes (IGS) and Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the ratio of 70:30 During the Xth Five Year Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07), a total amount of Rs. 347.62 Crore has been received under SCA to TSP.

## **Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)**

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five Year Plan Period. As many as 118 Blocks of Odisha having 50% or more ST population have been covered by 21 ITDAs in the state viz: ITDA, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Th. Rampur, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Sundergarh, Bonai, Panposh, Keonjhar, Champua, Kuchinda, Nilgiri, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda and Phulbani. Each ITDA has a Project Administrator, who is senior Class-I Officer of OAS/IAS cadre. Besides, every ITDA is facilitated with an Engineering Cell with an Assistant Engineer, as the Technical head.

## **MICRO PROJECT**

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc. During the 5th Five Year Plan Period, it was decided by Government of India to plan and implement specific programmes focused on all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes. The programmes were mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. These programmes have expanded with the passage of time with greater thrust. Government of India has recognized 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) in Odisha. Their population based on the survey conducted in 2007 is 78,519 residing in part of 20 Blocks of 12 districts. For total development of these PTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State. PTG families are being assisted by Micro Projects under various schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry, etc. Besides, basic infrastructure facilities, like drinking water, education, health and link roads are being provided in the Micro Project areas with focused attention. The PTGs of Odisha are localized groups, which are found in specific compact areas and spread over 12 districts of the state namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. 17 Micro Projects have been constituted in the State out of which 13 Micro Projects are located within the Scheduled Area and remaining 4 are located outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

### **Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PTGs during 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on conservation of their culture alongwith their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th Five Year Plan Period for the PTGs. In the parameters of the guidelines from MOTA, Government of Odisha in ST and SC Development department has formulated a Conservation cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 13 PTGs located in 17 Micro Projects of Odisha state. The CCD plan during the 11th Five Year Plan Period is a modest attempt for the holistic development of the PTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs of the PTGs by improving infrastructure and provide basic facilities within their easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase literacy level, ensure improved health status, overcome problem of food insecurity and above all bring improvement in the quality of life and conserve their traditional culture. The basic approaches of the CCD plan are: Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Government and State Government; y Bring about GO, Gram Panchayats and NGO partnership to address the development needs of the PTG; y Encourage people's participation in development process through the involvement of traditional institutions, like labour cooperatives, youth dormitory, SHGs etc.; y Provision of basic infrastructure and

amenities like health, education, drinking water and also all weather roads to all the PTG villages;

Restoration of Hill slopes ravaged by shifting cultivation by way of raising horticultural plantations thereby protecting natural environment and providing employment and income to the PTGs.

Assistance for conservation and promotion of PTG traditions like labour cooperatives, traditional skills, Art and Crafts, Dance and Songs; and Ensuring social security through the provision of fireproof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Vima Yojana.

The five year prospective plan (2007-2012) for the 13 PTGs in 17 Micro Projects termed as CCD Plan for Odisha has been done for a total estimated cost of ₹84.25 Crore out of which ₹ 64.46 Crore have been posed to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI for financial assistance over a period of five years. The remaining Rs. 19.80 Crore will be spent by various other line departments. The CCD Plan for the development of the PTGs of Odisha prioritized activities in the areas like, education giving stress on pre-primary education by strengthening the existing Gyanmandirs and establishment of 19 Educational Complexes for improvement of girls education, housing and connectivity and safe drinking water under Infrastructure, improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture and in the allied sectors, application of indigenous traditional technology blended with modern technology to ensure employment and food security for the PTG people. The Conservation cum Development Plan has been extremely productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for sustainable development of the Primitive Tribal Groups in the state of Odisha during the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012). A sum of Rs. 3200.00 lakh have been proposed in the Budget 2012-13 under the CCD Plan. The entire fund have been received from GoI and released to the Micro Projects. Funds to the tune of Rs. 107.16 crore has been proposed during 2013-14 under CCD Plan.

### **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. 46 such MADA pockets in 47 blocks in 17 districts having 5.68 lakh tribal populations (2001 census), are functioning in the State. The development programmes in these areas are implemented through the BDOs. In these pockets, IGS in group mode and community oriented programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials including the local MLA and MP as members. The Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. Out of the funds released under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India funds to the tune of Rs. 329.13 Lakh and Rs. 175.71 Lakh have been utilized during of 2012-13. It has been proposed to allocate

₹1205.00 Lakh to all the 46 MADA pockets during 2013-14 under SCA to TSP and Rs. 690.00 Lakh under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India in the Budget

### **Cluster Pockets Approach**

The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters have been identified covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts of the State covering 62,021 ST populations (2001 census). The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of IGS in group mode and community benefit-oriented programmes. Funds to the tune of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been provided under SCA to TSP and Rs. 115.00 Lakh under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India, to all the 14 Cluster Pockets in the Budget Estimate of 2013-14.

### **Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)**

As an extension of TSP strategy, the dispersed ST population of the state located outside the ITDA/ MADA/ Cluster Pocket/ Micro Project areas, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, 'Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP), Odisha Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is the nodal agency that operates DTDP for the total development of dispersed STs. Tribal Development involves upliftment of a number of Tribal Groups, which are at different stages of socioeconomic development. Dispersed tribals comprise a substantial part of the total tribal population in the State. The proportion of dispersed tribals, however, varies considerably from one region to another and also between different areas in the same region. Dispersed Tribal population constitutes about 27% of the total tribal population in the State. The following activities are being implemented for which assistance is being provided to the Dispersed Tribal Population living below the Poverty Line:

Provision of subsidy under various bankable Income Generating Schemes.

Community Minor Irrigation Projects such as LIP, WHS, Check Dam etc.

Training Programme for self-employment, wage employment etc.

Bankable income generating schemes consist of schemes in the areas of Agriculture/Horticulture Development, Minor Irrigation Animal Husbandry Fishery Small and Village Industry Vocational Trade and Small Business Emphasis has been given to organize training programme under self-employment and skill up-gradation Development as a result of which 1160 candidates have so far been benefited.

## **SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS (RLTAP)**

Ever since implementation of the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK Districts in 1998-99, major thrust areas of activity have been promotion of literacy among the ST and SC in general and promotion of female literacy in particular by way of providing scholarship to SC /ST students to pursue their studies, providing hostel accommodation from primary level, arranging amenities in these hostels and taking up special repair / renovation of existing school and hostel infrastructure. As a result of these efforts, 400 nos. of 40- seated ST girls' hostels were constructed in KBK Districts and provided with basic amenities from 1998-99 to 2001-02. Another 471 Primary School hostels have been repaired / renovated during the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 with an expenditure of Rs. 1582.50 lakh. Besides this, 246 nos. of hostels both for ST/ SC boys and girls have been constructed during the year from 2005-06 to 2007-08 and a total amount of Rs. 3210.00 lakh utilized for the said work. In order to provide Higher Education to ST & SC students of KBK Districts, up-gradation of 8 nos. of High Schools from among the existing High schools of KBK Districts to Higher secondary school has been made during 2007-08. Rs. 480.00 lakh has been spent during the year 2007-08 for infrastructure development of the said Higher Secondary Schools. Consequent upon introduction of the new scheme i.e. "Special Plan for KBK Districts" which is almost same as that of the RLTAP scheme from the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 35.50 Crore has been allotted to the implementing agencies of KBK Districts during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs. 23.05 Crore have been released to different implementing agencies including Rs. 3.00 Crore to the education complex at Hatamuniguda of Gunupur ITDA to R.K. Mission. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 4303.00 lakh has been released for implementation of 259 nos. of projects in the KBK districts. All the projects have successfully been completed. A sum of Rs. 2800.00 lakh proposed during 2011-12 have been released to the KBK districts out of which a sum of Rs. 2121.00 Lakh have so far been spent. A sum of Rs. 5057.00 Lakh has been released during 2012-13 in the Budget under Special Programme for KBK Districts in RLTAP.