

Research Study
on

CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION AND LIVELIHOOD
OF GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED TRIBAL COMMUNITY
IN KANDHAMAL AND KBK DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

FINAL REPORT



Submitted to :

Planning Commission
Government of India, Yojana Bhawan
Parliament Street
New Delhi 110001, INDIA

Submitted by :

Prof B.K.P Sinha and Dr Minaketan Behera
Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
Amity University Uttar Pradesh
Sector -125, Noida - 201303, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

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FOREWARD



The Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) of Orissa assume special significance because of their being one of the most marginalised community of the country. Living in the far flung areas these tribal groups are the first to be hit by vagaries of nature, such as drought, heat stroke, infectious diseases, economic and cultural displacement, etc. Special attention and care is required in the development process and also in view of the Prime Minister's initiatives on inclusive growth.

Orissa has the distinction of having thirteen Primitive Tribal Communities spread over twelve districts of the state. Ever since the Fifth Five Year Plan when the concept of PTG was introduced by Government of India, a number of special development interventions are being extended for this vulnerable section through specially set up Micro Projects for effective implementation and all round development of PTGs. It is very essential to understand the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of these primitive tribes distinctively as they differ from each in extent and character to formulate scientific and realistic plans for their development.

It gives me great pleasure to see this study report prepared by Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development for making an attempt to understand the **"Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Communities in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Orissa"**. The study report has well brought out the changes in socio-economic condition of the most underprivileged communities i.e. Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa. The Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa have so far not been studied in their diverse dimensions. As such it is in many respects an unique endeavour with due emphasis based on wide consultations among various stakeholders in the field.

Amity University is grateful to the Planning Commission for considering us for this unique study.

I hope that this study has immense importance from policy point of view.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Ashok K. Chauhan".

(Dr. Ashok K. Chauhan)

President, Amity School of Natural Resources & Sustainable Development (ASNRSD) &
Founder President, Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF)
(The Foundation of Amity Institutions and the Sponsoring Body of Amity Universities)

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ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Approach
ABE	Agro Based Economy
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCDP	Conservation -Cum -Development Plan
CDA	Community Development Approach
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEA	Corrected Excluded Areas
CED	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CP	Cluster Pockets
DKDA	Dongria Kandha Development Agency
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
EDR	Earned Dependency Ratio
EMRSs	Ekalavya Model Residential Schools
FEP	Fully Excluded Areas
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOIGS	Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Orissa
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRMS	Girl Residential Model School
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Households
HHI	Household Industry
HSD	Household Suffered from Diseases.
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICMR	Indian Council for Medical Research
ID	Institutional Delivery
IDP	Infrastructure Development Programmes
IGS	Income Generating Scheme
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Program
JBY	Janashree Bima Yojana

JSY	Janani Surakhya Yojana
KBK	Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi
KKDA	Kutia Kandha Development Agency
LE	Life Expectancy
LIC	Life Insurances Corporation of India
LSDA	Lanjia Saora Development Agency
MADA	Modify Area Development Approach
Max	Maximum
Min	Minimum
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMTD	Maharashtra Model of the Tribal Development
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affair
NGO	Non Government Organization
NNMB	National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSTFDC	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
RMRCB	Regional Medical Research Centre Bhubaneswar
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistant
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Research and Training Institute
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SMRD	Special Multipurpose Tribal Development
SSA	Sarva Sikhaya Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribes
T HHs	Total Households
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TSPD	Tribal Sub Plan Districts
TWS	Tank Water Supply
WPR	Work Participation Rate

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study, “*Changing Socio-Economic condition and livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Communities in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Orissa*” was sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India in February 2009. The report is the outcome of intensive fieldwork (consultation with primary and secondary stakeholder, walking interviews, group discussions) analysis of collected data and data from secondary sources. The study also derives from answers of questionnaires and consultation carried out with the Primitive Tribal Communities (PTGs) in 22 villages of Kutia Kandha (289 households), 17 villages of Dongria Kandha (311 households) and 6 villages of Lanjia Saora (200 households).

The total tribal population of India has been estimated as 84,326,240 that constitutes about 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country (Census 2001). The tribal communities are spread over 15 per cent of the geographical areas in various ecological and geo climatic conditions varying from forest, hills, plateau and plains. They are still living with primitive agricultural practices with stagnant population, lowest literacy rates and are at the lowest rung of human index. 75 groups/sub groups of tribal communities have been identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) on the basis of criteria adopted by the Planning Commission. Out of 62 tribal communities of Orissa, 13 have been identified as PTGs. The State of Orissa has also the distinction of having largest number of both tribe and PTGs in the country. PTGs are small group in pockets confined to far-flung inaccessible areas with precarious living conditions. By and large they have maintained their cultural group identity with their distinctive living pattern. From the Five Year Plan, a number of micro projects have been launched by the Government to ameliorate their living conditions and bring them in the main stream of development. In the State of Orissa alone, 17 micro projects have been set up exclusively for 13 PTGs, both in the demarcated Tribal Sub Plan and Non-Tribal Sub Plan areas with 100% assistance from Government of India. The micro projects have covered 537 villages with about 14,000 beneficiary households and 61,240 population. Both Central and State Government have so far allocated substantial sums to bring about changes in their living conditions for upliftment of their socio-economic life. Their schemes have been targeted to bring improvement at household level, primarily towards improvement of their food security. The notable schemes targeting them are Income Generating Scheme (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes and Human Resources Development Schemes. But unfortunately these changes are slow and do not match with the allocations made. The literacy level, income and living condition of the primitive tribes in comparison with other tribes are much discouraging. In

order to get a clear view of this issue, this study attempts to examine the changing socio-economic condition of the Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora, Primitive Tribes of Orissa and impacts of various tribal developmental schemes implemented among them.

In the context of the above, the main objectives of the present study were as under:

- To Find out the different sources of livelihood of the selected primitive tribal groups and how does it vary amongst the Primitive tribal households in the study area
- To find out the change in socio-economic condition of the primitive tribal groups in last five years
- To find out the impact of developmental intervention on the selected primitive tribal community in the study area.
- To provide suggestions to alleviate poverty and take the Primitive tribal community to the main stream

The present study was confined to three Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) namely; Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha, and Lanjia Saora in Kandhamal and undivided KBK districts of Orissa. A sample of 800 respondents was drawn from the universe. The study is based on both quantitative and qualitative data collected from households, Villages eminent persons and published documents of Government etc. Primary data was collected from the selected households of PTGs through Schedule, Interview, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The secondary data were collected from published and unpublished documents of government Departments and private agencies such as, Census Report, Statistical Abstract of Orissa, District Statistical Hand Book, District at a Glance, District Census Handbook, District Gazetteer, and information collected from offices like District Collectors, Blocks of district, Panchayat offices etc. These data were based on the socio-economic condition and livelihood condition of selected PTG since the onset of Micro Project. The collected data was edited and processing and analysis of data was carried out with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science Software. Main findings of the study in respect of selected primitive tribal groups can be succinctly summarised as below:-

Dongria Kandha

- The household and population of the selected revenue villages were increased 108 (17.94%) and 216 (7.96%) respectively from 2001 to 2007.

- The sex ratio is 1086 female per 1000 male in 2009 as compared to the sex Ratio of 1222 female per 1000 male in 2001.
- The average size of household is 5.4 in 2009 as compared to 4.48 in 2001.
- Work Participation Rate of Dongria Kandha is 54.50 per cent.
- 63.34 per cent households were having fire proof houses in 2009 as compared to 33.76 per cent in 2001. Only 0.64 per cent of the total households had Pacca house in 2001 which is increased to 1.29 per cent in 2009.
- Overall literacy percentage has increased by 7.08% from 2001 to 2009.
- The female literacy rate is 12.21 per cent in 2009 as compared to 3.25 per cent in 2001. .
- Percentage of landless household has marginally decreased by 4 per cent i.e. from 91 per cent to 87 per cent during the period 2001 to 2009.
- In 2009, 83.30 per cent of total households are dependent on shifting cultivation as their primary occupation where as it was 97.51 per cent in 2001. The second primary occupation is forest produce collection which is 8.40 per cent (26 households). The third primary occupation is wage earning which is 6.40 per cent (20 household).
- Average annual income per household is Rs.23,157 in 2009 as compared to Rs.12,255 in 2001.
- Per capita income was Rs.2,691 in 2001 which has increased to Rs.4,320 in 2009.
- Average annual expenditure per household is Rs.20,454 in 2009 as against Rs.12,055 during 2001.
- Annual expenditure on food items per household is Rs.7,615 in 2009 as compared to Rs.4,154 (37.23%) in 2001 i.e. increased by Rs.3,461.
- The percentage of indebted household has decreased from 54 per cent to 36 per cent from 2004 to 2009.
- Percentage of household's loan from SHGs has increased by 48 per cent, Sources of loan from money lenders and relatives have decreased by 38.11 per cent and 4.88 per cent respectively.
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among Dongria Kandha in 2003-04 was 129 per 1000 live birth as against 117 during 2008-09.
- The Institutional Delivery has increased from 13 to 27 from 2003-04 to 2008-09.

- Life Expectancy at birth has increased from 50 years 8 months in 2003-2004 to 53 years 6 months during 2008-09
- Intensity of Malaria is high among Dongria Kandha
- Average livestock per household has been reduced from 8.6 to 7.1 since last 15 years.

Lanjia Saora

- The household and population of the selected revenue villages has been increased 19.88 per cent (67) and 24.71 per cent (495) respectively during the period 2001 to 2009.
- The surveyed sample households constitute 4 per cent Hindu and remaining 96 per cent are Christian.
- The average size of household for all selected settlement together was 5.94 in 2001, which increased to 6.17 in 2009.
- The sex Ratio was 1009 per 1000 male in 2001 as compared 1052 female per 1000 male in 2009.
- The Work Participation Rate of Lanjia Saora is 58.39 in 2009 as against the 50.87 per cent during 2000-2001.
- Earner -Dependency Ratio has increased from 1:0.77 to 1:0.99 from 2001 to 2009.
- Only 1 per cent of the total household had Pacca house in 2001 which has increased to 2.5 per cent in 2009. 7 per cent households were having fire proof houses, which increased to 64% by the end of June 2009.
- Access to tube well water was only 11 per cent during 2001, which has increased to 39 per cent in 2009. Consumption of water from pond and stream has reduced by 1 per cent and 24 per cent respectively from 2001 to 2009.
- 13 per cent of households are facing drinking water scarcity for 2 to 3 month (between April to June) in 2009, which was 11 per cent in 2001.
- The Overall literacy of Lanjia Saora is 35.85 per cent.
- The percentage of overall literacy has increased by 3.15 per cent from 2001 to 2009.
- The female literacy has increased from 24.16 per cent in 2001 to 26.74 per cent in 2009.
- Dependency rate on Shifting Cultivation and forest produces collection has reduced from 13 per cent to 7 per cent during the period 2001 to 2009.

- Average annual income per household is Rs.24,491 in 2009 as compared to Rs.16,667 in 2001.
- Per capita income was Rs.2804 in 2001 which is reported Rs.3978 in 2009.
- In the year 2001 the total annual expenditure per household was Rs.14,978, which has increased by Rs.2,045 and reached to Rs.17,023 in 2009. But the expenditure on food items is decreased by 15.76 per cent (i.e. from 51.04% to 35.28%) between 2001 and 2009.
- The value of household assets on an average is Rs.48,781 in 2009 against Rs.44,667 in 2001
- Out of total household, only 7.5 per cent (15) household had a saving amounting Rs.76,087 in 2001, which is increased to Rs.2, 47,634 covering 118 (59%) household in 2009.
- During the year 2001 average saving volume per saving household was higher i.e. Rs.5,072 to Rs.2,099 in 2009.
- The average saving of the total household has increased from Rs.380 to Rs.1,238 from 2001 to 2009.
- IMR under 5 years was 97 in 2001 which has decreased to 71 in 2009.

Kutia Kandha

- The households and corresponding population of the selected revenue villages have increased 16.70 per cent (97) and 6.39 per cent (169) respectively from 2001 to 2009.
- The sex Ratio of Kutia Kandha was 1080 per 1000 male in 2001 as compare to 981 female per 1000 male in 2009.
- The average size of household for all selected settlement together was 4.6 in 2001, which increased to 5.6 in 2009.
- Workforce Participation Rate is 58 per cent as per the present study.
- The EDR has been decreased from 1:1.05 to 1:0.95 between 2001 and 2009.
- There was no Pacca house in 2001 which is increased to 7 (2.24 %) in 2009.
- Dependency on stream water for drinking purpose has decreased to 29.29 per cent from the year 2001 to 2009. Access to tube well water increased to 28.70 per cent during 2001-2009.
- Out of the 289 household, 261 (90.3 %) of the household are covered under SHGs fold.

- The overall literacy rate of the sample population is 29.89 percent. Male literacy is 39.34 percent of total population and female literacy is 20.25 percent. The percentage of overall literacy has increased by 13.45 per cent from 2001 to 2009.
- Percentage of landless household has marginally decreased by 6.99 per cent i.e. from 20.07 per cent to 13.08 per cent during the period of 2001 to 2009.
- 64.22 percent of total households depend on agriculture as their primary occupation where as 21.52 percent as casual labour.
- The share of agriculture (including shifting cultivation) to the total income of Kutia Kandha is reported 43.58 per cent.
- Average Annual income per household increased 101 per cent from 2001 to 2009 i.e. from Rs.8531 to Rs.18230.
- Per capital income was Rs.1873 in 2001 which is reported Rs.3240 in 2009.
- The average annual expenditure per household was Rs.8417 in 2001 as compared to Rs.18,206 in 2009.
- The average annual expenditure on food items per household was 6238 in 2001 which has increased to Rs.7601 in 2009.
- Per capita annual expenditure on both food and non-food items has increased by Rs.1388 from 2001 to 2009. The value of household assets on an average is Rs.21709 in 2009 against Rs.18586 in 2001.
- Out of the total sample only 27.34 per cent (79 out of 289) had access to loan in 2001 which has decreased to 10.72 per cent (31 out of 289) in 2009.
- Average loan volume per household has increased from Rs.230 to Rs.356 during the period 2003-2009. The per capita loan has increased by Rs.14 i.e. from Rs.25 to 39.
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among Kutia Kandha in 2003-2004 was 113 per 1000 live birth
- The Institutional Delivery has increased from 9 to 14 from 2003-04 to 2008-09. Life Expectancy at birth has increased from 50 years 8 month in 2003-2004 to 53 years 6 month during 2008-09
- Malaria, Skin diseases; Diarrhea and Malnutrition are major disease
- Average livestock per household has reduced to 7.47 (including 3.24 poultry birds per households). At present 84 per cent households have owned livestock.

Recommendations

- The staff required to run the Micro Project is inadequate particularly for technical hands. So much so that Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar, does not have Special Officer. The Special Officer of Baliguda ITDA is in charge of the Micro Project rarely visits the project area. One field assistant and one peon are managing the Micro Project as the study team observed during the field study. The ratio between villages and staff is 1:029 in Kutia Kandha Development Agency. The study strongly recommends that no post should lie vacant and the Micro Project personnel must be made accountable for the failure of the programme they are implementing.
- Despite State Government's continued efforts for the development of PTGs right from Fifth Five Year Plan, there are villages among the Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Dongria Kandha that have not been covered under micro project. The conditions of such villages are worse even as on date. It is suggested that these left out villages may be taken under micro project.
- During the study it was found that some villages under the Micro Projects are developed and their livelihood condition is much better than before and some villages are not developed because of lack of communication facilities, lack of health consciousness and inadequate educational facilities. Due to the above development intervention is very slow in these villages since the inception of the Micro Projects. Therefore, the study suggests that special attention and proper planning is required for these lagging villages.
- Since the literacy, and educational status is very low among the selected PTGs in general and Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha in particular. The chronic problem of teacher absenteeism needs priority attention. This aspect has to be addressed to with all the sincerity of efforts so that the teaching - learning situation is improved among the Kandha. Thus emphasis should be given on priority basis for promotion of education. Necessary infrastructure and the appointment of teacher belonging to the community should be encouraged. If no such teacher is available, others with a positive attitude and understanding about tribal community should be employed in the area. Adult literacy programmes should be promoted to bring the illiterate persons who have dropped out or never enrolled for schooling.
- The textbooks should have local specific contents, contexts and narration by which the children can relate learning to their real life situation.

- The children should be provided text books in their own language in initial stages of their schooling and gradually they should be exposed to standard textbooks in state language at a later stage.
- To save the selected PTGs from the clutches of the money lenders and traders, the establishment of grain banks, arrangement for micro credit should be explored.
- Due to poor marketing knowledge and bargaining power of Kutia Kandha, they are not able to get a remunerative price of the Siali leaves. On the other hand Dongria Kandha are frequently cheated in selling of fruits and NTFPs when they come down to the plain area. It is difficult for Dongria Kandha to take these items back as a result they sell same at a lower price. The micro project should address this issue of creating proper marketing arrangement, market information systems, storage space and minimum processing facilities at the local level. Simple processing activities such as broom making, leaf plate-making, tamarind processing, mat and rope making should be encouraged in the household/cottage sector.
- Land is the major physical resource available to PTG households. Most of the available land is poor in quality, and there is not very much of it. Agricultural intervention in the form of promoting locally relevant crops, drought resistant crop mix along with the agro forestry should be encouraged. Similarly, horticulture and Small irrigation schemes should be encouraged.
- The modern medical treatment is accepted if they are efficacious and are available and accessible to PTGs. Actually their resources do not permit them to avail the expensive treatment at distant places. As such the study suggests the strengthening of the local Sub-centre and ANMs centres to provide for immediate preventive measures at the household level.
- People's participation in the execution of development programmes have not been taken into consideration in most cases, though the project development works have been approved in the Gram Sabha. The inadequate participation of PTGs in the activities/programmes is low due to factors like; rigidity of social and cultural values prevailing among them, low level of literacy etc. As a result variation is found between planning and implementation of the project. The most important problem lies at the implementation stage at the Micro-Project level. It is suggested that more emphasis should be given at implementation stage to reduce the gap between planning and implementation.

- Awareness among the PTGs about the various developmental programmes being implemented for them should be encouraged.

CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

1.1 Meaning of Tribe

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are most vulnerable section of our society living in natural and unpolluted surrounding far away from civilization with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. There has been a long and enduring debate among the social scientists to define a tribe. Notwithstanding the academic exercise, for the purpose of development and administration, the definition given by the Constitution serves our objective. The definition is practically an administrative definition. According to the Constitution “Any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community as deemed under article 342 are Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of the Constitution”. Thus, the groups which are in the Scheduled list of the President of India are defined as Scheduled Tribes. There is a procedure for including tribal groups in the Scheduled list. The President may, after consulting with the governor of a state, by public notification, specify the tribes which would deem to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State. Communities are notified as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution based on the Characteristics such as -Primitive Traits, Geographically Isolated, Distinct Culture, and Shyness of contact with community at large, and Economically Backward. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1911, defines a tribe as a “collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so”. Another definition of a tribe by D.N. Majumdar is that “a tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations”. According to L.P. Vidyarthi; the tribe is a social group with definite territory, common name, common district, common culture, behavior of an endogamous group, common taboos, and existence of distinctive social & political system, full faith in leaders and self-sufficiency in their distinct economy. P.G. Krishnan defines “tribe is a social group of simple and kind, the members of which speak a common dialect, have a

single government act together for common purposes and have a common name, a contiguous territory, a relatively uniform culture or way of life and a tradition of common descent.”

A.B. Bardhan defines the tribe as “course of socio-cultural entity at a definite historical stage of development. It is a single, endogamous community with a cultural and psychological make up.” Kamala Devi Chatopadhyaya defines “a tribe ordinarily has an ancestor or patron deity. The families or groups composing the larger units are linked through religions and socio-economic functions.”

Thus in Indian context, they are commonly designated as *Adivasi* (original settlers), *Girijan* (hill dwellers), *Vanya jati* (forest caste men), *Adimjati* (Primitive castes), and *Anusuchit Janjati* (Scheduled tribes). The tribes of India who are unable to defend them and were gradually forced to recede before the invading hoards of such people, as the Dravidian, Indo-Aryans and Mongolians coming from the West, North West and North East. These people took shelter in the forest and mountain ranges. Those who were left behind in the plains generally disappeared either by absorption or by acculturation. The number of Scheduled Tribes has always been increasing over the years. It was 212 in the year 1950. Today the number has swelled to 573 (1919 Census), constituting over 84 million population in the country.

1.2 Main Features of Tribes

The original tribes in India have been divided and sub-divided into large number of sub-tribes. They are mutually exclusive, each having the endogenous and exogamous clan with their own names and culture, customs, locational practice and lifestyle. A well established criterion being followed is based on certain attributes such as:

- **Geographical isolation:** They live in cloister, exclusive remote and inhospitable areas like hills and forests
- **Backwardness:** Livelihood based on primitive agriculture, low cost closed economy based on low level of technology which caused of poverty. They have a low level of literacy and poor health
- **Distinctive culture, language and religion:** They have developed community wise their own distinctive culture, language and religion
- **Shyness of contact:** They have margin degree of contact with other cultures and people

The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in its reports (1952) has listed eight features of the tribal groups in India:

- They live always away from the civilized world and are found in the inaccessible parts lying in the forest and hills.
- They generally belong to three stocks such as Negritos, Australoids and Mangoloids.
- They speak the same tribal dialect.
- They prefer primitive occupations such as gleaning, hunting and gathering of forest produce.
- They are mostly carnivorous.
- They live and prefer to be naked and semi-naked.
- They have nomadic habit and are fond of drinking and dancing.
- They prefer primitive religion known as “Animist” in which they worship ghost and spirits as the most important elements.

All the qualities are related to great extent, in a particular groups and villages of tribal India. But the qualities present in them differ in degree.

Like other societies, tribal society is also not static, rather is quite dynamic, but the rate of change in tribal society is very slow. That is why they have been backward and poor in comparison to other people. Since they have been materially backward and economically poor, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them. Today the Government of all places of the world is paying special attention towards the development of the tribal, i.e., one finds the existence of induced or planned change in tribal society.

1.3 Classification of Indian Tribes

In India the tribes have been designated as “Scheduled Tribes” under the Constitution. They have been classified in various categories. On the basis of language, area of inhabitation, occupation, cultural contact, and by the Tribal Welfare Committee, we may classify and group the Indian tribes into the following heads.

- I. **Linguistically Classified Groups:** On the basis of language, Indian tribes have been classified into the following categories.
 1. ***Austro-Asiatic Family:*** This group consists of Mundas of central and eastern India, Khasis of Assam and Nicobaries of Nicobar Islands.

2. **Dravidian Family:** This group is popular in the central and southern India and includes Gonds, Badaga, Toda, Yarava, Korwa etc.
3. **The Tibeto-Chinese Family:** This group includes the tribes, which belong to the Southern slopes of Himalayas from the Northern Punjab to Bhutan and Assam. Nagas, Kui, Khasi etc.

II. **Geographically Classified Group:** From the point of geographical distribution of the tribes in India, three zones have been identified, such as southern zone (between 8⁰ to 20⁰ north latitudes and 75⁰ to 85⁰ east longitudes), the central zone (between 21⁰ to 25⁰ north latitudes and 73⁰ to 90⁰ east longitude) and north and north-eastern zone (between 26⁰ and 35⁰ north latitudes and 73⁰ to 97⁰ east longitudes). The southern zone forms of peninsular India. This zone appears to be the most ancient inhabitants of India and is now represented by the Todas, Paniyars, Kurumbas, Kotas, Soligas, Malayalees and Chenchus etc. The central zone represented by the Jurigas, Baiga, Gonda, Ho, Bill etc. The north and north-eastern zone consists with Nagas, Charse, Khasis, Limbus, Abors etc as tribes.

The geographical distribution of Indian tribes, Vidyarthi (1977) proposed five fold geographical regions on the basis of ecological, social, economic, administrative, ethnic and racial factors. These tribal regions are as follows:

1. **Himalayan Region:** With three sub regions;
 - (a) *North-Eastern Himalayan region*
 - (b) *Central Himalayan region*
 - (c) *North-Western Himalayan region*
2. **Middle Indian Region:** It comprises Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where more than 55 percent tribal people of India live.
3. **Western-Indian Region:** It includes Rajasthan, Gujurat, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli with about one crore tribal population.
4. **South India Region:** It comprises Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala constituting approximately one-sixth of tribal population.
5. **The Island Region:** The Islands of Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

III. **Economically Classified Group:** We may also classify the tribes on the basis of their occupation and distinctive economy. This classification is based on the level of economic development from food gathering/hunting stages to shifting and

settled cultivation. Majumdar and Madan (1970) made the six-fold economic classification which includes:

1. *Food gathering tribes*
2. *Agricultural tribes*
3. *Tribes who practise shifting cultivation*
4. *Tribes who maintain their livelihood on the basis of their handicrafts*
5. *Tribes who practise pastoralism*
6. *Tribes who are industrial labour*

Vidyarthi discussed on several occasions tribal economy in India and there after a typology of eight types was finalized. Thus the economic typology of the Indian tribes as proposed by Vidyarthi (1977, p-116) is given below.

1. *The forest hunting tribe*
2. *The Hill cultivation type*
3. *The plain agriculture type*
4. *The simple Artisan type*
5. *The pastoral and cattle Herder type*
6. *The folk artist type*
7. *The agricultural and non-agricultural type* (The tribe working in manufacturing industry)
8. *The skilled white collar Job and Traders type* (some individuals of the families of the tribal communities are working in the State and Central Government services owing the facilities of reservation for the tribes and so on.

IV. **Classification on the basis of cultural contact:** Apart from the above classification, we may also classify the Indian tribes on the basis of their culture and contact. According to Prof. Elwin, the aboriginal population is distributed into four cultural divisions. In the first group, they are living in the most primitive stage, Ex: Hill mariyas, Gadabas. These tribes are isolated from the people of plains. The main characteristics of these tribes are as follows,

- (a) All the members lead a community life
- (b) All the members share a common economic structure
- (c) All the members are concentrated around a peculiar form of agriculture
- (d) They are honest, simple, and innocent and are very shy before the strangers

In the second and third group, they have more or less contact with the outsiders. On one side, these groups are linked with their own traditions and on the other side they are breaking the traditional links. Ex: Bhumias, Binijware and Gaigas. The chief characteristics of these tribes are as follows,

- (a) They lead an individualistic village life
- (b) Non participation in the common affairs
- (c) Absence of primitive simplicity

In the fourth group, they represent the ancient aristocracy of this country. For example Bhilas, Nagas, Gonds and Santhals. These tribes retain their old tribal names and practise their tribal religion. But apart from this, they have also adopted the faiths of modern Hinduism and modern mode of living.

V. **Classification by the Tribal Welfare Committee:** The tribal welfare committee constituted by the Indian conference of social work has divided the Indian tribes into the following.

1. ***Tribal Communities:*** They are confined with the forests and distinctive in their pattern of life. Therefore these may be termed as “Tribal Communities.”
2. ***Semi Tribal Communities:*** These tribes are settled in rural areas and practise agriculture and other allied occupations.
3. ***Acculturated Tribal Communities:*** These tribes have migrated to urban and rural areas. They are engaged in industrial and other vocational activities and have adopted the culture of the people of migrated area.
4. ***Assimilated Tribes:*** These tribes are totally assimilated. They have lost the original traits of their own culture. In this regard the social reforms and Christian missionaries have played a very important role.

1.4 Distribution of Tribes in Different Geo-Physical Zone

India has the largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. The tribal are children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the Eco-system. India, with a variety of Eco-system, presents a varied tribal population throughout its length and breadth.

The tribal communities invariably lead an isolated life remote from the general habitation. But inside their group, they are in most part independent, free and self

managing. They inhabit in (i) North and North Eastern mountains and Terai region (ii) Central India and (iii) South India

In North and North-Eastern zone which include the Himalayan belt, North and North-Eastern parts covering frontiers, Tista valley and Brahmaputra basin. The area roughly extends over $31^{\circ}.7''$ to $35^{\circ}.0''$ north latitude to the west $23^{\circ}.30''$ and $28^{\circ}.0''$ North latitudes with the east and $77^{\circ}.33''$ least $90^{\circ}.0''$ east longitude. The main states include are eastern portion of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Northern U.P., Assam, Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

In Central India the areas cover between $20^{\circ}.0''$ to $25^{\circ}.0''$ north latitude and $73^{\circ}.0''$ to $90^{\circ}.0''$ east latitude. The undivided Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Southern Rajasthan, Southern Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Undivided Bihar and Orissa are the seats of tribal habitations. The tribes inhabited in Bastar areas are the most known groups who had fought with Indian Government.

The South India tribal zone is extending over the strip between Vindhya to Kanyakumari. It lies between 8° to 20° north latitude and 75° east longitudes. A portion of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu are in this range. The conversion of the tribes to Christianity by tactful allurements in very large scale and even by force during the British rule led to diminution of tribal population in India. Even after the independence the conversion continued unchanged in the Eastern and Southern India.

The tribal communities are generally settled in the problem areas and the resource bases in these are weak. Most of the areas are drought prone, remote with lack of communication facilities, rocky and high degree of soil erosion due to shifting or *Jhoom cultivation*, forested and high hostile climate. Most of the tribal communities are devoted to the avocation like hunting, fishing etc as combined with raising of crop from their land. These areas are low populated tracts. Due to the long continued war against the frequent interruption by intruders in their former settlements in the fertile lands, the tribal communities are said to have fled to remoter inaccessible areas.

Therefore the richer resources base had been snatched from them in remote history. It is also believed that those tribal communities failed to compete with the more proficient peasantry and in order to save their independence and honour; they took shelter in the areas featured by a hostile climate. Even in the difficult environment they developed very commendable arts, crafts, culture and the skills to struggle against the wild life. It

is true that their new habitat was poor in respect of land availability and the possibilities of irrigation on such lands. The scanty arable land continued shrinking due to erosion on the one hand (Practicing Jhoom Cultivation) and also due to over exploitation on the other hand. As the population grew the per capita of land got still smaller. Deforestation, over lopping and excess pruning of trees for fodder and fuel and also for construction of huts and making of wooden apparatus for crafts and animal husbandry altogether reduced the resources base. The tribal lands and their resources were taken away forcibly by the traders & forest contractors in the broad day light. The middleman usually from among the Scheduled Caste communities and the officials making use of their weak economic power reduced them to still worse state. It was difficult on their part to manage two meals a day. The land under the tribal dominated tracks requires large scale investments on resource development.

1.5 Tribal Condition before Independence

The tribal people living in their remote hills and forests for many centuries led a life of their own. During the region of the British people, the entry of the missionaries into these areas leads the officers of British Government paying attention to them. But this contact was superficial and prompted them to come to some equally superficial policies. This simply led to isolate the tribal people from rest of their country men and to separate the tribal areas from the purview of the normal administration.

The British policy of isolating the tribal communities resulted in exploitation by zamindars, landlords and contractors. These contacts with the mainlanders or so to say the non-tribal were none too welcome to the tribal communities. They added to the strain of fighting alone some battle against ruthless nature, soil erosion, denudation of forests and erratic rivers. For centuries past the conservation and preservation of forests resulted in a progressive encroachment on the rights enjoyed by these tribal communities for the use of fuel and timber, exploitation of minor forest produce and hunting. They did not take kindly to the policy of intrusion which shook their last foothold of sustenance. The British Government could not control the Zamindars and Jagirdars in the management of their private forests and this in turn intensified the tribal communities' suspicion. The desire for protection was good, but unfortunately the policy was entirely negative. In overall what these tribal people needed was not isolation but planned contact on the basis of positive policy of economic progress. The forest constitutes an equally important source of livelihood of the tribal people. It has a symbiotic relation.

The tribals in their forest at their will and were the sole beneficiaries of the forest produce.

The efforts made by the British Government to meet these two primary requirements of land & forest reveal that since they proceeded from a policy of isolation and status quo; the tribesmen had to remain at the mercy of the officers and nothing positive by way of rehabilitation and development was achieved. The ruling British people in India were to support its supporters. These vested interests were shrewd enough to benefit from every act of commission or omission of their foreign rulers.

The condition of tribal communities before independence goes to show that the “Policy of Isolation” and drift meant nothing more than maintenance of the status quo. It resulted in reducing them to a state of penury in most part of India. Except in few tribal areas (where missionary activities were functioning), the other tribal belt were at the lowest level of literacy. The agricultural lands were heavily encumbered and a good portion of these had already been taken away by the Non-tribal. Their traditional rights on forests were encroached upon. On many an occasion the tribal people rose in revolt and on many an occasion reforms were ordered but all proved futile.

1.6 Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes in Constitution

With the dawn of independence and adoption of the Constitution of free India, the British policy of isolation and non-interference was replaced by a policy of integration through development. The Constitution of India has provided many safeguards for the welfare and development of the tribals. The relevant articles can be classified under four major heads: (a) Protective Provisions (Arts. 15, 16, 19, 46, 146, 342, etc.); (b) Developmental Provisions (Arts. 46, 275, etc.); (c) Administrative Provisions (Arts. 244 & 275) and (d) Reservation Provisions (Arts. 330, 332, 334, 335, 340, etc.). The Protective Provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the Developmental Provisions promote with special care of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The Administrative Provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the States *for the protection and governance of tribal areas* and the Reservation Provisions ensure due representation of the Scheduled tribes and Scheduled castes in legislative bodies and government jobs. The salient provisions of different articles are:

- **Article 244(1):** Provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

- **Article 244(2):** Provisions as to the administration of Tribal Areas.
- **Article 339:** Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.
- **Article 275(1):** Provision for payment of grant-in-aid to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the States with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas there in to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.
- **Article 342:** Specifying the tribes or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes.
- **Article 330:** Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
- **Article 332:** Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assemblies.
- **Article 334:** Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years.
- **Article 164(1):** In the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes or any other work. (Now applicable to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa).
- **Article 338:** There shall be a National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to be appointed by the Honourable President of India. (Since bifurcated into two, one for Scheduled Tribes and the other for Scheduled Castes).
- **Article 335:** Claims of Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.
- **Article 46** Promotion of educational and economic interests of the Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes and other weaker sections.
- **Article 371A:** Special provision with reference to Nagaland.
- **Fifth Schedule:** Provisions as to the Administration and control of Scheduled Areas.
- **Sixth Schedule:** Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas.

In addition to the above constitutional provisions, there are numbers of laws both Central and State, which provide protection and safeguards for the interest of the Scheduled tribes. These Acts and Regulations emanate from various constitutional provisions. Some of the important central Acts are as follows;

1. Protection of civil right Act, 1955
2. Forest Conservation Act, 1980
3. Bonded Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
4. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
5. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
6. The Provisions of the PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
7. The Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

Similarly, State Governments safeguard for Tribal Development are related to the prevention of alienation and restoration of tribal land, money lending, reservations and so on.

1.7 The Constitution and Scheduled Areas

The tribal people live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have an area approach for development activities as well as regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect their interests; with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution defines *“Scheduled Areas’ as such areas as the “President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State”*. The concept of Scheduled Area emerged during Fifth Five Year plan which is defined under Article 244(1) and Article 244(2). The Scheduled Area has been framed to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes with regard to their land and other social issues. The history of Scheduled Area is very old and goes back to pre-British rule.

- The history of Scheduled Areas can be traced from 1874, in which the British Government had introduced Scheduled District Act to provide administration in Scheduled districts.
- According to the Scheduled District Act, Special Officers were appointed in the Scheduled Districts to look into the matter related to civil and criminal cases and to provide justice to the inhabitants of the area.

- Attempt was made to collect taxes for providing better administration in the area.
- In this Act, there was provision to extend the Scheduled Areas.
- In the year 1919, the British Government introduced another Act, the tribal areas coming under the jurisdiction of Scheduled District Areas, were made free from legal boundary.
- The tribal areas coming under Scheduled District areas were divided into two categories: (i) Fully Excluded Areas and (ii) Corrected Excluded Areas
- Again through the Act 1935, Tribal areas were brought under the rule of Governor, appointed by the Honourable President of India and these areas were not brought under the rule of Parliament & State Assemblies.
- At the time of Independence, the Constituent Assembly had paid *special attention towards the problem of tribal communities and the tribal areas*.
- Therefore, the Scheduled Areas are nothing but another name of “Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas”.

Creation of Scheduled Areas:

For creating Scheduled Areas, the following objectives were kept in mind:

- To assist the tribes with average interference and through small processor.
- To develop the Scheduled Areas and to protect the interest of the tribes in the Areas.

Schedule Area Administration:

According to 5th Schedule, the administration of Scheduled Areas as per Article 244 of the Constitution consists of following parts: a) Special Privilege to Governors b) Reports of Governors to the President of India and c) Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

According to Section “C” Para X of 5th Scheduled, the Scheduled Areas include those areas which have been ‘Scheduled’ by Hon’ble President of India. The President may amend the Scheduled Areas after discussing the problems with the concerned Governor of the State. The *Parliament may also make amendment of the Schedule Areas, but this will not be understood as Constitutional amendment*.

The Scheduled Areas are contiguous areas traditionally conforming territorial units. In order to protect the interest of the Scheduled tribes and give them a special treatment, some of them have been put under the 5th Scheduled of the Constitution of India.

The criteria for declaring any Scheduled Areas, which have a viable administrative entity such as; District, Block or Taluk and is the economy backwardness of the area.

The States covered under the 5th Scheduled Areas are 1) Orissa, 2) Andhra Pradesh, 3) Himachal Pradesh, 4) Gujarat, 5) Rajasthan 6) Maharashtra, 7) Bihar (now *Jharkhand has been declared after being separated from Bihar State*), 8) Madhya Pradesh and 9) Chhattisgarh (*earlier Chhattisgarh was a part of undivided Madhya Pradesh State*)

The 6th Scheduled Areas under Article 244 (2) and 275 of the Constitution are those areas in the North-Eastern States like: 1) Assam, 2) Meghalaya, 3) Mizoram, 4) Arunachal Pradesh, 5) Manipur, 6) Nagaland and 7) Tripura, which have been declared as Tribal Areas where provisions are made for the administration through Autonomous Districts/ Regional Councils.

Comparative status of Scheduled Areas of different states under Fifth Scheduled:

The Scheduled Areas in the composite State of Bihar were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (part A State) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.01.1950 and there after they had been re-specified by the Scheduled Areas (State of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the State of Bihar.

Consequent upon formation of new State of Jharkhand vide Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000, the Scheduled Areas which were specified in relation to the composite State of Bihar stood transferred to the newly formed State of Jharkhand.

The Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand have been specified by the Scheduled Areas (State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh) dated 20.2.2003 after receiving the Order dated 31.12.77 so far that related to the State of Bihar. The Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand specified with Scheduled Areas (State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) have rescinded vide Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007(C.O.229) dated 11.4.2007.

Map 1: Map of India indicating States under Fifth and Sixth Scheduled



Table 1: State wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population under Fifth Scheduled.

Name of the States under Fifth Scheduled	Percentage of ST Population to the Total Population of the state	Total Number of ST Communities
Chhattisgarh	31.76	42
Jharkhand	26.30	32
Orissa	22.13	62
Madhya Pradesh	20.27	46
Gujarat	14.76	32
Rajasthan	12.56	12
Maharashtra	8.85	47
Andhra Pradesh	6.59	35
Himachal Pradesh	4.02	10
9 States	Average Percentage (16.36%) of total ST Population	318

Table 2: State wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population under Sixth Scheduled.

Name of the States under Sixth Scheduled	Percentage of ST Population to the Total Population of the state	Total Number of ST Communities
Mizoram	94.46	15
Nagaland	89.15	5
Meghalaya	85.94	17
Manipur	34.2	33
Tripura	31.05	19
Arunachal Pradesh	64.22	16
Assam	12.41	15
7 States	Average Percentage (58.77%) of total ST Population	120

Source: Annual Report 2007-08, Ministry of Tribal Affair Government of India

1.8 Distribution of Scheduled Tribes and Major Scheduled Tribes in India

India is one of the few nations in the world with a thriving tribal population in different parts of the country. There are 573 different tribal communities spread all over India. As per official data, only 258 tribal communities speaking about 106 different languages are notified as Scheduled Tribes.

The Scheduled Tribes have been specified, as per Article 342 of the Constitution, in all States and Union Territories except *Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Pondicherry and Punjab*. About 80 per cent of tribal populations are to be found along the Central belt, starting from Gujarat, Maharashtra, running through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,

Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The rest 20 per cent populations are in the North-Eastern States, Southern states and Island groups. The numerically strong Scheduled tribe groups include Santhals, Gonds, Bhil, and Oraon. Smaller tribal groups are to be found in A&N Islands (Andamanese, Onges) and Kerala-Tamil Nadu (Paniyans and Kattunaickens). These and other smaller groups numbering 75 in the country have been categorised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups) for special development assistance. Some of the major tribes of different States are shown in the following table.

Table 3: The Major Tribes in India.

States	Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	Bhil, Chenchu, Gond, Kondas, Lambadis, Sugalis etc.
Assam	Boro, Kachari, Mikir (Karbi), Lalung, , Dimasa, Hmar, Hajong etc.
Bihar and Jharkhand	Asur, Banjara, Birhor, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Santhal etc.
Gujarat	Bhil, Dhodia, Gond, Siddi, Bordia, etc.
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi, Gujjar, Lahuala, Swangla, etc.
Karnataka	Bhil, Chenchu, Goud, Kuruba, , Kolis, Koya, Mayaka, Toda, etc.
Kerala	Adiyam, Kammarar, Kondkappus, Malais, Palliyar, etc
Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh	Bhil, Birhor, Damar, Gond, Kharia, Majhi, Munda, Oraon, Parahi, etc.
Maharashtra	Bhil, Bhunjia, Chodhara, Dhodia, Gond, Kharia, Oraon, Pardhi, etc.
Meghalaya	Garo, Khasi, Jayantia, etc.
Orissa	Birhor, Gond, Juang, Khond, Mundari, Oraon, Santhal, Tharua, etc.
Rajasthan	Bhil, Damor, Garasta, Meena, Salariya etc.
Tamilnadu	Irular, Kammara, Kondakapus, Kota, Mahamalar, Palleyan, Toda etc.
Tripura	Chakma, Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Lusai, Liang, Santhal etc.
West Bengal	Asur, Birhor, Korwa, Lepcha, Munda, Santhal, etc.
Mizoram	Lusai, Kuki, Garo, Khasi, Jayantia, Mikir etc.
Arunachal Pradesh	Dafla, Khampati, Singpho etc.
Goa	Dhodi, Siddi (Nayaka)
Daman and Diu	Dhodi, Mikkada, Varti, etc.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Jarawa, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens, Great Andamanese
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	As in Daman and Diu
Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	Bhoti, Buxa, Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji etc
Nagaland	Naga, Kuki, Mikir, Garo, etc.
Sikkim	Bhutia, Lepcha etc

States	Tribes
Jammu and Kashmir	Chdddangpa, Garra, Gujjar, Gaddi, etc.

Source: Annual Report, 2000-2001, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

Table 4: Distribution of STs Population in different States/UTs.

S. No.	State/UTs	% of ST Population in States/UTs to the Total ST Population of the Country
1	Madhya Pradesh	14.51
2	Maharashtra	10.17
3	Orissa	9.66
4	Gujarat	8.87
5	Rajasthan	8.42
6	Jharkhand	8.40
7	Chhattisgarh	7.85
8	Andhra Pradesh	5.96
9	West Bengal	5.23
10	Karnataka	4.11
11	Assam	3.92
12	Meghalaya	2.36
13	Nagaland	2.10
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1.31
15	Tripura	1.18
16	Mizoram	1.00
17	Bihar	0.90
18	Manipur	0.88
19	Arunachal Pradesh	0.84
20	Tamil Nadu	0.77
21	Kerala	0.43
22	Uttaranchal	0.30
23	Himachal Pradesh	0.29
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16
25	Sikkim	0.13
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.13

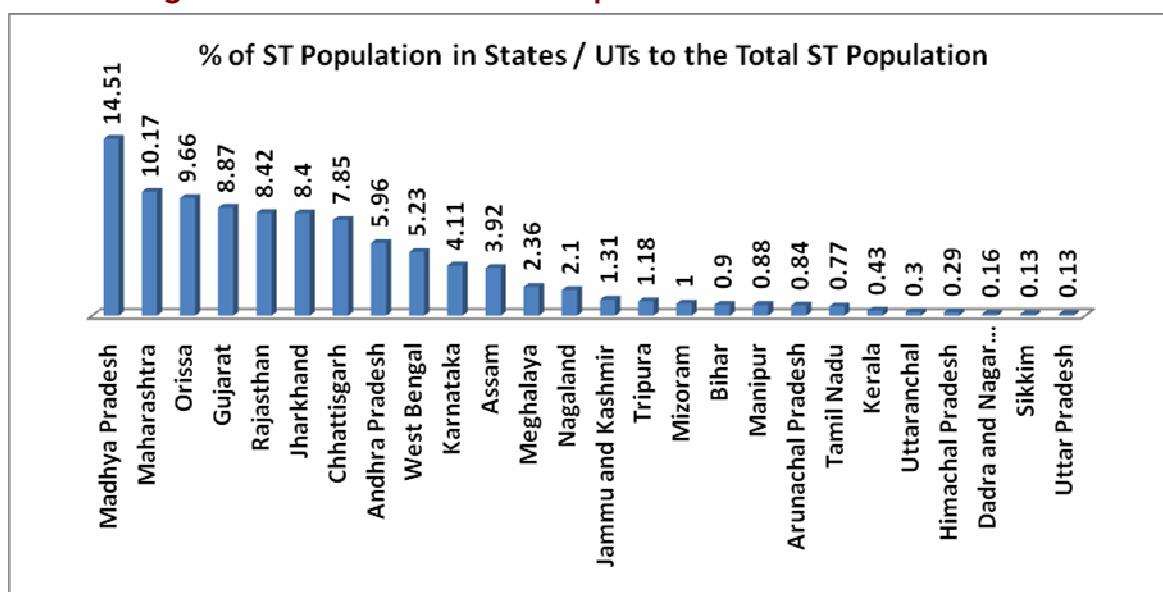
Source: Census of India, 2001

1.9 Tribal Population in India

The tribes are children of nature. They occupy around 18.7 percent of the total geographical area of the country. Looking at the various Census report since 1891, we can say that the tribal population varies from Census to Census. These tribes were enumerated under different names and heads in different Census such as people having a tribal form (1891), animists (1901). Tribal animists or rural religion (1911), hill and forest tribes (1921), primitive tribes (1931), tribes (1941) and Scheduled tribe (1951) and onwards.

In 1991, the number of tribes estimated by Baine, in India, was nearly 93 lakhs. Sir Marten, in hill Census report of 1921, estimates over 1.6 crores. In 1931, Hutton put the number of people of India and Burma at a little over 2.46 crores. In 1941, the computation of their number gave over 2.47 crores. After division of the country in 1947 the tribal population, as determined by the constitutional order, 1950 was 1787300.

Figure I: Distribution of STs Population in different States/UTs



In 1951 (Census-1951) their number rose to 19116498, which was around 5.36 percent of total population of India. During the 1961 Census Presidential orders were taken into consideration, which automatically resulted in an increase in the number of tribal communities, thereby increasing the tribal population which stood at being 29879249 (6.87 %).

In 1971, by the consultant presidential orders again resulted in an increase in the number of tribal communities consequent their number rose to 38015162 (6.94%). By 1981, the population of Scheduled Tribes rises to 5162638 (7.85%) of the total population of the country.

According to 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country was 67758380, constituting about 8.08 per cent of the total population

According to 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country was 84,326,240, constituting about 8.20 per cent of the total population. In Orissa the population of Scheduled Tribes was 8,145,081 (22.13%) of the state total population. The tribal population in India is unevenly distributed in different States/Union territories,

except in the state like Hariyana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondichery. It is reflected well in the data presented in table 4 (figure I). State wise, Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total STs population of the country (14.5 %) followed by Maharashtra (10.2 %), Orissa (9.7 %), Gujarat (8.9 %), Rajasthan (8.4 %), Jharkhand (8.4 %) and Chhattisgarh (7.8 %). In fact, 68 per cent of the country's Scheduled Tribes population lives in these seven States. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the States/Union territories is highest in Mizoram (94.5 %) and Lakshadweep (94.5 %) followed by Nagaland (89.1 %), Meghalaya (85.9 %). Within the major states Chhattisgarh (31.8%) has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population followed by Jharkhand (26.3%) and Orissa (22.1%). These proportions are lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.1 %), Bihar (0.9 %), Tamilnadu (1.0 %) and Kerala (1.1%). Out of their total population in the country, 91.7 per cent were living in rural areas, whereas, only 8.3 per cent from urban areas. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes population was 978 females per thousand males. The sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes population is higher than that of the total population of the country as well as that of SCs.

Table 5: Number of Scheduled tribes Notified in States and Union Territories, 1991.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Scheduled Tribes
	INDIA	573
	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	30
5.	Goa	5
6.	Gujarat	29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
9.	Karnataka	49
10.	Kerala	35
11.	Madhya Pradesh	46
12.	Maharashtra	47
13.	Manipur	29
14.	Meghalaya	17
15.	Mizoram	14
16.	Nagaland	5
17.	Orissa	62
18.	Rajasthan	12
19.	Sikkim	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	36

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Scheduled Tribes
21.	Tripura	19
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5
23.	West Bengal	38
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
3.	Daman and Diu	5
4.	Lakshadweep	*

Source: Census of India, 1991, Series I, Paper 2 of the 1992, P.38

* Inhabitants of Lakshadweep who, and both of whose parents, were born in Lakshadweep have been treated as Scheduled Tribes.

The tribal population is increasing along with the Indian population but at a rate lower than that of general population. This indicates that there is no systematic persecution though there may be exploitation. The growth in the tribal population during the last 50 years has been set out at table 6. The decennial growth rates are significantly lower than the average general population growth. The general population from 1951 to 2001 has increased by 667.51 millions. The ST population from 1951 to 2001 increased by 65.2 millions. The percentage of ST population to total population has increased only 2.91 per cent from 1951 to 2001.

Table 6: Distribution ST Population from 1951 to 2001.

<i>(In Millions)</i>			
Year	Schedule Tribes	General Population	% of ST to Total Population
1951	19.1	361.1	5.29
1961	30.1	439.2	6.85
1971	38.0	548.2	6.93
1981	51.6	685.2	7.53
1991	67.8	846.3	8.10
2001	84.3	1028.61	8.20

Source: Annual Report 2007-08, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

The details of distribution of the districts in terms of concentration of ST population are given below:

In a little over half of the total number of 543 districts, STs accounted for less than 5% of the total population. On the other hand, in 75 districts the share of STs to total population was 50 per cent or higher. In the state of Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondichery, no Scheduled Tribe is notified. Concentration of ST population across

district is given in table 7. In majority of the districts (i.e., 403 districts), the concentration of STs Population to its total population is less than 20 per cent.

Table 7: Concentration of ST population across districts.

S. No	Percentage of ST population	Number of districts
1	Nil	-
2	Less than 1 per cent	173
3	Between 1 and 5 per cent	106
4	Between 5 and 20 per cent	124
5	Between 20 and 35 per cent	42
6	Between 35 and 50 per cent	23
7	50 per cent and above	75
	Total	543

Source: Task Group Report on tribal, Planning Commission, 2005

Table 8: No of Districts State-wise having more than 50 per cent ST Population.

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts
1	NE States	41
2	Orissa	7
3	Chhattisgarh	5
4	Madhya Pradesh	5
5	Gujarat	4
6	Jharkhand	3
7	Himachal Pradesh	2
8	Jammu Kashmir	2
9	Rajasthan	2
10	Andaman and Nicobar	1
11	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
12	Lakshadweep	1
13	Maharashtra	1
14	All India	75

Source: Census, 2001

Map 2 State wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in India as per 2001 Census

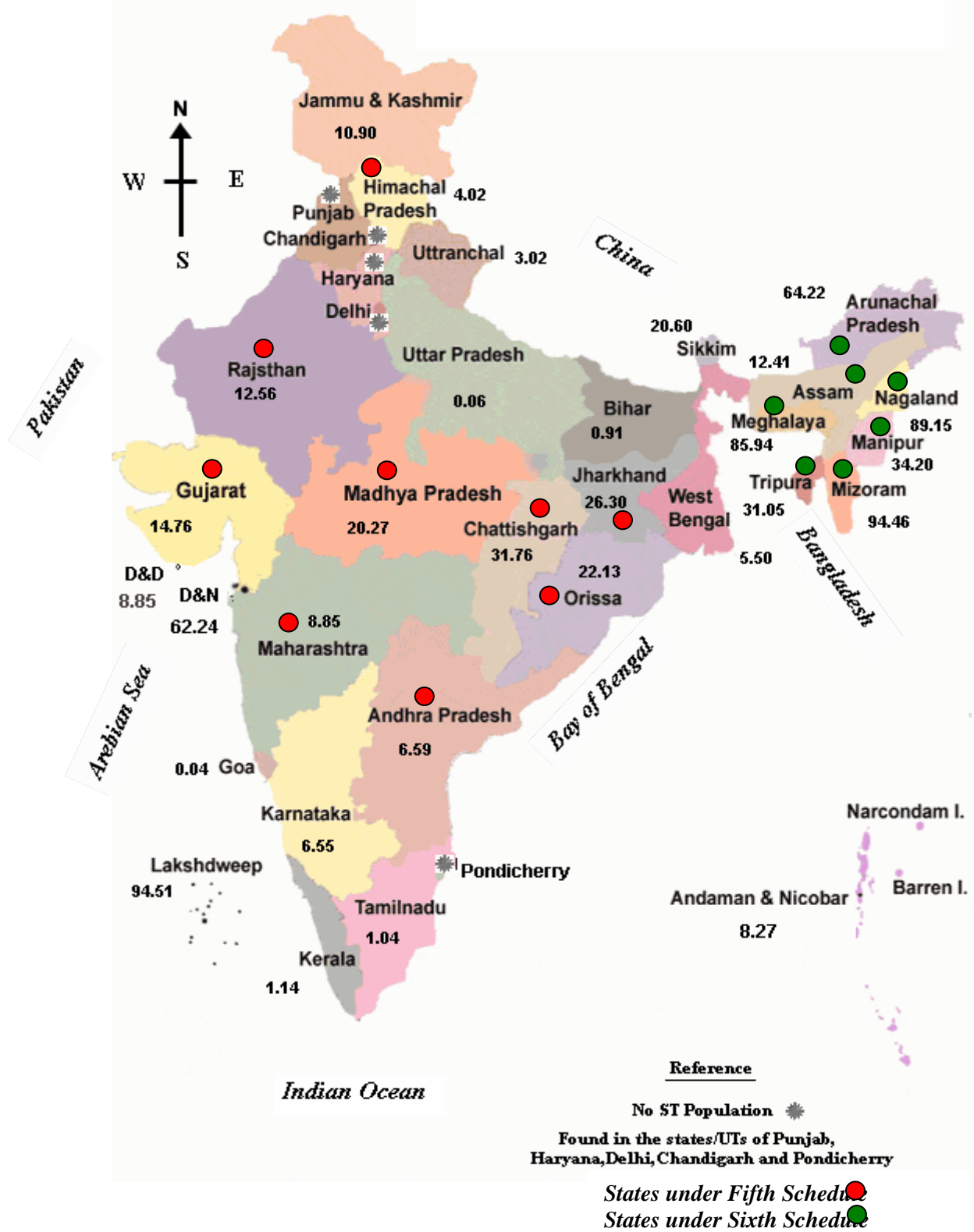


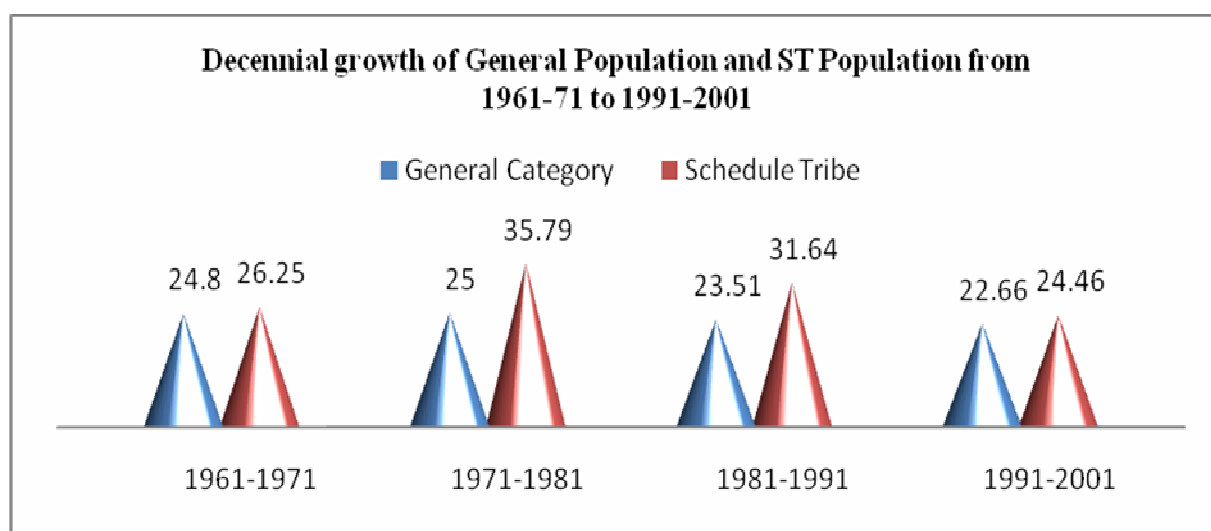
Table 9: Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population by India/state.

State / UT	Total Population		Decadal Growth Rate	ST Population		Decadal Growth Rate	% of STs in the State to total state population	% of STs in the State to total ST population
	1991	2001		1991	2001			
India	838,583,988	1,028,610,328	22.66	67,758,380	84,326,240	24.45	8.20	8.20
Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	76,210,007	14.59	4,199,481	5,024,104	19.64	6.59	6.59
Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	1,097,968	27.00	550,351	705,158	28.13	64.22	64.22
Assam	22,414,322	26,655,528	18.92	2,874,441	3,308,570	15.10	12.41	12.41
Bihar	86,374,465	82,998,509	-	6,616,914	758,351	-	0.91	0.91
Chhattisgarh		20,833,803	-		6,606,596	-	31.76	31.76
Goa	1,169,793	1,347,668	15.21	376	566	50.53	0.04	0.04
Gujarat	41,309,582	50,671,017	22.66	6,161,775	7,481,160	21.41	14.76	14.76
Haryana	16,463,648	21,144,564	28.43	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	6,077,900	17.54	218,349	244,587	12.02	4.02	4.02
Jharkhand		29,945,829	-		7,087,068	-	26.30	26.30
Karnataka	44,977,201	52,850,562	17.51	1,915,691	3,463,986	80.82	6.55	6.55
Kerala	29,098,518	31,841,374	9.43	320,967	364,189	13.47	1.14	1.14
Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	60,348,023	-	15,399,034	12,233,474	-	20.27	20.27
Maharashtra	78,937,187	96,878,627	22.73	7,318,281	8,577,276	17.20	8.85	8.85
Manipur	1,837,149	2,166,788	17.94	632,173	741,141	17.24	34.20	34.20
Meghalaya	1,774,778	2,318,822	30.65	1,517,927	1,992,862	31.29	85.94	85.94
Mizoram	689,756	888,573	28.82	653,565	839,310	28.42	94.46	94.46
Nagaland	1,209,546	1,990,036	64.53	1,060,822	1,774,026	67.23	89.15	89.15
Orissa	31,659,736	36,804,660	16.25	7,032,214	8,145,081	15.83	22.13	22.13
Punjab	20,281,969	24,358,999	20.10	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
Rajasthan	44,005,990	56,507,188	28.41	5,474,881	7,097,706	29.64	12.56	12.56
Sikkim	406,457	540,851	33.06	90,901	111,405	22.56	20.60	20.60
Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	62,405,679	11.72	574,194	651,321	13.43	1.04	1.04
Tripura	2,757,205	3,199,203	16.03	853,345	993,426	16.42	31.05	31.05
Uttaranchal		8,489,349	-		256,129	-	3.02	3.02
Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287	166,197,921	19.47	2,87,901	107,963	-	0.06	0.06
West Bengal	68,077,965	80,176,197	17.77	3,808,760	4,406,794	15.70	5.50	5.50
Andaman and Nicobar Isl.	280,661	356,152	26.90	26,770	29,469	10.08	8.27	8.27
Chandigarh	642,015	900,635	40.28	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST

State / UT	Total Population		Decadal Growth Rate	ST Population		Decadal Growth Rate	% of STs in the State to total state population	% of STs in the State to total ST population
	1991	2001		1991	2001			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138,477	220,490	59.22	109,380	137,225	25.46	62.24	62.24
Daman and Diu	101,586	158,204	55.73	11,724	13,997	19.39	8.85	8.85
Delhi	9,420,644	13,850,507	47.02	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
Laksadweep	51,707	60,650	17.30	48,163	57,321	19.01	94.51	94.51
Pondicherry	807,785	974,345	20.62	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
Jammu and Kashmir		10,143,700	-		1,105,979	-	10.90	10.90

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Figure II: Decennial growth of General Population and ST Population from 1961-71 to 1991-2001



Source: Annual Report 2007-2008, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI

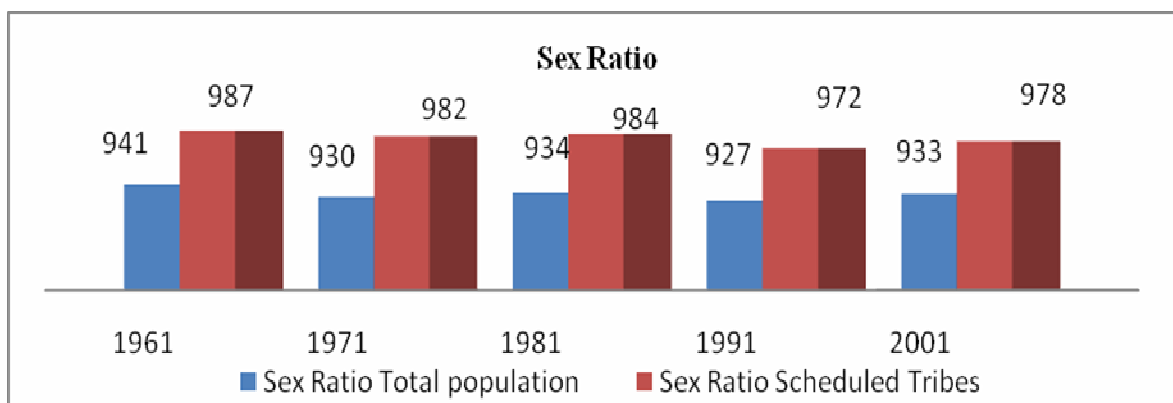
The decadal growth rate between 1961-1971 and 1991-2001 is almost at par rate with the general population of our country that i.e., ST growth rate is about 2 per cent higher. But during 1971-81 and 1981-91 the growth rate of ST is significantly much higher i.e., about 8.5 per cent than the counterpart.

1.10 Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribe

Another feature of the population composition with particular reference to women, which can be studied with the available census data, is sex ratio (females per 1,000 males.) A notable feature in this regard is that among the States and UTs with a sex ratio

of more than 900, the highest ratio is observed among the scheduled tribes. As given in the Figure III, the sex ratio of Scheduled tribes in 2001 is much higher than the average sex ratio of the country. In 2001 census the sex ratio for scheduled tribe was 978 where as it was 933 for general population. The sex ratio for general population shows a declining trend.

Figure III: Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes and Total population

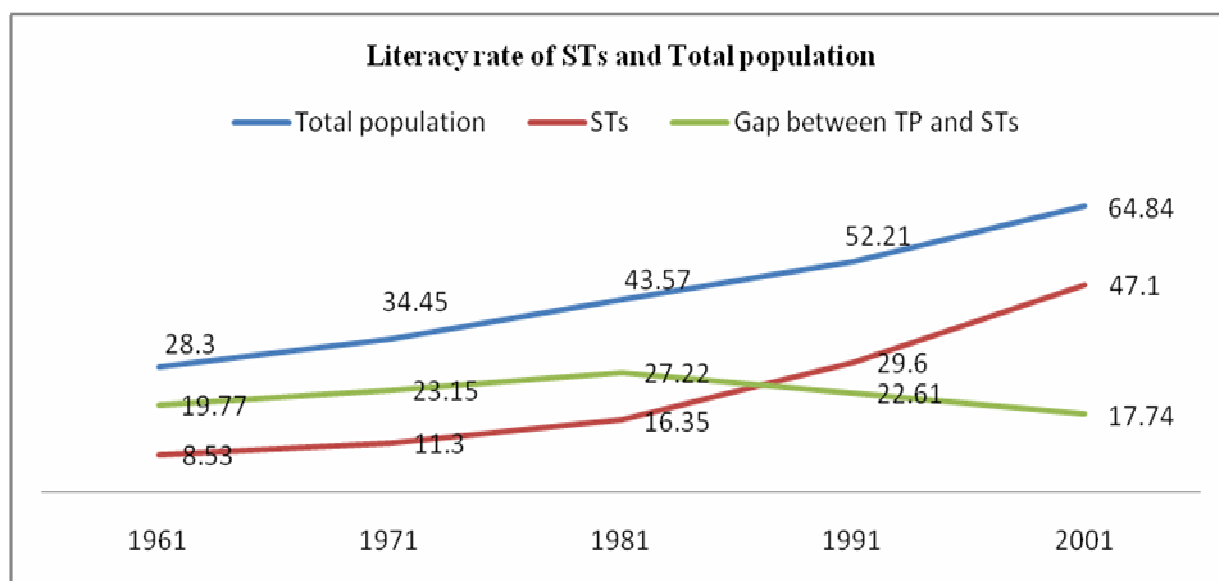


Source: Census of India

1.11 Changes in Educational Status of Scheduled Tribes

Although, there has been a substantial increase in the literacy rates of scheduled tribes during the last developmental decades, the gap between the literacy rates of STs and those of the general population is not only persisting, but also found to be widening. Adding to this, there are problems of intra and inter-state/district variations in the literacy rates amongst STs. The progress made by STs in comparison to the general population is shown in the Figure IV. As shown in Figure IV, the most discouraging sign was the increasing gap between the literacy rates of Scheduled tribes and of the general categories between 1961 and 2001. While the literacy rate for the general population including STs stood at 64.84 per cent, the same for STs was 47.10 percent in 2001. The decennial growth rate of literacy among Scheduled tribes and general population is shown in the table 10. The literacy of Scheduled Tribes was 8.53 per cent in 1961, which increased to 47.10 per cent in 2001 registering an increase of 38.57 percentages in the last forty years. The literacy rate for the total population in India increased from 28.30 per cent to 64.84 per cent during the period from 1961 to 2001. ST male literacy increased from 13.83 per cent to 59.17 per cent during the period 1961-2001.

Figure IV: Literacy rate of STs and Total population (1971-2001)
(In percent)



Source: Estimated based on census data

Table 10: Decennial growth rate of literacy among Scheduled Tribes and General Category.

Year	Schedule Tribe			General		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	13.8	3.16	8.53	40.40	15.35	28.30
1971	17.63	4.85	11.30	45.96	21.97	34.45
1981	24.52	8.04	16.35	56.38	26.76	43.57
1991	40.6	18.19	29.6	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001	59.17	34.76	47.1	75.26	53.67	64.84

Sources: Registrar General of India, Census Operation 2001

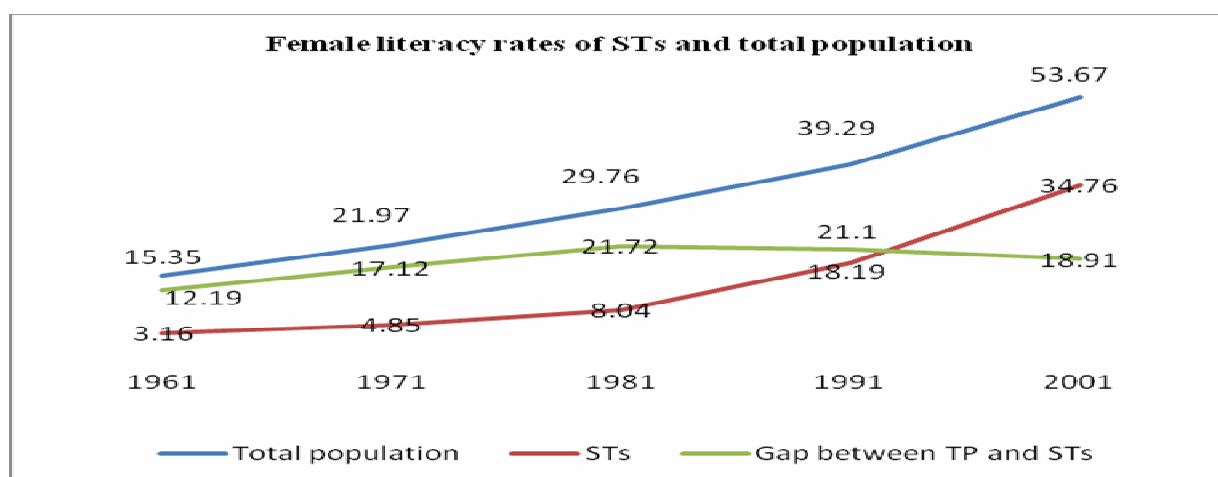
Contrary to the efforts of reducing the existing gaps/disparities between STs and the rest of the society, the data in Figure V reveals that although the female literacy rate, which is an important indicator in the field of education, ST female literacy increased from 3.16 per cent to 34.76 per cent during the period 1961-2001, but ST female literacy is lower by approximately 19 per cent point as compared to overall female literacy of the general population in 2001.

The performance of literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in 2001 in states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh and that of Scheduled Tribes in states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and D&N

Haveli is below 50 per cent. Among the SCs the proportion of literates in 1991 was the highest in Kerala (79.7%) and the lowest was in Bihar (19.5%). The pattern was similar in 2001 with the literacy rate being 82.7 per cent in Kerala and the lowest 28.5 per cent in Bihar, thereby showing a narrowing of gaps. As far as STs are concerned, Mizoram had the highest literacy rates in 1991 (82.7%) and 89.3 per cent in 2001. This was the lowest at 19.4 per cent in Rajasthan in 1991 and 28.2 per cent in Bihar in 2001.

Figure V: Female literacy rates of STs and total population

(In percent)



Source: Estimated based on census data

The drop-out rate, which is another crucial indicator in educational development, also shows that there has been a steady decline in respect of both general and STs Categories (Table 11).

Table 11: Dropout rates of Scheduled tribes at various stages of education.

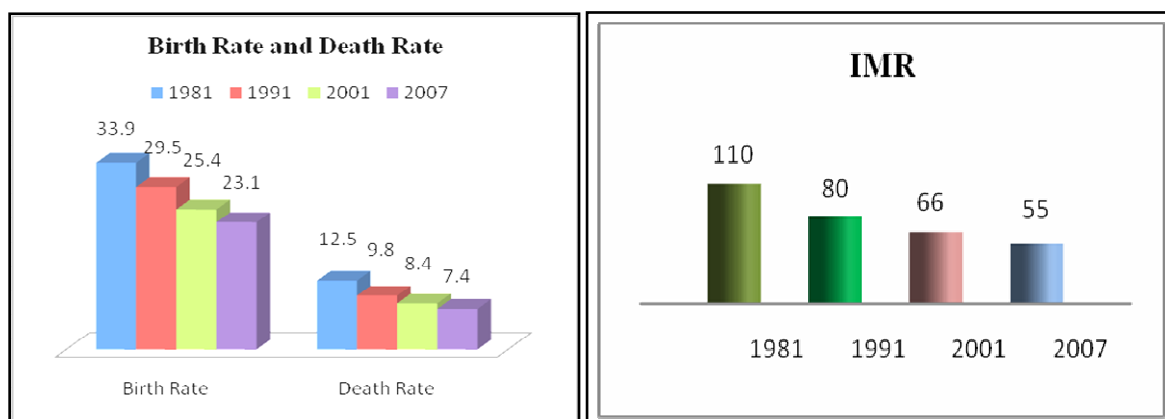
Year	Drop-out Rates (%)					
	Primary (I-V)		Elementary (I-VIII)		Secondary (I-X)	
	STs	All	STs	All	STs	All
1996-97	56.5	40.2	75.2	56.5	84.2	70.0
1997-98	55.1	39.2	73.0	56.1	75.8	69.3
1998-99	55.7	41.5	72.4	56.3	82.2	66.7
2001-02	52.3	39.0	69.5	54.6	81.2	66.0
2002-03	51.4	34.9	68.7	52.8	80.3	62.6
2003-04	48.9	31.5	70.1	52.3	79.3	62.7
2004-05	42.3	29.0	65.9	50.8	79.0	61.9
Decrease in 2004-05	14.2	11.2	9.3	5.7	5.2	8.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 2004-05, MHRD.

The data on dropout rate for the period 1996-97 to 2004-05 indicates decreasing trend and the decrease in percentage which shows an improvement for STs in all categories of school education. For Primary level (I to V classes), dropout rate for all India decreased from 40.2 percent to 11.2 percent for all children during 1996-97 to 2004-05 by, against 56.5 percent to 14.2 percent for only Scheduled tribes during the same period. For Elementary level (I to VIII classes), dropout rate for all India was 56.5 percent during 1996-97, which decreased to 5.7 percent by 2004-05 for all children, where as it is 9.3 percent for only Scheduled tribes in the same period. For Secondary education level (I to X classes), dropout rate for all India during 1996-97 to 2004-05 decreased from 70 percent to 8.1 percent for all children, where as it is 5.2 percent for only Scheduled tribes in the same period.

1.12 Changes in Health Indicator of Scheduled Tribes

Figure VI: Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of India



Source: S.R.S Bulletin, October, 2008

The IMR under rate of the country has decreased from 110 to 66 from 1981 to 2001. Further it reduced to 55 in 2007. Birth rate per 1000 populations was 33.9 in 1981, which reduced to 23.1 in 2007. Similarly Death Rate was 7.4 in 2009 as against 8.4 in 2001 and 12.5 in 1981.

1.13 Changes in Occupation Pattern of Scheduled Tribes

Occupational classification of main workers from 1961 to 2001 among STs and total population is given in the table 12. The data shows that cultivators decreased in both categories over a period of three decades from 1961 to 2001. Although, the numbers of agricultural labourers have increased in all categories, increase has been more among STs. In household industries, the share of all the communities (2.18%) has decreased, but decline is much more among STs (2.46%). Other workers occupations include industry and

services sector. The number of other workers has witnessed an increase in all sections of the main workers though the increase in general categories has been much more than amongst ST.

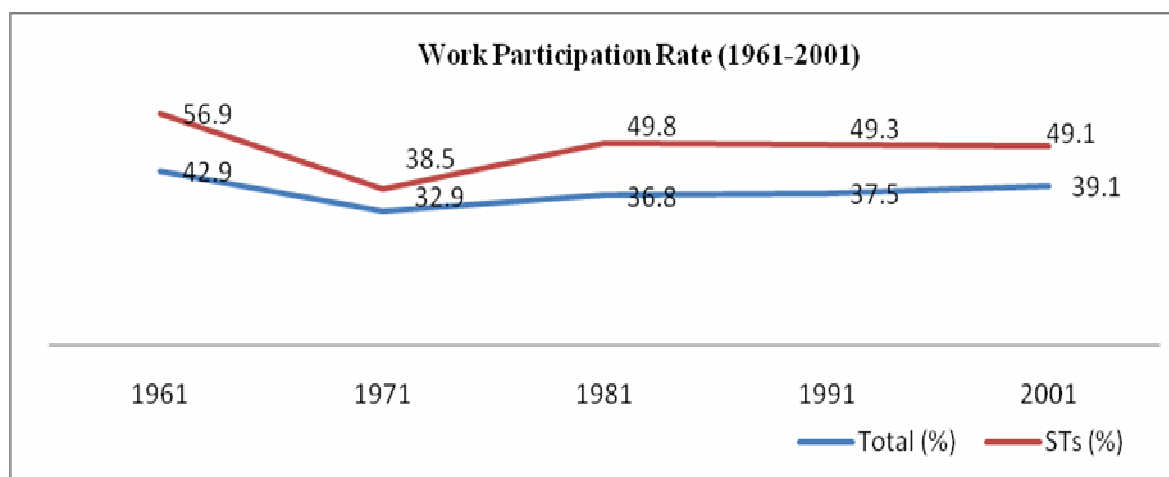
On the other hand Work Participation Rate of ST has increased by 7.8% as against 3.8 per cent to the total for the period 1961 to 2001. It is also important to note that the WPR decreased significantly during 1961-71 among all section as reflected in the Figure VII.

Table 12: Occupational classification of main workers (%).

Main workers	Total					ST				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Cultivators	52.78	43.38	41.53	39.74	31.7	68.18	57.56	54.43	54.50	44.7
Agricultural Labourers	16.71	26.32	25.16	19.66	26.5	19.71	33.04	32.67	32.69	36.9
Household Industry	6.38	3.55	3.99	2.56	4.2	2.47	1.03	1.42	1.05	2.1
Other Workers	24.13	26.75	29.32	38.04	37.6	9.64	8.37	11.48	11.76	16.3

Source: Census of India, 2001

Figure VII: Work Participation Rate (1961-2001)



Source: Census of India- 2001

1.14 Changes in Poverty Scenario of Scheduled Tribes

The strategy of promoting employment-cum-income generating activities to alleviate poverty amongst STs has proved to be effective in raising a large number of ST families above the Poverty Line during the period between 1993-94 and 2004-2005, as quantified at table 13. Along with the general population, the percentage of ST families living below the poverty line has also shown a declining trend between 1993-94 and 2004-2005.

Table 13 Percentage of People living below Poverty Line (%).

Category	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05		Percentage Change	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	(Col.2-6)	(Col.3-7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	37.27	32.36	27.11	23.65	28.3	25.7	(-) 8.97	(-) 6.66
STs	51.94	41.14	45.86	34.75	47.3	39.9	(-) 4.64	(-) 1.24
Gaps	14.67	8.78	18.75	11.1	19	14.2	(+) 4.33	(+) 5.42

Source: Planning Commission

However, it is discouraging to note that the rate of decline in respect of STs is much lower than that of the general population. Also, the gap between the poverty rates of the general population and of the STs has increased during the same period. Further, the incidence of poverty amongst STs continues to be very high with 47.3 and 39.9 percent living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas respectively when compared to the figures of 28.3 and 25.7 percent, in respect of total population in 2004-2005. This is primarily because of number of STs are landless with no productive assets and with no access to sustainable employment and minimum wages. The ST women suffer from the added disadvantage of being denied of both equal and minimum wages.

1.15 Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Tribes

Efforts made from the beginning of the planned era through various developmental plans, policies, special strategies and programs. The major schemes/programme for the development of scheduled tribes are as follows:

- ***Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):***

This is a major Programme for the focused development of tribals and tribal areas. Started in the fifth five-year plan, the special central assistance is provided by the government of India to the Tribal Sub-Plan of States/UTs as an additive to the state plan to fill gaps in the budgetary provisions towards TSP. It is basically meant for Family Oriented Income Generation (FOIG) schemes in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small industries etc; and infrastructural development incidental there to. The assistance given is hundred percent and it is expected to act as a catalyst for giving a boost to investment by the State governments and financial institutions. The

release of fund is broadly on the basis of the scheduled tribe population, geographical area and inverse proportion of per capita net state domestic product.

The State Government in turn releases funds on the basis of certain norms for ITDPs, MADA pockets, clusters, Primitive Tribal Groups and dispersed tribal groups. About 70 percent of the SCA fund is spent on family oriented schemes and only 30 percent on the infrastructure incidental to such schemes. There is a thinking to change this proportion by assigning 80 percent of the SCA funds to infrastructure development and only 20 percent for individual/ family oriented schemes since individual/family oriented schemes can be taken up under the schemes of the Ministry of Rural development and also funded through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also found that there is no check or monitoring of the release of SCA funds by the State Governments to the implementing agencies. Moreover there is also unusual delay in the release of SCA funds by the State Governments to the implementing agencies. Some states have also not opened separate budget heads for showing the TSP funds.

The following statement will show that after the introduction of TSP concept in the fifth five-year plan, there has been a tremendous increase in the flow of funds for tribal development.

Table 14: Total Plan outlay for tribal development.

(Rs. In crores)

Five Year Plan	Total Plan outlay	Tribal Development Programmes/ Flow to TSP	Percentage
First plan	1960	19.93	1.0
Second plan	4672	41.92	0.9
Third plan	8577	50.53	0.6
Fourth plan	15902	75.00	0.5
Fifth plan	39322	1102.00	3.01
Sixth plan	97500	5535.00	5.00
Seventh plan	1,80,000	10,500.00	5.00
Eighth plan	1,66,756.36	15,800.05	9.47
Ninth plan	2,89,147.14	23,375.08	8.08

Source: Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (2008-2009)

- ***Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:***

Every year, funds are released to the State Governments to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by them for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas to that of the rest of the state. The objective is to promote the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and better administration of Scheduled Areas. The scheme covers all Tribal Sub-Plan and tribal majority states of the country. This is a central sector scheme and 100 percent grants are provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Governments. The grants are provided on the basis of Scheduled Tribe population percentage of the state. The Ministry, which earlier used to release the funds without identifying the projects, has now decided to release funds to the State Governments against specific infrastructure development and welfare projects from 2000-2001.

- ***Boys' and Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Students:***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in the year 1961-62 with central assistance limited to 50 percent of funds provided by the State Governments. This is given for construction of hostel building and extension of existing hostels. In the case of Union territories, the Central Government releases 100 percent as assistance. The maintenance of these hostels and their buildings are the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. This is a useful scheme for enabling the Scheduled Tribe students to study in hospitable environments and promoting literacy among tribal girls and boys who have many handicaps due to poor socio-economic condition.

Since the land for the building is to be provided by the State Governments free of cost and moreover, 50 percent of funds are to be provided by them, there has been poor demand for the construction of the new hostels. The State Government has also to bear the recurring and non-recurring cost of running and maintenance of these hostels.

- ***Ashram Schools in TSP Areas***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched during 1990-91 with an objective to extend educational facilities like establishing residential schools for Scheduled Tribes in an environment conducive to learning. The funds under the scheme are given to the states on a matching basis i.e. 50.-50 while 100 percent assistance is given to the UTs. The scheme provides funds for the construction of school building from the primary standard

to the senior secondary stage of education. It also allows for up-gradation of existing primary level Ashram schools.

Under this scheme, besides the school building, the construction of hostels for students and staff quarters are also undertaken. The State Government has to provide land free of cost for such constructions. Grant is provided for other non-recurring items of expenditure like purchase of furniture, equipments, and sets of books for school and hostel library. A sum of Rs.44.86 crores was earmarked for this Programme in the Ninth five year plan. This scheme suffers from the same ailment namely the failure of the state governments to provide 50 percent fund out of their own budgets.

- ***Scheme for Educational Complex in low Literacy Pockets for Development of Female Literacy:***

It is known that the literacy level among females in the Scheduled Tribes is abysmally low. This scheme is meant to tackle this problem through identification of 134 districts in the country, which have below 10 percent literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe females. The scheme is implemented through NGOs, corporative societies and State Governments.

The primary objective of the scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low-literacy districts of the country. The secondary objective is to improve the socio-economic condition of the poor and illiterate tribal population. It is a central sector scheme and the government of India provides 100 percent funds. The educational complexes are established in the rural areas of the notified districts and have classes from I to V with provision for up-gradation up to XII provided they have sufficient accommodation for class rooms, hostels, kitchen, and gardening and for sports. These educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry and other vocations and crafts which will make them skilled for ,leading a better life. The teaching from class I to III is done in the tribal dialects of the area and women having proficiency in tribal dialects are engaged as teachers.

Though the strength of students in each class has been fixed at 30, a maximum of 10 more students, if available in the locality, are admitted as day scholars. The recurring grants provided to run the educational complexes is Rs.9000/- per student per year. This includes expenses on accommodation, food, clothing, payment of salary to teachers etc. The students are provided two sets of uniform, one set of school books besides free food and medicine. Besides the above, the student's parents are given the incentive of Rs.

50/- per month. A sum of Rs.1000 per student is also given as a non-recurring grant for purchase of cots, mattresses, utensils, etc. Under this scheme, 128 Educational complexes have been established from the year 1995- 96 to 2000-01.

- ***Scheme for Vocational Training in Tribal Areas***

Realizing the need for skill up-gradation and to equip the tribal youths for self-employment, this scheme was introduced in 1992-93 and is continuing since then.

The main aim of the scheme is to develop the skill of the tribal youths for a variety of trades and prepare them for new job opportunities as well as self-employment in area close to their villages as well as outside. The secondary aim is to improve the socio-economic condition of tribal youths by enhancing their earnings.

This scheme covers all the states and union territories and 100 percent grants under the schemes are provided to states/UTs and other organizations implementing the scheme. These organizations can either be set up by the Government as autonomous bodies under State or Central Government or NGOs registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960.

- ***Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)***

These groups practicing primitive agricultural practices and having low level of literacy and stagnant or diminishing population face various problems in their progress and development. To cater to the need of such group, a separate scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99 which mainly focuses on ensuring food security and the protection and development of PTGs.

The objective and purpose of this scheme is that funds under the central sector scheme for the development of PTGs will be available only for those items/ activities which though very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs are not specifically catered to by any existing scheme. The activities under the scheme may include measures such as awareness generation and confidence building, training for skill development, improvement in agriculture technology, housing, education and health standards.

The scheme covers 75 PTGs spread over 18 states and one UT. 100 percent funds are provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the programmes mentioned above. Those

activities which focus on helping the beneficiaries to cope up with extreme adverse conditions threatening their survival are taken up on priority basis.

- ***Educational Development of Scheduled Tribes:***

For the promotion of education among the Scheduled Tribes, the following schemes are in operation:

- (a) Centrally sponsored scheme of post-matric scholarship.
- (b) National overseas scholarship scheme for higher studies abroad.
- (c) Book bank scheme.
- (d) Scheme of up-gradation of merit.
- (e) Coaching for competitive examinations.

- ***Promotion of Voluntary Efforts:***

The roles of voluntary Non-Governmental Organizations become important as many of them have been rendering yeoman services in the tribal communities of the area. For this purpose the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports many welfare programmes especially in the field of education and medical care run by the NGOs through the scheme of grant-in-aid to the voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

This scheme is in operation since 1953-54 but its scope has been increased from the year 1998-99. The schemes run through NGOs include residential school, hostels, medical centres, and computer training centres, shorthand and typing units, balwadis, libraries and audio-visual units. 90 percent of the fund for a Programme is given by the Ministry and 10 percent is to be contributed by the NGOs. From the year 1999-2000, 100 percent fund is also available to the NGOs working in the Scheduled areas.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide for an over-all improvement and development of the Scheduled Tribes through voluntary efforts in the field of educations, health and sanitation, environment, drinking water, legal redressed service and those need-based socio-economic upliftment efforts having direct beneficial impact on the target groups.

- ***Schemes for the Financial Assistance to Scheduled Tribes***

A new National Finance and Development Corporation meant for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes has been started in the year 2001 after bifurcation of the National SC and ST Finance and Development Corporation. This Corporation would

provide financial assistance at concessional rates for income generation activities and training in skill development to STs whose annual income is below double the poverty line. This assistance for self-employment purposes would be available up to Rs.10 lakhs through the State channelizing agencies which are in many cases the state Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. The projects undertaken under this Programme should be technically feasible and financially viable. The Corporation would provide term loan, seed capital, bridge loan etc. at concessional rates of interest. The maximum amount available would be 85 per cent of the project cost with 10 percent coming from the State Corporations and 5 per cent from the beneficiary concerned. It provides finance in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and dairy, minor irrigation, small industries, small trade and transport services. This scheme will also help in removing indebtedness among tribal and provide finance at concessional rates which the commercial banks have so far failed to provide.

OBJECTIVE AND STUDY DESIGN

2.1 Statement of Problem

The tribal population of the country as per 2001 census is 84 millions, constituting 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. There are 573 tribals found in India (census 1991). Out of the 573 tribal groups, the Government of India has identified 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) characterised by pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy and declining or stagnant population. In the country, the state of Orissa has the distinction of having both the largest number of tribes (62) and largest number of Primitive Tribal Groups (13) in comparison to other states/UTs. Development of tribal population of our country is a constitutional obligation of the state. But, how to develop these tribals? This has been the vexed question baffling the country's policymakers, planners, administrators and all those concerned with the welfare and development of the tribal people. Laws have been made with regard to the protection, safeguard, and development of tribals; and these have been put into practice too. Right from independence, a large number of programmes have been undertaken by the Government of India for the development of the tribals and tribals areas to ensure a better quality of life for them and also to protect them from exploitation. Thousand of millions of rupees have been spent for developing a few millions of people. But the result shows that the quality and quantum of development achieved is far from being satisfactory. Tribals are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor literacy, poor health facility and deprivation from Natural Resources. The condition of the primitive tribes is comparatively worse. Though Government of India provides special attention for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups, yet the literacy level, income and living condition of the primitive tribes in comparison with other tribes are much discouraging. This may be due to many reasons. In order to get clear view of these issues this study attempts to examine the changing socio-economic conditions and livelihood of the Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora, Primitive Tribes of Orissa and impact of various tribal developmental schemes implemented among them. This study would provide valuable information to planners and administrators in their future pursuit for sustainable development of PTGs.

2.2 Objectives of the Study

The study was undertaken with the following major objectives:

- To find out the different sources of livelihood of the selected Primitive Tribal Groups and how does it vary amongst the Primitive tribal households in the study area.
- To find out the change in socio-economic conditions of the Primitive Tribal Groups in last five years.
- To find out the impact of developmental intervention on the selected Primitive tribal community in the study area.
- To provide suggestions to alleviate poverty and to take the Primitive tribal community to the main stream.

2.3 Methodology

The study entitled “Changing socio-economic condition and livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Group in Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa’ was conducted in Kandhamal and undivided KBK districts of Orissa covering three Primitive tribal communities i.e. Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora covering 800, households.

2.4 The Operational Methodology Adopted for this Study

2.4.1 Selection of Districts

The study was confined to Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa. India. Out of thirty districts of Orissa, two districts namely Kandhamal and Rayagada districts were purposively selected with following indicators:

1. Districts having more than 50 per cent tribal population to total population. Koraput (49.62%, Rank-8) Malkangiri (57.43%, Rank-1), Nawarangpur (55.03%, Rank-4), **Rayagada (55.76%, Rank-3)**, Bolangir (20.63%, Rank-15), Sonapur (9.78%, Rank-21), Kalahandi (28.65%, Rank-14), Nuapada (34.71%, Rank-10) and **Kandhamal (51.96%, Rank-5)** against the average percentage of state tribal population i.e. 22.13 per cent.
2. Backward districts of Orissa on the basis of Human Development Report : Koraput (HDI-0.431, Rank-27) Malkangiri(HDI- 0.370, Rank-30), Nawarangpur (HDI-0.436, Rank-26), **Rayagada (HDI-.0443, Rank-25)**, Bolangir(HDI-0.546, Rank-21), Sonapur

(HDI-0.566,Rank-16), **Kandhamal (0.389,Rank-29)** and Nuapada(0.581,Rank-14) against the State average value of 0.404.

3. Both Kandhamal and Rayagada districts come under **Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub Plan Districts (TSP)**.
4. The Primitive tribal communities selected for the study are highly concentrated in the districts. I.e. 70.16 per cent Dongria Kandha (6036 out of 8603 identified Dongria Kandha) in Rayagada, 68.43 per cent Kutia Kandha (5524 out of 8073 identified Kutia Kandha) in Kandhamal, 51.48 per cent (5774 out of 11215 identified Lanjia Saora) in Rayagada.
5. **Level of literacy:** Overall literacy of Kutia Kandha , Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora are 25.83 per cent, 16.23 per cent and 32.99 per cent respectively against 52.68 per cent in Kandhamal districts, 36.15 per cent in Rayagada and 63.63 per cent State average and 65.38% of National average where as female literacy among Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora are 14.58 per cent, 6.02 per cent, and 25.33 per cent respectively against female literacy of 35.9 per cent in Kandhamal district, 24.6 per cent in Rayagada districts and 50.97 per cent of state average and 54.16 per cent of National average.

2.4.2 Selection of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Out of 13 PTGs in Orissa three PTGs namely **Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha, Lanjia Saora** were selected purposively keeping in view the concentration of PTGs in KBK and Kandhamal District of Orissa.

2.4.3 Selection of Micro Project

Out of 17 Micro Projects six are meant for the selected PTGs under the study, i.e. Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Kurli and Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Parsali for Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar & Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh for Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga and Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing for Lanjia Saora. One Micro Project was selected from each of selected PTG on the basic of the following parameters:

- Micro Projects come under either Kandhamal or undivided KBK districts.
- Oldest Micro project as compared to other Micro Project functioning in the area for same PTG.

- **Highest Geographical Area:** KKDA, Belghar (300 Sq. KM), DKDA, Kurli (115 sq. KM), and LSDA, Puttasing (35 sq. KM).
- **Highest households concentration:** DKDA, Kurli 1430 (69.93%), KKDA, Belghar 1325 (69.15%), and LSDA, Puttasing 919 (41.55%).
- **Highest percentage of BPL households as compare to other Micro Project functioning for the same PTG:** Dongria Kandha (DKDA, Kurli has 87.97% BPL household where as DKDA, Parsali has 87.80%), Lanjia Saora (LSDA, Puttasing has 63% BPL household where as LSDA, Seranga has 48.96%) Kutia Kandha (KKDA, Belghar has 60.15% BPL household where as KKDA, Lanjigarh has 48.73%).
- **Highest percentage of Landless Household:** DKDA, Kurli (88.11%), KKDA, Belghar (22.57%), and LSDA, Puttasing (10.55%).

2.4.4 Selection of Villages

- Only revenue Villages, were covered under the study, separate hamlets were not considered as a sample village under the study.
- Villages more than average households were selected: Kutia Kandha (19), Dongria Kandha (23) and Lanjia Saora (40)¹.

2.4.5 Criteria for Selection of Sample, The universe and Sample size

Both purposive (Selection of District and PTGs) and stratified random sampling (villages and households) were used in the study. The present study constitutes 2 categories of sample. They are: i) Head of the household and ii) village eminent persons. Where the head of the family is unable to answer his/her dependents were interviewed. A total of 800 households (21.77% of the total household from each PTG, a proportionate of each PTG) were selected for direct interview to serve the purpose of the study.

The village eminent persons include local community leaders, teachers of the villages, president/ secretary of SHGs, local NGOs workers, community legal advisors and former/present PRI members and ANMs etc.

So far as the sample is concerned the study has chosen 45 villages keeping in view above mentioned criteria. Apart from this the study includes 225 village elite persons (Five from each village).

¹ Figure show in the parentheses indicated the average household of revenue villages of selected PTGs

A total of 6 FGDs were held at the rate of 2 from each PTG with the active participation of both male and female persons separately.

Table 1: Samples in Details.

Name of the PTGs	Total HHs of selected PTGs in Orissa	Total HHs covered study (Household under selected Micro Projects)	% of (2)	Sample Size
	1	2	3	4
Dongria Kandha Kandha	2045	1430	21.77%	311
Kutia Kandha Kandha	1916	1325	21.77%	289
Lanjia Saora Saora	2212	919	21.77%	200
Total	6173	3674 (51.52%)	21.77%	800

Table 2: Sample size of Dongria Kandha.

S. No.	Sample Villages	T. HHs	Selected Sample
1	Khambesi	110	48
2	Khajuri	71	31
3	Bhatiguma	56	24
4	Radhanga	45	20
5	Ambadhuni	44	19
6	Jangjodi	41	18
7	Kurli	38	17
8	Denguni	38	17
9	Dhamnapanga	34	15
10	Gondali	32	14
11	Hingabadi	32	14
12	Bondili	32	14
13	Meraka (Bandili)	29	13
14	Khambesi (II)	29	13
15	Tanda	28	12
16	Gulgula	26	11
17	Kaliaripeta	25	11
Total	17 Villages	710	311

Table 3: Sample size of Kutia Kandha.

S. No.	Villages	T.HHs	Selected Sample
1	Rangapuru	79	34
2	Batipada	55	23
3	Garmali	53	23
4	Burulubaru	43	18
5	Nuamundi	40	17
6	Kanibaru	33	14
7	Tuakela	30	13
8	Pedam	30	13
9	Deogada	29	12
10	Kranjikana	27	12
11	Pikushi	25	11
12	Ushabali	24	10
13	Kinari	23	10
14	Dhumamaska	23	10
15	Badakumudi	22	9
16	Rajam	22	9
17	Bikapanga	21	9
18	Guchuka	21	9
19	Pukuru	21	9
20	Kadapana	19	8
21	Kusumunda	19	8
22	Sadangi	19	8
Total	22 Villages	678	289

Table 4: Sample size of Lanjia Saora.

S. No.	Villages	T. HHs	Selected Sample
1	Sagada	111	55
2	Abada	80	40
3	Terbel	70	35
4	Kereba	51	25
5	Raelpadar	49	24
6	Kulusing	43	21
Total	6 Villages	404	200

2.5 Sources of Data

The study used both the primary as well as secondary source data in its findings. The secondary data were collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments and private agencies such as, Census report, Statistical Abstract of Orissa, District Statistical Hand Book, District at a Glance, District Gazetteer, and information collected from offices like District collectors, Blocks of district, Panchayat offices etc. Besides this, secondary data were collected from monographic, research reports, research papers, journals, books and from Internet. The secondary data were ratified during field data collections.

Primary data was collected from the selected household of selected PTGs in the selected districts of Kandhamal and KBK districts through Interview Schedule, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Three Sets of Schedule were used for the said purpose. The household schedule was meant for head of the family to find out the changes in their socio-economic condition. The Village schedule was used to get overall picture of the villages. The village eminent persons schedule was used to bring out the opinion of eminent person regarding the changes occurred in the field of education, participation of woman in public decision making, community ownership over resources etc.

2.6 Proper Tools and Methods Tools of Data Collections

An appropriate tool had to be designed for data collection before setting out for fieldwork. Keeping in view the composition of the population, Village Schedule, Household Schedule, FGDs and observation techniques were used as the main tools of data collection. The Schedules were drafted on the basis of major variables, parameters and objectives of the study. Along with the Interview Schedule the investigators were also provided with observation sheets to record relevant and useful observations with a view to strengthen and cross-check the information gathered through other tools.

The following tools and techniques were used for data collection:

- (i) **Household schedule** (Appendix I): A household schedule inquiring about details of households under study was employed. This schedule consists of both close and open ended questions. Most of the data have been obtained in pre-designed table form. The household schedule is divided into two parts. The first part deals with socio-economic information in regard to occupation, income, family size, age, gender, literacy and marital status of members, health and sanitations, Loan and

borrowing, monthly consumption, households assets etc. The second part is related to changes in socio-economic condition of the PTGs. For this purpose, a three point Scale was used to record the information of household over a period to check the reliability of baseline survey data 2001.

- (ii) **Village Schedule (Appendix II):** The village schedule was designed to have a pen picture of the village with reference to communications, roads and railways, markets, health care facilities, availability of water resources, the other physical resources in the village and adjoining areas, educational facility, credit institutions, NGOs, electricity facilities, crop pattern and development intervention in the village.
- (iii) **Schedule for Key personnel (Appendix III):** It has three section including Major changes in the village, factors responsible for the changes and reaction about government programmes for PTGs.
- (iv) **Focus Group Discussions (FGD) (Appendix IV):** Focus group discussions were conducted among a homogeneous group of the targeted people comprising 8 to 10 members per group. These are very useful in enriching our understanding to explore facts pertaining to different problems in villages.
- (v) **Field Notes:** Field notes of interviews and discussions with people, interesting experiences and situation relevant to the variable under investigation were recorded in diaries on the spot and also at the end of each day during the fieldwork.
- (vi) **Photographs:** Some field information was recorded in camera with a view to present the observation through photographs.

2.7 Frame Work of Data Analysis

The data collected form primary and secondary sources were carefully scrutinized and transcribed before the commencement of data tabulation and interpreted through statistical tools. Comparative analysis between 2001 and 2009 has been done by using the data of study villages released by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar in the baseline survey, 2001². Descriptive statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean, and ratio are used to analyze the primary data. The analyzed data were presented in the form of tables,

² Data of the sample villages has reflected only in the study for analysis. i.e. literacy rate of Lanjia Saora during 2001 presented in analysis indicates the literacy rate of the six sample village only, which is calculated from the Baseline Survey, 2001 published by SCSTRTI, Government of Orissa.

diagram, Pie charts, flow charts and texts. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software and Microsoft excel tools was used to process the data.

2.8 Report Presentation

The research work along with data processing and analysis including the introduction and conclusion is covered under following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Changing Socio-economic status of Scheduled tribes of India** - Chapter one attempts to highlight the tribal phenomenon like definition, characteristics, distribution of tribal population, constitutional and legislative provisions, reservation policies, their distribution, their classification, major tribal communities in India, State-wise distribution of tribal population, growth rate, list of Primitive Tribal Groups, development strategies, tribals occupation, characteristics, languages, tribal education and development programmes for the benefit of tribals.
- **Chapter 2: Objectives and Study design** - The chapter deals with the objectives and study design, consisting of the statement of problem, objectives, sampling variables, tools and methods of data collection, analysis of framework and limitations of the study.
- **Chapter 3: Tribes of Orissa and their development strategy in different plans periods** - This chapter deals with the development strategies adopted by Government for tribal development in different plan period and their results. Special attention has been given to the “Need Based Action Plan” prepared during 10th five year Plan and Conservation-Cum-Development Plan prepared during 11th Plan Period.
- **Chapter 4: Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa** - The chapter two has been allotted to the PTGs of Orissa. It covers the distribution of PTGs in different regions, number of PTGs, and its demography.
- **Chapter 5: Changing Scenario of Primitive Tribal Groups: Finding from field survey** - This chapter has analyzed the changes in the socio-economic and livelihood condition of the PTGs based on data collected from the field. Focus is given on village settlement, house types, Social Organization, Political Organization & Economic Organization and their changes.
- **Chapter 6: A Comparative analyses of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora** - This chapter highlights the present socio-economic status of selected

PTGs. Major eight variables are taken for inter tribe's analysis such as; Demography, Education, Health, Occupation, Income, Loan and Borrowing, Expenditures Infrastructures etc.

- **Chapter 7: Impact of developmental intervention on primitive tribal groups under study** - This chapter has focused on the Plan Development Intervention and activities of the Micro Projects for faster development of the PTGs. Activities under SCA to TSP and CCD Plan for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been presented. Reaction of the household heads and reaction of the key persons of the villages towards development intervention meant for them also presented in this chapter.
- **Chapter 8: Conclusions and Recommendations** - Chapter eight includes conclusions and recommendations followed by appendices and bibliography.

2.9 Limitation of the Study

1. The study included only selected PTGs who are covered under Micro Projects. The villages outside Micro Projects are not included which could have enabled to draw better inference about the selected PTGs.
2. The study is location specific characterized by local economic and livelihood condition thus it may not have same application in other location.
3. It may so happen that the growth rate of the population may differ from the growth rate of the sample due to possible error in expression of the opinion by the sample.
4. Data is perfect to the extent to being honest response of the sample. The recall method of data collection for some variables may not be very much perfect.
5. The opinion of the sample may not fully reflect the opinion of the same PTGs of other district.

TRIBES OF ORISSA AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN DIFFERENT PLAN PERIODS

3.1 Tribes of Orissa

Orissa occupies a special position in the demographic map of India. Out of the 573 tribal communities in India, Orissa alone has 62 groups of tribes and, as such, it provides one of the largest home for Indian tribes. According to 2001 census, Orissa accommodates about 81,45,081 scheduled tribes which is 22.13 per cent of the state population and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. In the hierarchy of distribution of tribal population Orissa comes third in position, the first two being Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, constituting about 22.73 and 10.80 percent respectively. According to the constitutional provision (Article 342) Orissa, has as many as 62 groups categorized as scheduled viz., Scheduled Tribes. Of these, 13 are declared as Primitive Tribal Groups. These are (1) Bagata, (2) Baiga, (3) Banjara, Banjari, (4) Bathudi, (5) Bhattoda, Dhotada, (6) Bhuiya, Bhuyan, (7) Bhumia, (8) Bhumij, (9) Bhunjia, (10) Binjhal, (11) Binjha, Binjhoa, (12) Biror, (13) Bondo Poraja, (14) Chenchu, (15) Dal, (16) Desua, Bhumij, (17) Dharua, (18) Didayi, (19) Gadaba, (20) Gandia, (21) Ghara, (22) Gond, Gondo, (23) Ho, (24) Holva, (25) Jatapu, (26) Juang, (27) Kandha, Gauda, (28) Kavar, (29) Kharia, Kharian, (30) Kharwar, (31) Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandh - Sitha Kandha, (32) Kisan, (33) Kol, (34) Kolah, Loharas, Kol Lohras, (35) Kolha, (36) Koli, Malhar, (37) Kondadora, (38) Kora, (39) Korua, (40) Kotia, (41) Koya, (42) Kolis, (43) Lodha, (44) Madia, (45) Mahali, (46) Mankidi, (47) Mankirdia, (48) Matya, (49) Mirdhas, (50) Munda, Munda Lohra, Munda Mahalis, (51) Mundari, (52) Omantya, (53) Oraon, (54) Parenga, (55) Paroja, (56) Pentia, (57) Raiuar, (58) Santal, (59) Saora, Savar, Saira, Sahara, (60) Shabar, Lodha, (61) Sounti, and (62) Tharua (Taradutt, 2001).

The tribes of Orissa are ethno-linguistically classified into three categories, namely (i) Austro-Asiatic (Mundari), (ii) Dravidian, and (iii) Indo-Aryan. Tribal communities belonging to the Austro-Asiatic category mainly inhabit North Orissa, excepting Bada Gadaba, Bonda, Didayi, Parenga and Saora who inhabit South Orissa. The tribal communities of the Dravidian category are mostly confined to South Orissa, except Oraon, who inhabit North Orissa. And the tribal communities of the Indo-Aryan category

are scattered all over the state. The important tribal communities of the Austro-Asiatic category in Orissa are: Bada Gadaba, Birhor, Bonda, Bhumija, Didayi, Juang, Ho/Kol, Kharia, Munda, Parenga, Santal and Saora. The Dravidian group includes: Gond, Kisan, Kondha, Koya, Ollar Gadaba, and Oraon. The Indo-Aryan category contains among others Bathudi, Bhuiyan, Bhumija and Saunti. Among the tribes of Orissa, the numerically superior ones are: Bathudi, Bhottada, Bhuinya, Bhumija, Gond, Kharia, Kondha, Kisan, Kolha, Munda, Oraon, Paroja, Santal, Saora and Shabar. Whereas the tribes that are peculiar or special to Orissa are the Didayi, Bonda, Juang, Kotia and Dongria Kondha.

Tribal communities belonging to Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian language families have their own spoken languages; whereas tribal communities of the Indo-Aryan category speak various regional dialects, which are variants of the standard Oriya. Among the Austro-Asiatic tribal communities nine different languages are spoken, namely, Sora (Sora), Gorum (Parenga), Gutab (Gadaba), Remo (Bonda), Kharia (Kharia/Mirdha), Juang (Juang), Santali (Santal), Mundari (Munda/Bhumija) and Ho(Ho/Kol). Among the tribal communities of the Dravidian language family eight different oral languages are spoken, such as, Konda (Koraput Kondha), Koya (Koya), Kui (Phulbani Kondha), Kuvi (Rayagada kondha), Madi (Madia), Ollari (Ollar Gadaba), Parji (Paraja) and Pengu (Pengo Paraja). Various regional dialects spoken by the Indo-Aryan category of tribal communities include- Desia, Jharia, Matia, Bhatiri, Halbi, Bhunjia, (all these are spoken in southern Orissa), bathudi bhuiyan, Kurmali, Saunti (all these are spoken in Northern Orissa), Sadri, Lasia, Bhulia, Aghria, Binjhia and Banjara (all these are spoken in Western Orissa). Except the Ho, Kondh, Santal and Saora who have in recent years developed their scripts, all other tribes do not have scripts of their own and thus possesses only spoken languages in the unwritten form.

The tribal communities in Orissa are among the poorest, most vulnerable and exploited group. Most of them are confined to the more hilly and remote area of the state. The tribals mostly inhabitant in the western hilly regions of the state, mainly in or in close proximity to forest. Out of the total tribal population in Orissa, 68.09 per cent of the tribal population lives in the Scheduled Area and the remaining outside the Scheduled areas. The Tribal Sub Plan area comprises 118 Panchayat Samities and 1902 Gram Panchayats of 12 districts. Of the districts, 5 districts are located in KBK Region (Economic Survey of Orissa, 2009).

These areas have been the habitat for some tribes for centuries, where as the others have been slowly driven out of the more fertile plains by the non-tribals in recent times.

Historically, tribals have had a life style characterized by close dependency on the forest for shifting (Podu) cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce.

Table 1: Major Tribes and their area in Orissa.

Tribes	Area
Kondh	Keonjhar, Kondhamal, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Koraput, Ganjam and Sundergarh
Saura	Koraput, Ganjam and Bolangir
Gond	Sambalpur, Bolangir, Koraput, Kalahandi and Sundergarh
Santal	Mayurbhanj, Balasore, and Keonjhar
Paraja	Koraput, Kalahandi and Sundergarh
Gadaba	Koraput, Nowrangpur, and Malkangiri
Koya	Koraput and Malkangiri
Oraon	Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Gunupur, and Bonai
Bhuiji	Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Balasore and Pallahara
Bonda	Koraput and Malkangiri
Juang	Keonjha & Dhenkanal

3.2 Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Different Geo-Physical Zone

Orissa is the homeland of 62 tribal communities spread over mainly two geo-physical zones such as Northern plateau (25.5%), and Eastern Ghat Region (29.2%) out of four geo physical sections. The other two sections such as Central Table Land (24.1%) and Coastal Tract (21.2%) have dispersed tribal population. The Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the state lies in the first and second geo physical section covers about 55 percent of total geographical area of the State.

3.2.1 The Northern plateau (25.5%)

It lies between 20 degree N latitude and 79 degree to 87 degree E longitude. It includes Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Kalahandi and Anugul covers an area of 15030 Sq. miles. The hills in this plateau raise up to an elevation of 2500 ft to 3500 ft above the sea level, the important hills are the Simulia hills with two peaks, one at Similipal and the other at Meghasani (1162 mtrs). The plateau includes some of the rolling upland of Orissa namely, the Rajgangapur uplands and the Rairangpur uplands which are lower is elevation than the former. They vary from 153 m. to 305m. Some of the subdued plateau (305-610m) such as upper Baitarani of Keonjhar district is one of the features of this plateau region. In this uplands silt erosion is most common while gulling

is confined to river valleys. The Plateau region is rich in iron ore, limestone and coal deposits and therefore has great potentialities for industrial development. The Northern Plateau is characterized by humid forest found in region at 3000-4000 ft altitude. Semi evergreen species are predominant in the region. Below 3000ft., Sal is most common.

- Predominant Tribal Communities found in this zone are: Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuiyan, Oraon, Gond, Kisan & Bhumij.
- ITDA Covers: Baripada, Karanjia, Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Kuchinda, Sundergarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar and Champua
- Primitive Tribal Groups: Juang, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor, Paudi Bhuiyan

3.2.2 Eastern Ghats Region (29.2%)

This geo-physical region consisting of Gondwana system, khondalite which are highly metamorphosed sediments found in Kandhamal region, Gneisses and schists are found in Kalahandi and Charnochite rocks are found in Paralakhemundi areas. Koraput and Pottangi areas consisting of alternating bands of Charnochite and Khondalite rocks. The Charnochite rocks furnish good building stone. The Jeypore and Nawarangpur plateau consisting of a series of Metamorphous sediments which has been intruded by Granites, Charnochite and Dobrites. High altitude, good drainage system and duration of low temperature period have favored the growth of oranges and pineapples in Paralakhemundi, Lanjigarh and Pottangi valleys. The soils of Eastern Ghat region are mainly laterites. The high level laterites caps are found at 3000-4000ft. plateau in Paralakhemundi and Rayagada areas. Sal is the dominant species. The original forest cover is being lost in the Eastern Ghat regions due to intensive shifting cultivation practiced by the tribals.

- **Predominant Tribal Communities:** Kondh, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba
- **ITDA Covered:** Thuamul Rampur, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gunupur, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda, Phulbani and Nilagiri
- **Primitive Tribal Groups:** Bondo, Didayi, Kutia Kondh, Dongria Kondh, Saora, Lanjia Saora, Chuktia Bhunjia.

3.2.3 Central Table Land (24.1percent)

This geographical section covers whole of the Brahmini and the Mahanadi basins. This belt does cover neither under the Scheduled Areas nor under the TSP areas of the State. The major rivers flows in this area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Tel and their tributaries. The famous Gandhamardan hill is bounded by Bolangir in Northwest, Sambalpur in South, and Kalahandi in South west.

- **Predominant Tribal Communities:** Gond, Kisan, Desia Kandha, Sabar.
- **ITDA Covered:** No ITDA is operating in this belt. The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets are present.
- **Primitive Tribal Groups:** Paudi- Bhuiyan Development Agency is located at Ruguda kudar of Sonapur district.

3.2.4 Coastal Tract (21.2 percent)

The sea bound track is stretching from Rushikulya to Subarnarekha River. Seven districts fully or partly come under this geo-physical zone. The main and important rivers flowing in the area are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Birupa, Kathajodi, Kuakhai, Daya, and Salandi. The soil of this geo-physical zone is favorable for rice, pulses, vegetable cultivation. People of this tract depend upon irrigation source from the water of the rivers. This tract is the most advanced in compare to other geophysical zones. All the important places of the state lie in the state capital. The tribal concentration in this belt is not adequate like the Northern plateau and Eastern Ghats.

Generally the tribal inhabitants in this zone had come from the districts like Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Gajapati, and Kandhamal. They are Santal, Ho, Munda, Sabar, and Kandha. Their main occupation is in the construction and road work, earth work, Rickshaw pulling and as industrial labour.

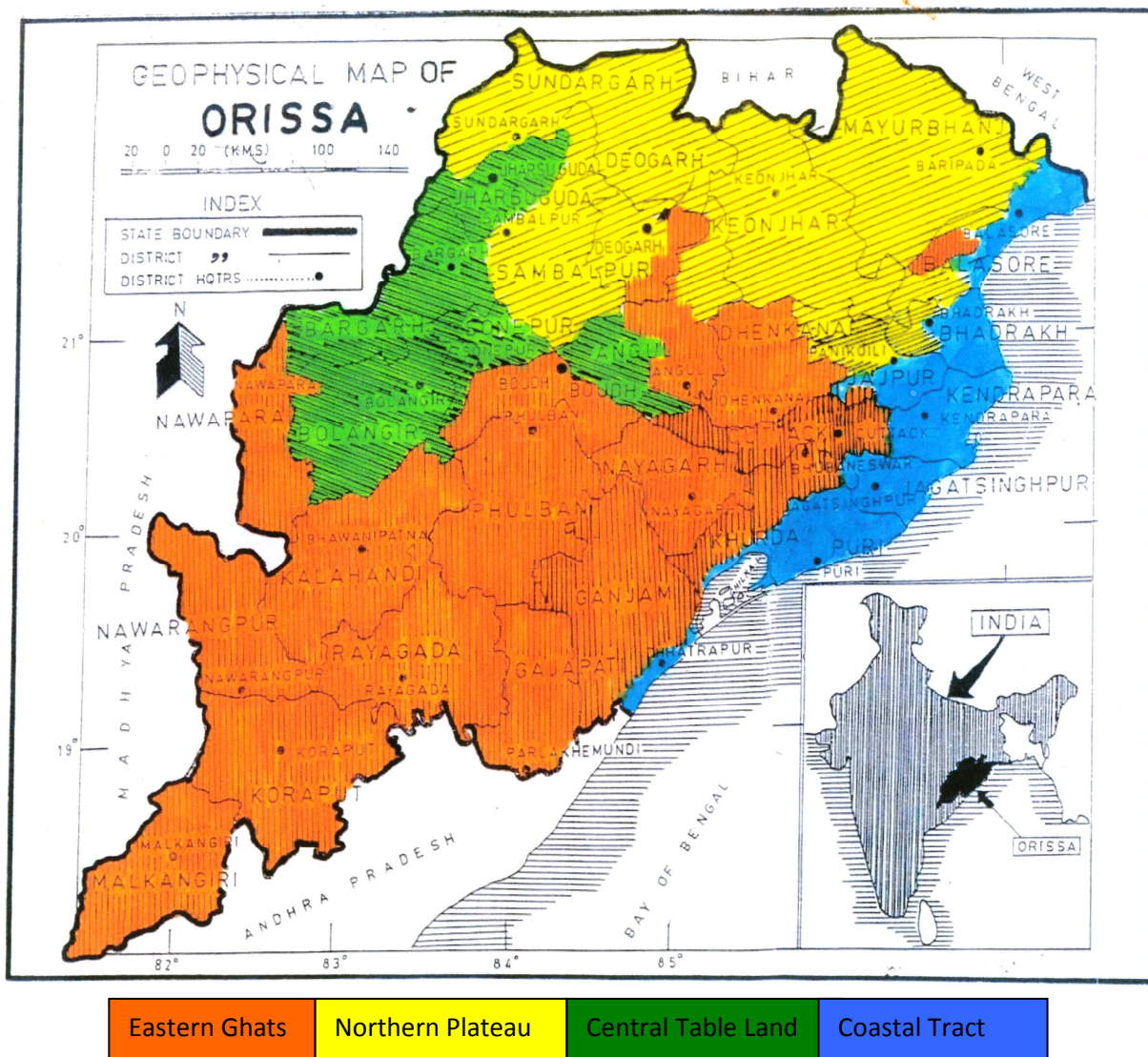
- **Predominant Tribe:-** Mixed Tribal Communities as mentioned above
- **ITDA Covered-**No ITDA exists and MADA and Cluster Pockets are operating.
- **Primitive Tribal Communities-**Nil.

3.3 Scheduled Areas of Orissa

Given this significant tribal presence and to safeguard their interests, certain areas enjoy special administrative privileges under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian constitution. Accordingly, Orissa has 7 districts (full) and 6 districts (partial) designated as 'Scheduled

Areas' Around 44.21% of land area of Orissa has been declared as Scheduled Area. The annexure 3.1 shows the detailed information and present status of the Scheduled Area (District wise distribution) and its population.

Map 1: Geophysical Map of Orissa



The annual report 2007-08 of Tribal Affairs Government of India in Annexure 8 (Schedule Areas of different States) indicates that the Schedule area of Orissa State includes following districts, sub-divisions and tahsils:

1. Mayurbhanja District
2. Sundargarh District
3. Koraput District *
4. Kuchinda Tahasil of Sambalpur District

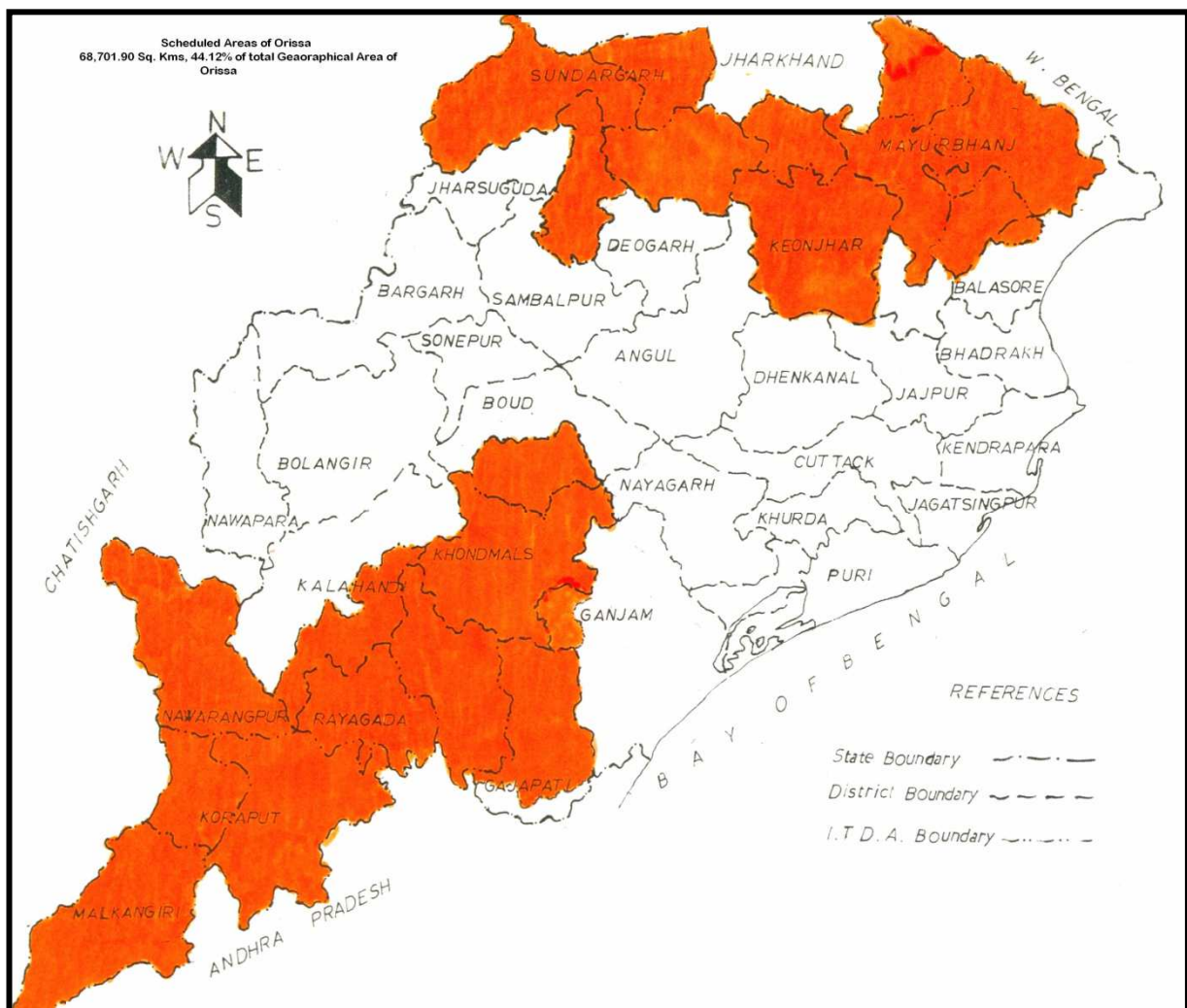
5. Keonjhar and Telkoi tahasils of Keonjhar Sub-division and Champua and Barbil tahasils of Champua Sub-division in Keonjhar District.
6. Khandmals tahasil of Khandmals Sub-division, Baliguda and G.udayagiri tahasils of Baliguda Sub-division in * Boud- Khandamal District.
7. * R.Udayagiri tahasil and Guma and Rayagada blocks of Parlakhemundi tahasil of Parlakhemundi Sub-division, Surada tahasil excluding Gazalbadi & Gocha gram panchayat of Ghumusar Sub-division of Ganjam District.
8. Thuamul Rampur block of Kalahandi tahasil, Lanjigarh block falling in both Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tahasil of Kalahandi District.
9. Nilagiri CD block of Nilagiri tahasil in Nilagiri Sub-division of Balasore District.

Observations

- a) The reorganization of districts took place in the state of Orissa and was notified during the year **1992 in phased manner from 13 to 30 districts.**
- b) Out of 13 districts, 9 (nine) districts were included in the Scheduled Areas as per **Order 1977(C.O. 109) issued on 31.12.1977.**
- c) In the meanwhile Koraput district is divided into **3 more districts**, such as *Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur* as per the area and administration is concerned. Ganjam district has been divided into *Ganjam and Gajapati*.
- d) Now the Scheduled Area of Orissa includes **13 districts instead of 9 districts as mentioned in the report of MOTA, Gol.**
- e) It is regretted that till now the state of **Orissa has not been notified in the reorganization of the Scheduled Area of the State after reorganization of the newly created districts.**
- f) Each newly formed district has the geographical area of their own and those are within the administrative jurisdiction and control under respective District Collector. The district collectors of Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri & Gajapati have to give the detail information of developmental programmes and administrative arrangement to the **Honourable Governor of Orissa** separately. But not through the **collectors of Koraput and Ganjam** (since new districts have already been constituted). Moreover Honourable Governor of Orissa is the administrative head of the Scheduled Area as per the Fifth Scheduled of the Constitution.

- g) According to annual report of MOTA, 2007-08, it is mentioned that Koraput*, district is only included in the Schedule Area debarring the other three newly constituted districts. It is also mentioned similarly in case of Ganjam district.
- h) But actually after bifurcation of Ganjam district, R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks are coming under the Paralakhemundi Tahasil of Paralakhemundi sub-division come under the Gajapati district.
- i) Only Surada tahasil except Gochha and Gajabadi G.P.s of Ghumusar sub-division is in the Ganjam district which is not within the TSP area but within the Scheduled Area which is co-terminus to the TSP area.

Map 2: Scheduled Areas of Orissa



3.4 Schedule Tribe Population in Orissa

The Scheduled Tribe population of Orissa is not evenly distributed. The tribal communities are found in almost all 30 districts of Orissa. Half of their total population is concentrated in Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Keonjhor, Nuapara, Kandhamal and Ganjam etc. These districts are located both in the Scheduled Areas and Tribal- Sub Plan Areas.

Table 20 depicts the total tribal population and total population during five census periods, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 of Orissa. The table shows that the percentage of the tribal population to total population in Orissa is declining continuously. i.e. from 24.07 % in 1961 to 22.13% in 2001. This may be due to fact that the infant mortality is higher among tribes as the advance health facilities are not reaching to the tribal population.

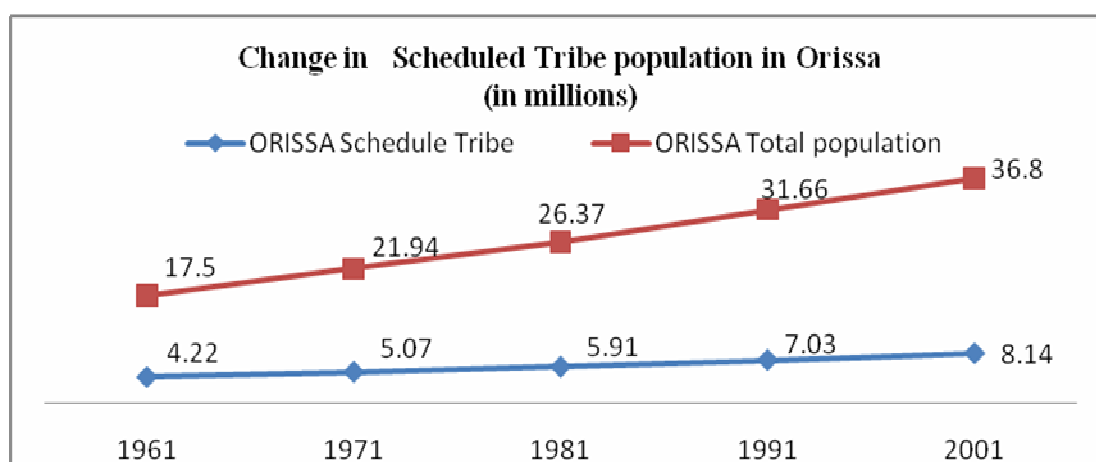
Table 2: Change in Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa.

(In Millions)

Year	ORISSA		
	Schedule Tribe	Total population	% of ST to TP
1961	4.22	17.5	24.07
1971	5.07	21.94	23.11
1981	5.91	26.37	22.43
1991	7.03	31.66	22.21
2001	8.14	36.80	22.13

Source: Census of India

Figure I: Change in Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa



Decade Growth Rate

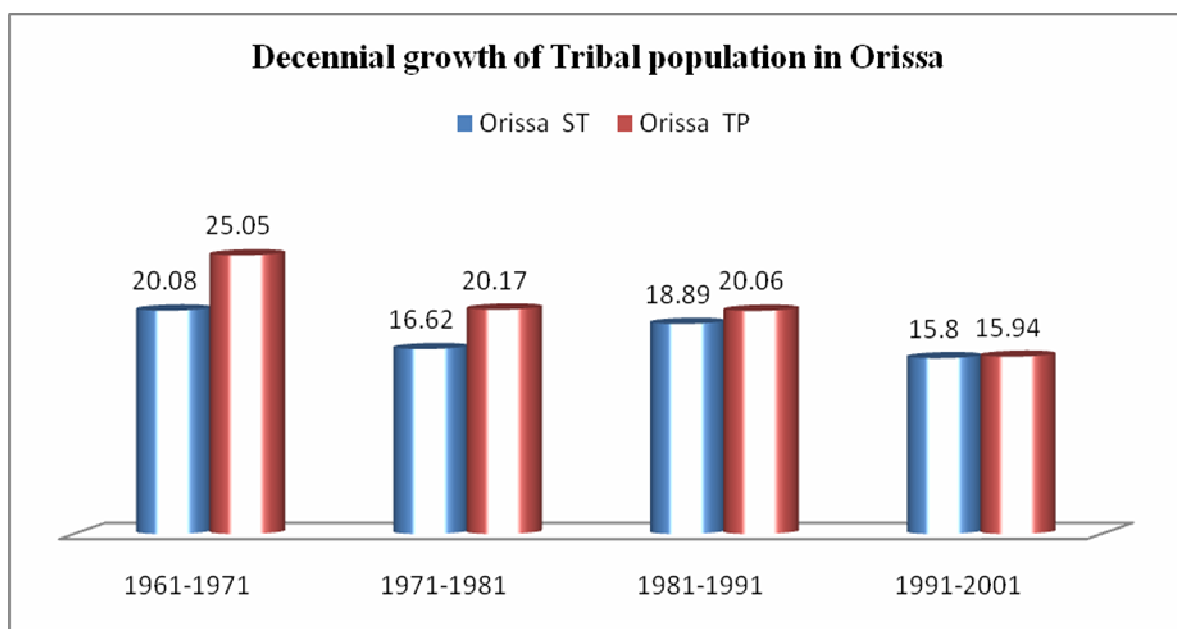
The growth rate of population did not display systematic increase. It varied from decade to decade. After independence the growth rate of population during the decade 1941-51 was only 6.38 percent which increased to 19.82 percent during 1951-61 and the rate of growth was the highest during 1961- 71 with 25.05 percent against it came down to 20.17 percent during the decade 1971-81 and it further reduced slightly to 20.06 percent during 1981-91. During the last decade 1991- 2001 the growth rate has decreased to 15.94 percent as against the all India growth rate of 21.34 percent.

Table 3: Decennial growth of Tribal population in Orissa.

Decades	Orissa	
	ST	Total Population
1961-1971	20.08	25.05
1971-1981	16.62	20.17
1981-1991	18.89	20.06
1991-2001	15.80	15.94

Source: Annual Report 2007-2008, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI

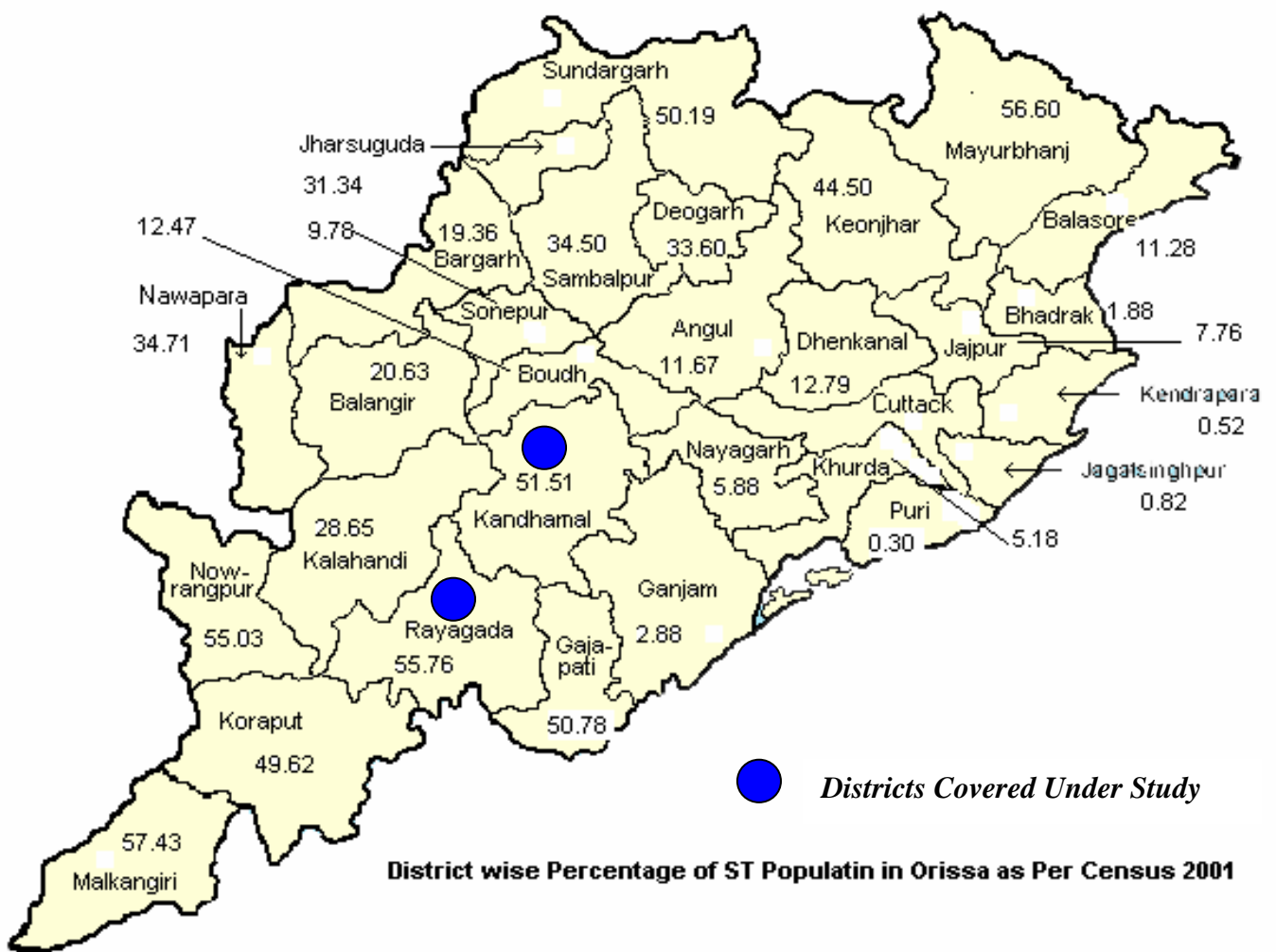
Figure II: Decennial growth of tribal Population in Orissa



The decadal growth rate between 1961-1971 and 1991-2001 is almost per rate with the general population of our country that i.e., ST growth rate is about 2 per cent higher. But during 1971-81 and 1981-91 the growth rate of ST is significantly much higher i.e. about 8.5 per cent than the counterpart.

According to 2001 census, Orissa has tribal population of 81,45,081 which forms 22.13 per cent of the total population of the state and 9.66 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Mayurbhanj had the highest percentage of tribal population (56.60%) to total population followed by Koraput (53.74%) and Sundargarh (50.19%), whereas Cuttack had the lowest percentage of tribal population(3.56%) followed by Puri district (3.59%).

Map 3: District wise percentage of ST Population in Orissa (as per 2001 Census)



- From the above graph the total population in 1991 and 2001 are 1659736 and 36804660 respectively, which shows a growth of 16.25 per cent.
- Total population of ST in 1991 and 2001 are 7032214 (22.21%) and 8145081 (22.13%), respectively, which shows a growth rate of 15.83 per cent.

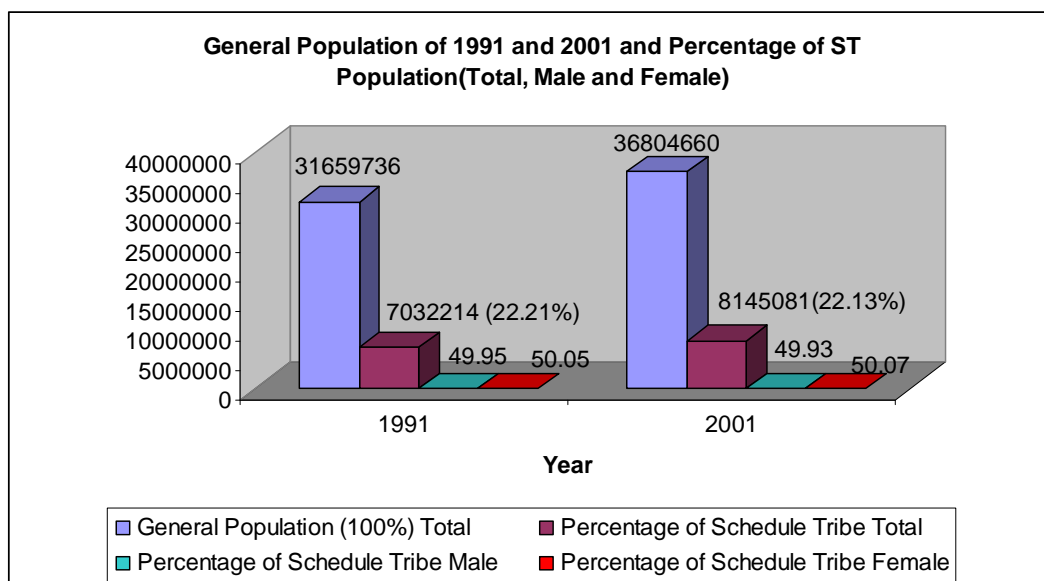
- Percentage of ST population male and female in 2001 are 49.93 per cent and 50.07 per cent as against percentage of ST population male and female 49.95 per cent and 50.05 per cent.

Table 4: District wise Total population, and ST Population.

S. No.	District	Total Population (including ST, SC & Others)			Scheduled Tribe Population			Percentage of ST Population to Total Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cuttack	2341094	1207781	1133313	83591	42800	40791	3.57	3.54	3.60
2.	Jagatsinghpur	1057629	538881	518748	8640	4605	4035	0.82	0.85	0.78
3.	Jaipur	1624341	823747	800594	125989	64198	61791	7.76	7.79	7.72
4.	Kendrapara	1302005	646438	655567	6822	3550	3272	0.52	0.55	0.50
5.	Balasore	2024508	1036511	987997	228454	116193	112261	11.28	11.21	11.36
6.	Bhadrak	1333749	675642	658107	25141	12839	12302	1.88	1.90	1.87
7.	Puri	1502682	763389	739293	4482	2355	2127	0.30	0.31	0.29
8.	Nayagarh	864516	446177	418339	50836	25778	25058	5.88	5.78	5.99
9.	Khurda	1877395	986886	890509	97186	50431	46755	5.18	5.11	5.25
10.	Mayurbhanja	2223456	1123200	1100256	1258459	631149	627310	56.60	56.19	57.01
11.	Sundargarh	1830673	935601	895072	918903	458815	460088	50.19	49.04	51.40
12.	Sambalpur	935613	475122	460491	322770	161756	161014	34.50	34.05	34.97
13.	Bargarh	1346336	681500	664836	260691	131145	129546	19.36	19.24	19.49
14.	Deogarh	274108	138408	135700	92103	45961	46142	33.60	33.21	34.00
15.	Jharsuguda	509716	261941	247775	159757	80760	78997	31.34	30.83	31.88
16.	Bolangir	1337194	673985	663209	275822	137442	138380	20.63	20.39	20.87
17.	Sonepur	541835	275601	266234	52978	26786	26192	9.78	9.72	9.84
18.	Keonjhar	1561990	790036	771954	695141	348666	346475	44.50	44.13	44.88
19.	Dhenkanal	1066878	544001	522877	136501	69356	67145	12.79	12.75	12.84
20.	Angul	1140003	587234	552769	132994	67386	65608	11.67	11.48	11.87
21.	Ganjam	3160635	1581986	1578649	90919	45843	45076	2.88	2.90	2.86
22.	Gajapati	518837	255423	263414	263476	128679	134797	50.78	50.38	51.17
23.	Kalahandi	1335494	667526	667968	382573	188646	193927	28.65	28.26	29.03
24.	Nuapada	530690	264396	266294	184221	90901	93320	34.71	34.38	35.04
25.	Koraput	1180637	590743	589894	585830	290306	295524	49.62	49.14	50.10
26.	Rayagada	831109	409792	421317	463418	224908	238510	55.76	54.88	56.61
27.	Malkangiri	504198	252507	251691	289538	143498	146040	57.43	56.83	58.02
28.	Nawrangpur	1025766	515162	510604	564480	282472	282008	55.03	54.83	55.23
29.	Kandhamal	648201	322799	325402	336809	166283	170526	51.96	51.51	52.40
30.	Boudh	373372	188155	185217	46557	23276	23281	12.47	12.37	12.57
	Total State	36804660	18660570	18144090	8145081	4066783	4078298	22.13	21.79	22.48

Source: Census of India, 2001

Figure III: Gender wise demographic profile of total population and ST population during 1991-2001, a comparative analysis



3.5 Sex Composition of ST Population

Another aspect of the ST population which can be studied with the help of available data is sex - ratio (i.e. number of females per thousand males). Table 23 give the sex -ratio shows that sex ratio is gradually declining. When we look at the ST, it is observed that right from 1961 census to 2001 census, the females out number the males. In 1961 the sex ratio was 1016 which came down to 1007 in 1971 and again in 1981 the sex ratio increased marginally to 1012 which further declined considerably to 1002 in 1991 and then it increases to 1003 in 2001.

The sex-ratio in Orissa has marginally increased from 971 in 1991 to 972 in 2001 and this is much higher than the national average of 927 in 1991 and 933 in 2001. In respect of SC and ST population also the State fared better sex ratio. As per 2001 Census, the sex ratio among SC and ST was 979 and 1003 respectively as against 936 and 978 at the all India level. (Figure XI)

But , when we take a comparative view of the sex ratio, the data show that in case of total population the sex ratio is declining and only barring 1961, in all other census males out number the females.

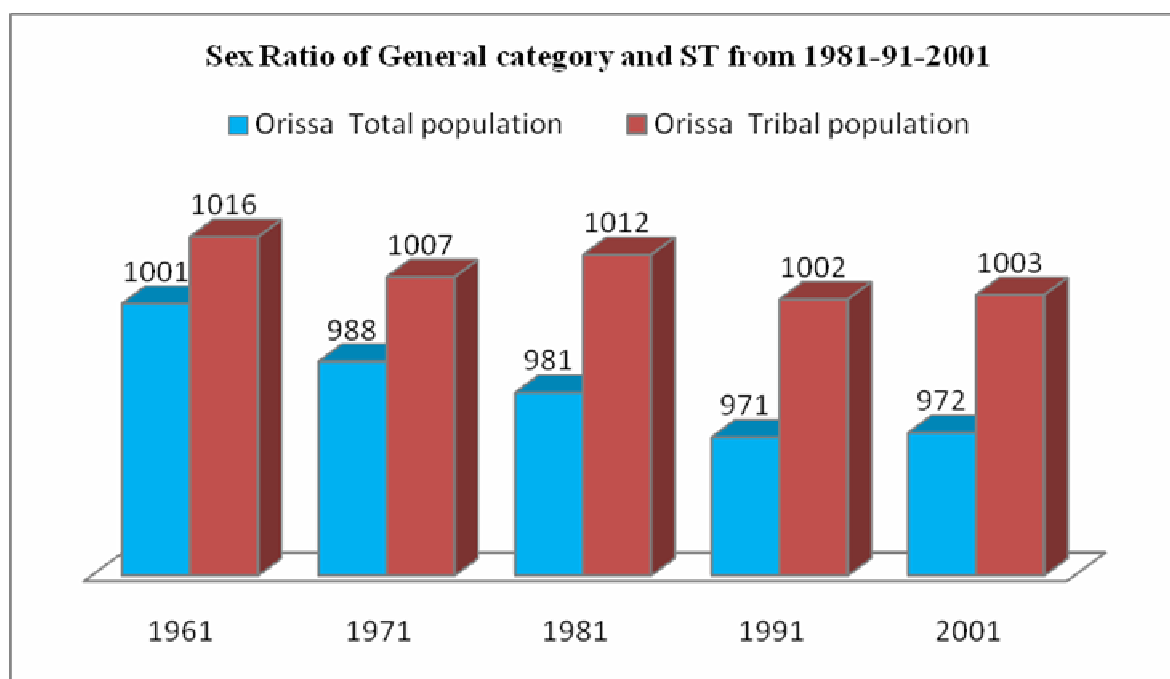
Thus, when the sex ratio of ST Population is analysed it is considered as a balanced and ideal population from sex wise distribution point of view as against unbalanced

population of total population of the state where male out number the females by considerable margin.

Table 5: Comparative Sex ratio during different decades.

Year	Orissa	
	Total population	Tribal population
1961	1001	1016
1971	988	1007
1981	981	1012
1991	971	1002
2001	972	1003

Figure IV: Sex Ratio of General category and ST from 1961-2001



3.6 Literacy of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

On the literacy front the achievement has been impressive as the literacy rate increased from 49.09 per cent in 1991 to 63.8 per cent in 2001(Figure XII) as against an increase from 52.10 per cent to 64.8 per cent at the national level during the same period. The male and female literacy rates, which were 63.1 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively in 1991, has increased to 75.3 per cent and 50.5 per cent respectively in 2001 (Figure XIII). Female literacy continues to be an area of concern despite notable achievement during last decade. Increase in total as well as female literacy among STs is significant.

From the figure XIII, it is seen that in case of both general and tribal population the male literacy rate is higher in comparison to female literacy rate. The ST female literacy rate is showing an increasing trend from 1991 to 2001. Similarly, ST male literacy rate has increased 17 per cent from 1991 to 2001 where as ST female literacy has increased 13.15 per cent in the same period (Table 25).

Table 6: Literacy rate of Schedule Tribe population in Orissa during 1971-2001.

Year	Orissa	
	Schedule Tribe	Total literacy
1971	9.46	26.18
1981	17.01	35.37
1991	22.31	49.09
2001	37.37	63.08

Sources: Registrar General of India, Census Operation 2001

Figure V: Literacy rate of Schedule Tribe population in Orissa during 1971-2001

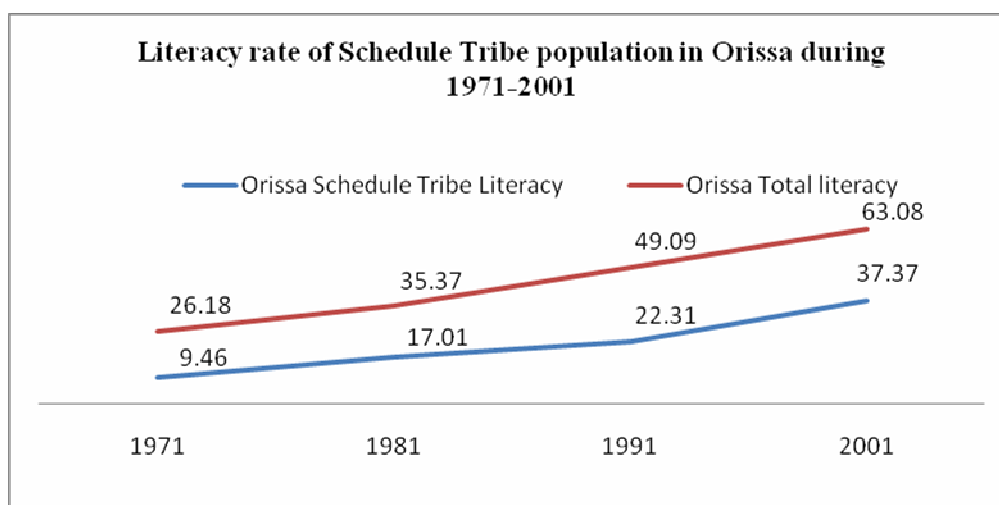
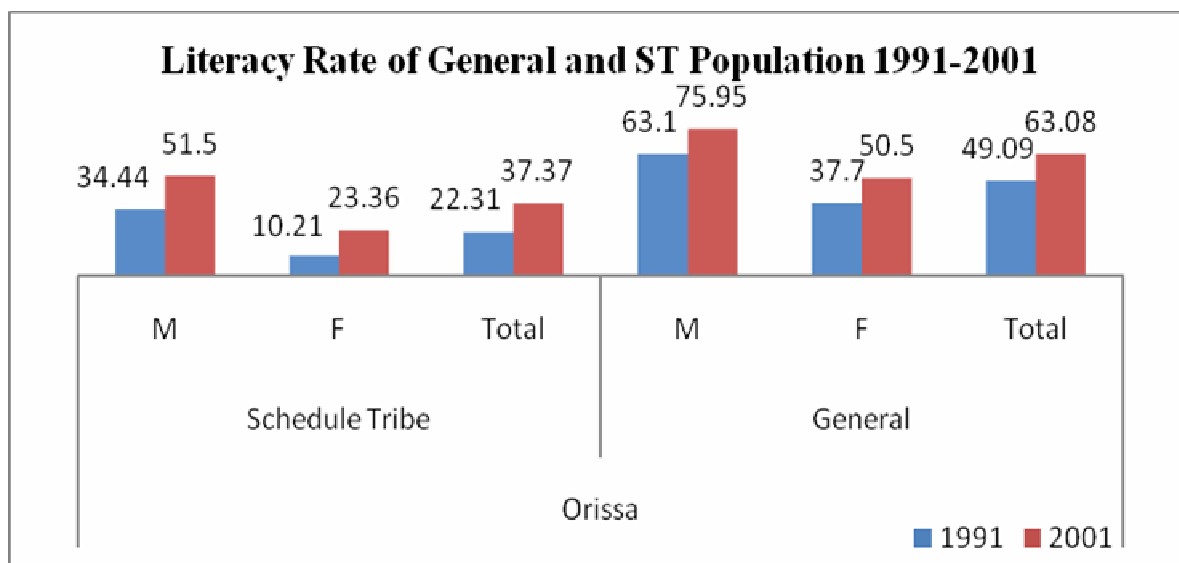


Table 7: Literacy Rate of General and ST Population in different Decades.

Year	Orissa					
	Schedule Tribe			General		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	16.38	2.58	9.46	38.30	13.92	26.18
1981	28.32	5.81	17.01	47.09	21.12	35.37
1991	34.44	10.21	22.31	63.1	37.7	49.09
2001	51.50	23.36	37.37	75.95	50.5	63.08

Source: Census of India

Figure VI: Literacy Rate of General and ST Population in different Decades



Literacy in Orissa, according to Census of India 2001, is 63.61 per cent where as the percentage of tribal literacy is 37.37 per cent. The gap of overall literacy and tribal literacy is 26 percent. While literacy of tribal in Orissa was 9.46 per cent in 1971, it was 17.01 per cent in 1981. Again it was raised to 22.31 percents in 1991 and during 2001 it is 37.37%. The growth rate of tribal literacy in the state reveals the pace of literacy among the tribal people. 15 districts have high literacy of more than 64 per cent to 80 per cent where as seven districts have literacy below 50 per cent. Four districts Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Nabarangpur have below 40 per cent literacy (Table 26).

Female literacy rate in the state is 50.97 per cent where as the tribal female literacy rate is 23.37 per cent as census, 2001 and the gap is 27 per cent. In case of female literacy seven districts of Orissa have below 30 per cent as revealed from the Census, 2001. These districts are Kalahandi (29.56%), Nuapada, (26.01%), Gajapati (28.91%), Koraput (24.81%), Rayagada (24.31%) Nawrangpur (21.02%) and Malkangiri (21.28%).

Low level of literacy and educational backwardness among tribal communities are due to (i) acute indigence of the tribal people, (ii) lack of positive motivation for education, (iii) lack of adequate educational infrastructure in their neighborhood, and (iv) deficient communication system

Table 8: District wise Literacy Rates of Orissa (2001 census).

S. No.	District	Total All Communities (including ST, SC, Others)			ST		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Angul	68.79	81.43	55.37	45.35	60.25	30.05
2	Balasore	70.56	81.69	58.90	31.88	45.63	17.69
3	Bargarh	63.99	77.41	50.26	50.20	65.87	34.44
4	Bhadrak	73.86	84.65	62.85	27.44	38.00	16.43
5	Bolangir	55.71	71.67	39.53	43.64	61.96	25.52
6	Boudh	57.73	76.23	39.02	46.65	68.29	25.81
7	Cuttack	76.66	85.82	66.90	35.75	50.49	20.14
8	Deogarh	60.36	73.33	47.18	45.26	59.41	31.23
9	Dhenkanal	60.42	80.57	57.89	39.41	53.69	24.66
10	Gajapati	41.26	54.71	28.42	27.77	41.60	14.83
11	Ganjam	60.77	75.22	46.44	35.54	50.22	20.65
12	Jagatsinghpur	79.08	88.55	69.28	48.62	59.87	35.91
13	Jajpur	71.44	81.89	60.76	31.41	45.48	16.93
14	Jharsuguda	70.65	82.16	58.48	57.23	71.86	42.27
15	Kalahandi	45.94	62.66	29.28	34.17	51.70	17.15
16	Kandhamal	52.48	69.79	35.86	44.47	62.72	26.87
17	Kendrapara	74.14	87.11	66.76	40.07	53.52	25.21
18	Keonjhar	59.24	71.99	46.22	40.30	54.63	25.97
19	Khurda	79.59	87.90	70.36	49.91	65.43	33.07
20	Koraput	35.72	47.20	24.26	18.68	29.25	08.38
21	Malkangiri	30.53	40.14	20.91	14.69	22.05	07.50
22	Mayurbhanja	47.37	65.76	37.84	38.80	54.11	23.51
23	Nawarangpur	43.93	47.04	20.67	24.00	36.86	11.12
24	Nayagarh	70.52	82.66	57.64	47.09	64.81	28.83
25	Nawapara	42.00	58.46	25.79	13.12	50.69	16.18
26	Puri	77.96	88.08	67.57	58.72	73.37	42.11
27	Rayagada	36.15	48.18	24.56	20.23	31.16	10.07
28	Sambalpur	67.25	78.99	55.16	52.67	66.92	38.40
29	Sonepur	62.84	78.94	46.17	52.16	69.53	34.29
30	Sundargarh	64.86	75.34	53.88	52.75	64.66	40.90
	Orissa	63.08	75.35	50.51	37.37	51.48	23.37

3.7 Occupation Pattern of Scheduled Tribes of Orissa

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the tribal population is 49 per cent, which is equal to that of all tribals at the national level (49.1%). There has been a slight decline of 0.4 per cent in the WPR of the tribes during 1991-2001. While there has been a decline in male WPR from 58.9 per cent to 54.8 per cent, female WPR (43.2 %) has increased by 3.4 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 57.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is much below the national average recorded for all tribals (68.9%). There are 4.1 million operational land holdings in Orissa with an area of 5.1 million hectares (Agricultural Census- 2000-2001). Farmers with small and marginal holdings account for 84 per cent with total land area of 53 per cent. The other categories of farmers account for 16 per cent of the land holdings with total land area of 47 per cent. Out of 4.1 million operational land holdings in Orissa, 42.22 per cent belong to tribals.

Agricultural Labourers constitute the highest proportion (47%) among the total workers. This figure is higher than that of the national average of 36.9 per cent. Cultivators account for 33.3 per cent and 'Other Workers' constitute 15 per cent. Tribal workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 4.8 per cent.

Table 9: Distribution of Total workforce of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa.

Main workers	ST		
	1981	1991	2001
Cultivators	52.15	50.7	33.35
Agricultural Labourers	36.31	38.3	46.85
Household Industry	1.43	1.6	4.77
Other Workers	10.11	9.4	15.03

Source: Census of India, 2001

3.8 Poverty and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa

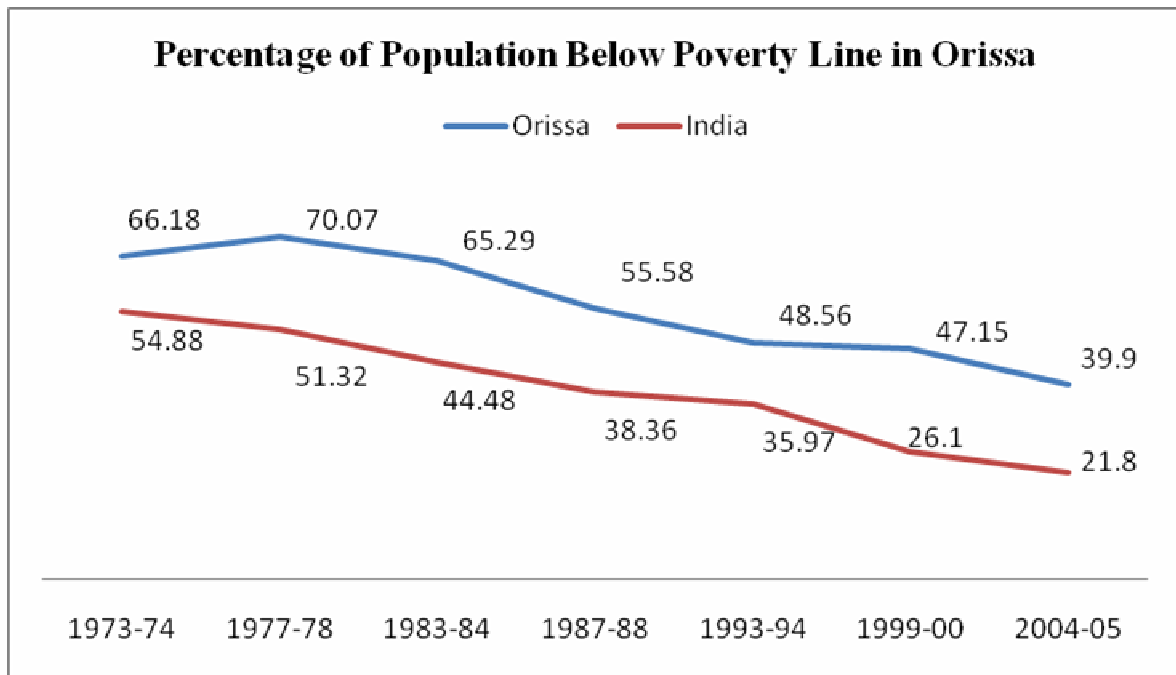
Table 10: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Orissa.

Year	Orissa (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983-84	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97

Year	Orissa (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1999-00	48.01	42.83	47.15	27.09	23.62	26.10
2004-05	39.80	40.30	39.90	21.80	21.70	21.80

Source: Economic Survey, 2008-2009, p: 8

Figure VII: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Orissa



The percentage of people living below poverty line (BPL) in Orissa was much higher than the all-India figure during 1973-74 to 1999-00 for both rural and urban population (Table 28). In 1999-2000, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in the state was 47.15 while the all India average was 26.1 per cent. The acuteness of poverty gradually decreased for India in all the five phases during 1973-75 to 1999-00. In Orissa, the percentage of population below poverty line increased from 66.18 per cent in 1973-74 to 70.07 in 1977-78. Since 1977-78, the extent of poverty declined in Orissa. The 1999 cyclone and 2000 drought dragged the economy of Orissa again into poverty.

Poverty by Social Groups

The incidence of poverty by social groups shows that there was higher concentration of poverty among the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. The percentage of poor was as high as 62 to 79 per cent among the SC and ST group in rural and urban areas as against 51 per cent for the entire population in 1983. The percentage of ST population under poverty was two times that of the population in other castes in

the same year. The ST poor as percentage of total poor was 38 per cent, while the ST population was 25 per cent of total population in rural areas in 1993-94. In urban areas, the corresponding percentages were 19.3 and 11.9. The percentage of population living below the poverty line declined in 1993-94 relative to 1983 for each social group. The incidence of poverty among the SC population decreased considerably in 1993-94 relative to 1983 (Table 29).

Table 11: Poverty by Social Groups in Orissa.

Social groups	1983			1993-94		
	Poverty Ratio (%)	Contribution to Poverty (%)	Population Share (%)	Poverty Ratio (%)	Contribution to Poverty (%)	Population Share (%)
Rural						
ST	79.1	33.1	23.1	63.6	38.0	25.1
SC	62.6	18.9	16.6	40.5	17.8	18.5
Others	43.8	48.0	60.3	32.9	44.1	56.3
All Groups	55.1	100.0	100.0	42.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
ST	75.8	17.2	11.7	58.6	19.3	11.9
SC	75.0	18.4	12.5	41.7	15.1	13.1
Others	43.0	64.4	75.8	31.6	65.5	74.9
All Groups	50.8	100.0	100.0	36.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Orissa Development Report 2001, p: 246

3.9 Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Orissa

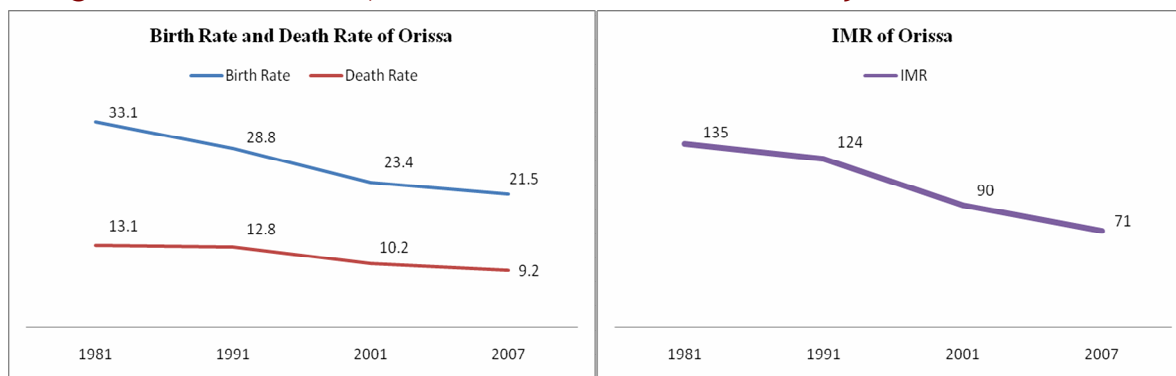
The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in Orissa has been decreased from 33.1 in 1981 to 21.5 in 2007. Crude Death Rate (CDR) was 9.2 in 2007 as against 13.1 in 1981. IMR per one lakh has decreased from 135 to 71 during 1981-2007 (Table 30).

Table 12: Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Orissa.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	IMR
1981	33.1	13.1	135
1991	28.8	12.8	124
2001	23.4	10.2	90
2007	21.5	9.2	71

Source: S.R.S. Bulletin, October, 2008

Figure VIII: Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Orissa



3.10 Tribal Development Strategy in Different Plan Periods in Orissa

Community development Approach was evolved soon after the beginning of the **First Five Year Plan**. The areas inhabited by the tribals also received special attention. In **1954** for the first time Community Development approach in the tribal areas were initiated by setting up a Small number of *Special Multipurpose Tribal Development (SMTR)* Projects covering a limited number of blocks of the states as “*Pilot Project*”. In the year **1956** there was a reorientation in the *approach to Tribal Development (TD)* and the functioning of the SMTD were reviewed. At the *end of the Second Five Year Plan*, and with the *beginning of Third Five Year Plan*, the concept of Tribal Development (TD) block were identified for extending Special Development Programme and this strategies continued until the *end of the Five Year Plan*. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was revealed that the TD Block approach also did not yield any meaningful result as the problems of the tribals varied from place to place and were area specific in nature. As a matter of fact till the *end of the Fourth Five Year Plan* Period, the approach to the Tribal Development were *basically generic in nature* and were tried to be achieved through implementation of various *Sectoral Special Programme*. With these backgrounds it was decided to formulate a *new strategy for the development* of the tribal areas through area approach right from the *beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan*.

The tribal development problems were visualized during the Fifth Five Year Plan in two distinct categories such as Area inhabited by more than 50 per cent tribal population and Tribal located in dispersed manner. It was decided by the government to formulate an *Area Development Approach* with focus on tribals in case of the former categories of the tribals taking in to consideration the local problems, felt needs and for the dispread tribals. Family Orientation Programmes were decided to extend. This is how the *Tribal*

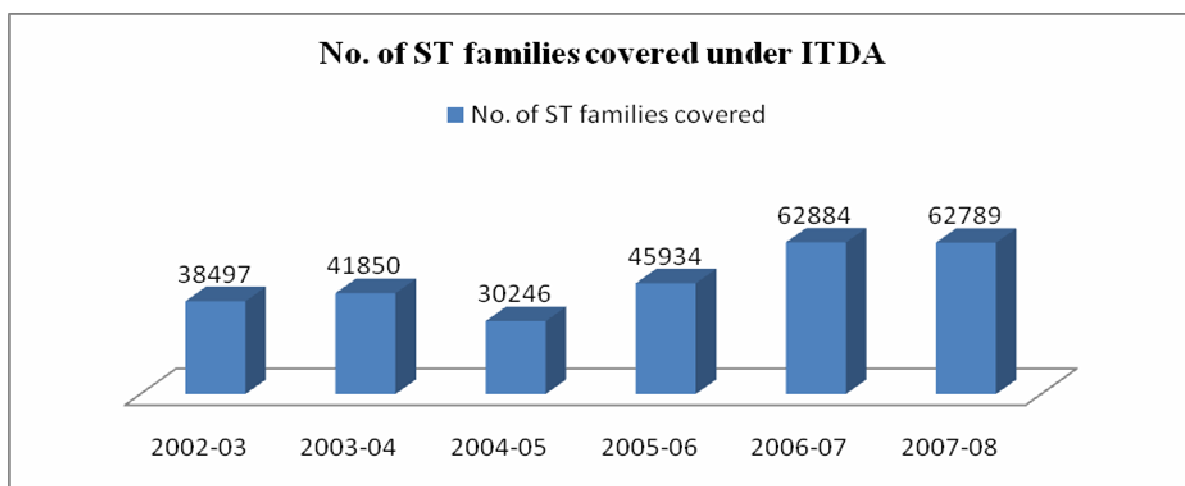
Sub- Plan (TSP) approach came in to force with the **beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa**. . Within the area of the Tribal Sub-Plan Integrated Tribal Development Projects or agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs) were set up as nodal agencies to prepare plans for development, to implement projects, to coordinate sectoral activities and monitor the progress of works. In Orissa 21 ITDAs have been set up covering 118 Blocks over as area of 66,516 sq.kms, and a Scheduled Tribe population of more than 33.70 lakh. The ITDAs are : (1) Balliguda, (2) Baripada, (3) Bonai, (4) Champua, (5) Gunupur, (6) Jeypore, (7) Kaptipada, (8) Karanjia, (9) Keonjhar, (10) Koraput, (11) Kuchinda, (12) Malkangiri, (13) Nawrangpur, (14) Nilagiri, (15) Panposh, (16) Paralakhemundi, (17) Phulbani, (18) Rairangpur, (19) Rayagada, (20) Sundergarh and (21) Thuamul Rampur. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.67.99 crore as SCA was released to these ITDAs and utilized benefiting 62,789 ST families. An outlay of Rs.71.25 crore has been proposed in the Annual plan; 2008-09 for implementation of different developmental programmes through the ITDAs with target to benefit 75,000 ST families. The achievement under ITDAs for the last six years as follows.

Table 13: Achievement under ITDA.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount spent (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of ST families covered
2002-03	53.32	53.32	38497
2003-04	44.43	44.43	41850
2004-05	51.13	51.13	30246
2005-06	54.83	54.83	45934
2006-07	74.03	74.03	62884
2007-08	67.99	67.99	62789

Source: ST and SC Development Department, Orissa

Figure IX: No. of family covered under ITDA



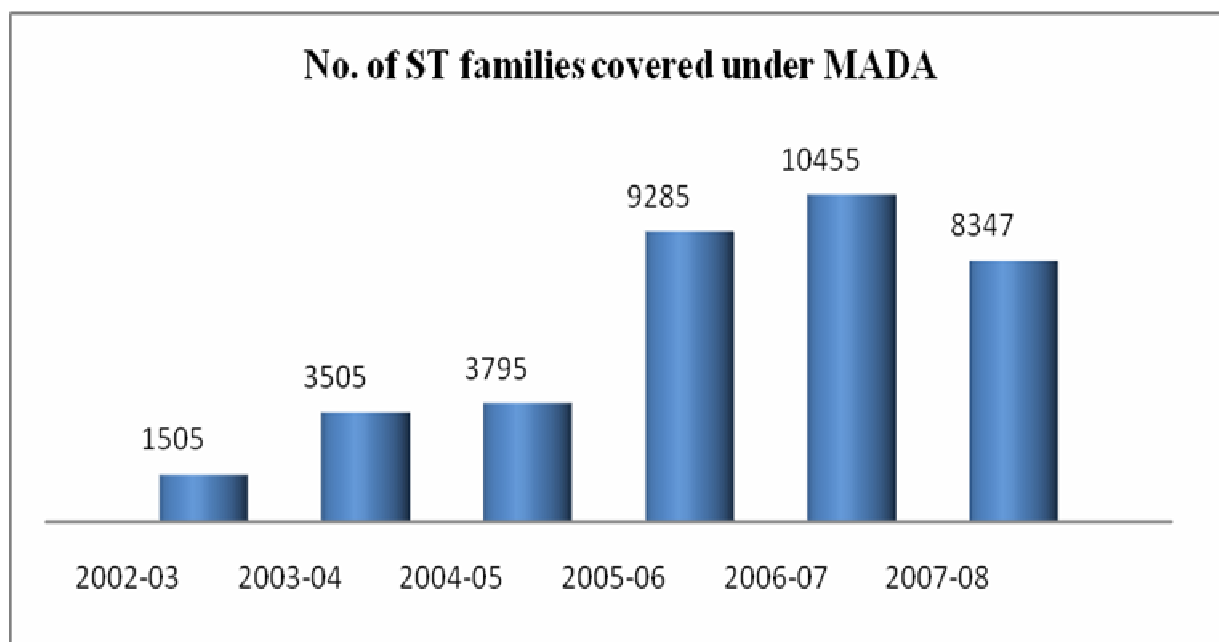
Towards the end of the Fifth Plan period, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of concentration of tribal population. Thus areas, having 10,000 or more population of which 50 percent or more were tribal, were earmarked as MADA pockets. In Orissa there are now 46 MADA pockets in operation covering 47 Blocks and a Scheduled tribe population of more than 5.68 lakh (2001 census). In these pockets, individual family oriented income generating schemes and also critical infrastructural development programmes are being implemented. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.5.85 crore was sanctioned out of SCA and utilized in full, benefiting 8347 ST beneficiaries for undertaking various family oriented schemes and community benefit-oriented schemes in the MADA pockets. Year wise expenditure and coverage of beneficiaries from 2002-03 to 2007-08 under MADA programme in Orissa are presented in table 32.

Table 14: Progress of MADA Project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh.)	Expenditure made (Rs. in Lakh.)	No. of ST families covered
2002-03	310.16	310.16	1505
2003-04	583.22	583.22	3505
2004-05	534.08	534.08	3795
2005-06	565.78	565.78	9285
2006-07	610.00	610.00	10455
2007-08	585.00	585.00	8347

Source: ST and SC Development Department, Orissa.

Figure X: No of families covered under MADA



The same development approach continued during **7th Plan Period** and only the dispersed tribals were brought in the preview of Tribal Sub-Plan during this Plan Period. The cluster approach was introduced during the middle of Seventh Plan period 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 spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts of the state covering 62,021 ST populations (2001Census) have been functioning under cluster approach. 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 being provided for implementation of income generating schemes in group mode and community benefit-oriented programme.

During 2007-08, SCA amounting to Rs.55 Lakh was released for implementation various schemes in these clusters and 581 ST families were benefited. Year wise progress is given in the following table 33.

Table 15: Progress of Cluster Project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh.)	Expenditure made (Rs. in Lakh.)	No. of beneficiaries covered
2002-03	21.00	21.00	166
2003-04	50.00	50.00	514
2004-05	50.00	50.00	136
2005-06	50.00	50.00	384
2006-07	55.00	55.00	1128
2007-08	55.00	55.00	581

Source: ST and SC Development Department, Orissa.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) is being implemented in the state through Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited for the benefit of tribal families living outside the special project areas like ITDAs, MADA Pockets, Clusters and Micro Projects Currently 23 districts and 197 blocks are covered under this programme . During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.9.04 of SCA was released and 9233 families were covered under the programme with an expenditure of Rs.9.04 crores.

It is observed that until the **end of the 7th Plan Period** the basic approach of development followed was **Socio-economic development** of tribals through a member of **Income Generating Scheme (IGS)** and through **Infrastructure Development Programmes**

(IDP). It was revealed that the pace of development of tribal was far from satisfactory. Therefore during **8th Plan Period** the Orissa State started adopting the **Maharashtra Model of the Tribal Development (MMTD)** through a **single line demand** through the State Tribal Development Department. Under this changed system, instead of past practice of the planning from Bottom to Top, The exercise got revised and the approach become Top to Bottom approach. This system of approach, the State Tribal Development Department could be able to decide **the priorities of the scheme** to be implemented in the Tribal Areas on the basis of **eliciting their felt needs**. This approach adopted during the **8th Plan Period proved to be beneficial** as compared to the earlier Plan Period.

Table 16: Progress of DTDP in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh.)	Amount utilized (Rs. in Lakh.)	Family covered
2002-03	290.00	290.00	3137
2003-04	223.00	223.00	2548
2004-05	350.00	350.00	3664
2005-06	700.00	700.00	3500
2006-07	388.00	388.00	3500
2007-08	903.81	903.81	9233

Source: ST and SC Development Department, Orissa.

During the **9th Plan Period spanning from 1997-2002**, the major thrust of tribal development has been shifting to **accelerate growth in employment, provision of basic minimum service to tribals, eradication of Poverty and Provision of food security**. By adopting above points and objectives, the **quality of life of the tribals** is increased. The State Government has given high priority to as many as **seven basic services in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area** such as:

1. *Land Alienation*
2. *Liquidation of rural indebtedness*
3. *Bonded Labour*
4. *Forest Policy*
5. *Labour Welfare*
6. *The Orissa Reservation on Vacancies (ORV) part of services for SC and ST Act, 1975 and*
7. *Micro Project Development of Primitive Tribal Group*

During the Seven Five-Year plan period a decision was taken to treat the primitive tribal communities as special categories for whom specific core programmes were to be

formulated and implemented for their all round development. In Orissa 13 such groups have been identified, namely (1) Birhor, (2) Bondo, (3) Didayi, (4) Dongria Kandha, (5) Juang, (6) Kharia, (7) Kutia Kandha, (8) Lanjia Saora, (9) Lodha, (10) Mankirdia, (11) Paudi Bhuiyan (12) Saora and (13) Chuktia Bhunjia. Their population, based on survey conducted in 2007, is 78,519 as against 70,657 in 2001 survey. They reside in part of 20 blocks of 12 districts. For development of these PTGs, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the state, out of which 13 projects are located within the Scheduled Area and the rest 4 are located in non-scheduled areas.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has given a re-look at the strategy of development of PTGs during the 11th plan period (2007-12) and formulated a Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan, which is a modest attempt for holistic development of the PTGs. It aims at addressing the critical felt needs of the PTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase literacy level, ensure improvement in health status and quality of life and conserve their traditional culture.

The CCD plan for Orissa has been made for a total estimated cost of Rs.84.25 crore for 2007-12, out of which proposals have been sent to MOTA, Government of India for financial assistance of Rs.64.45 crore over a period of five years. The remaining Rs.19.80 crore will be spent by various other line Departments. Government of India released Rs.10.00 crore for the 1st year during 2007-08.

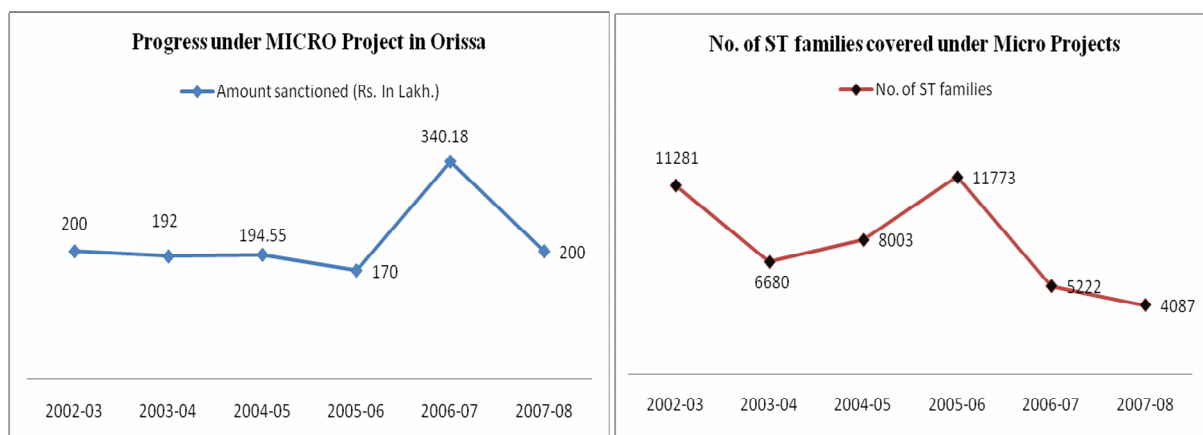
During 2007-08 SCA amounting to Rs.200.00 lakh was released and also spent assisting 4,087 ST beneficiaries. SCA to the tune of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2008-09 for implementation of different schemes under Micro Projects for development of Primitive Tribal Groups (Table 35).

Table 17: Progress under MICRO Project in Orissa.

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh.)	Amount spent (Rs. in Lakh.)	No. of ST families
2002-03	200.00	200.00	11,281
2003-04	192.00	192.00	6680
2004-05	194.55	194.55	8003
2005-06	170.00	170.00	11773
2006-07	340.18	340.18	5222
2007-08	200.00	200.00	4087

Source: ST and SC Development Department, Orissa

Figure XI: Amount Sanctioned and No. of families covered under Micro Project in Orissa



3.11 Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI implements the following schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes

(i) *Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan Area (SCA to TSP).*

Special Central Assistance is given to States/UTs to supplement their efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme

Grants released by the Government of India under SCA to TSP for income generating activities and infrastructure development incidental there to, taking into consideration the percentage of the tribal population of the State to the Country's tribal population needs to be increased to match the requirements of development. The year wise SCA to TSP for Orissa is shown in table 36.

(ii) *Fund released under Article 275 (1)*

Special Central Assistance in the form of grant is provided by government of India under article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for up gradation of economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the state. Grant received from the Central Government under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India is being spent primarily for development of minor irrigation, road communication and construction of hostels and school buildings including Model Schools for ST students.

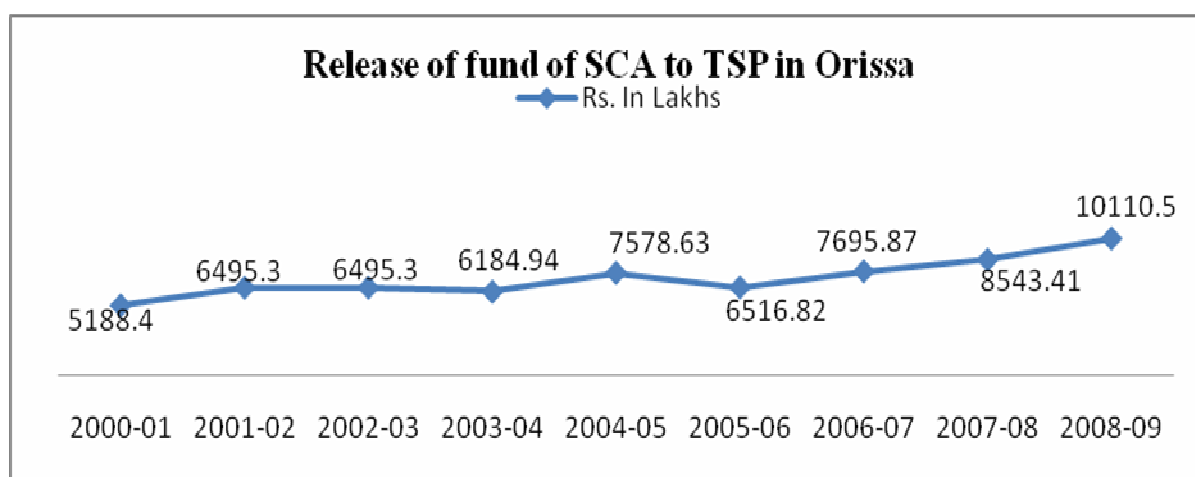
During the year 2008-09, Orissa has received Rs.41.29 crore under Article 275(I) against the receipt of Rs.41.77 crore. During the year 2009-10 an amount of Rs.96.00 crore has been provided in the Budget. The State Government is very much concerned over the Naxalite movement in the State. Steps have been taken to deal with critical gaps in infrastructure development in the Scheduled Areas and to check the Naxalite problems. The year wise fund released under Article 275(1) of the constitution to Orissa is shown in the table 37.

Table 18: Release of fund from SCA to TSP in Orissa.

Year	Rs. in Lakhs
2000-01	5188.40
2001-02	6495.30
2002-03	6495.30
2003-04	6184.94
2004-05	7578.63
2005-06	6516.82
2006-07	7695.87
2007-08	8543.41
2008-09	10110.50

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of tribal welfare

Figure XII: Release of fund of SCA to TSA in Orissa



(iii) Initiatives for Reduction of Poverty in Tribal Areas

Incidence of poverty in Orissa is the highest in the country. Poverty among the tribals is still higher. Several development Programmes are undertaken for development of the tribals to reduce the critical gaps in the field of health, education, agriculture, horticulture, skill up-gradation etc to bring them at par with others.

Table 19: Fund Released under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to Orissa.

Year	Amount in Rs. in lakh
2000-01	2957.10
2001-02	4104.91
2002-03	3641.60
2003-04	2830.00
2004-05	4346.98
2005-06	4445.48
2006-07	4029.11
2007-08	4176.84
2008-09	4129.73

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of tribal welfare

Figure XIII: Fund Released under Article 275 (1) of the constitution to Orissa

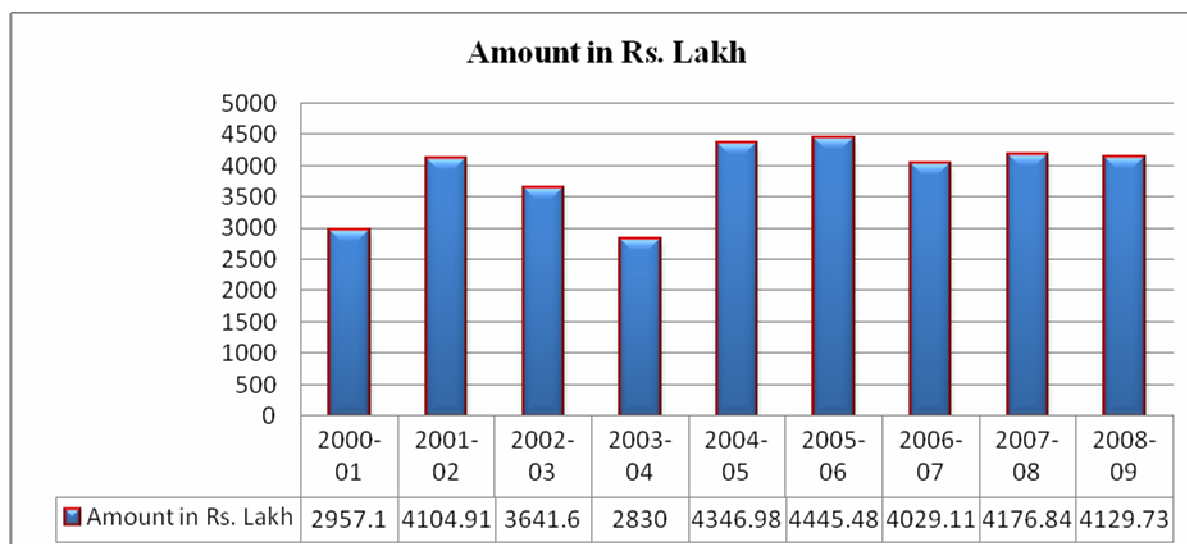


Table 20: Coverage of ST beneficiaries under different poverty alleviation programme.

Year	SGSY (No. of swarojgaris)	SGRY (Lakhs man days)	IAY (no. house completed)	NREGS (Lakhs man days)	PMGY-Gramin Awas (No. house completed)
2007-08	24838	5.18	24257	248.30	-
2006-07	20411	25.29	23092	393.87	14
2005-06	18584	194.44	20880	163.19	314
2004-05	18217	207.58	21470	-	936
2003-04	17777	238.04	31264	-	1908
2002-03	15334	223.47	65612	-	2976

Source: Economic survey of Orissa (Different years)

(iv) Initiatives for Reduction of illiteracy in Tribal Areas

Literacy is one of the main indicators of progress and prosperity of a society. Illiteracy is very high among tribals. The literacy rate of STs in Orissa as per 2001 census is 37.37 per cent, (male 51.48% and female 23.37%) in comparison to the total literacy of 63.08 per cent (75.35% male and 50.51% female). The drop-out and forced outage rate of tribal children is very high. The state government have undertaken various measures like providing free education, scholarships, and Hostel facilities, free distributions of text books, garments and imparting special coaching to prepare them for requirement to state and all India services as well as for seeking admission to engineering/medical courses. In order to increase the enrolment and reduce the drop out rate at primary school level, mid-day meal scheme has been introduced. At present 246 Residential High schools, 109 Ashram Schools, 37 Kanyashram, 143 residential Sevasharam are operating under SC/ST development department of Orissa (Economic Survey of Orissa 2006). Eleven **Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)** are functioning for providing quality education to the ST students in Orissa. 1548 primary school hostels (40 seated each) in TDP areas and 400 hostels for tribal girls in KBK districts for operating to check drop out rate and to promote ST girl education.

Table 21: Scheme of educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas in Orissa.

Year	Rs. in Lakh
2002-03	150.27
2003-04	101.65
2004-05	144.32
2005-06	110.90
2006-07	299.99
2007-08	99.66

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Tribal welfare

Pre-matric scholarship is being paid @ Rs.400 and Rs.425 per month for 10 months in year for boys and girls boarders respectively for pursuing their studies from class I to x in the schools/hostels managed by ST and SC development department. Besides, the day-scholars are paid @ Rs.100-p.m for boys and @ Rs.150 for girls per month. The year wise achievement made under Pre-matric scholarship is shown in the table 40.

Figure XIV: Scheme of educational complex in low literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas in Orissa

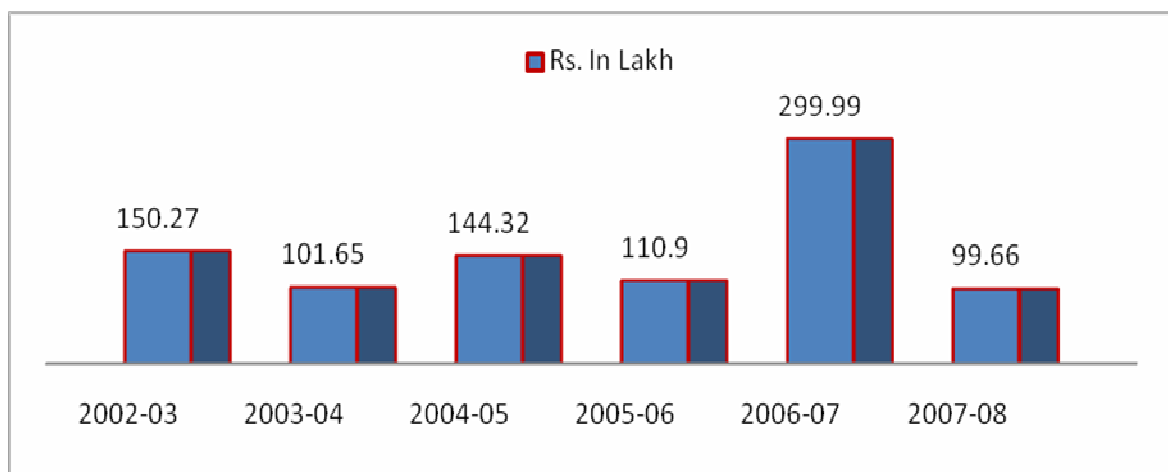


Table 22: Expenditure made in Pre-Matric Scholarship.

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in Crore)	Student benefited (in lakh nos.)
2002-03	N.A.	3.67
2003-04	56.53	3.88
2004-05	57.95	4.18
2005-06	54.80	4.43
2006-07	74.07	4.50
2007-08	115.82	5.47
2008-09	86.00*	-

Source: ST and SC Development Department Orissa,

Note: *- amount proposed

To encourage the ST students to take up higher education in colleges and universities, government provides Post-Matric Scholarship at different rates for different courses. Post Matric Scholarship is admissible to the students whose parents' annual income is less than Rs.1.00 lakhs per annum. The year wise achievement under post matric scholarship is shown in table 41.

Table 23: Expenditure made in Post-Matric Scholarship.

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)	Student benefited (In 000' No.)
2002-03	N.A.	34.79
2003-04	5.26	39.11
2004-05	5.77	33.62
2005-06	6.00	30.25
2006-07	11.20	43.31

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in crore)	Student benefited (In 000' No.)
2007-08	12.24	44.69
2008-09	3.00*	–

Source: ST and SC Development Department Orissa

Note: *- amount proposed

(V) *Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY)*

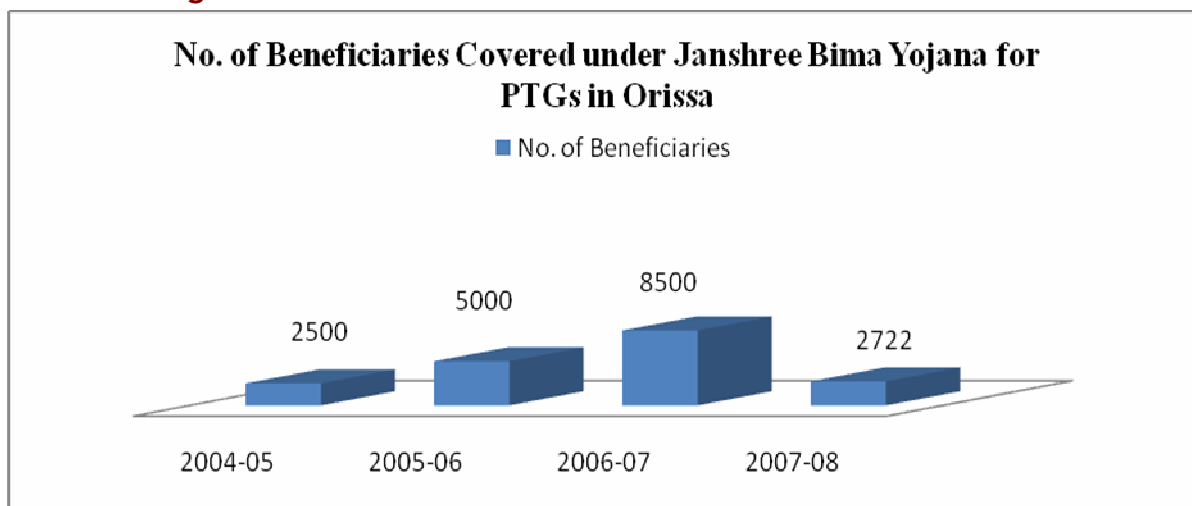
JANASHREE BIMA YOJANA of LIC of India Ltd. was in the year 2004-05 under the central sector scheme for the development of PTGs with 100 per cent grant-in aid by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for insurance coverage of PTGs families of the state. Progress of JBY in the state is shown in the table 42.

Table 24: Amount released under Janashree Bima Yojana for PTGs in Orissa.

Year	Amount in Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Beneficiaries
2004-05	12.50	2500
2005-06	25.00	5000
2006-07	42.50	8500
2007-08	13.61	2722

Source: SC&ST Development Department, Orissa

Figure XV: No of beneficiaries covered under JBY in Orissa



(vi) *Development of Forest Villages*

Prior to Independence, habitations were set up in forest areas for secured availability of labour force for various forestry operations. Over the years, these habitations grew into villages. These villages are outside the Revenue Administration of the districts and have,

therefore, missed the fruits of development. A process of conversion of these forest villages into revenue villages is underway. However, there are about 2,690 such forest villages in 13 States, which are still managed by State Forest Departments. Most of the inhabitants in these villages are tribals. The level of development in these villages is not at par with rest of the areas in the State. There are 20 forest villages in Orissa. The amount released for their development is shown in table 21.

Table 25: Funds released to states for the development of forest villages.

Year	Amount in Rs. Lakh
2002-03	0.00
2003-04	0.00
2004-05	0.00
2005-06	157.14
2006-07	133.46
2007-08	0.00
2008-09	180.00

Source: Annual Report, 2008-09 Ministry of tribal welfare

(vii) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for welfare of scheduled tribes

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations (VOs)/non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

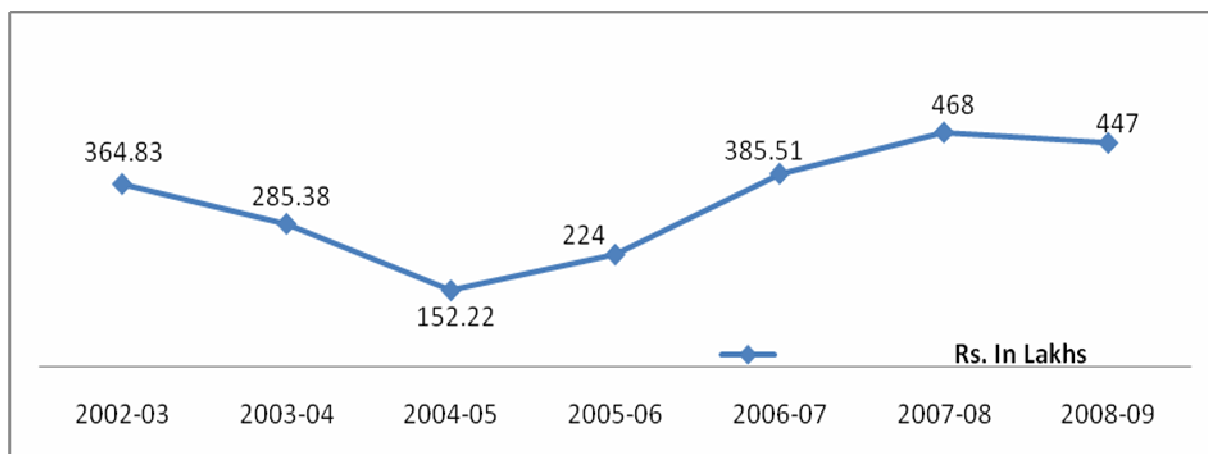
Under this scheme 90% grant is provided by the Ministry and 10% cost is required to be borne by the non-governmental organizations from their own resources, except in Scheduled Areas where the Government bears 100% cost. The scheme provides a list of categories of projects viz. residential school, non-residential schools, 10 or more bedded hospitals, mobile dispensaries, computer training centers, etc., which could be covered under the scheme, and also prescribes fixed financial norms. The scheme does not provide any construction cost.

Table 26: Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled tribes.

Year	Rs. In Lakhs
2002-03	364.83
2003-04	285.38
2004-05	152.22
2005-06	224.00
2006-07	385.51
2007-08	468.00
2008-09	447.00

Source: Annual Report 2008-09, Ministry of tribal welfare

Figure XVI: Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled tribes



(viii) Vocational training centres in tribal areas

The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocation depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self employed. The scheme provides 100 per cent grant, and is implemented through State Governments, UT Administration and NGOs. The scheme prescribes fixed financial norms. No construction cost is provided under this scheme.

PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS OF ORISSA

4.1 Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Among the hundreds of Tribal Communities living across the length and breadth of the Country, there are some groups who are relatively more isolated, archaic, vulnerable, deprived and backward. They have been identified and designed as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) for the purpose of receiving special attention for protection against exploitation and for their development. The questions of tackling problems of more backward tribal communities have received the attention of all. Dhebar Commission (1961) outlined the PTGs as a class of tribal in an extremely underdeveloped stage occupying the lowest layer and suggested for their special protection and development. Shilu Ao Team (1969) found the PTGs as extremely backward and in the primitive food gathering stage and suggested for separate central schemes for education and economic upliftment with special provisions in the plan. Further as per the recommendation of workshops on Primitive Tribal Communities, 1975 and Conference of Tribal Commissioners and State Chief Ministers the Ministry of Home Affairs detailed guidelines for identification of PTGs issued during the year 1976. On the lines of the above suggestions identification of the extremely backward tribal groups namely PTG or the vulnerable groups was made and special programmes of Development with 100 percent finance by Ministry of Home Affairs (now Ministry of Tribal Affairs) have been taken up since the 5th Five Year Plan Period.

Since 5th Five Year Plan Period concerted efforts have been made by Government of India as well as States/Union Territories to ameliorate the plights of the PTGs and to bring about their total development primarily by utilizing funds out of Special Central Assistance (SCA) on cent percent subsidy basis. The Government of India has been generous in funding for their planned development, but the results achieved so far fall short of expectation.

4.2 The Concept of Primitive Tribe

In common Parlance the term primitive means simpleness and antiquity. The commonly arranged characteristics of primitive people are (1) homogenous, (2) small population, (3) relative physical isolation, (4) social institutions cast in a simple mould, (5) absence of written language, (6) relatively simple technology and (7) a slower rate of change. In the

present context the group of aboriginals who continue to pursue an archaic way of life and absorb the changes slowly are distinguished as PTGs.

4.3 The Criteria for Classification and Identification of PTGs

Government of India has adopted the term Primitive Tribal Group (PTGs) for the purpose of classification and identification of a tribe or a section of it on the basis of the main criteria like (i) Stagnant or diminishing population, (ii) very low level of economy associated with per agricultural stage of hunting, food gathering and shifting cultivation (iii) relative physical isolation.

4.4 PTGs in India

In India there are as many as 75 PTGs who are distributed in 14 undivided States and 1(one) Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island as shown in the table 45 and their number was 32,62,960 (2001). According to 1991 census, the population of PTGs was 24.13 lakhs, which increased from 20.43 lakhs in 1981 census. The distribution of PTGs and their population from the year 1971 to 2001 is given in the annexure 4.1.

Table 1: State Wise List of Identified Primitive Tribal Groups.

1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Bodo Gadaba, 2. Bondo Poraja, 3. Chenchu, 4. Dongaria Khonds, 5. Gutob Gadaba, 6. Khond Poroja, 7. Kolam, 8. Kondareddts, 9. Konda Savaras, 10. Kuttiya Kondhs, 11. Parangiperja, 12. Thoti
2. Bihar(Including Jharkhand)	1. Asur, 2. Birhor, 3. Birjia, 4. Hill Kharia, 5. Korwa, 6. Mal Pharia 7. Paharias, 8. Sauria Pahariya 9. Savar
3. Gujarat	1. Kathodi, 2. Kotwalia, 3. Padhar, 4. Siddi, 5. Kolgha
4. Karnataka	1. Jenu Kuruba, 2. Koraga
5. Kerala	1. Cholanaikayan (A section of Kattunayakan), 2. Kadar, 3. Kattunayakan 4. Kurumbas, 5. Koraga
6. Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhatisgarh)	1. Abujh Maria, 2. Baiga, 3. Bharia, 4. Hill Korwa, 5. Kamar, 6. Sahariya, 7. Birhor
7. Maharashtra	1. Katkaria (Kathodi), 2. Kolam, 3. Maria Gond
8. Manipur	1. Maram Naga
9. Orissa	1. Birhor, 2. Bondo, 3. Didayi, 4. Dongria-Khanda, 5. Juang, 6. Kharia 7. Kutia Khanda, 8. Lanjia Saora, 9. Lodha, 10. Mankirdia, 11. Paudi Bhuyan, 12. Saora, 13. Chuktia Bhunjia
10. Rajasthan	1. Seharias
11. Tamilnadu	1. Kattu Naickans, 2. Kotas, 3. Kurumbas, 4. Irulas, 5. Paniyans, 6. Todas
12. Tripura	1. Reangs
13. Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttranchal)	1. Buxas, 2. Rajis

14. West Bengal	1. Birhor, 2. Lodhas, 3. Totos
15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Great Andamanese, 2. Jarawas, 3. Onges, 4. Sentenelese, 5. Shompens

Source: Annual Report (2001-2002). Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs

4.5 Primitive Tribal Communities of Orissa

Orissa has the distinction of 13 Primitive Tribal Communities (which is the highest number in the entire country) namely the Bondo, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongria Kandha, Hill Kharis, Mankirdia, Birhor, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Paudi Bhuiyan and the Saora. While, Bondo was declared as a PTG during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78), during 1978-80 as many as 7 tribal communities were declared PTG and they are Juang, Lanjia Saora, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha, Saora Paudi Bhuiyan and Birhor. Similarly 4 tribal communities (namely the Didayi, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia and Lodha) during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) and Chuktia Bhunjia during the 8th Five Plan period (1992-97) were identified and declared as Primitive Tribal Groups by Government of India. The PTGs of Orissa are localised groups, which are found in specific compact areas spread over 12 districts of the state namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. Ever since the Fifth Five year Plan when the concept of PTG was introduced by Government of India, a numbers of special development interventions are being extended for this vulnerable section through specially set up Micro Projects. These 17 Micro Projects are set up in Orissa for effective implementation and all round development of 13 PTGs. While 13 Micro Projects are located in Scheduled Areas, the remaining 4 are located in the non Scheduled Areas. These 13 Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa are divided in four techno economic stages and they are:

- **Hunter and Food Gatherer:** Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill-Kharia,
- **Shifting Cultivators** Bondo, Didayi, Juang, *Dongaria Kandha*, *Kutia Kandha*, *Lanjia Saora*, Paudi Bhuiyan.
- **Terrace Cultivators** Saora, *Lanjia Saora*
- **Settled Cultivators** Lodha, Chuktia Bhunjia.

The PTGs of Orissa are distributed ethno linguistically into three linguistic groups like Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Autro-Asiatic/Mundari.

- | Linguistic Groups | Ethnic Speakers |
|------------------------|--|
| • Austro-Asiatic/Munda | Birhor, Bondo, Didayi, Juang, Saora, <i>Lanjia, Saora</i> , Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Lodha. |

- Dravidian *Chuktia, Bhunjia, Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha,*
- Indo-Aryan Paudi Bhuiyan.

Table 2: Identification of PTGs and Grounding of Micro Projects for their Development in Orissa during different Plan Periods.

Plan Periods	PTG	Micro Project	Grounding Year
5 th (1974-78)	Bondo	Bondo Development Agency (BDA) Mudulipad, Malkangiri district	1976-77
Plan Holiday (1978-80)	Juang	Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika, Keonjhar district	1978-79
	Dongria Kandha	Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA) Kurli/ Chatikona, Rayagada district	1978-79
	Paudi Bhuiyan	Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency (PBDA), Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district.	1978-79
		Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Anugul district	1978-79
	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA) Seranga, Ganjam (Now Gajapati) district	1978-79
	Saora	Saora Development Agency (SDA), Chandragiri, Gajapati district	1978-79
		Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Ganjam district	1978-79
	Kutia Kandha	Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA), Belghar Kandhamal district	1978-79
6 th (1980-85)	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA) Puttasing, Rayagada District	1984-85
7 th (1985-90)	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency (DDA) Bayapada/ Kudmuluguma, Malkangiri district	1986-87
	Hill Kharia Mankirdia	Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district	1986-87
	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency (LDA) ,Moroda, Mayurbhanj district	1985-86
	Kutia Kandha	Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA) Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district	1986-87
	Dongria Kandha	Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA), Parsali, Rayagada district	1987-88
8 th (1992-97)	Paudi Bhuiyan	Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency (PBDA) Rugudakudar, Deogarh district	1993-94
	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency (CBDA) Sonabeda, Nuapada district	1994-95

Source: Statistical cell SCSTRTI, Orissa

As regards their distribution, while 6 PTGs such as Birhor, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Juang, Lodha and Paudi Bhuiyan are located in the northern plateau, the remaining 7 PTGs such

as Bondo, Chuktia Bhunjia, Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Didayi, Lanjia Saora and Saora reside in the Eastern Ghat region of the state. The PTGs live in their remote mountainous habitats in a state of relative isolation- that has helped them to preserve their cultural identities manifested in their diverse languages, unique style of personal adornments, subsistence activities, magico-religious beliefs and practices, social organisation and colourful folk traditions of arts, crafts, songs, dance and music. On the other side, their pace of change has remained slower and their level of development, lower than the rest of their brethren belonging to their tribal communities. This situation calls for special attention in respect of their development. When the geographical distribution of the PTGs are further analysed on the basis of different geographical regions, it is observed that the PTG are distributed in 5 districts of Western Orissa (Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Angul); 2 districts of Northern Orissa such as Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, five districts of Southern Orissa such as Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. The analysis of the PTGs on the basis of their distribution in TSP and Non-TSP areas further reveals that while only one PTG namely Chuktia Bhunjia reside in Non TSP area and two PTGs namely Paudi Bhuiyan and Saora inhabit in both TSP and Non TSP areas, the remaining 10 PTGs are found to be distributed in TSP areas. When the state is taken as a whole, the PTGs are observed to be distributed in 547 villages covering 69 GPs, 20 blocks, 10 ITDAs and 12 districts. The identification of PTGs in Orissa in different plan periods is shown in the Table 46.

4.6 Distinguished Socio-Cultural Features

The Government of India recognized *Bondo Paraja, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Hill Kharia, Mankirdia*, also known as *Birhor, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Paudi Bhuiyan* and *Saora as primitive tribes of Orissa*. Each of these tribal communities is rich in social institutions, socio-cultural profile and ethnic identity (Panigrah N, 2005, Patanik, N, 2005), as noted below:

BIRHOR: The meaning of the term *Birhor* in their language is *Bir* (forest) and *Hor* (men) i.e. men of the forest. They are dark-skinned, short-statured, long-headed, wavy-haired and broad-nosed people. They are two types of Birhors- the Uthal i.e. nomadic Birhor and Jagi, i.e. settled Birhors. They are traditionally semi-nomadic and hunter-gatherers and their economy is subsistence-oriented. In Orissa, *Birhors* are mainly distributed in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balasore, Cuttack and Ganjam. The wandering group has a temporary habitation, known as the *Kumbha*, made of twigs and leaves and a cluster of *Kumbhas* for 10-15 households, giving rise to a temporary camp-site, known as the *Tanda*. The forest and the *Birhor* are inter-connected since time immemorial, as their

basic survival is dependent upon the forest eco-system. Their social organisation popularly known as *Tanda* is multi-clan, and does not have any restriction for marriage within a *Tanda*. Each *Tanda* has a headman who plays simultaneously secular and sacerdotal roles. The *Birhors* are polytheists as they believe in and perform rituals for a number of deities and spirits, both benevolent and malevolent. They worship ancestral cults at regular intervals for their safety and social security. The main occupation of the *Birhors* is the making of ropes out of the barks of *Siali* creepers, which is used for different purposes. They also make small basket (*Tupa*) out the *siali* barks. The animals and birds which the *Birhors* are fond of keeping at homes are goats and chickens. They keep these animals and birds to sell in the market for cash and to offer them to their deities on ritual occasions.

The *Birhor* are interchangeably known as the *Mankirdia* (in Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj districts), and *Mankidi* (in Kalahandi and Sundargarh), as they are expert monkey catchers.

BONDO: The *Bondo* are only found in Orissa State. The *Bondo* belongs to Proto-Australoid racial stock and speaks 'Remo' language which belongs to south Munda group of Austro-Asiatic language family. There are three sub-groups: the *Bondo* highlanders, Lower *Bondo* and the *Gadaba-Bondo* group. The *Bondo* villages are found in hilltops and hill slopes. The house of *Bondo* is of gabled type with slopes on four sides. It has two rooms- the bigger of the two is used for sleeping and cooking food while another is used as granary. The economic life of *Bondos* revolves round agriculture. They practice three types of agriculture- shifting cultivation in the hill slopes, upland cultivation at the foot-hills and paddy cultivation in irrigated terraced lands. Their social organization consists of such social institutions as clans, lineage groups, extended families and nuclear families. There are a number of village functionaries, both secular and sacerdotal, namely the priest, medicine man, and shaman, to look after the politico-jural and religious functions in their society. The *Patkhanda Maha-pravu* is their presiding deity and a number of deities and spirits are also worshipped from time to time. Although liquor is prohibited for use in various religious rituals, animal sacrifice is not tabooed.

The *Bondos* are very much individualistic and go by their own individualistic views. The *Bondo* observe number of rituals and ceremonies throughout the year. They use scanty clothes and especially the womenfolk traditionally use locally weaved *ringa* made from *kerang* fibre. They wear a number of coloured bead necklaces hanging from the neck to the navel, and in addition there are bangles, neck and head-bands, anklets, and rings. The *Bondo*, both men and women, have shown positive interest in participating in the ongoing development processes.

CHUKTIA BHUNJIA: The *Chuktia Bhunjia* are members of the *Bhunjia* tribal groups, concentrated in the *Sonabeda* plateau of Nuapada district. The area is distinguished by high and undulating hill ranges, streams and dense forest. It is a sparsely populated area with small, dispersed villages and hamlets. The Chuktia Bhunjia villages are generally of linear pattern in which there may be one main street with one or more small lanes branching out of it. The individual houses are located on either side of the village street. The bhunjias depend upon shifting cultivation and low land paddy cultivation for their livelihood. Food gathering and hunting, animal husbandry, fishing and wage earning are supplementary sources of income.

The *Chuktia* section of the *Bhunjia* is more conservative, tradition-bound and inward-looking. They have a number of exogamous units or clans, which regulate their marriage. A simple/nuclear family with a monogamous form of marriage is found in their society. Their kitchen shed is considered most sacred and the entry of married daughters and outsiders into the kitchen is strictly forbidden. Traditionally, the socio-political system recognizes the village council with elderly members as the basic unit and there exists the inter-village council at the apex. The *Bhunjias* worship the *Sunadei* as their supreme deity and the *Pujari* performs the priestly functions. Besides this, a large number of deities are propitiated for the tribe's well-being and prosperity, prevention and cure from diseases, and good crops. Both the region and the community attract tourists during winter. At present the Sonabeda plateau has been declared as a sanctuary by the Forest department.

DIDAYI: The Didayi are found only in the Malkanagiri district of the Orissa state. They are confined to the *Konda Kamberu* hill ranges along the river Machhkund. Their habitat constitutes riverine plains, undulating plateau and rugged mountainous terrain. Economically, they are mostly subsistence-oriented, attuned to the environment, and they earn their livelihood through food-gathering, hunting, fishing, domestication of animals, cultivation (both settled and shifting), and wage-earning. The principal food of the Didayi is rice and ragi. In their politico-jural arrangements, the *Naik* officiates as the secular chief of the traditional village *Panchayat*. They believe in a large number of gods and goddesses, demi-gods and spirits and the *palasi* is their sacred Chief. The *Didayis* are patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal and their social organisation comprises of clans, which are characteristically totemistic and include lineage, consisting of a number of families. Although monogamy is the rule, polygamous unions are practiced, as per need and the cross-cousin marriage is a preferential form of marriage among them. Also prevalent are marriage by mutual consent and elopement (*udlia*), marriage by capture

(*cubboi*), marriage by intrusion (*gaisamuddi*) and marriage by service (*garijya*). The bride price, although not uniform in all cases of marriages, is paid to the bride's parents. Divorce is socially permissible and remarriages of widow/widower, divorcee/separated are also allowed.

DONGRIA KANDHA: The *Dongria Kandha*, members of the *Kandha* tribe of Orissa, are found in the Niyamgiri hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats and particularly in the Rayagada and Koraput districts. *Dongria Kandhas* speak a language, called the *kuvi*, which is of Dravidian linguistic ancestry. A *Dongria Kandha* village is situated in a gentle slope at the foot hills or in shelf in the steep hills. The houses are built close to one another on either side of the village street. They are expert horticulturists and grow jackfruit, mango, pineapple, banana, citrus fruits, ginger, and turmeric. Besides horticulture, they earn their livelihood through shifting cultivation along hill slopes, collection of materials from forests, animal husbandry and wage-earning. The *Dongria Kandhas* are patrilineal and patriarchal; they have nuclear families, extended families, lineage and clans. Although marriage by negotiation appears to be more prestigious, they too have other ways of acquiring marriage partners, such as the marriage by capture, exchange, or service. Their economies centre round the *dongar* - hill slopes of shifting cultivation and the *dongar* is the abode of their deities and supernatural beings. It provides them also with a metaphor for their worldview.

The secular and sacerdotal chieftainship continues to enjoy confidence and esteem. The *Bismajhi*, *Barika*, *Pujari*, *Disari*, *Bejuni*, *Jhateni* and *Gouda* are the other village functionaries who play specific roles in various contexts. The theological pantheon of the *Dongria Kandha* has the '*Dharni penu*', the earth goddess, at the apex and in addition there are a large number of village deities, ancestral cults, household deities, and spirits (both benevolent and malevolent). Deities and spirits are propitiated for their blessings, and rituals and ceremonies are observed throughout the year. *Dongria Kandhas* employ traditional knowledge of the causes and cure of diseases and ailments, and consult their *Disari*, the medicine man, at times of need.

JUANG: The *Juang* are found only in Orissa State, concentrated in the districts of Keonjhar (the *Thaniya* section) and Dhenkanal (the *Bhagudiya* section). Gonasika, which is situated in Keonjhar district, is the principal seat of the tribe. The Gonasika area constitutes sedentary landscape with hills, slopes, ridges, and valleys. The vegetative cover in the area ranges from barren to thin forest, within a sub-tropical monsoon climate. The Gonasika (meaning 'cow's nostril') marks the origin of the river Baitarani. The *Juang* speak

a language classified under the *Mundari*, belonging to the Austric subfamily of the Austro-Asiatic language family. The Juang villages are generally located in the hill slopes, at the upper reaches of the valleys. The Juang house is rectangular in ground plan. A door is provided in front which serves as both entrance and exit and there is no window in any house.

They have patrilineal and totemistic *septs/clans*, which have two broad divisions, namely the *Kutumb/Bhai septs* (non-intermarrying/consanguineous) and the *Bandbu septs* (intermarrying/affinal). Their secular and sacerdotal chiefs are the *Pradhan* and *Nagam/Boita*, respectively. They are polytheists and the two principal deities are the *Dharam Debta/Mahapuru* and the *Dharti Mata/Basuki*. The *Rushi* (benefactor) and the *Rushain* (benefactress) are considered as the deified tribal heroes (Elwin 1948). There are also deities presiding over villages, hills, rivers, and forest. Ancestral cults are also in evidence. Interestingly, there is an absence of the practice of witchcraft and sorcery. They observe a number of rituals, ceremonies and festivals throughout the year. The *Juang* consider the neighboring tribal group, the *Bhuiyan*, as their brothers.

KHARIA: The *Pahari/Hill Kharia*, members of *Kharia* tribe, are considered the most 'backward' insofar as their economic status is concerned. The Hill *Kharias* are the autochthonous inhabitants of the Similipal hill ranges of Mayurbhanj district. They live in small villages consisting of roughly 20 to 30 households and their villages are found scattered on hilltops, hill slopes and foothills. The *Kharia* villages are situated in the forests or in place close to the forests. The subsistence economy of the Hill *Kharia* centres on the collection of minor forest produce, such as resin, honey, bees' wax, lac, tusser cocoon, and hunting. The *Kharia* family is patrilineal, patriarchal and patrilocal and there is a preponderance of nuclear families. As with the other tribes, marriage by negotiation is preferred. Bride price is practiced; and widow remarriage and divorce are socially allowed. The Hill *Kharias* consider the earth goddess, *Thakurani*, as their supreme deity. They also believe in a number of deities and spirits, propitiating them through performance of rituals. The *Pradhan* heads the traditional socio-political organisation; and both village-level and inter-village level councils attend to the internal and external affairs of the community.

KUTIA KANDHA: The *Kutia Kandha* is a sub-section of the *Kandha* tribal group of Orissa and they are mainly concentrated in Belghar area of the Balliguda subdivision in Kandhamal district. Their habitat is located in the north-eastern fringe of the Eastern Ghats and contains hills, rivers and streams. The *Kutia* villages are situated in the foot-

hills or in the valleys surrounded by densely forested high hills. Patrilineality, patriarchy and patrilocality prevail in *Kutia Kandha* villages. They have nuclear and extended families, lineage, clans and clan exogamy regulates marriage. The secular functionaries are the *Mutha Majhi*, *Pat Majhi*, *Bis Majhi* and *Chhatia*; while the *Jani* is the sacerdotal head. The *Kutia Kandhas* are polytheists and believe in a large number of deities, spirits, supernatural elements, both benevolent and malevolent. They propitiate their deities and spirits through performance of rituals for their blessings. They observe various ceremonies and festivals throughout the year and perform magico-religious rituals as per the prescription of the *Jani*.

The techno-economic base of the *Kutia Kandha* is centred on the sylvan forest eco-system. They practice slash-and-burn cultivation, otherwise known as '*podu chas*', horticultural plantations, animal husbandry and wage-earning and also grow crops in wet land for their livelihood. The *Kutia Kandha* women play a significant role in socio-economic, socio-religious and socio-cultural system maintenance.

LODHA: In Orissa, the *Lodhas* are concentrated in two areas, namely Morada and Suliapada in the Sadar subdivision of Mayurbhanj district. They are originally a Mundari speaking tribe. Their economy is subsistence-oriented and depends upon the collection of minor forest produce, wage-earning and agricultural labour. The *Lodha* social organization is characterized by Patrilineal and totemistic clans, and most of the families are nuclear. Their marriages are usually post-pubescent and monogamous, although polygynous unions are not totally ruled out. Divorce and remarriage are socially permissible. In the socio-political domain, the Mukhia/Sardar plays the role of headman and the traditional village Panchayat is called *Desh*. The *Lodhas* are polytheists. Like other tribes, they have village deities, tutelary deities, ancestral cults, benevolent and malevolent spirits, and all of them constitute the supernatural constellation. The *Lodhas* observe a number of rituals and festivals throughout the year to gain the favour of spirits and the blessings of deities for their overall well-being.

PAUDI BHUYAN: The *Bhuyan* is one of the major tribes of Orissa. They are found in the districts of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Deogada and are chiefly concentrated in the *Bhuyan pirha* of Keonjhar district and Bonai subdivision of Sundargarh district. Their habitat constitutes hilly terrain and valleys.

They practice a slash-and-burn type of cultivation (*Kamani*) on hill slopes, settled cultivation on wetlands and vegetable cultivation in kitchen gardens. They also collect food materials, fuel wood, honey, resin lac, medicinal plants and herbs from the forest.

Monogamy is the norm and marriage by negotiation is preferred but not always adhered to. There is the prevalence of a bride price, which is paid to the bride's father in cash and/or kind. Their family, which is the smallest social unit, is characterized by patriarchy, patrilocality and patrilineality. The tribe functions according to lineage and clans. The village head is called the *Naik/Padhan*, who presides over the village assembly, or *Darbar*; and the inter-village traditional political organisation is known as the *Bar* in the Sundargarh district and *Pirh* in the Keonjhar district. The *Dharam Devta and Basukimata*, who represent Sun and Earth, respectively, are at the apex of their pantheon. The *Dihuri* is the sacerdotal chief, who performs all rituals connected with worship of deities. When sickness arises, the tribe applies magico-religious methods through *Raulia*, the witch doctor, and utilizes medicinal plants and herbs.

SAORA: The *Saora* is one of the major tribes of Orissa and they speak a language, *Sora*, which can be classified under the Austro-Asiatic language family. They are found in almost all districts of the State, but are chiefly concentrated in Gajapati, Rayagada and Ganjam districts. The *Saoras* have been classified into various groups. The *Lanjia Saoras* are the more 'primitive' group and the *Sudha Saoras* are a *Hinduised* acculturated group (Mohanty 1990: 249-50).

The Saora family is patriarchal, patrilocal and patrilineal. Unlike other tribal groups, the Saora do not have a clan system. Instead, they have another institution, called the *Birinda*, a patrilineage that performs the functions of the clan. Moreover, the *Birinda* is exogamous and regulates marriage, inheritance and succession. A Saora woman's *Birinda* does not change after her marriage and after the death of a woman; her *Birinda* members have the right to perform her death rituals.

Although monogamy is the rule, polygynous unions are also prevalent. Besides marriage by negotiation, marriage by ceremonial capture also occurs. Various life-cycle rituals are observed as per their customs and the *Guar* ceremony as a death ritual is significant among them. The *Saoras* practice shifting, terrace and settled cultivation, collect minor forest produce, pursue animal husbandry, horticulture, and wage earning. The *Saoras* are noted for their iconography, craftsmanship and their rich cultural heritage.

In Orissa there are 13 Identified PTGS. However, Birhor and Mankirdia are culturally the same. The same way, Lanjia Saora and Saora have identical Cultural features.

4.7 Distribution of PTGs in Orissa

17 Micro Projects are functioning in the remote PTG concentration pockets at an elevation of 100 ft to 5000ft above the mean sea level covering 12 districts for their all round socio-economic development and situated. Funding to Micro Projects is done through SCA to TSP, CCD and under Article 275(1). Governing body of the Micro Project is headed by Project Administrator, ITDA/Collector. Administrative Structure includes one Special Officer assisted by associated staffs. Map 6 shows the ITDAs and micro project areas.

4.8 Socio Economic Condition of PTGs in Orissa

According to a household survey conducted by SCSTRTI, 2001 the PTGs in the 17 Micro Project areas is 78,519 in number. One of the most interesting aspects of these people is that the sex ratio favours the female population and in fact, the sex ratio indicates that there are 1069.9 female against 1000 male. Similarly, the total literacy rate among this vulnerable section of tribal population is 26.32 per cent, which is very low compared to the average literacy rate for the State or for the country. The population, sex ratio and number of households in PTGs are shown in the Table 47.

Table 3: Population, Sex Ratio and Households of PTGs.

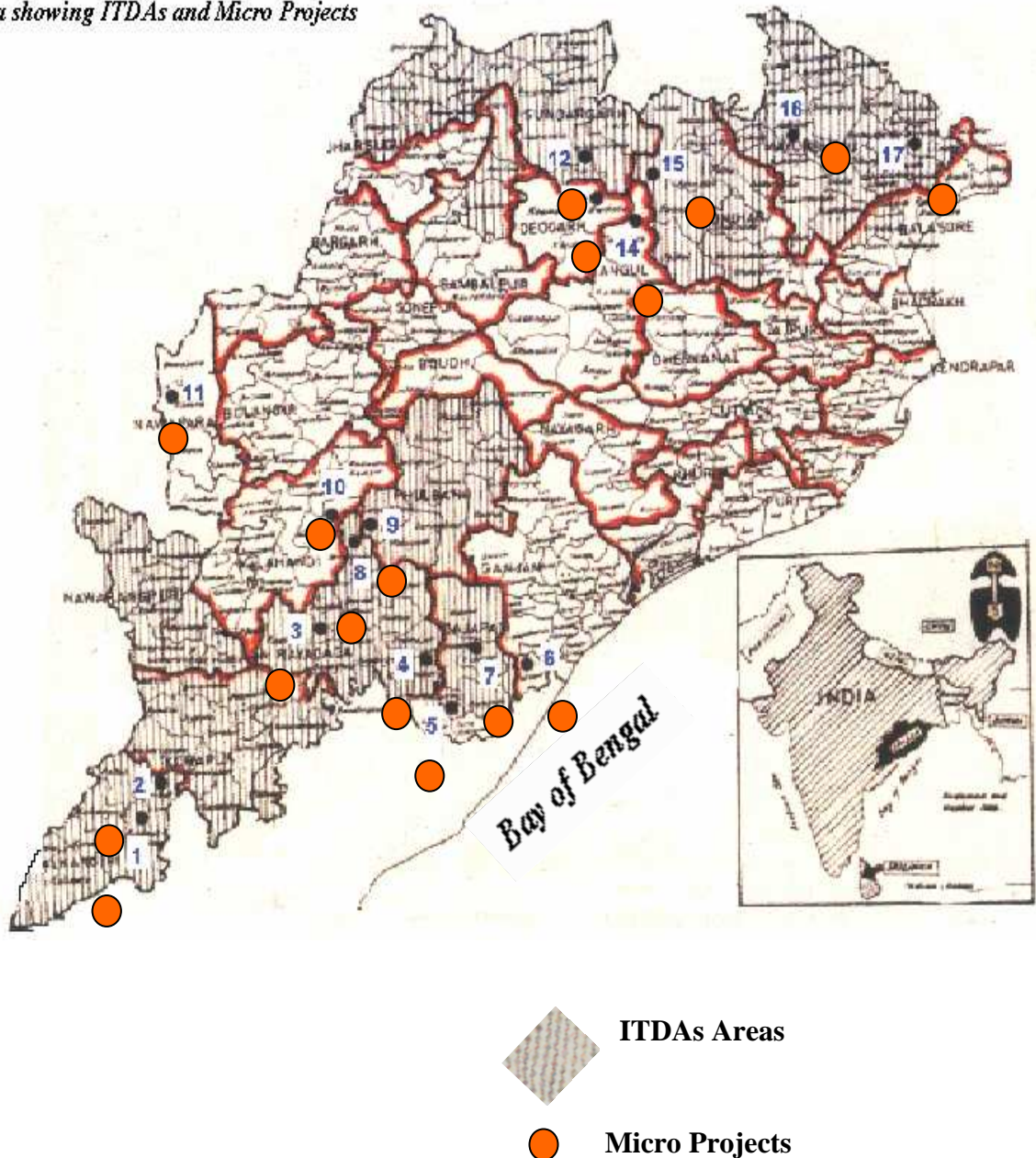
S. No.	Name of the PTG	Total Population	Sex Ratio	No. of PTG Households	BPL Households	Landless Households
1.	Bondo, Mudulipada	6008	1211	1585	1455	508
2.	Chuktia Bhunjia, Sonabeda	2269	1019	519	519	197
3.	Didayi, Kudmuluguma	6545	1136	1633	1633	960
4.	Dongria Kandha, Chatikona	6036	1364	1430	1258	1260
	Dongria Kandha, Parsali	2567	1401	615	540	416
5.	Juang, Gonasika	8281	1031	1728	1535	316
6/7/8	Hill Kharia/Mankirdia/Birhor Jashipur	2082	1015	659	659	474
9.	Kutia Kandha, Belghar	5524	1078	1325	797	299
	Kutia Kandha, Lanjigarh	2549	979	591	288	95
10.	Lanjia Saora, Serango	5441	963	1293	633	85
	Lanjia Saora, Puttasing	5774	1044	919	579	97
11.	Lodha, Morada	2840	932	874	433	211
12.	Paudi Bhuiyan, Jamardihi	5633	1000	1242	1236	111

S. No.	Name of the PTG	Total Population	Sex Ratio	No. of PTG House-holds	BPL House-holds	Landless House-holds
	Paudi Bhuiyan, Khuntagaon	3914	998	999	949	925
	Paudi Bhuiyan, Rugudakudar	3655	1002	972	962	351
13.	Saora, Chandragiri	5361	1001	1128	627	295
	Saora, Tumba	4040	1017	981	562	248

Source: Socio-Economic Survey conducted by SCSTRTI, BBSR, 2001-02 and 2007.

Map 1 Map of Orissa showing ITDAs and Micro Projects

Map of Orissa showing ITDAs and Micro Projects



4.9 Literacy of PTGs

Base line Socio Economic survey was conducted by SCSTRTI during 2001-02 and 2007-08 for 13 PTGs of Orissa .A comparative statement of literacy rate is stated in the table 48 and table 49. The table shows that the literacy rate of PTGs has increased from 19.04 per cent in 2001-02 to 24.04 per cent in 2007-08.

Table 4: Literacy percentage of PTGs in Orissa inhabiting in 17 Micro Project areas.

Year	Total Literacy rate of PTGs (%)
2001-02	19.04
2007-08	24.04

Table 5: Literacy percentage of 13 PTGs in Orissa inhabiting in 17 micro project areas.

S. No.	Name of the PTG	Literacy rate (%)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Bondo	10.33	17.15	4.70
2	Chuktia Bhunjia	18.77	28.55	9.17
3	Didayi	7.36	12.34	2.99
4	Dongria Kandha, Chatikona	16.23	30.27	6.02
	Dongria Kandha, Parsali	14.40	22.72	6.08
5	Juang	24.12	36.66	11.96
6/7/8	Hill Kharia, Birhor/Mankirdia	30.45	41.63	19.45
9	Kutia Kandha, Belghar	25.83	37.96	14.58
	Kutia Kandha, Lanjigarh	32.56	44.64	20.22
10	Lanjia Saora, Serango	29.54	35.23	19.15
	Lanjia Saora, Puttasing	32.99	41.00	25.33
11	Lodha	23.41	29.32	17.08
12	Paudi Bhuiyan, Jamardihi	34.68	46.25	23.11
	Paudi Bhuiyan, Khuntagaon	19.23	25.88	12.58
	Paudi Bhuiyan, Rugudakudar	20.41	22.51	18.32
13	Saora, Chandragiri	44.00	60.96	26.88
	Saora, Tumba	26.32	40.65	15.92

Source: Statistical cell, SCSTRTI (2001), Orissa

4.10 Economic Existence of PTGs in Orissa

The PTGs basically thrive on land and forest based economy, except the Birhor/Mankirdia and Hill-Kharia who are exclusively dependent on forests for their subsistence, the rest of

them are primarily farmers of one kind or other .The Birhor/Mankirdia are semi-nomadic monkey catchers and siali rope makers. Similarly the Hill Kharia lives by their expertise in collection of honey resin, arrowroot and other minor forest produce. The Bondo, Didayi, Juang, *Dongria Kandha*, *Kutia Kandha*, *Lanjia Saora*, Paudi Bhuiyan and Saora are traditionally shifting cultivators. However, they have also taken up settled cultivation now-a-days. Chuktia Bhunjia are exclusively Settler cultivators. Among them the Saora and Lanjia Saora are terrace cultivators and the Dongria Kandha are horticulturists. All of them supplement their livelihood by forest collections.

4.11 Traditional Skills, Art and Craft of PTGs

S. No.	PTGs	Skills, Art and Craft
1,2	BIRHOR/ MANKIRDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basket, rope and sling making out of siali fibre, Sabai grass and jute • Monkey Catching • Plate (Khali) stitching and pressing
3	BONDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaving of handloom clothes(Ringa) • Bead necklaces making • Carpet weaving • Broomstick making • Vegetable cultivation • Archery
4	DIDAYI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo basketry • Weaving of handloom clothes • Archery • Broomstick making
5	DONGRIA KONDHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Embroidery of Shawl(Kapadaganda)</i> • <i>Wood Craving and decorating.</i> • <i>Wall painting</i> • <i>Comb making</i> • <i>Horticulture Plantation</i>
6	HILL KHARIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and processing of honey. resin, arrowroot • Broom stick making • Mat making • Khali stitching and pressing
7	JUANG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood craving • Comb making
8	KUTIA KONDHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Broom stick making</i>
9	PAUDI BHUIYAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broom stick making • Mat making • Basketry • Litchi cultivation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tussar rearing
10	LANJIA SAORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Icon (wall painting)</i> • <i>Wood carving</i> • <i>Stone terracing and water management</i> • <i>Cashew Plantation and processing</i>
11	SAORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icon (wall painting) • Wood carving • Carpet weaving • Mulberry cultivation
12	LODHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabai rope making
S. No.	PTGs	Skills, Art and Craft
13	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo Basketry • Settled cultivation

4.12 Primitive Tribal Groups and Core Programs in Orissa

It may be borne in mind that the problem of the PTGs may not be mainly economic though the rising of the economic standard is undoubtedly an important aspect, but the core programmes which are truly germane to the concerned PTGs are indicated below; and it is around these core programmes, other co-related programmes be dovetailed in an integrated manner:

Primitive Tribal Groups

Core Programmes

Bondo

Programmes of fundamental education aimed at preservation of present spirit of freedom and independence, removal of fear of persecution by demigods and ghosts, introduction of improved child rearing practices to remove frustration and change homicidal tendency and checking outsiders' interferences and menace of administrative provisions.

Saora/Lanjia Saora

Terraced cultivation and citrus plantation, preservation and presentation of tribal art and craft, revitalization of present services and shamanism which uphold the discipline and order in society by affirming the social order and redressing the social misfortune.

Hill Kharia

Introduction of improved technique of bee-keeping, honey collection, wax collection and marketing of forest produce, introduction of farm forestry and employment in wild life projects.

Mankirdia/Birhor

The Mankirdias are excellent monkey catches and there is a great demand in medical researches for the *Indian Rhesus monkeys*. Nearly all the medical tests for human beings are carried out on the Rhesus Monkeys. There is a worldwide market for such monkeys. *The monkey catching skill of the Mankirdias/Birhors is utilized for their benefits*. The Mankirdias are best rope makers and there is demand for ropes in neighboring peasant communities. *This particular skill of rope making is utilized for their economic development*.

Kutia Kandha

Counseling of genetic abnormalities like Sickle-cell anemia and G-6-PD deficiently, attention to *acute nutrition imbalance, curative treatment for leprosy, supply of safe drinking water, strict enforcement of legal provisions to stop exploitation, illegal money lending, debt bondage etc.*

Dongria Kandha

Utilization and encouragement of fruit growing skill for economic development, introduction of modern fruit breeding and improved horticultural practices without disturbing eco-system, marketing of the fruits grown by the tribe, development of the fruit processing industry in the central place, elimination of middleman system in purchase and sale of fruits and other forest produce, Government's monopoly in buying fruits and forest produce from the tribes, settings up of sound corporative societies manned by Dongria Kandha to carry on business in fruits and forest produce.

Juang and Paudi Bhuiyan

Revitalization of Mandaghara or Darbarghara and all educational recreational Co-operative functions, encouragement of paddy and wheat cultivation in bottom up to 30 degree slope, development of terrace through 100% help from Government in slope between 3 degree to 8 - degree, development of Taungya cultivation with plantation of fruit growing tree in second year taila land in slope between 8 degree to 12 dergee, development pasturage in slope beyond 12 degree, afforestation of hill-top and preservation of forests, rehabilitation of few Juang families

in one or two colonies where good flat lands are available close to their habitat and strict enforcement of protective legislations.

Lodha

Plantation of Asan trees and introduction of Terser rearing, supply of Sabai grass for making ropes on Co-operative basis, reclamation of land for settled cultivation, establishment of well equipped and better staffed schools.

4.13 Health Status of PTGs

Health problems of any community are influenced by interplay of various factors including social, economic and political ones. The common beliefs, customs, practices related to health and disease in turn influence the health seeking behaviour of the community. There is a consensus agreement that the health status of the tribal population is very poor and worst among the primitive tribes because of their isolation, remoteness and being largely unaffected by developmental processes.

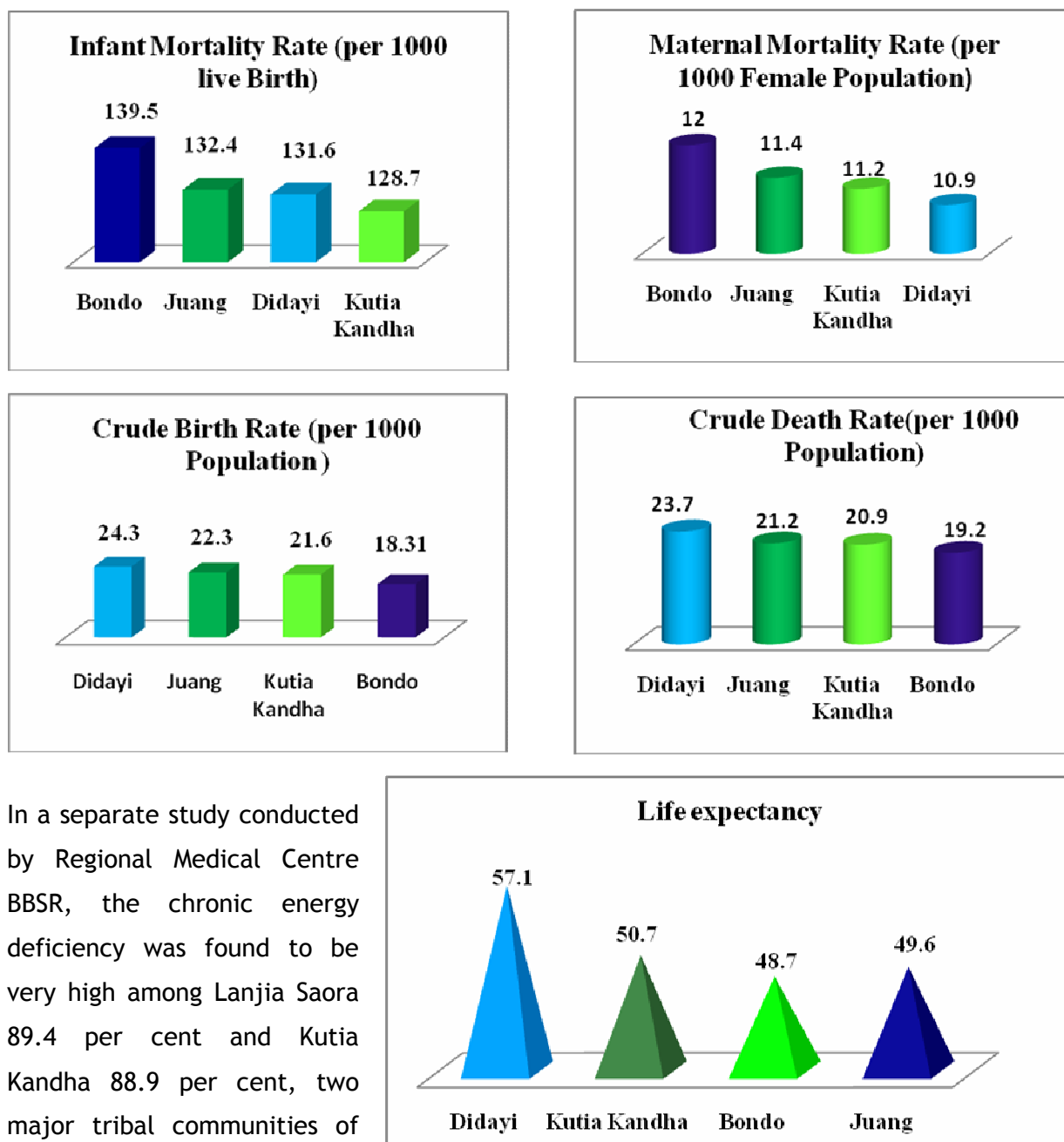
Studies undertaken in the country indicate that the primitive tribes have distinct health problems, mainly governed by multidimensional factors like their habitat, different terrain, ecological variable niches, illiteracy, poverty, isolation, superstition and deforestation.

Orissa health strategy 2003 had advocated for improving the health status of tribal population by reducing mortality and morbidity. It indicates that the tribal people suffer disproportionately from malaria, tuberculosis, genetic disorders like G6PD deficiently, sickle cell anaemia as also nutritional deficiency diseases. These are some of the special health problems attributed to primitive tribal communities. The situation analysis of health indicates of the tribal population in Orissa are worse than the national average; Infant mortality rate is (84.2%), under 5years old Mortality rate (126.6%), children underweight (55.9%), anaemia in children (79.8%), children with acute respiratory infection (22.4%), children with diarrhea (21.1%) women with ammonia 64.9 per 1000.

Orissa is one of the ten states in the country covered under the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB). According to the report of NNMB (2000-2001); Orissa is the second highest level of under nutrition among the ten states. When compared with the aggregate figure for Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI<18.5) in adult men and women in the state, the level is higher in Orissa. The prevalence of Chronic Energy deficiency in adult men in the state is 38.6 per cent compared to aggregate of 37.04 per cent, where as the

CED prevalence in adult women 46 per cent aggregate figure. As malnutrition is known to potentiate susceptibility to death due to infectious diseases, the high Mortality Rate among the PTG may be attributed to this. In a prospective study conducted in Bondo, Didayi, Juang and Kutia Kandha, the Primitive Tribal of Orissa suffered from severe malnutrition (based on Gomez classification) was observed as 16, 19.25, 1 and 26.6 per cent population respectively (ICMR).

Figure I: Health Status of PTGs



In a separate study conducted by Regional Medical Centre BBSR, the chronic energy deficiency was found to be very high among Lanjia Saora 89.4 per cent and Kutia Kandha 88.9 per cent, two major tribal communities of Rayagada and Kandhamal districts.

But nutrition status of PTGs of Orissa is lower compared to other major tribes. Majority (51.2%) of anaemic PTGs of Orissa showed

microcytic hypochromic blood picture suggestive of iron deficiency anaemia. Statistical analysis reveals a positive co-relation between hookworm's infestation and anaemia possible due to indiscriminate defecation, bare food and lack of health awareness.

The demographic data as per recent survey conducted by RMRC, Bhubaneswar amongst four PTGs of Orissa, revealed an Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live birth) of 139.5 in Bondo, 131.6 in Didayi, 132.4 in Juang and 128.7 in Kutia Kandha. A Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 female population) of 12 in Bondo, 10.9 in Didayi, 11.4 in Juang and 11.2 in Kutia Kandha. The Life Expectancy of 48.7 years in Bondo, 57.1 years in Didayi, 49.6 years in Juang and 50.7 years in Kutia Kandha. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 population of 18.31 in Bondo, 24.3 in Didayi, 22.3 in Juang and 21.6 in Kutia Kandha where as the Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1000 population of 19.2 in Bondo, 23.7 in Didayi, 21.2 in Juang and 20.9 in Kutia Kandha.

The unhygienic living condition and traditional health care practices were found mainly responsible for high maternal mortality. It was observed that among Kutia Kandha the delivery was conducted by the mother herself in a half squatting position, holding a rope tied down from the roof of the house. This helped her in applying pressure to give birth of the child. This complicated labour obviously might lead to maternal as well as child mortality.

CHANGING SCENARIO OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS: FINDINGS FROM FIELD STUDY

Change is inevitable in nature. It may be rapid or slow, good or bad and complete or partial. Man has to adopt himself to the conditions which confront him. Society itself is never static. Since society and culture is dynamic, its social being cannot be static. The PTGs society is also in a transitional phase and is passing through the process of planned change in many aspects. Primitive tribal communities being most unprivileged communities among tribal are severely impacted by poverty and manifestations, such as low level of literacy and health care, hunger, malnutrition. They suffer from political marginalization and remain vulnerable to exploitation. Ever since the 5th five year plan during which the concept of Primitive tribal groups introduced by Government of India, a number of special development interventions have been extended for this vulnerable section of the tribals through the specially set up micro project. Planned development intervention for the tribal people over half a century and in particularly more specifically, micro-level efforts for the Primitive tribal groups including Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora over nearly past three decades. Yet these have not achieved the expected results in the context of economic, social and demographic attributes, but some transformation is found after Need Based Action Plan, 2001

In order to readdress this situation and to remove obstacles to their development, the Present Study “Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community in Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa” is a special attempt to find out the changes among Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora in Orissa between 2001 and 2009, This chapter is divided into three parts and each part has two sections. The first part of the chapter deals with Dongria Kandha, Second part focuses on Lanjia Saora and third part focuses on Kutia Kandha.

5.1 Dongria Kandha (PTG)

5.1.1 Study Area

Chatikona, the Project Headquarter is a part of Bissam-Cuttack block under Gunupur Sub-division of Rayagada district, where as the Micro Project area covers two blocks, such as

Bissam-Cuttack and Muniguda. Out of Five Gram Panchayats; Kurli, Chancharguda and Hata Muniguda come under Bissam Cuttack block and Sibapadar and Munikhhol Gram Panchayat come under Muniguda block respectively. 62 Revenue villages/Hamlets are under the



jurisdiction of the Micro Project, which was grounded in the year 1978 and was responsible for the all round development of the Dongria Kandha.

The entire district which the Dongria Kandha inhabits is a tribal belt. Out of five sections of Kandha tribe, three major sections namely; the Desia, the Kutia and the Dongria are found in the district. Except the first one, the other two sections belong to primitive sections of Kandha community.

5.1.2 Climate

High altitude in the Project areas of the Dongria Kandha habitat has made the climate cool and pleasant. Humidity ranges from 92 per cent during August and September to 60 per cent in March, April and May. During the winter months (November- February) there is heavy dewfall. The rainy season (July-October) is very unhealthy. Rains are continuous and heavy and nearly 80% of the annual rainfall is received from the South-West monsoon during the month of June, July, August and September. The periodicity of rain is neither uniform nor regular. But the area does not exercise drought in any year.

5.1.3 Soil and Vegetation



The Dongria Kandha inhabiting in the project villages have a good knowledge of the soils available in their locality. According to them three main type of soils are predominant, such as:

- i) Stony Clay (*Kankoda Birga*) which are found all over the hills,
- ii) Black fertile Soil (*Panka Birga*),
fertile soil found in the foot hills and
- iii) Coloured Clay (*Gaudi Birga*) found in the hills also. Black soil is considered very fertile and Dongar Paddy is sown where this type of soil is available.

But the entire area predominately contains stony clay and that is the reason the production of crops is not up to the expectation. In the Rayagada division of the Eastern Ghats of which the Dongria country forms an important part, Sal tree (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species and the common associates of Sal and Bija or Piasal (*Piera Carpus*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Mohua (*Madhuka Lotifolia*), Jack fruit and Mango (*Bombax Malabaricum*) are found both in the hills and in the vicinity of settlements. One type of tall grass Birsa (*Imperate Grudinancea*) grows luxuriantly in the area and it is used for thatching of roofs. But now a day this luxuriant growth of Birsa is very less. Among the creepers, Siali (*Bauhinia Vahlli*) is very common. Various kinds of edible roots and medicinal herbs are also found in the forest. It is indeed a feast to the eye to see vast stretches of banana and pineapple plantation amidst Jack fruits tress in the hill slopes raised by the Dongria Kandha in the Niyamgiri hills,. Side by side they carry on shifting cultivation in higher altitudes close to the hill top. Nevertheless the threat of the indiscriminate axe which is steadily stripping the country bare of its vegetational cover is as frightening and real in the Dongria areas as elsewhere.

5.1.4 Drainage

No river flows in the Project area of Dongria settlement. A perennial stream called Gadgada Nallah flows through a winding course all over the area and it is the only source of water supply to Dongria settlement. Unlike other Kandha areas, the Niyamgiri hill range provides a wealth of perennial springs and streams which greatly enrich Dongria cultivation. The Dongria hill slopes keep the earth moist for a large part of the year. Some Dongria villages are situated near the streams. All hill streams are capable of great extremes, suddenly becoming torrents in storms on rocky beds during the summer season when their feeder streamlets are dry. In either case they are of little value to the high land farmers. Throughout the Project area occasional springs near villages flow well until February or early March. It lesson to an extent that would make them useless for irrigation purposes from mid of March until the arrival of monsoon.

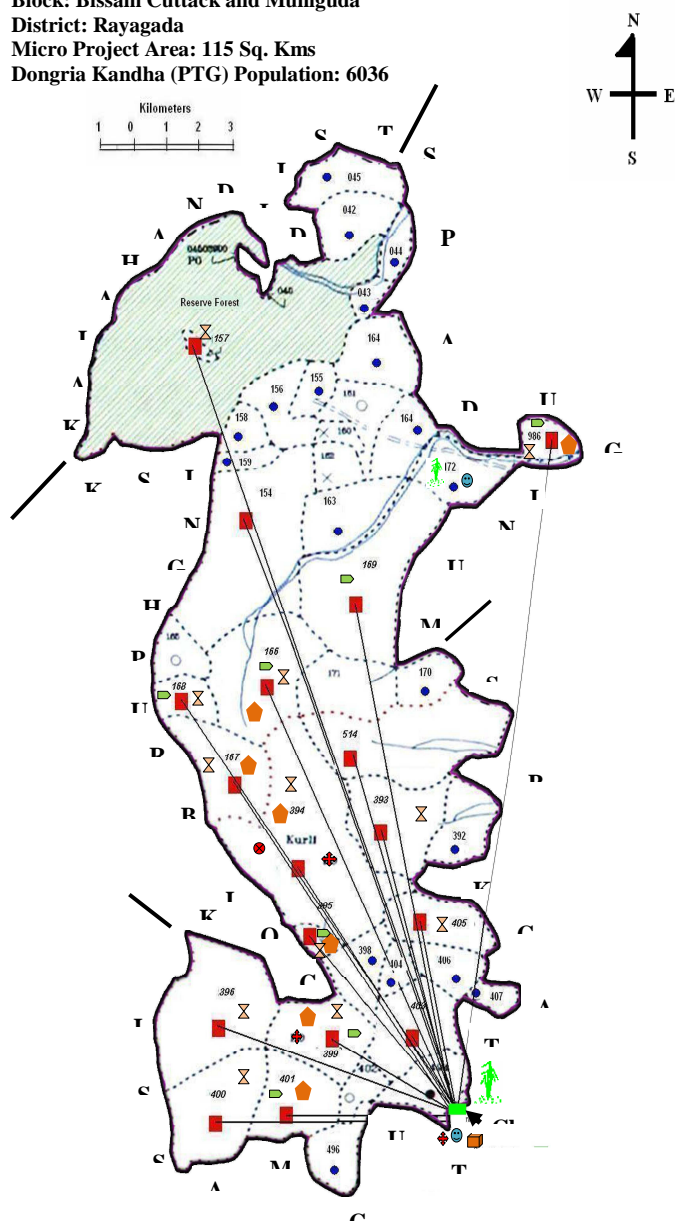
5.1.5 Flora and Fauna

The Dongria Kandhas cannot imagine life without the forest. For them it is more than mere collection of trees, bushes, creepers and wildlife. It has been the focus of their social and religious life as well as their greater economic asset since time immemorial. It is their home and habitat, a symbol of their freedom of movement both as groups and as individuals, such as the recreational ground of youths for dance and song.

The extensive practices of shifting cultivation and wanton destruction of forests have rendered the wild animals scarce in the area. However, some Panthers (*Pantheru Pardus*), Leopard-cats (*Feils bengolensis*), Spotted deer (*Muntiacus Mutjik*), Sambars (*Cervus Unicolor*), Wild Boars (*Sus-Scrofa*), Common Monkey (*Preshytis Phayrei*), Strippes Squirrels (*Ratufa Bicolor*), Indian Porcupines, Hares, Bears, Grey and red jungle fowls, Peacocks and Green Pigeons are found in distant forests where people go for collection of forest produce and for communal hunt. Venomous snakes are found in large numbers and causes of snake bits are very common. Wild birds and parrots destroy standing crops. The Dongrias ward of such animals and birds by indigenous methods.

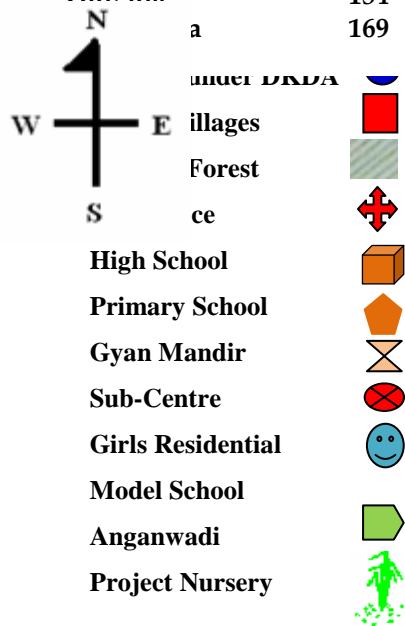
Map of Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Chatikona

Block: Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda
 District: Rayagada
 Micro Project Area: 115 Sq. Kms
 Dongria Kandha (PTG) Population: 6036



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5.1.6 Origin of Dongria Kandha

Dongria Kandha is numerically the most preponderant tribe of Orissa. They inhabit the lofty Niyamgiri hill ranges in the district of Rayagada. For being the denizens of hills, forests and high lands (*Dongar*), their neighbours name them Dongria but, they call



themselves '*Dongran Kuan*' or '*Drilli Kuan*.' Earlier there were no settlements around the Niyamgiri hill ranges. The Dongria Kandhas were residing in the pockets of Lanjigarh area of Kalahandi district and in some other places on the hills. People from these areas were casual visitors to Niyamgiri hill ranges. They were

visiting the place for hunting and food gathering. Since the hoary past the locality is considered as area very rich in natural resources and a fertile land for food production. After visiting this area many times, Dongrias settled down permanently. During the initial period they never went to the peak of the mountain, as such places were regarded as the abodes of Niyamraja's kin. Niyamraja was the sole protector of Dongria Kandha and accordingly he was highly esteemed in Dongria tradition. It was through his approval that one can settle for a certain time or forever in Niyamraja's abode.

There are myths associated with the Dongria settlement which are considered important right from the selection of a site and ways and means to settle in that place. Mythical attributes create a strong sense of conviction among the Dongria Kandha that they were direct or indirect progeny of Niyamraja.

The entire Dongria world is said to be the kingdom of Niyamraja where he reigned supreme. The patch of 115 Sq.Kms rugged mountain regions is named Niyamgiri (*Niyam*) hills. The entire Niyamgiri comprises of four blocks enumerated in Revenue Administration after



Independence, such as: Bissam Cuttack, Kalyansinghpur, and Muniguda of the Rayagada district and Biswanathpur in Kalahandi district. Out of these blocks Bissam Cuttack, Kalyansinghpur and Muniguda are highly populated with Dongria Kandha. People of all these areas considered Niyamraja as their God as well as ancestral kin. This primitive tribe strikes as a very important community for their simplicity, quickness in observation

and sensibility. In every activity this primitive tribe reveals a corporate life. They help each other in economic activities, drink, dance and sing in congregation. Religious ceremonies and festivals are performed communally. Crime is practically nil and adultery is uncommon where as individual behaviour is marked by honesty and truthfulness. The Dongria live amidst nature. To the Dongria, the native is the greatest impeller, the scenery around forming the grand arena where the human drama of vicissitudes of mortal life is staged. As sons of nature the Dongrias love to live in their natural adobe far away from the maddening crowds of civilization. Dongria strongly believe in the existence of a large number of supernatural beings who exercise control on various aspects of their mundane life. Their pantheon is composed of Gods, Deities and Spirits both benevolent and malevolent. “Dharani Penu” or Jhankar” is their benevolent supreme goddess.

5.1.7 Language:

The Dongrias belong to the Dravidian linguistic group. G. A. Garrison had written “The Kandhas or Kondhs are Dravidian tribe in the hills of Orissa and neighbouring districts. The name which they use themselves is “Kui” and their language should accordingly be dominated Kui. (Thurston, Edgar, 1909)

But the language spoken by the Kandha appears to have mainly two local variations - “Kuvi” spoken by a majority of undivided Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir and “Kui” spoken by Kandha who live in the Boudh Kandhamal district. “Kuvi” appears to have original structure composition while “Kui” is an acculturated and transformed form of Kuvi language. The Kandhas of Koraput and Rayagada districts, the other tribal communities such as Kandha-Paraja, Konda-Paraja, Penga-Paraja, Jatapu-Dora and Kondo-Dora speak Kuvi with a admixture of Telugu. But the Dongria Kandhas of Rayagada district inhabiting on the Niyamgiri hill ranges in three blocks such as Kalyansinghpur, Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda speak Kuvi.

5.1.8 Settlement Pattern



The villages of Dongria Kandhas are located in a tangle of thickly wooded hill ranges. The earlier villages were situated in the valleys and subsequently they settled either in the hill slopes or at the hill tops. The selection of their habitation is determined by the availability of sufficient

land for shifting (*Dongar*) cultivation with a perennial source of water supply. Construction work of settlement is preceded by a magico-religious ritual to ascertain worthiness or otherwise of the site. After selection of the site, the owner concerned and the medicine man designated as *Dishari* reach site before dusk after taking a holy bath. Then the traditional ritual takes place on the site. If the grains are scattered then they conclude that the ancestors of the person concerned do not want him to stay there. Therefore, the site is considered inauspicious. On the other hand if they find the grains are intact then it is concluded that the ancestors have indicated that the site is auspicious and therefore, approve the site for building the proposed house.

The villages in the Dongria Kandha settlement comprise minimum two separate words, one inhabited by the Dongria Kandha and the other by the Domb, a scheduled caste community. The houses are built close to each other conforming to linear pattern. A narrow street runs from one end to the other of the village separating the two rows of houses. If the population increases in the village, the newly married son move out and builds new houses in the proximity. Generally the spaces in the Dongria villages are limited which becomes difficult to accommodate beyond certain size of population. That is the reason for which separate hamlets have come up around the main village. For all social and ritual purposes the village and its hamlets act as a compact and cohesive unit and are tied up together with mutuality of obligation in economic and other spheres of life.



In some village the lanes and by lanes radiate from the main street. There may be houses by the side of these alleys besides those in the main street. The settlement pattern does not exhibit close cluster.

Jatrukudi Penu, the village deity and the protector of the people from evil eyes, placed in a shed thatched with bamboo splits which represent the shine. This village deity is marked by mango grove and jack fruit trees at the entrance of the village. A straw-thatched shed called, *Kuddi* is built in the middle of the village street to lodge the Earth Goddess (*Dharani Penu*) very close to the *Kuddi*, and there stands a small wooden post of 3 to 4 feet in height. This represents the husband (*Jhankad* or *Kotebali Penu*) of Dharani Penu. At the extreme end of every Dongria village opposite to that where the shine of village

goddess is located, the girl's dormitory (*Hada Sala*) is constructed near to the hill stream which flows close to the village.

The Dongria have high sense of keeping their environment clean. In every village the wide space called as *Bateria* is set apart for defecation and for dumping garbage. Every village has a sweeper (*Jhateni*) and any one member of his family sweeps the village street and keeps the *Bateria* clean.

5.1.9 House Type

A typical Dongria Kandha hut consists of a spacious rectangular room, and then small room “*Dhapa*” at the back of the first room with a front verandah and a back verandah. All these parts are built under a two-sloped roof thatched with grass. The roof is made so low



as to leave a space of two feet from the ground. One has to almost crawl into the house. A low roof does not allow cold winds to get into the house and keeps it warm for comfortable living. Except the four main walls of the house, a small partition wall is built inside to separate the kitchen from the main room, and keep it out of the sight of the outsiders. The

back room has also enclosure on all the sides to provide privacy to the ladies who use it at the time of menstruation. The walls are made of lattice bamboo splits and wattle of broom sticks plastered with mud and cow dung. Generally colored earth is applied over the wall to add beauty to the house. Those who are rich use wooden planks for making their walls. These planks are fixed upright on the ground linearly and mud plaster is applied over these. .

The size of the living room generally used for sleeping and dining is 12 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth with height 7 feet. The size of the kitchen room attached to living room is 4 feet by 2½ feet. The back side room, the *Dhapa* is 6 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth and 6 feet in height. The front verandah is wider than the back verandah being 10 feet by 3 feet where as the rear one is 5 feet by 5 feet. The house is



provided with three doors 3½ feet long in front of the house, the other of 4 feet long at the entrance of the back room opening to the main room and the third one 3½ feet long at the back room opening to the back verandah. There is no Provision of windows. This also prevents the entry of the wild rats and poisonous snakes. The well to do families provide ceiling like platform below the roof of main room to store food grains and household articles. They do not have provision for fowl pen. Just a basket serves this purpose and this is kept in the back room. Goats are kept and tied in the back verandah. However during rainy and extremely winter season the goats are given shelter in the back room. The Dongria are very fond of keeping pigs and the pig-stay is built close to the back verandah. Cattles are tethered to the wooden posts in the cowshed built at the back of the hut. Pigeons are kept in a wooden crate under the roof of the back verandah.

The household equipments of the primitive tribe are very scanty and just serve the purpose of bare necessities. Previously they were using earthen pots for their cooking and storing of water, but now a days most of the families are using aluminum, brass and even plastic utensils. The uses of earthen articles are very rare to be seen now-a-days.

5.1.10 Economic Organization

The Dongria Kandha is associated with many occupations, such as Forest collection, Shifting cultivation, Horticulture, Wage earning, Animal husbandry and Trade and barter. The Dongria Kandhas are very early risers. They leave their bed by 4 A.M. and assemble at *Kudi*, Shyine of village deity to relax with tobacco (*Pika*) and gossip. After an hour with the cock's first crow, they disperse to work on their Dongar or agricultural field. They keep themselves busy till the afternoon with very short breaks for lunch, drinks (locally made liquor) and rest. The whole family works and eats together in the field. There is absolutely no gender based division of work. In the late afternoon they visit their orchards and collect ripened fruits for sale in the weekly hats and for their own consumption. On the other hand the older people do not sit idle but do some light household work. Children within the age group of 7 to 8 years help their parents at home as well as in the field.

- **Forest Collection:**

Dongria continue their age old subsistence activity of food gathering from the forest. Seasonal food collection is still an indispensable part of their economic life. Their food is greatly supplemented by a



seasonal variety of fruits, roots, tubes, mushrooms, green leaves etc. collected from the Niyamgiri hill ranges. Beside edibles, they also collect firewood; timber and forest produce for their own consumption. It is a family affair and both the sexes take part in it. Most of the poor Dongria families depend on forest collection for about six months in a year. In addition to cultivation of crops they practice hunting and collect minor forest produces for selling in the local weekly market at the time of their need.

- ***Shifting Cultivation:***

Pancity of plain and wet lands and natural conditions have resulted in shifting cultivations. In their swiddens, called “*Haru*”, they grow a variety of crops comprising cereals, pulses, leguments, fruits and vegetables, roots and also tubers. A *Haru* owned individually is generally cultivated for 3 to 4 years and left follow for 4 to 5 years for regeneration.



- ***Horticulture:***

Dongria Kandhas are skilled horticulturists. Taking advantages of favourable climatic conditions they raise, jackfruits mango, Citrus, Banana, Pineapple and turmeric plantations in the vast structure in the hill slopes right from the valley bottom to hill top. In their kitchen gardens (Bada) lying close to the settlement site, they grow mango, jack fruits and like gourd, pumpkin, bean, brinjal, chilly etc.



Traditionally a Dongria Kandha has indisputable right to plant fruit trees any where besides his own land and enjoy the fruits of his trees. The main environmental factors which have favored fruit growing in the Niyamgiri hills are higher altitude/ good drainage and longer duration of low temperature period. They produce tons of

fruits but earn less due to exploitation by middle men. They have proved that the skill, ingenuity and preservance of man can tame any rugged terrain without the help of modern technology.

- **Wage Earning:**

To the Dongria Kandha, the descendant of the Niyamraja of the Niyamgiri hills, wage earnings is not a very respectable job. They prefer to work for the members of their own community either on nominal payment or on labour-exchange basis. Among them there is no employer-employee feeling and no demand for payment of wages. They treat each other as equals. Mutual exchange of labour is essentially still in vogue, and traditional co-operatives based on age and sex continue to be functional till today.

- **Animal Husbandry:**

Dongria Kandha raise livestock like buffalo (*Koda*), cow (*Kodi*), goat (*Adda*), sheep (*Mendha*), pig (*Paji*), dog (*Neudi*), fowl (*Koyu*) and pigeon (*Parua*) for meeting the demands of consumption and for their own use during ritual occasions. They do not draw milk from cows and buffaloes. They believe it is meant for their calves. The animals are cared very much and sheltered in their respective sheds.



- **Trade and Barter:**



Though Dongria Kandha produces tons of fruits and crops they usually do not carry it to the nearby markets to get better price. While visiting the local weekly markets as a matter of routine Dongria women carry small head loads of fruits for sale. A major portion of their surplus products is sold to their Domb neighbours to whom they are indebted. They are not good at sale, barter, purchase and such other economic transactions and hence quite vulnerable to economic exploitations by unscrupulous traders, money lenders and middle men. But now- a- days due to better communication facilities and construction of village road through PMGSY, the Dongrias are directly contacting with the traders to sell their horticultural products right at their door steps.



- **Food Habits:**

The Dongria Kandha eat 3 (Three) times a day, in the morning between 7.00 A.M to 8.00 A.M; in the midday between 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. and at last in the night between 6.30 P.M to 7.00 P.M. The Dongria go to field/Dongar early in the morning and they carry the midday meals to the field. If they are late to leave their house, then they carry their morning foods in the field. But such occurrences are very rare.

They take only ragi gruel and a pinch of salt for their morning meal .The same food is taken at midday with cooked green leaves. But during night, they either take ragi gruel cooked kosala rice or unboiled rice and vegetable curry. They are also very fond of dried fish. They prepare it after baking directly on fire. It is unusually taken with the night meal. Cooked rice is eaten with vegetable and dried fish. Various creepers like Kating, Baila and Jhudang are boiled or fried and they generally take it in the winter months. Pulses like Kandul (*Red gram*) is prepared as Dal, Maize too is fried and eaten while they perform their work in the field. Various types of roots like Rani Kanda and Langla Kanda are boiled and eaten as their morning tiffin and when one feels hungry. They take better food during the winter months; where as green leaves and mushrooms are eaten during summer and rainy season. They eat fish during the summer, if there is any catch. Scarcity of food is experienced during the lean periods. They take fruits like mango, jack fruits but other fruit products like banana, pineapple and oranges available in plenty are not consumed but marketed for ready cash.

In the field Tiffin and lunch are eaten in buffet style, parents and children sit together for taking their food. But at home the older members are served food first and next the head of the family and children. The women take their food at last and sweep the floor and clean the place where the food is eaten. In the next morning the cooking vessels are washed by the girls and the female of the family.

The Dongrias relish chicken, mutton, buffalo meat, pork and beef. The latter two types of non-vegetarian stuff are the main items of food on the festive occasions and marriage ceremonies. Animals killed during the community hunting are shared by all households of the village including the neighbouring Domb community.

The Dongria women do not participate in any ceremonial cooking. Food processing and preparation in cooking on festive occasions is the prerogative of men. But during marriage ceremonies men and women are allowed to dine together.

5.1.11 Social Organization:

- **Family:**

The family is the smallest social unit consisting of parents and their unmarried children. Nuclear family is most common among the Dongria Kandha. When sons get married they



set up their own houses and live with their wives and children. Sometimes, it is observed, if sufficient space is available a new room (s) may be added to the old house and the married son(s) accommodated in it. The extended family among the Dongria Kandha is always Patrilineal in as much as persons

comprising the family are related through the father only. The daughters and sisters after getting married leave their parental families and uterine brothers. In this sense the Dongria family is patrilocal. Since membership is counted patrilineally, i.e. by relationship traced through the father alone, it makes the family both patrilineal and patriarchal.

The family is not only a social unit but an economic unit. The adult members and even the children above 8 years toil in the field and contribute to common economic pool of the family. The entire family expenditure is controlled by the house wife in consultation with her husband and grown up sons and daughters. Generally both husband and wife are responsible for purchase of household articles and other required items from the markets and weekly hats. So long as parents are alive no one in the village recognizes the married sons as village elders alone are entitled to deliberate in socio-political matters in the village meeting and their separate residential units as political distinct entities.

Among the Dongria Kandha the older people are highly respected by the younger people. The children obey their parents and act according to their instruction. The relation between the siblings is congenial and intimate. The seminal brothers and sisters are tried to one another by mutual help and obligation and such congenial relationship continues lifelong. Life in a Dongria family is most peaceful and without any conflict and tension. Husband and wife are partners in all walks of life. Both of them do not address each other by their respective names but as father and mother of so and so. The husband never shows any disrespect to his wife and seeks her advice in all social and economic matters. Both of them work together at home and in the field one helping the other in such ways as per the custom of their society.

Nuclear family is the basis unit in a Dongria Kandha society. The head of the family and his wife lead their conjugal life, bear children, rear them up and train them in economic activities, social moorings and help them grow to adulthood. Each nuclear unit has in its possession of some property, both movable and immovable which all members of the unit enjoy equally to a certain stage.

- **Clan:**

Clan organization plays the pivotal role in the Dongria Kandha Kinship system. Descent is traced in the male line; marriage between persons of the same clan is tabooed. Clan exogamy and the recognition of kinship through the father's line primary govern the kinship. In their society, there are number of clans such as' Nisika, Jakasika, Wadaka, Kadraka, Huika, Sikaka, Wengesika, Pusika, Praska, Saraka etc. Apart from this there are many more clans existing among the Dongria Kondhs. Each such division in an exogamous unit within which marriage is prohibited. Each of these clans is non-totemic. The Nisika clan members claim to be the superior most in the hierarchy as their tabooed to eat beef and flesh of buffalo. Huika, Praska and Wengesika are considered to be the lowest in the category, because they eat snakes and insects. Other than Sikaka, Wadaka and Kadraka marriage relationship is not established with other clans by the Nisika people. Boys and girls of the same village are also considered as brothers and sisters. Therefore village exogamy is practiced.

The kinship system of the Dongria Kandha is broadly speaking of the kind known as classificatory. The fundamental feature of this system is the application of the same relationship term addressing more than one person.

At different levels, the kinship structure merges with marriage and family structures. At the time of bride capture from a different clan, the clan brothers (clan - consanguineals) try to have the girl for their brother. On the other hand the girl's consanguineal kins try to protest the capture. Moreover, at the death ceremony or on the occasion of Meriah Parab all the kins (affinal and consanguineal) come and join the feast and in the ceremony. Besides, family is the root each kinship tie and the family members help a boy or a girl to establish relationship with each other. Moreover, the closer the kin tie the closer is the interaction which ultimately helps in exploiting natural resources. Mutual exchange of labour, gifts and services become possible only through kinship tie.

To extend this kin relationship bond - friendship is also established with the people of Domb community, though the Domb are considered as untouchables, a scheduled caste

community. But the Dongria Kandhas treat them as members of their society because of being neighbours. With this feeling, the bond relationship is established ceremoniously with the exchange of gifts and counter gifts. It is a fact that the Dongria Kandhas are exploited based on this relationship, still it is pursued to encompass the Domb to be the members of their society as real occupants of the Niyamgiri hill ranges.

Thus the non-relatives, whether the Dongria Kandhas or the Dombs are entangled by a type of friendship, which is ritualized and known as ritual friendship. In wider sense the Dongria Kandha society has no non-relatives and everybody is a relative to each other).

Life Cycle:

- **Birth:**

The delivery takes place at the husband's house. The first delivery as well as the subsequent ones takes place in the second room (*Dhapa*) of the Dongria hut. As soon as the lady gets the labour pain, the second room is emptied. All the articles are temporarily



shifted to the first room or to a neighbour's house to avoid pollution. An old lady of the community performs as the midwife and assists the parturient during the delivery. In case of difficult delivery services of the *Shaman* is sought who performs an occult rite to waive the difficulty with subsequently easy delivery. In the Dongria society, the villagers render physical,

moral and economic help during the crisis. The mid wife cuts the umbilical cord with a small knife (*Kati*) and places the placenta in an earthen pot and buries the same behind the house with lot of precaution. Both the new born child and the mother are taken out to be bathed in tepid water by the mid wife. The baby is rubbed with ragi powder mixed with boiled turmeric paste to uproot hairs if any from the body. Barrenness is regarded as a



stigma and hence an unfortunate phenomenon. The issue lets Dongria woman takes a vow that she will offer a



goat or a lamb for sacrifice during Ghanta Parab before the Dharani Penu in the event of birth of a child.

- **Marriage:**

The Kuvi term for marriage is "*Haidi*". In the Dongria Kandha society marriage is an essential activity in life. A man marries to have children so that the family and lineage continue to exist and does not meet extinction. The minimum age of at marriage for a boy is 20 to 22 years but it is 16 to 18 years for a girl. But much earlier to this marriageable age, negotiation is pursued even when a girl is born in a Dongria Kandha house. Only when the girl attains puberty, the negotiation is finalized. The clan exogamy is very much followed in all types of marriage in a Dongria society. About 4 (Four) types of marriage is prevalent in their society, such as; arranged marriage, marriage by Capture, Marriage by Exchange and Marriage by Service. Heavy bride price is still prevalent in the Dongria Kandha society.

- **Death:**

Life (*Jarmara or Jurma*) and death (*Hateyas*) are determined by the Supreme Being, Dharani Penu who has created this world. To Dongria Kandha the death has always an evil association. The Dongria Kandha fight tooth and nail to save a person till his/her last gasp by administering their folk medicines and by performing all sorts of magico - religious rites. It is always feared and is believed to be the work of malicious spirits, black magic or the wrath of gods and deities. If death occurs, the Dongrias console themselves and make arrangements for proper disposal of the dead. Because the soul (*Ukodi*), which activates a person to grow, rests at heaven (*Petpur*) after death and this must be satisfied as per existing norms in the society. The Domb, though untouchables extend their co - operation sympathetically in bringing fire woods, digging pit in burial ground and doing other Sundry work. The corpse is carried by four persons through the backdoor and place it on a rope knitting cot to the cremation ground. All the used belongings of the corpse is kept on the side of cot aims with two earthen waves with water carried also to the cremation ground. The eldest son first lights the fire with a bundle of straw and sets it on the pyre and other follow him. After the body has burnt, water carried in the earthen weirs is poured to extinguish the fire. The Kinsman and relatives of the corpse instead of going directly to the deceased's house, take bath in a stream with bark of mango tree to purify them and before reaching home. The ladies too, purify the deceased's house by sprinkling an emulsion of clay and cow dung. The mourning period is observed for two days.

Youth Dormitory:

Dongria men and women are quite fashionable in their personal adornments, to look attractive. These practices distinguishes them from others. The Dongria Kandha girls' dormitory is meant for the maidens only. It is known as *da-she-hada* or *da-she-hala*. *Da-she* means an unmarried girl and *hada* or *hala* means a living house. But, there is no specific sleeping house for the Dongria young boys. The boys generally sleep in someone's verandah or in the house of a widower in small groups. This place is known as "*Dhangernga Duki*".

The construction of dormitory is based on a skilled and co-operative work. It is done through mutual help and co-operation work with group of both sexes. The boys do the technical and hard work required for the building like cutting and transportation of timber from the forest, raising of wooden structure, making ropes from the jungle grass, making beams, roofs etc. After the structure is raised the girls plasterer the walls with mud and cow dung mixed with chaps of paddy. After plastering, the walls are polished with rounded stone.

The Dongrias have different views regarding the *Da-she-hada*. They trace its origin back to the mythological period and hold it as a traditional cultural practice followed through



generations. Most of them believe that a community house for the youth not only serves the purpose of accommodation at night but also separates grown up boys and girls from sleeping with their parents. But some are of the opinion with sufficient support behind it that the dormitory is a preparation home for the girls before entering the family life. It might have been

instituted to assign the older boys and girls the task of educating the younger children with the cultural practices, customs, economic pursuits, riddles, folk lores and above all to teach them the art of social adjustment. It is true that imparting education in these areas are the duties of the parents. But they have neither time nor inclination. As such the responsibility is bestowed upon the dormitory.

There is no specific size for construction of *da-she-hada*; it varies from village to village depending upon the unmarried girls in that village. It is also found during the study that the small villages which have least number of grown up girls do not have of a *da-she-hada*.

In some villages the *da-she-hada* has ceased to function for some reason or other. But those young girls sleep separately in groups in a small room called “*Dhapas*”.

A dormitory member or a matured girl is known by name *da-she* and the group of them as *da-she-sika* and where as on the counter part it is known as *da-we-yu* and the group of them *da-we-ga*. The local term *da-she* means *dhangudi* (young girl) and the term *da-we-yu* as *dhanguda* (young boy). A dormitory may be composed of girls belonging to one clan group or member of clan groups. In the past the villages were unit clan in nature, for which membership in the dormitory was restricted to one clan only. But *at present with the increase of population and immigration, dormitories have accommodated multi clan groups*. Generally in the Dongria village the age of the girls staying in the dormitories varies from 10 to 40 years or even little above. The spinsters, widows and widows without children are allowed to visit the dormitory. Selection of dormitory member is based on their mutual understanding and friendship. A girl after attaining puberty is eligible to enter the dormitory. But there is no taboo on the younger girls to attend it, though they are not allowed to sleep at night. Admission into the dormitory does not require any special rites and rituals. There is no initiation ceremony observed. However a young boy becomes a *dhanguda* only after he develops mustache.

The oldest member of a dormitory acts as the head and is known by the name *Kajari*. Every member of that dormitory is expected to obey her. The *Kajari* selects the *Dhangudas* for distribution of works on the festive occasions, fixed dance expeditions. Both male and female *Shamans* (*Beju* and *Bejuni*) do not visit the dormitory as a customary prohibition.

5.1.12 Religious Beliefs and Practices

The social, economic and political life of Dongria Kandha is pervaded by their religion. Their religion is consists of regular propitiation of gods, spirits and manes of performance of rituals. Propitiation is done through appropriate rites and sacrifices, charms and spells. They strongly believe in the existence of a large number of supernatural beings who exercise control on various aspects of their mundane life. Their *pantheon* is composed of gods, deities and spirit benevolent and malevolent.

Pantheon:

The Supreme deity: Goddess, mother earth called *Dharani Penu* or *Jhankar* is their benevolent. Supreme goddess, enshrined in every village street a hut called “*Kudi*” represented by three elevated stones. The name of deities, month of worship and purpose of worship of Dongria Kandha are as follows:

Name of the Deity	Month of worship	Purposes
Village Deities (<i>Kotebali Penu</i>)	Worshipped on various occasions	to keep constant watch on the villagers and protect them from any mishap
<i>Jatrukudi Penu</i> , a deity who caused drought and other natural calamities to the village	Throughout the year	To cool down his temper Shaman worships him each month with adequate sacrifice.
<i>Hira Penu</i>	Whenever required	She inflicts pain and tortures the children if she is neglected
<i>Takarani Penu</i>	November (Panda-Lenju) with elaborate rituals and sacrifices.	responsible for occurrence of infectious diseases, accidents and small pox, cholera etc. in the village and animal diseases
<i>Niyamgiri-Raja Penu</i>	October (<i>Dasara and Jura Parab</i>)	He saves the people from unusual deaths and accidents
<i>Lati Penu or Dangar Penu</i>	April-May (<i>Baisakh Lenju</i>) worshipped with adequate scarifies	After felling of trees ceremony (<i>Khotle- Perpa</i>) in the Dangar land
<i>Lada Penu</i>	May (<i>Sarua</i>) Before onset of communal hunting.	he protects the people from attack of wild animals and grants them success in hunting
Household Spirits (<i>Duma</i>) represents the “Ancestor Spirits”.	Placed in every one household inside the sleeping room	who can be dreadful if nor appeased properly
<i>Lia Penu</i>	September (<i>Dola Lenju</i>)	who brings prosperity from the house if worshipped properly
<i>Sita Penu</i>	Full moon day of December (Push) after harvest of all crops.	To bring wealth and prosperity
<i>Danda Penu</i>	September (<i>Dela - Lanju</i>)	Granaries are replastered and grains like <i>Kosla</i> and <i>Ragi</i> are kept.
<i>Chhatar Penu</i>	during the Meriahhh festival	Against diseases if not properly appeased. To please the spirit a buffalo is sacrificed.
Bhairo Penu who caused accidental deaths in the family if not appeased with the sacrifice of a cow	during the Meriahhh festival	For saving household members from odds and evils.

Religious Functionaries:

Dongria Kandha has many kinds of religious and magico-religious functionaries and specialists who act as people’s representatives to mediate between humans and super naturals.

Jani: Is the ritual head of the village. The post is hereditary. He performs all village rituals and gets a special share of sacrificial animals.

Lamba: The specialist Jani who belongs to Nishka Mutha and officiates in the rituals of Meriah festival.

Ichan Jani: The Jani's assistant who scarifies animals, arranges puja items and participates with the Jani in the recitation of the incarnations.

Pujari: Plays the special role in the Meriah Puja. He prepares an umbrella out of a bamboo collected from the forest in the dead of night, unnoticed by anybody. He strikes at the head of the Meriah animal first and then others follow. In other religious functions, he also presides along with Jani and Ichan Jani.

Beju/Bejuni (Shamans and Shamamins): is the Shaman who performs divinations through trance and recitation of incarnation so as to decipher the supernatural agencies responsible for malady of disease or death. She is also the sorcerer and witchcraft persons. Her services are needed in individual family and communal festival to ward off the evil spirit. In a village there might be one or more Bejuni. The head of the Bejuni in a village is called as "Pat Bejuni".

Dishari: The medicine man, who practice herbal medicines backed by magical power.

5.1.13 Political Organization

The position of leaders in a Dongria society is very important. The leaders not only enjoy status and high prestige in the society, but also exercise considerable authority in getting things done in the most correct manner. Their opinion in setting quarrels and conflicts is decisive. The leaders are classified as traditional and modern depending on the antiquity of their respective offices or on their roles. The Dongria community at large is composed of families and this is more or less based on kinship ties, each family acts in conformity with accepted mode. This mode, though authoritative is guarded by custom. These authorities are exercised at four levels i.e. family, lineage, village and Mutha. The traditional leadership is based hereditary status and position. The status is described rather than achieved. These vest upon the formal arrangement of the society.

Each village is a political unit having its own set of officers. These officers are in an informal ways leader of the village and they do not have the voice in the village affairs than other. The leaders are of two types, such as: Sacerdotal and Secular. Certain matter like land and boundary dispute between villages, divorce and desertion, bride captured

etc. are refer to Mutha Council, which can not be decided by village council. Land dispute are very intricate problem which can not be decided easily with out the meeting of the Mandal. Similarly, as marriage partner normally belong to two different clans, members of which inhabit two villages, divorce or disputation cases can not be settled without the intervention of the Mandal. Thus in all inter village dispute Mutha meeting is summoned, which is presided over by the Mandal. The post of Mandal is hereditary and honourary.

“Mutha” is an important feature of social and political organization of the Dongria Kandha. It consists of groups of adjoining villages and treated as an administrative cum- social unit. It is led by a head designed as Mandal. The entire Dongria Kandha area has been divided into 21 Muthas. The organization had received recognition from the ex- feudatory set up.

Every Dongria village had and still continues to have its own traditional council as part of Political Organization. With the abolition of feudal system in Orissa, the Mutha system of administration which was in vogue in the whole estate of the then Jeypore, of which a Dongria area is a part was replaced by an elective system. Under this arrangement statutory village council were established in villages in place of traditional political institution.

In the case of Dongria villages the traditional Panchayat is still affective and runs along democratic principle as before and serve the people well in the matter of maintaining social control and enforcing social function.

During 1996, with the change in Panchayat Raj system and reformation of local self - government, a new dimension in the administration is in effect as PESA (Panchayat Extension Scheduled Area) Act was implemented. At the Gram Panchayat level, the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti leads the Panchayat, assisted by sub-ordinates like Sarapanch, Samiti Savya, Naib Sarapanch and the Ward Member at the grass root level. Special power was given to the Gram Sabha to prepare the *Action Plan* for all round development of the village and hamlets within the Gram Panchayat in the Scheduled area.

The allying political structure like statutory Gram Panchayat not understood by which the Dongria appears to be an unnecessary super imposition having no stake in Dongria political system.

Mandal is the highest secular headmen acts as the head of confederacy of a group of villages. Important matters such as boundary disputes, witchcraft and adultery are referred to him for arbitration.

Jani is the formal secular head of the village. He presides over the village council and responsible for custodian norm and social sanctions. All important matters are brought to his prior notice for opinion and intervention.

Bis Majhi is the revenue collector both for land and forest. He recovers fine imposed for offences by the village council from each household and. He fixes the rate of subscription for different communal feast and festival.

Barika, the village messenger who belongs to the Domb community establishes liaison between Dongria Kandha and outsider. He fixes the rate for each produce to be sold in the market by the villagers. He reports criminal offences to the police in consultation with Bis Majhi and Jani. He assists the village youths in the capture of bride. He gets 5 Kgs Ragi or Kosla rice from each household as his fees.

5.1.14 Changing Scenario of Dongria Kandha Development Agency: Finding from Field Study

The study area of Dongria Kandha, Primitive Tribal Community comes under both Scheduled Areas and Tribal Sub Plan areas within the jurisdiction of Gunupur Sub-division of Rayagada district. It is situated at a distance of around 42 Kilometers from the district headquarters. The Micro Project area spreads over two blocks; Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda covering five Gram Panchayats, namely Kurli, Hatamuniguda, Chancharguda, Sibapadar and Munikhol. The Micro Project was initially grounded at Kurli in the year 1978 which was subsequently shifted to Chatikona, the present head quarter. This Micro project has been registered under the Society Registration Act of 1860. The Micro Project covers 62 settlements (CCD Plan, SCSTRTI, 2007) including 36 Revenue villages and 26 hamlets.

Table 1: Basic information of the Micro Project.

S. No.	General Information	2001	2007	Changes
i	Total Geographical Area	115	115	0
ii	Total no. of Gram Panchayat	6	5	1
iii	Total no. of Villages/Hamlets	62	62	0
iv	Total no. of Households	1253	1430	177(14.13%)
v	Total Population	5577	6036	459(8.23%)
vi	Male	2462	2553	91(3.69%)
vii	Female	3115	3483	368(11.81%)
viii	Density of Population/Sq. Km	48	52	3

Source: Col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa and col.4, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

The above table highlights that DKDA adopted 1430 households and 6036 population in 2007 against 1253 households and 5577 population in 2001. The increasing number of households (14.13%) indicates the increasing number of population and nuclear household in the study area. The population growth of Dongria Kandha in the study area is 459 from 2001 to 2007, which account for growth rate of 8.23 per cent as compared to 16.4 per cent growth rate of the district and, 15.83 per cent and 16.25 per cent ST population and overall growth rate respectively of the state from 1991 to 2001. The male percentage has increased by 3.69 per cent where as female population increased by 11.81% from 2001 to 2007. The total geographical areas remain same (115 Sq Km). The population density per Sq Km has increased from 48 to 52 as compared to 118 population density per Sq Km of the district (District Statistical hand Book Rayagada, 2005)¹

5.1.15 Changes in Demographic Profile of Sample Villages of Dongria Kandha

The present study was conducted by taking 17 revenue villages having more than the average number of households (23) as mentioned in the study design. Therefore, it is not possible to find out the growth rate of entire population of the Micro Project. To serve the purpose (to find the population growth rate of the sample villages) secondary information released by SCSTRTI, Government of Orissa was used.

Table 2: Changes in Households, population of the study sample GP of Dongria Kandha.

S. No.	GP	2001				2007				Change			
		HH	Population			HHs	Population			Numbers		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	HH	Population	HH	Population
i	Kurli	391	809	941	1750	457	809	1040	1849	66	99	16.88	5.66
ii	H.Muniguda	23	37	65	102	28	41	64	105	5	3	21.74	2.94
iii	Total	414	846	1006	1852	485	850	1104	1954	71	102	17.15	5.51
iv	Munikhol	167	338	443	781	196	363	512	875	29	94	17.37	12.04
v	Sibapadar	21	38	42	80	29	43	57	100	8	20	38.10	25.00
	Total	188	376	485	861	225	406	569	975	37	114	19.68	13.24
G Total		602	1222	1491	2713	710	1256	1673	2929	108	216	17.94	7.96

Source: co.3, 4, 5 and 6 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa and col.7, 8, 9 and 10 Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

The above table indicates that households and population of the selected revenue villages has increased by 108 (17.94%) and 216 (7.96%) respectively from 2001 to 2007. Changes show an increasing trend of both households and population in all the villages. Out of the

¹ The total Population of the district is 831000 with a total Geographical Area of 7073 Sq Kms which contributed 4.54% of the land area of the State. NB: Population growth of the district is 16.4%. ST population growth of the state is 15.83 and overall population growth of the state is 16.25% from 1991 to 2001

total population, the female population constitutes 1491 out of 2713 (54.95 %) in 2001 and 1673 out of 2929 (57.11 %) in 2007.

5.1.16 Demographic Profile of the Sample Households

Table 3: Present Status of population of the study sample households of Dongria Kandha.

S. No.	Gram Panchayat	Households	Male	Female	Total
i	Kurli	200	535	563	1098
ii	H. Muniguda	12	29	31	60
	Total	212	564	594	1158
iii	Munikhol	86	207	233	440
iv	Sibapadar	13	28	41	69
	Total	99	235	274	509
Grand Total		311	799	868	1667
Percentage			47.93	52.07	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4: Changes in Sex Ratio of Dongria Kandha.

S. No.	Gram Panchayat	2001	2007	2009
i	Kurli	1163	1286	1052
ii	H. Muniguda	1757	1561	1069
	Total	1189	1299	1053
iii	Munikhol	1311	1410	1126
iv	Sibapadar	1180	1326	1464
	Total	1294	1401	1166
Grand Total		1222	1332	1086

Sources: Col.3 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, Col. 4 Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa, Col.5 Field survey, 2009.

Out of 36 Revenue villages under the Micro Project, 17 revenue villages were covered under the study. The above table indicates that total 311 households have been surveyed in four Gram Panchayats out of which maximum of 200 households of Kurli Gram Panchayat were covered. The rest households were covered in three other GPs which are reflected in the table. Out of a total population of 1667 (Cent percent), the male population is 799 (47.93%) and the female population is 868 (52.07%). It clearly shows that the female out number the male.

Table 4 indicates the sex ratio of the study area is 1086 female per 1000 male in 2009. The sex ratio is highest (1464) in Sibapadar GP of Muniguda block where as lowest (1052) in

Kurli GP. According to the Baseline Survey 2001 and Socio-Economic Survey 2007 of SCSTRTI, Orissa, the sex Ratio of Dongria Kandha of the study area was 1222 per 1000 male in 2001 which increased to 1332 per 1000 male in 2007. But as per the present study the sex ratio of the study villages has shown the diminishing trend.

Table 5: Changes in Family Size of Dongria Kandha.

S. No.	Gram Panchayat	2001	2007	2009
1.	Kurli	4.48	4.05	5.5
2.	H. Muniguda	4.43	3.75	5.0
	Total	4.47	4.03	5.5
3.	Munikhol	4.68	4.46	5.1
4.	Sibapadar	3.52	3.45	5.3
	Total	4.49	4.33	5.1
Grand Total		4.48	4.13	5.4

Sources: Col.3 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, 2009

The above table indicates that the change of the average size of household for all selected villages is 5.4. But As per Baseline Survey 2001 and Socio-economic Survey 2007, SCSTRTI the average household sizes were 4.48 and 4.13 respectively. Therefore the study shows an increasing trend of average household size.

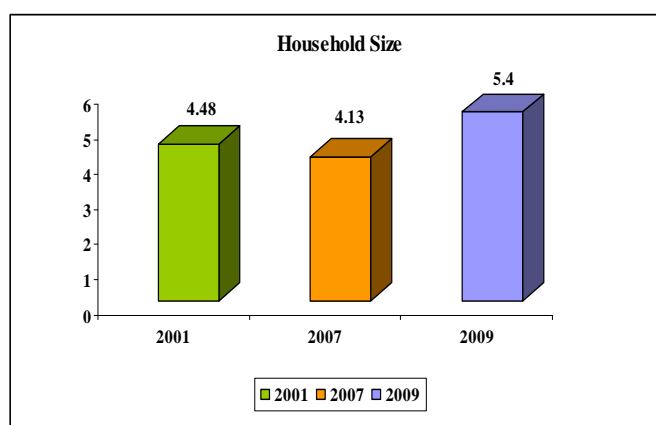
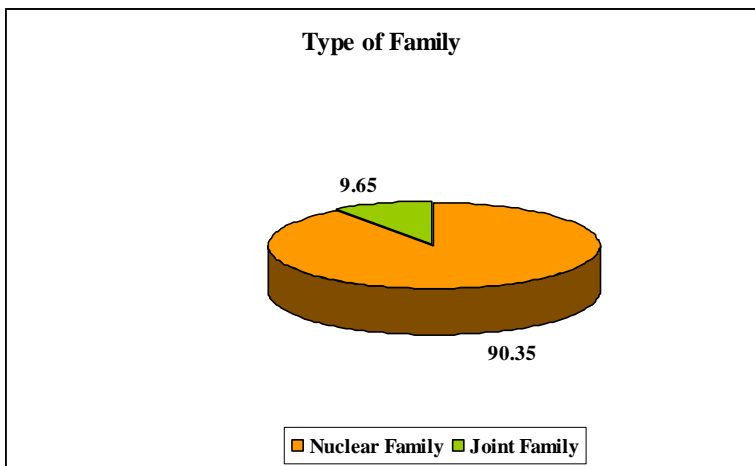


Table 6: Changes in Family Type.

S. No.	Gram Panchayat	Nuclear Family	Joint Family	Total
i	Kurli	181	19	200
ii	H. Muniguda	12	0	12
	Total	193	19	212
iii	Munikhol	75	11	86
iv	Sibapadar	13	0	13
	Total	88	11	99
G Total		281	30	311
Percentage		90.35	9.65	100.00

Sources: Field survey, 2009

Above table shows the predominance of nuclear family among Dongria Kandha. Out of total sample household of 311 as high as 281 (90.35%) households are nuclear family and only 30 (9.65%) households are joint family. As per the Baseline Survey, 2001 and Socio-Economic Survey, 2007 by SCSTRTI, Orissa, which indicated the increasing number of households, is an indicator of nuclear family. The Dongrias nuclear family consists of parents and their unmarried children. The present survey coincides with the



findings of SCSTRTI. Nuclear family is preferred by most of the Primitive Tribal community because newly married couple separated from their parents after married for which it is very difficult for old parents to live a secure life as their age does not permit to work as told by most of the old Dongrias during our field work.

Table 7: Present Rate of Workforce Participation.

Work force	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	394	49.30
Female	515	59.30
Total	909	54.52

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

The above table shows, the workforce or Work Participation Rate (WPR) has an important role in the economic strength of a community and household in particular. According to the census workforce consists of those persons who belong to the age group of 15 to 59 years of age. The present survey reveals that the Work Participation Rate of Dongria Kandha is 54.50 per cent. Workforce Participation of female is almost 10 per cent more than that of male i.e. female WPR is 59.30 per cent as against 49.30 per cent of male.

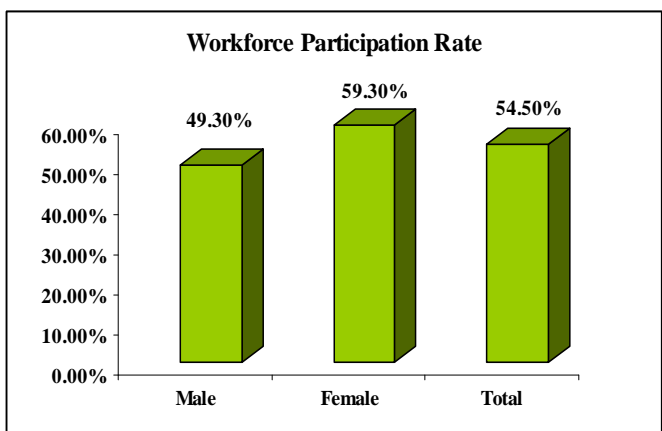


Table 8: Seasonal Migration Rate among Dongria Kandha, 2009.

S. No.	Migration Trend	No of Households	Percent
1.	Outside GP	11	40.74
2.	Outside Block	9	33.33
3.	Outside District	6	22.22
4.	Outside Orissa	1	3.70
	Total	27	8.68

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

From the above table, Out of 311, only 27 (8.68%) households are seasonal migrants. They visit various places as mentioned above mainly for wage earning.

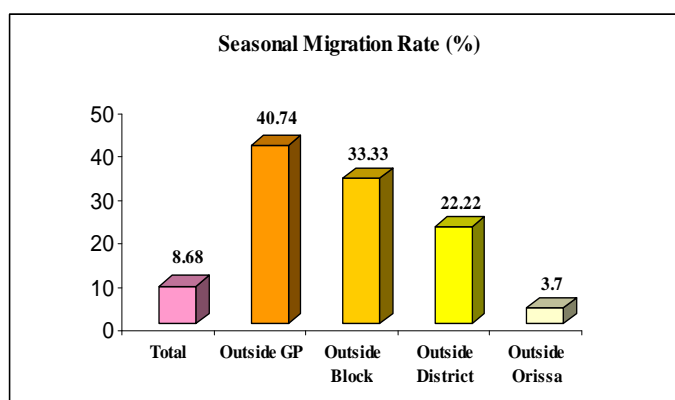


Table 9: Dependency Ratio of Dongria Kandha (Earner/Dependency).

Block	GP	Sex	Earner / Dependents			
			Earner	Dependents	Total	EDR
Bissam Cuttack	Kurli	Male	290	245	535	0.84
		Female	300	263	563	0.88
		Total	590	508	1098	0.86
	H. Muniguda	Male	18	11	29	0.61
		Female	22	9	31	0.41
		Total	40	20	60	0.50
Muniguda	Munikhhol	Male	126	81	207	0.64
		Female	142	91	233	0.64
		Total	268	172	440	0.64
	Sibapadar	Male	19	9	28	0.47
		Female	29	12	41	0.41
		Total	48	21	69	0.44
Grand Total	Male	453	346	799	0.76	
	Female	493	375	868	0.76	
	Total	946	721	1667	0.76	

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

The above table indicates, the Earner Dependency Rate (EDR) is 1:0.76 per earning member among Dongria Kandha. The Dependency Rate is marginally higher in Bissam Cuttack block as compared to Muniguda block. Both male and female dependency rate are found same but vary from GP to GP as reflected above. There was no information available regarding the Earner Dependency Ratio (EDR) in the Baseline Survey of Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Chatikona in 2001. Therefore the above mentioned table shows only the EDR as per present survey.

5.1.17 Housing Conditions of Sample Households

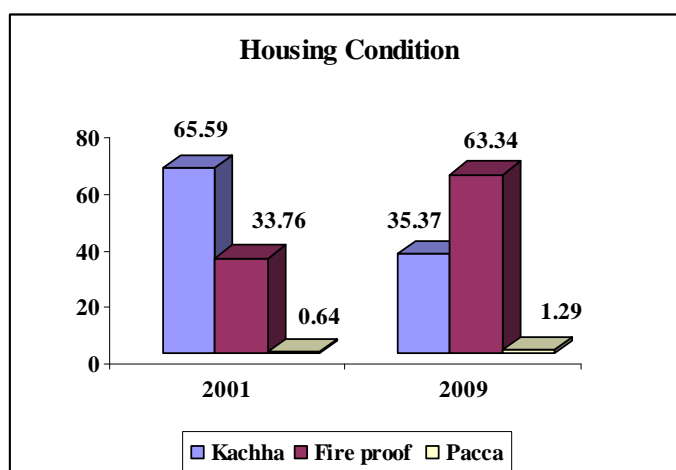
In addition to food and clothing, shelter is the most essential and basic human need which reflects the quality of life. It is an index of the socio-economic progress of any community. Owning a house provides significant socio-economic security to an individual or household in that society. The following table shows the housing condition of the Dongria Kandha in the study area.

Table 10: Changes in housing condition of Dongria Kandha.

House Type	2001		2009		
Type of House	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	Changes (%)
Kachha	204	65.59	110	35.37	- 30.22
Fire proof	105	33.76	197	63.34	+ 29.58
Pacca	2	0.64	4	1.29	+ 0.64
Total	311	100.00	311	100.00	

Sources: Field survey, 2009

All the surveyed households have their own house. The data in the above table shows that only 0.64 per cent of the total households had Pacca house in 2001 which has increased to 1.29 per cent in 2009. But a significant change is found in fire proof and Kachha house in the study area. Earlier only 33.76 per cent households



were having fire proof houses in 2001, which increased to 63.34 per cent in 2009. On the other hand during the years 2001, 65.59 per cent of households had Kachha houses, which reduced by almost 30% mainly due to supply of fire proof sheets by DKDA, under

Infrastructure Development Scheme (IDS) and Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) under DRDA/Zilla Parishad.

Table 11: Changes in number of Rooms in Dongria Huts.

Number of Room	2001		2009		Change (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
1	28	9.00	11	3.54	-5.46
2	31	9.97	25	8.04	-1.93
3	247	79.42	268	86.17	6.75
4	1	0.32	1	0.32	0.00
Above 4	4	1.29	6	1.93	0.64
Total	311	100.00	311	100.00	

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

The above table reveals that majority of the Dongria houses have three partition rooms. The percentage of households having single room decreased by 5.46 per cent i.e. from 9 per cent in 2001 to 3.54% in 2009. A very few households have 4 and above 4 partition rooms.

5.1.18 Drinking Water Facilities in Selected Villages

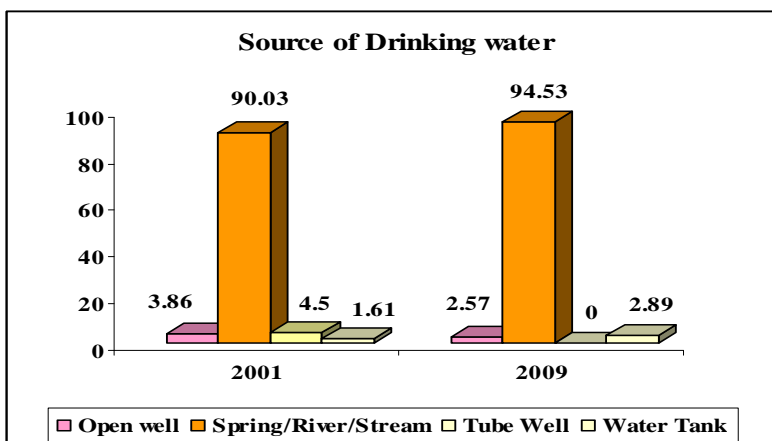
Table 12: Changes and source of drinking water.

Drinking Water	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
Open well	12	3.86	8	2.57	-1.29
Spring/River/Stream	280	90.03	294	94.53	4.50
Tube Well	14	4.50	Nil	Nil	-4.50
Water Tank	5	1.61	9	2.89	1.29
Total	311	100.00	311	100.00	

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

The Dongria Kandha always selects their habitat near to the water sources in the hill slopes. The above table shows that their dependency on stream water for drinking purpose has increased from 90 per cent in 2001 to 95 per cent in 2009. Access to tube well water found nil, due to defunct tube wells. During the Focus Group Discussion organized with the villagers in the study villages, the tube well water

was not acceptable due to contaminants. Only 2.89 per cent of households have covered under Tank Water Supply (TWS) through the Micro Project by tapping the stream water available near by their habitat. Under this Micro Project it



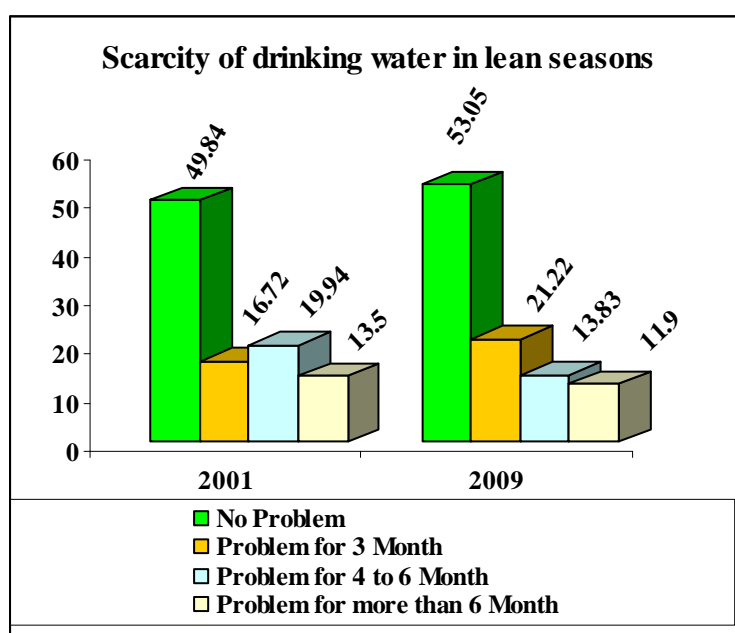
is proposed to cover the maximum villages by the end of 11th Plan Period keeping in view the availability of stream water sources. Dependency of households on open well has reduced by 1.29 per cent from 2001 to 2009. It shows that access to safe drinking water is still a major problem for Dongrias.

Table 13: Changes in drinking water scarcity of in lean seasons.

Water Scarcity	2001		2009		Changes
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	%
No Problem	155	49.84	165	53.05	-3.22
Problem for 3 Month	52	16.72	66	21.22	-4.50
Problem for 4 to 6 Month	62	19.94	43	13.83	6.11
Problem for more than 6 Month	42	13.50	37	11.90	1.61
Total	311	100	311	100.00	

Sources: Field survey, 2009

From the above table it was found that majority i.e. 53 per cent of households have no drinking water scarcity problem. Almost 3 per cent households have overcome problems of water scarcity due to introduction of Tank Water Supply. Still 12 per cent of household are facing drinking water scarcity for more than 6 months i.e. 3 months in summer



and 3 to 4 month in rainy season. Though Tank Water Supply has mitigated water shortage for limited households still around 50 per cent of Dongrias are facing drinking water problem due to muddy water in rainy season and shortage of water in summer season.

5.1.19 Number of Household under Self Help Groups

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as an alternative development strategy to promote the common interest of the weak section particularly the rural poor. SHGs have the power to create a socio-economic revolution.² In this study an attempt has been made to find out participation of households and the women under SHG fold.

Table 14: SHGs and Membership.

S. No.	GP	Total HHs	Total Female	No of HHs under SHGs	% of HHs under SHGs	Female members under SHGs	% female under SHGs
i	Kurli	200	563	114	57.00	197	34.99
ii	H. Muniguda	12	31	9	75.00	9	29.03
	Total	212	594	123	58.02	206	34.68
iii	Munikhhol	86	233	60	69.77	61	26.18
iv	Sibapadar	13	41	11	84.62	11	26.83
	Total	99	274	71	71.72	72	26.28
G Total		311	868	194	62.38	278	32.03

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

The above table shows that out of the 311 households 194 (62.38%) of the households are covered under Women SHGs. Out of total females' population, 278 females (32.03%) have enrolled as members in different Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) in the study villages. Highest 75% households are covered under Hatamuniguda GP but highest percentages (35%) of women are covered in Kurli GP.

5.1.20 Literacy in Sample Households

The historical *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RCFCE) Act of Aug, 2009* recognized education as Fundamental Right for every child in the age group between 6 to 14 years. It is the obligation of the Central and State Governments to ensure availability of a neighborhood school and also to ensure that children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against providing school infrastructures, learning equipments, quality of elementary education, training for

² (Dr T. Ramachandran and S Balakrishnan, Kurukshetra, December 2008 pp31-34).

teachers and monitor the functioning of the schools to achieve target of 80% literacy by the end of 11th Plan Period. However we are well aware that percentage of literacy among PTGs is dismal.

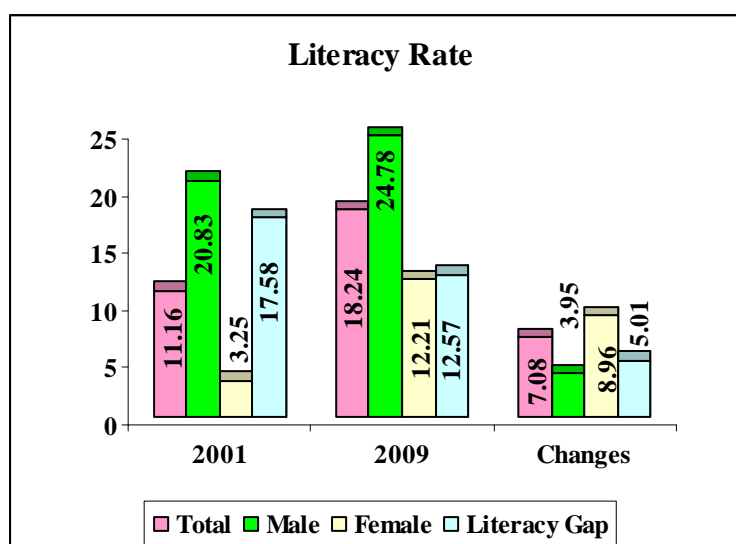
Table 15: Change in Literacy rate and Literacy Gap of the sample households.

Literacy	2001		2009		Changes Percentage	ST Literacy (%) as per 2001 census	
	Person	Percentage	Person	Percentage		District	Orissa
Male	257	20.83	198	24.78	3.95	31.16	51.48
Female	49	3.25	106	12.21	8.96	10.07	23.37
Total	306	11.16	304	18.24	7.08	20.23	37.37
Literacy Gap between male and female (%)		17.58		12.57	5.01	21.09	28.11

Sources: *Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa*

Data of 2009: Field survey, 2009

The above table shows that the bulk of the surveyed populations in the study villages are illiterate i.e. 81.76 per cent. The overall literacy rate of Dongria Kandha is just 18.24 per cent. The percentage of overall literacy has increased by 7.08 per cent from 2001 to 2009. The female literacy rate is very low



i.e. 12.21 per cent at present. But remarkable achievement of 9 per cent increased is observed in female literacy in last 8 years i.e. from (%) 2001 to 2009. The literacy gap between male and female has been reduced from 17.58 per cent to 12.57 per cent during the same period. Male literacy has increased from 20.83 per cent in 2001 to 24.78 per cent in 2009³. The above data reveals that much attention has been given on female education after the 10th Five Years Plan by STSC development department, GoO. The Girl Residential Model School (GRMS) plays an important role in this regards. The site selection of GRMS of the Project Authority is of paramount importance. The project has 2 GRMS, one at Sagada

³ *The ST male, female and total literacy rate of the district is 31.16%, 10.07 and 20.23% where as the state ST literacy rate of male, female and total is 51.48%, 23.37% and 37.37% respectively in 2001 census.*

in Muniguda Block and the other one at Chatikona in Bissam Cuttack block due to geographical barrier in Dongria Kandha area.

Table 16: Present Age group wise illiteracy of the study villages.

Age Group wise illiterate	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Cumulative Percentage
0 to 5 years	142	17.77	118	13.59	260	15.60	15.60
6 to 14 years	139	17.40	89	10.25	228	13.68	29.27
15 to 59 years	299	37.42	497	57.26	796	47.75	77.02
60 and above	21	2.63	58	6.68	79	4.74	81.76
Grand Total	601	75.22	762	87.79	1363	81.76	

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Above table indicates that a majority of 47.75 per cent (Out of 81.76%) of illiterate are in the age group between 15 to 59. Thus attempt should be made by the State Government and Central Government to enhance the literacy rate of the above age group. Percentage of illiterate in the age group up to 14 years is 29.27 per cent. Special attention is required to provide necessary educational facilities and support to this groups.

Table 17: Present educations in details.

Sex		Primary	Middle	High School	Intermediate	Total
Male	Number	141	29	24	4	198
	Percentage	17.65%	3.63%	3.00%	0.50%	24.78%
Female	Number	95	6	4	1	106
	Percentage	10.94%	0.69%	0.46%	0.12%	12.21%
Total	Number	236	35	28	5	304
	Percentage	14.16%	2.10%	1.68%	0.30%	18.24%

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

From a total of 304 literates, a majority of 236 (14.16%) have read up to Primary level, followed by 35 (2.10%) up to ME School, 28 (1.68 %) up to High School and only 5 (0.30%) up to Intermediate. In nutshell, a majority of literates have achieved up to Primary level of Schooling.

5.1.21 Size and Distribution of Land Holding of Sample Households

The above data shows that percentage of landless household has marginally decreased by 4 per cent i.e. from 91 per cent to 87 per cent. Baseline survey of DKDA, Chatikona 2001 has not reflected any data on Category of land owed farmer. But as per the present survey

the percentage of marginal farmers is 8.68 per cent followed by 2.58 per cent small and only 1.60 per cent big.

Table 18: Changes in Land holding Pattern.

Type of Farmers	2001*		2009**	
	Numbers	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Land less	547	90.86	271	87.14
Marginal	55	9.14	27	8.68
Small			8	2.58
Big			5	1.60
Total	602	100	311	100

Source: *Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

**Data of 2009: Field Survey, 2009

5.1.22 Occupational Pattern of Sample Households

Table 19: Changes in Primary Occupation.

Major Occupation	2001		2009	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percent
Settled	12	1.99	5	1.60
Tenant			1	0.30
Shifting	587	97.51	259	83.30
Forest Produces	0	0	26	8.40
Wage	0	0	20	6.40
Other	3	0.50	0	0.00
Total	602	100	311	100.00

Sources: Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

Data of 2009: Field Survey

As per the present study there are five categories of major occupation. At present 83.30 per cent (259) households are depending on shifting cultivation as their primary occupation where as it was 97.51 per cent in 2001. The second primary occupation is collection of forest produces which is 8.40 per cent (26 households). The third primary occupation is wage earning which is 6.40 per cent (20 household). The rest amounting 1.90% are dependant for their livelihood as settled and tenant cultivators. The Dongria are expert horticulturalist, they plant fruit bearing trees in their shifting patches, few in their kitchen gardens and also in the hill slopes near to their habitation. The Micro Project

provides different varieties of seedlings such as pineapples, orange and mangos etc. for plantation in their field.

Table 20: Changes in Secondary Occupation.

Minor Occupation	2001		2009	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Shifting Cultivation	11	1.83	24	7.72
Forest Produce	540	89.70	162	52.09
Settled	51	8.47	1	0.32
Tenant			2	0.64
Petty Business			2	0.64
Service			1	0.32
Wage			119	38.26
Total	602	100.00	311	100.00

Source: Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

Data of 2009: Field Survey

Forest produce and wage earning are predominant as secondary and tertiary occupation of Dongria Kandha. The data reveals that a majority i.e. 52 per cent households depend on NTFPs collection for their livelihood as against 89 per cent of households in 2001. 38.26 per cent households are perusing wage earning as their tertiary occupation at present. 7.72 per cent households have adopted shifting cultivation as their secondary occupation, which was only 1.83 per cent in 2001. Besides less than 1 per cent each depend on settled cultivation, Petty business and services. These three areas and wage earning accounted for 8.47 per cent in 2001. Thus Dongria Kandha secondary occupation has diversified up to some extent, but concentrated around forest collection and wage earning.

5.1.23 Economic Activities and Annual Income of Households

Household income is one of the most important indicators of livelihood. The households have multiple sources of incomes. It is because no single source of income is sufficient to provide means of survival. We identified six major sources of livelihood in the selected villages. They are agriculture, wage labour, Livestock, collection of forest products, art and craft, and incomes from other sources. The other sources include small business, traditional based on caste-division of labour work, services, etc

The above table shows that the total income from different sources of surveyed household is Rs.72, 01,904. Agriculture plays major contribution for Dongria Kandha is Rs.4583189

(63.93%). Second largest income is from Forest produce with 19.06 per cent. Besides 8.53 per cent, 5.54 per cent and 1.89 per cent of income comes from Wage earning, selling of firewood and Art and Craft respectively. Income from livestock and others sources is very negligible i.e. 0.66 per cent. Wages has a significant share to total income during the lean seasons. The average day of wage earning in a year is reported 50 to 60 Days.

Table 21: Present sources of Income and their contribution.

Sources of Income	Value		Percentage		Rank
Agriculture (including shifting cultivation)	2934342	4583189	40.74	63.93	1
Horticulture	1648847		22.89		2
Forest Produces (NTFPs)	1372704		19.06		3
Wages	614557		8.53		4
Firewood	398969		5.54		5
Art and Craft	135936		1.89		6
Others (Patty business etc.)	48839		0.68		7
Livestock	47710		0.66		8
Total	7201904		100.00		

Sources: *Field Survey*

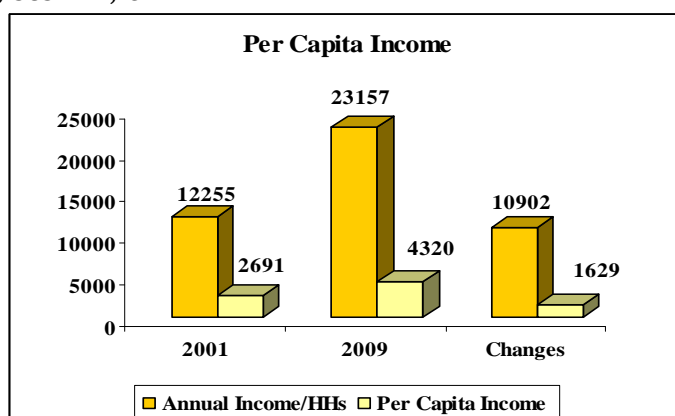
Table 22: Changes in Per Capita Income (Rs.).

Years	Annual Income/HHs	Per Capita Income
2001*	12255	2691
2009**	23157	4320
Changes	10902	1629

Source: * Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

** Data of 2009: Field Survey

The above table shows that average annual income per household is Rs.23,157 in 2009 as compared to Rs.12,255 in 2001. It indicates an average increase of Rs.10,902 in average annual income per household in last 8 years. Per capital income was



Rs.2,691 in 2001 which increased to Rs.4,320 in 2009. Access to market through better communication facilities, introduction to new hybrid variety of horticultural plant, exposure of Dongrias to near nearby towns and market places and increased rate of

agricultural products are the main reasons for increasing the per capita income of this primitive community.

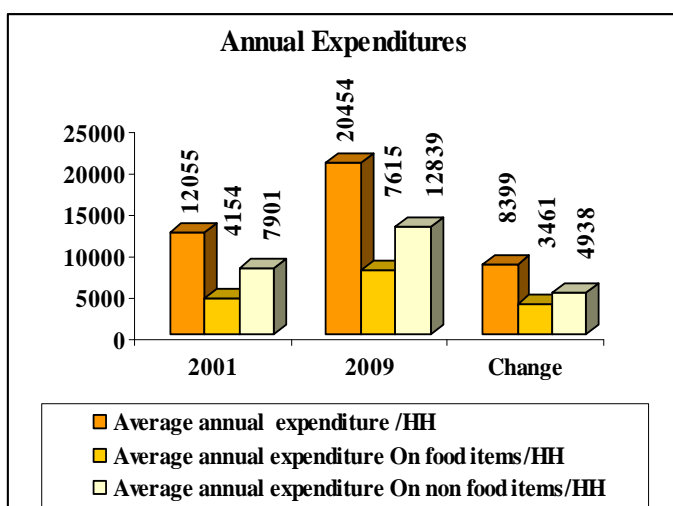
5.1.24 Annual Household Expenditure

Table 23: Changes in household Expenditure (Rs.).

Expenditure	2001*	2009**	Change
Average annual expenditure /HH	12055	20454	8399
Per capita annual expenditure	2647	3816	1169
Average annual expenditure on food items/HH	4154 (34.46%)	7615 (37.23%)	3461
Per Capita annual expenditure on food items	912	1421	509
Average annual expenditure on non food items/HH	7901	12839	4938

Source:* Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, **Data of 2009: Field Survey

The above table reveals that the average annual expenditure per household is Rs.20,454 in 2009 as against Rs.12,055 in 2001 i.e. net increased by Rs.8,399. Annual expenditure on food items per household is Rs.7,615 in 2009 as compared to Rs.4,154 (37.23%) in 2001 i.e. increased by Rs.3,461. Expenditure on non food items



including social ceremonies, festivals, education, health, hospitality of guest etc is Rs.12,839 in 2009 which was Rs.7,901 in 2001, inspite of the fact that average family size has been shown an upward trend from 4.55 to 5.36.

5.1.25 Loan of Sample Households

Credit is one of the most crucial inputs in the process of development. Loan and indebtedness is inherent to PTGs as they have very limited access and control over resources. But with the passing of the time access to credit and volume of credit are also changing gradually

The above mentioned table depicts that the percentage of indebted household has decreased from 54% to 36 per cent during 2004 to 2009 as revealed from field investigation, but volume of loan has increased from Rs.7,57,848 to Rs.7,72,810 during the same period. Average loan per indebted household is increased form Rs.4511 to 6839

during 2001 to 2009. At the same time average loan volume per household is increased from Rs.2437 to Rs.2485 during the same period where as per capita loan is decreased from Rs.455 to Rs.290 from 2001 to 2009.

Table 24: Changes in Volume of Loan.

Loan Volume	Before 2004	2004 to 2009
No of HHs availed loan	168 (54.01%)	113 (36.33%)
Total loan amount	757848	772810
Range	3000-30000	1000-30000
Outstanding	22068	523000
Aveg loan amount /Indebt. HH	4511	6839
Aveg loan amount to total HH	2437	2485
Per Capita Loan	455	290
<i>* It includes outstanding amount of 2004 (Rs.18000)</i>		

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 25: Sources of Loan.

Sources of Loan	Before 2004	Percentage	2004 to 2009	Percentage	Percentage
Bank	31	18.26	26	23.01	4.75
Co-operative societies	29	17.15	8	7.08	-10.07
SHGs	2	1.25	56	49.56	48.31
Relatives/Community members	17	10.19	6	5.31	-4.88
Money Lender	89	53.15	17	15.04	-38.11
Total	168	100	113	100.00	

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

It is evident from the above table that a majority of 53 per cent of households took loan from money lenders, followed by 18 per cent from Bank, 17 per cent from Co-operatives societies, 10 per cent from relatives and community members and only 1 per cent from SHGs before 5 years. During last 5 years (2004-2009), individuals preferred taking loan from their respective SHGs (49.56%). Access to formal sources (Bank and Co-operatives) has decreased from 35 per cent to 30 per cent during the same period as share of co-operatives has reduced by 10 per cent. While percentage of loan from SHGs has increased by 48 per cent, Sources of loan from money lenders and relatives has decreased by 38.11 per cent and 4.88 per cent respectively.

Loans are incurred by PTGs for both consumption and production purposes. The above table shows the utilization of loans as incurred by Dongriyas both for consumption and production purposes along with percentage changes during the period 2004-2009. Before 2004 around 20 per cent (19.05+0.65) of households were incurred loans for production purposes and 7 per cent for Assets creation (Construction and Building). 45% of households incurred loans for social ceremonies/Marriage, Hospitality of guests before 2004 which has decreased to 32% during 2004 to 2009. At present 12 per cent households have utilized their loans for family consumption purpose which was 8 per cent before 2004. While 3.34 per cent additional households have utilized loans in education, loans incurred for health are reduced by 3.01 per cent of households. At present 26 per cent of households incurred loans for agriculture and shifting cultivation where as it was 8 per cent during 2004.

Table 26: Changes in Purpose of Loan.

Loan utilized	Before 2004	Percentage		2004 - 2009	Percentage		Changes
Business	1	0.60	19.65	2	1.77	28.32	1.17
Agro-Input	32	19.05		30	26.55		7.50
Education	6	3.57		8	7.08		3.51
Health	19	11.31		9	7.96		-3.34
House and Building	11	6.55		4	3.54		-3.01
Fine	2	1.19		1	0.88		-0.31
Family consumption	14	8.33		14	12.39		4.06
Social ceremonies/Festival/Marriage/Hospitality etc	76	45.24		37	32.74		-12.49
To paid previous loan	7	4.17		8	7.08		2.91
Total	168	100.00		113	100.00		

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

5.1.26 Saving of Households

Saving of the households or a community indicates the economic stability of the community. Prior 2004 only 37 households (11.89%) were having savings amount to Rs.76940. During 2004-2009 number of households having savings increased to 230 households (73.95%) with corresponding savings of Rs.4,06,246. Average savings per household has increased from Rs.247 to Rs.1306 in last 5 years (2004 onwards) with per capita savings reported as Rs.244 against Rs.46 in 2004. Table 30 shows the details of savings pattern.

Table 27: Changes in Saving.

	Before 2004	During last five years 2004 to 2009
HHs	37 (11.89 %)	230 (73.95%)
Total Saving	76940	406246
Maximum	20000	40000
Minimum	850	50
Aveg/Saving HH	2079	1766
Aveg/HH	247	1306
Per Capita Saving	46	244

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

5.1.27 Total Asset of Dongria Kandha Households

Table 28: Changes in value of household assets (Rs.).

Value of Assets	Total No. of HHs	Total Value of Assets	Aveg. Value/HH
2001*	602	1,15,82,785	19,241
2009**	311	69,71,222	22,416
Changes			3,175

Source:* Data of 2001 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, ** Data of 2009: Field Survey, 2009

The above table gives a comparative picture on the value of asset of the surveyed households conducted by SCSTRTI in their baseline Survey in 2001 and the present Position of the value of assets. Average value of asset per household of sample villages was Rs.19,241. It has increased by Rs.3,175 during our recent survey in May, 2009.

5.1.28 Health Status of Dongria Kandha

Table 29: Changes in Health Status.

Health Indicators	2003-04	2008-09
IMR per 1000 live birth)	129.0	117.0
MMR per 1000 live birth)	NA	3.0
CBR Per 1000 Population	23.0	24.1
CDR per 1000 Population	17.0	13.0
Life Expectancy at birth	50.8	53.7
ID(Total)	13.0	27.0

Source: ICDS, Muniguda and Bissam Cuttack

The present study has incorporate 6 major health indicators of Dongria Kandha as shown in the table 30. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among Dongria Kandha in 2003-04 was 129 per 1000 live birth as against 83 of Orissa during the same period. It has been reduced to 117 during 2008-09 as against 71 at state level. MMR of Dongria Kandha is reported 3 per 1000 during 2008-2009 (Orissa has 301 MMR per 1, 00, 000 live birth.) The Institutional Delivery has increased from 13 to 27 from 2003-04 to 2008-09. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death rate per 1000 Population has been recorded 24.1 and 13 respectively during 2008-2009 which was 23 and 17 in 2003-04 respectively. During 2003-04 the state has shown 22.7 (CBR) and 9.6 (CDR) and 21.5 and 9.2 in 2006-07 respectively. Life Expectancy at birth has increased form 50 years 8 month in 2003-2004 to 53 years 6 month during 2008-09 as against 62 years and 3 month of the state (Socio-Economic Survey of Orissa 2008-09).

Table 30: Diseases.

Disease	Mean Score	HSD	Percentage
2001			
Malaria	3.64	311	100.00
Diarrhea	2.03	230	73.95
TB	0.08	9	2.89
Malnutrition	1.30	149	47.91
Skin Diseases	2.03	221	71.06
Sickle cell	0.04	6	1.93
Yaw	0.17	6	1.93
Mean of Mean	1.33	-	-
2009			
Malaria	3.58	307	98.71
Diarrhea	1.95	228	73.31
TB	0.06	8	2.57
Malnutrition	1.30	142	45.66
Skin Diseases	2.24	219	70.42
Sickle cell	0.06	6	1.93
Yaw	0.03	4	1.29
Mean of Mean	1.32	-	-

Sources: *Field survey,2009*

No significant changes were found in the intensity of diseases and Households that Suffered from Diseases. Out of 311 household 98 per cent household responded that malaria is the most critical health issue in the area. Mean score of Malaria (3.64), Skin diseases (2.03), Diarrhea (2.03) and Malnutrition (1.30) are found high where as Yaw (0.17) and sickle cell anemia (0.04) found low in 2001, which are marginally decreased but the intensity of the disease is still high. Mean Score of Malaria, Skin diseases; Diarrhea and

Malnutrition are recorded 3.58, 2.24, 1.95 and 1.30 respectively during 2009. Yaw has been reported a very negligible in 2009.

Table 31: Changes in treatment and acceptance (%).

2001	Modern	Traditional	Both	Total
Malaria	11.07	83.39	5.54	100%
Diarrhea	9.21	87.28	3.51	
TB	12.50	87.50	0.00	
Malnutrition	4.93	93.66	1.41	
Skin Disease	4.57	93.15	2.28	
Sickle Cell	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Average	7.05	90.83	2.12	
2009				
Malaria	42.77	8.04	49.20	100%
Diarrhea	33.48	53.91	12.61	
TB	22.22	11.11	66.67	
Malnutrition	15.44	57.72	26.85	
Skin Disease	17.65	71.04	10.86	
Sickle Cell	83.33	16.67	0.00	
Average	35.81	36.41	27.77	
Changes	23.21	-54.42	25.57	

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

Out of the total household that Suffered from different Diseases, 35.81 per cent of household prefer modern treatment where as still 36 per cent have faith on traditional and magico-religious practice of the community as against 7 per cent and 91 per cent during 2000-01. At present 28 per cent prefer both traditional as well as modern treatment.

Households suffering from skin diseases, Diarrhea and Malnutrition are mainly using traditional treatment. Modern treatment is mostly preferred for disease like: Malaria and sickle cell. For the treatment of tuberculosis Dongria used both methods, however traditional method is predominated before identification of tuberculosis.

5.1.29 Livestock Census of Sample Household

The table 32 shows the livestock census of 2001 on the basis of Baseline survey against the present study conducted during May, 2009. Livestock has been an important productive asset for Dongria Kandha for their supplementary income and an asset for food security

.The total livestock Population of the sample households was reported 2664 before 15 years including 1301 poultry, 651 goats, 417 pigs, 111 bullock, 108 cows, and 76 buffalo. Out of the total surveyed households 78% had possessed livestock. On an average each household had 4 poultry birds, 1 pig and 2 goats. Besides five households had 1 buffalo, 6 households had a pair of bullock and 3 households had owned a cow. Current study of 2009 reveals that livestock population has been reduced to 2205 i.e. reduced by 459 livestock in last 15 years. Average livestock per household has been reduced to 7(inclusive 3 poultry birds per households). At present 64% households have owned livestock. Number of cow and bullock has been increased along with percentage of households who kept cow and bullock. Sheep too has been introduced as a new livestock in Dongria area.

Table 32: Changes in Livestock.

Before 15 Years	Total HHs	HH having	Percentage	Nos	Aveg/HH
Pig	311	165	53.05	417	1.3
Goat		147	47.27	651	2.1
Buffalo		11	3.54	76	0.2
Bullock		40	12.86	111	0.4
Cow		39	12.54	108	0.3
Poultry		182	58.52	1301	4.2
Total		242	77.81	2664	8.6
2009					
Pig	311	170	54.66	377	1.2
Goat		161	51.77	503	1.6
Sheep		8	2.57	11	0.04
Buffalo		10	3.22	27	0.1
Bullock		49	15.76	143	0.5
Cow		54	17.36	144	0.5
Poultry		234	75.24	1000	3.2
Total		198	63.67	2205	7.1

Sources: *Field survey, 2009*

5.1.30 Access to Basic Amenities of Selected Villages of Dongria Kandha

Physical infrastructure has a direct bearing on sustainability of growth and over all development in the area. Though there has been some improvement in infrastructural development by different line departments and Micro Project but it is not up to a significant level. Sloppy and undulating land along with isolated geographical barrier causing significant gaps needs to be bridged. This study has found out the available

facilities related to health, education, communication network and other amenities which have the major role to bring desirable changes and accelerate the growth process among the Dongria Kandha. All the villages have poor and underprivileged social and economic infrastructure such as drinking water facilities, electricity, medical facilities, educational institutions, motorable roads, banking, communication networks etc. The access to basic amenities is shown in the table 33.

Table 33: Amenities for Dongria Kandha.

Amenities	Distance in Kms			No of Villages having			Total Villages
	Max	Min	Aveg	Seasonal Road (a)	All Season Road (b)	Mix (a+b)	
PHC	27	4	12	2	6	9	17
Sub- Centre	8	0	5	2	6	9	
Private Hospital	42	11	23	0	8	9	
Dispensary	11	5	7	0	8	9	
Medicine Store	27	4	12	2	6	9	
Traditional	All the villages are depending upon traditional treatments						
ANM	10	0	6	1	6	10	
Education							
Primary	15	0	4	3	14	0	17
ME	11	0	5	2	15	0	
High School	16	0	9	0	17	0	
Edn, Micro Project	20	4	10	5	12	0	
Gyan Mandir	At Khajuri, Batiguma, Kurli, Dhamnapanga, Gondli, Bondli and Kaliaripeta						
Road and Communication							
Pacca Road	26	0	8	0	17	0	17
Bus Stop	26	4	12	5	12	0	
Railway	27	5	16	2	6	9	
Important Offices/Headquarters/ Other Facilities etc.							
Panchayat	27	0	11	4	6	7	17
Post office	26	0	10	4	6	7	
Micro Project	49	4	23	0	8	9	
Town	27	5	16	0	8	9	
Block	27	5	16	0	8	9	
Tahasil	42	11	23	0	8	9	
Police Station	42	5	18	0	8	9	
District	89	45	63	0	8	9	

Amenities	Distance in Kms			No of Villages having			Total Villages
	Max	Min	Aveg	Seasonal Road (a)	All Season Road (b)	Mix (a+b)	
Local Hat	26	4	12	0	8	9	
Fire Station	42	5	23	0	8	9	
Vetenieri	27	5	18	0	8	9	
Bank(Utkal Gramya Bank)	27	4	13	0	15	2	
Telephone	27	4	13	0	15	2	
AEO	27	5	16	0	8	9	
Co-Operative	27	5	13	0	15	2	
NGO	20	14	16	0	10	7	
<p><i>NB: SNEHA, Nirvar, FAR, Shelter and Living From, New Hope are operating NGOs in the study villages.</i></p> <p><i>Khambesi, Khajuri, Radang, and Kurli villages have their own grain banks where as other villages are the members of the nearest grain banks situated at Chatikona, D. Raniguda, Hatamuniguda, Muniguda, Sakata and Sarkapedi etc.</i></p> <p><i>*NA: not applicable</i></p>							

Sources: Field survey, 2009

The above data reveals that the average distance to Sub Center, PHC, Dispensary, Medicine store, and ANM is 5 Kms, 12 ms, 7 Km, 12 Km, 7 Kms and 6 Kms respectively. After implementation of NRHM to provide better access the integrated comprehensive primary health facility the basic health facility being availed by the community. In spite of the modern health infrastructure is available by the community still they are the strong believer of the traditional medicine and treatment. Out of 17, 9 villages have mix road condition to their nearer health infrastructure. Steps have been taken to provide minimum road facilities still it is not feasible to connect all villages due to steep and undulating land condition of the area.

As far as education is concerned the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. The data reveal that the average distance to primary school from the selected villages is 4 Km as compared to the state norm of SSA to provide primary education within 1 Kilometer of every habitation. The average distance to ME school, High school and Special Girls residential School of DKDA is 5Kms, 9Km and 10 Km respectively.

The Road and communication facility has been improved since one decade. Out of 17 villages as many as 14 villages have concrete road. The average distance to nearest Pacca

Road, Bus stop and Railway Station is approximately 8Kms, 12Kms and 16 Kms respectively.

Average distance to Panchayat, Post office, Micro Project headquarter, Block, District, Local hat, Bank and Telephone facility is 11Kms, 10 Kms, 23 Kms, 16 Kms, 63 Kms, 12 Kms and 13 Kms respectively. Khambesi, Khajuri, Radang, and Kurli villages have grain bank but other villages are under nearest grain bank like: Chatikona, D. Raniguda, Hatamuniguda, Muniguda, Sakata and Sarkapedi etc.

5.1.31 Areas of Changes as Perceived by Key Personnel

Table 34: Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Key Person of the Villages.

S. No.	Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Eminent Person of the Villages	MOS*	OS**	Gap (%)
1	Possession of voter identity Card and awareness to Participate in election has been increased	5	3.30	34.00
2	Community ownership over resources leads to sustainable use of resource with accountability	5	4.24	15.29
3	Local private business in community property has created ample scope for income generation in long run	5	3.25	35.06
4	Introduction of new technology in agriculture is feasible and yield is higher than traditional Agro-practices	5	2.10	58.00
5	Transfer of community properties to individual ownership leads to easy land accusation for private business	5	3.25	35.00
6	Equal distribution of available common property resources among community	5	4.59	8.24
7	Participatory decision making for common problems	5	4.44	11.18
8	Importance of education is increased, especially Girl's education	5	4.20	16.00
9	Household food security has increased	5	3.75	25.00
10	Involvement of middle man/Local traders in selling of Forest produces has decreased	5	3.51	29.88
11	Participation of women in public decision making is increased	5	2.98	40.47
12	Money is medium of transition then Exchange of goods	5	3.49	30.12
13	Tribes conflicts are settle through village institution rather than police station	5	4.75	5.00
14	Communication facilities have expanded	5	3.08	38.35
15	Intervention taken by Govt. is very much suitable to local need and scope to use local resources and based on people skills	5	3.45	31.06
16	Social security for old age people has increased	5	2.00	60.00
17	Exposure to Mass Media has increased	5	0.75	85.00

S. No.	Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Eminent Person of the Villages	MOS*	OS**	Gap (%)
18	Active participation of Gram Sabha in preparing and monitoring of projects for the tribe	5	4.29	14.12
19	Participation in different trade and commerce organization	5	2.19	56.24
20	Major source of information for development programs is village institutions (Gram Sabha) than Mass Media	5	4.44	11.29
21	Protest against illegal trade, which affects the livelihood of the tribes has increased	5	2.81	43.76
22	Choice to decide life partner is allowed, even if it is inter-tribe marriage	5	2.17	56.67
23	Shifting of leadership from ancestral to people's representative	5	3.10	38.00
24	Tribal culture has been losing its Value	5	3.75	25.00

Sources: Field survey, 2009

*MOS- Maximum Observable Score, ** OS- Obtained Score

Highest gap (85.00%) is recorded in exposure of mass media. 60 per cent gap has recorded under social security for old person as newly couple separated soon after the married, transfer of community ownership to individual ownership leads to easy land acquisition for private business (35%), freedom to chose life partner (57%), participation in different commercial organization (56%), predominant role of middle men (29%), role of Gram Sabha for dissemination of information (11%), Changes in leadership (38%), technology in agriculture (58%), role of local private business to create income generation for community (35%) and household food security (25%), and need based program (31%).

As disputes among Dongria are very rare (FGD, Male) lowest gap of 5% in role of community legal institution to dissolve the dispute of Dongria Kandha.

Besides accountably of the community for sustainability use of available local resources have recorded only 15 per cent gap.

Active participation of the community in decision making for common problem (Gap with 11%) and role of Gram Sabha in preparation plan (Gap with 24%) are found very strong among Dongria Kandha. It shows the Participation of Dongria in different Developmental work meant for them.

Promotion of girl's education, communication facility (Gap with 16%), women empowerment (Gap with 40%) and Participation in votes (Gap with 34%) are other greatest success of the decade. Protest against illegal trade which affects the livelihood (43%) are found relatively close to average gap (37%).

5.1.32 Factor for Changes

Table 35: Factor for Changes.

S. No.	Factors for Changes	Total Score	Average Score	Rank
1	Education	171	2.01	4
2	Social relation with outsider	209	2.46	1
3	Technology	155	1.82	7
4	Need of the time	161	1.89	6
5	Value and Attitude of the people	170	2.00	5
6	Traditional system of the community is no more relevance with passes of time	175	2.06	2
7	Interact with new system which are more productive	175	2.06	2
8	Entrance of new culture which is acceptable to the community	173	2.04	3

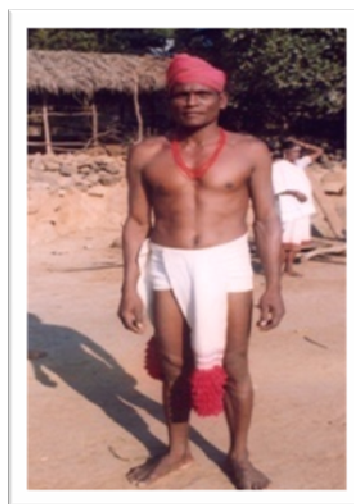
Sources: *Field survey*

The above table reveals that Social relation with outsiders is one of the most accelerating factors to bring change, followed by loopholes of the community acceptance of new culture, education, attitude of the people, time and Technology.

5.2 Lanjia Saora (PTG)

5.2.1 Study Area

Puttasing, the Micro Project headquarter is a part of Gunupur block of Rayagada district. The project area lies at an elevation of 2000 fts above the sea level. The project area covers 20 revenue villages/ hamlets out of which 6 revenue villages and 4 hamlets in Sagada Gram Panchayat.



Puttasing, the project headquarter is connected by bus from Gunupur, the block headquarter. From Puttasing one can go to the project villages by local transports either by bus or by hired jeep and two wheelers. Lanjia Saora Development Agency was grounded in the year 1984 as a Micro Project for all round development of Lanjia Saora, a Primitive Tribal Group of Orissa.



Lanjia Saora inhabits in Rayagada and Gajapati districts. The history of Lanjia Saora from the earliest times has been narrated by many notably writers such as Thurston, Bell and Elwin. Frequent references of the tribe are found Hindu mythology and classics. More often, they mention in the Sanskrit literature, the epics, the Puranas and other religious texts. The Saora high land is lying to the western side of the Eastern Ghats, this picturesque territory with rolling hills, undulating meadows, lush green forests, roaring rapids, darting hill streams, enchanting waterfalls,

gaping valleys, terraced paddy fields and varied flora and fauna.

The valleys around Puttasing, notably the Sagada valley, low ever remain the cradle of unalloyed Lanjia Saora thought and culture. The villages in the hills are even more isolated, not only in the physical sense but also in the esoteric sense. There are some villages which are so notorious for spells and charms that even the Lanjia Saora of other villages are afraid of visiting them. Before inception of Micro-Project, there were no schools; no adequate communication and the police visit are reluctantly to make them an occasional arrest for murder.

The areas adjoining the Lanjia Saora country have exerted little influence on the Lanjia Saora in the mode of living, thought and culture, there has been for a long time a link between the Lanjia Saora villages of the Micro project and the Assam Tea gardens. The great majority returned home after a period of residence in the Tea gardens, quite often to settle down to the traditional way of life. It is believed that even some Lanjia Saora women went to Assam, which means that Lanjia Saora families were living in Assam among the Tea garden labour. The Lanjia Saora adopted their way of life, food and trees, was that Lanjia Saora felt very much at home in the Assam environment as it was congenial to the tribal way of life and among the tribes there was inference in one another's mode of living.



Most of the young Lanjia Saora, unable to speak any language other than their own, could merely copy what they saw, but there is no way by which ideas could penetrate their mind. The Lanjia Saora was mentally occupied with his or her own affairs and had little time for the stranger or outsiders. Amidst his own folks he is happy, but feels ill-at-ease among strangers. The fact is that

he is busy always, whether in economic pursuits or in religious ceremonies.

One marvels with Elwin that the entire Lanjia Saora area only 12 miles from the railway line, should have remain much more untouched by Hindu, Christian culture than the villages in the heart of forest, 50 miles away from town. Elwin ascribed it to the exceptionally wealthy, independent and aggressive character of the Saora here and the influence of the three great Saora "Chiefs" of the villages of Sagada and Rejingtal and of a number of lesser "Chiefs" of Kerubai, Potta, Boramsingi and Gunduruba. The power and influence of these "Chiefs" have declined, but inaccessibility still vests the valleys radiating from Puttasing with relatively unadulterated Saora culture.

During the British rule, Bissoyis were employed as government officers and stationed by one of the Paralakhemundi Kings at different places for keeping Saoras under strict administration and control. As such during the British time, the Saoras have lost the political influence and independence. Prior to British rule, the Saora villages were

governed by the local- self government. Every village was an independent unit with no links of bondages for these villages to live together.

The Lanjia Saoras have been exposed to external influence, perhaps because of the tarred-road running through the valley between Paralakhemundi and Serango. More important than the road is the fact that Christian missionaries have been at work in the Serango, Gumma and Nuagada areas. A great number of the Pano, another community of the area has been converted to Christianity and have given up many old ways. Even the Lanjia Saoras have not escaped this outside influence. Many have been converted, have given up liquor and taken to the plainsman's dress and Sunday Church service. Alongside, some degree of literacy and education has also crept in.

5.2.2 Climate

A climate of the project area is hot and humid. But its hill section is cooler due to elevation. The whole year may be divided into 3 seasons, the hot season; starts from March to June followed by rainy season from July to October and the winter season starts from November to January. The spatial distribution of rain fall is largely influenced by the Eastern Ghats. The areas to the eastern side of the Ghats get less rain than those on the windward side during the monsoon season. During other seasons there is no such difference in the rainfall over the areas.

5.2.3 Soil and Vegetation

The soil is tilled at elevation upwards of 200 feet above the sea-level varying methods of cultivation. The hills of the project area are chiefly composed of rocks of ancient age. These rocks have completely been altered and crystallized by metamorphosis that all traces of their original nature are lost. These metamorphosed sediments have been intruded by granite and green stones, charnockites and dolerites.

Paddy is extremely grown, particularly in terraces. Dry crops like Ragi (Mandia) and Niger seed (Alsi) are cultivated in higher grounds. One of the best zones of cultivation of rice is found in the Vamsadhara valley above Gunupur. In the Lanjia Saora area perennial streams are numerous and they make use of the perennial flow in terrace cultivation.

The Lanjia Saora habitat is covered with thick vegetation. Sal forest is dominant in the valleys and hill ranges. The commonest trees available in this area are Sal, Asana, Dharua, Mahua, Chakunda and Nimbu.

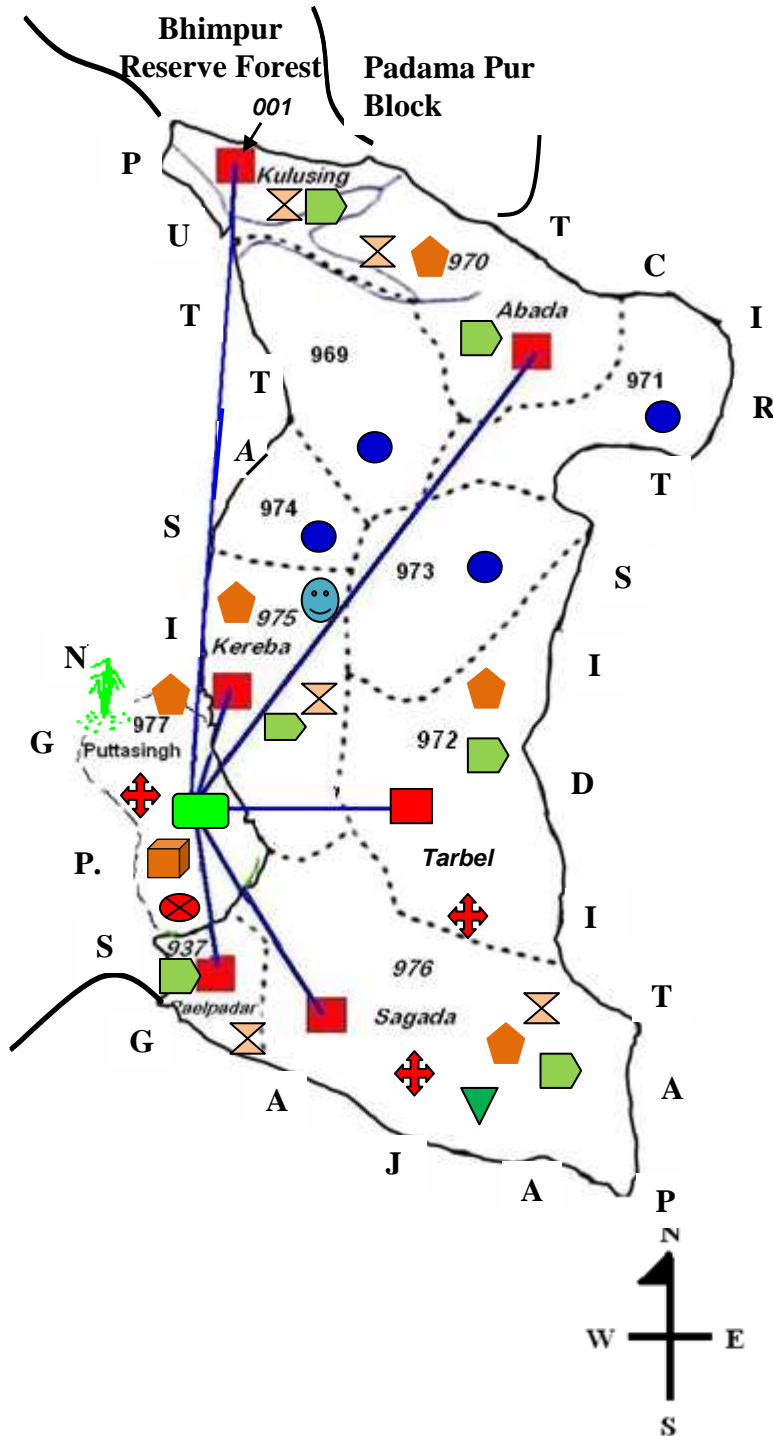
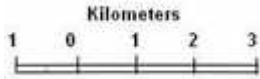
Map of Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing

Block: Gunupur

District: Rayagada

Micro Project Area: 35 Sq. Kms

Lanjia Saora (PTG) Population: 5774



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Study Villages	LC Census 2001
Sagada	976
Abada	970
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References

Project Boundary	
Village Boundary	
Project Headquarter	
Villages under LSDA	
Study Villages	
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High School	
Primary School	
Gyan Mandir	
Sub-Centre	
Girls Residential	
Model School	
Anganwadi	
Project Nursery	
ANM	

Among the under wood spices Bhuin Kahjuri, Dahiphula, Odasamari are important. Bamboos are also found here and there. The creepers include Sialilata and Atundi. The common grasses in the forest are groom grass, Sabai and Bagali.

5.2.4 Drainage

Lanjia Saora love to live on slopes. Therefore their villages are situated on the hill slopes or foot hills, often inaccessible, and mostly lie hidden in forest-clad hills. When founding a new settlement they select high lands and hill slopes which are free from water-logging and lie near the natural water sources.



They generally live in small villages. In large villages they live in several hamlets. The terraced paddy fields exhibiting the Saora's skill and ingenuity in contour bonding, revetment and water management radiate in all possible directions. Lanjia Saora population form a natural geographic unit, comprising, fertile valley of the Vamsadhara and its tributaries between the mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats. The valley of the Vamsadhara slopes down from a height of 1,300 feet near Ambadola to 260 feet at Gunupur. On the left bank of the Vamsadhara, east and North-East of Gunupur raise the Puttasing hills, the abode of the Saora. Further east, in Ganjam agency area, the series of hill slope down to the valley of Mahendratanya and other rivers.

5.2.5 Flora and Fauna

The wild animals found in the Saora territory are tiger, leopard, common jungle cat and wolf. The hyena and jackal are everywhere common. The black sloth bear is responsible for much causality. Elephants make their appearance on the vicinity of Chndrapur area of Bissam Cuttack Tahasil. Spotted deer, Sambar and barking deer are common in the area

On the whole, the Saora habitat is a lovely country with rolling mountains, undulating meadows, roaring rapids and enchanting waterfalls, terraced fields, varied flora and fauna. Likewise the Saoras with their colorful customs and adornments, enchanting music accompanied by dancing in which both men and women participate and which speak of their spontaneous display of joyous life, provide an example of a tribe living in comparative freedom and in close relationship with nature.

5.2.6 Origin of the Lanjia Saora

The term Saora appears to have two connotations, one derived from “*Sagories*”, the Scythian word for axe and the other from “*Saba Roye*” the Sanskrit term for carrying a dead body. Both of them fit well with their habit of carrying an axe always on their shoulders with their primitive occupation of hunting and living on spoils of choice.

The Saoras find mention of their tribe in Sanskrit literature, the epics, the Puranas and other religious texts. There is a reference in Mahabharata to Jara Savara who mistook lord Krishna for a deer and killed him with an arrow. A verse in Amarkosh written in 7th century A.D. records that the Nishada, Shwapacha, Kirata, Pulinda, and other primitive people, Saora were Antebasi, that is the inhabitants of the peripheral region who lived by hunting and food gathering.

The epics and Puranas refer to their devotion to the Hindu religion heroes like Rama and the Jagannath-cult. The legend of Viswavashu, a Saora king who worshipped the image of Vishnu in the form of Lord Jagannath, indicates the impact of Vaishnavism on the Saoras. A close observation of the village life in rural Orissa reveals absorption of certain Saora cultural traits in Hindu social system. The village goddess (Gramadevi) worshipped in each village in Orissa in a non-Aryan element and exists as a survival of Saora tradition.

There are several sub-divisions of Saora tribe based on occupation, social status and food habits. But Lanjia Saora is the most primitive section of Saora tribe. The Lanjia Saoras who are found in large concentration in the Gumma block of Paralakhemundi Sub-division of Gajapati district and Gunupur block of Gunupur Sub-division of Rayagada district. The entire area is called as Saora highland. These areas are full of high hill ranged clothed with thick forests. On the way from Gunupur to Puttasing comes a village called Jaltar which is situated at a distance of 10 Kms away from Gunupur.

5.2.7 Language

Their dialect called “*Sora*” comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of language. “*Sora*” is an uncultivated language and has no recognized standard. It varies considerably not only between villages but also between individuals-says Rammurti, the authority of Saora language. According to Verrier Elwin, there are no doubt poetic themes in the language and the Lanjia Saoras who give the impression of being rather matter of fact and prosaic are surprisingly picturesque and metaphorical in their speech.

5.2.8 Village Settlement

In the Lanjia Saora areas the hills are considered units of settlement. The place which is selected for human settlements must have hills and water sources. The hills are most important for carrying on shifting cultivation in the hill slopes. Another characteristic of Lanjia Saora settlement in the terraces which are



built from the foot hills right up to the hill tops. These terraced fields with stone packed walls and contour bounding exhibit great engineering skills of the Lanjia Saoras. It is in these terraces that paddy is grown under irrigated conditions. They divert the near by hill streams very skillfully towards the terraces for irrigation purposes.

The settlement does not conform to any preplanned architectural design. In some villages the settlement conforms to a linear pattern and in some others to a shapeless cluster. Since sufficient plain lands are not available, the place has to be leveled for the construction of houses. The leveling takes the form of terrace on which individual houses are built. A village may have several rows of houses on terraces one upon the other. Generally, the families who are related to one another by blood making a lineage or as it are called live together in a terrace. In some cases houses belonging to one are found living room in a long row in a terrace and in other cases “*Birinda*” members are scattered in different clusters. The village path runs up and down the terrace between the rows of houses. All round the villages are little gardens, not too far away from the swidden and group of *Menhirs*. In the streets and down the paths leading to the village boundary is sharing for gods and ancestors. One may see every where is Sago or date palms and many villages are well shaded by great trees. There is nothing of nomad about these substantial villages, with their strongly built houses, the endless stone walls piercing the forest on every side, the wonderfully



constructed terraces, the *Menhirs* whose member often suggests considerably antiquity (Elwin, 1955).

5.2.9 House Type

Lanjia Saora houses built on a general plan upon high plinth are rectangular in shape. The roof is proportionately low. The walls of the house are made of stone and mud or of upright pieces of wood or bamboo and covered with a thick plaster of mud. The walls are painted red with red earth and the verandah is painted black.



There may be single door or some houses as noticed a provision of backdoor, right in the line with the front door. There is a high front verandah. The verandahs, which are rather narrow, are usually at least three and may be as much as six feet above the ground, and are reached by a flight of stone steps. Built into the verandah there is often a pigsty though this may be located on the back verandah instead.

Inside the house is a large loft resting on wooden pillars and covering about three quarters of the house, which is used for storing most of the household articles from food grains, utensils and clothes to tiny tidbits. The open space is meant for husking grains with pestle and dining.

The ever burning hearth is located under this loft at one end adjoining a wall. The household utensils are kept near the hearth. During winter and rainy season all family members and the visitors sleep under the loft. In the summer the male persons sometimes sleep on the verandah.

From the roof hang a number of objects like baskets gourd vessels, bundles of clothes, umbrella, spears, bows, arrows and earthen ware pots. Agricultural implements are piled up at one corner of the house. The dedicated pots, gourds and baskets containing the special clothes of the ancestors and tutelary



deities are hung on the wall, which is decorated with ikons representing men, archers, gunman, mantle-bearers, kings, queens, elephants, horses, dogs etc. The cowshed is built on one side of the house.

The wells to do Lanjia Saoras build bigger houses with spacious verandah and fitted with carved doors. A Lanjia Saora having more than a wife has to construct separate houses for them. At the time of constructions a new house, rice and wine are ceremonially offered to the earth goddess and a pit is dug in which the first pillar is fixed.



Generally the Lanjia Saoras use earthen vessels for cooking and storing water. But these are being replaced by brass and aluminum vessels in many families inhabiting in the study villages. As told by the older Lanjia Saoras, the capable Lanjia keep the brass and aluminum vessels. Now a day most of them are using stainless steel cooking appliances.

The main room which is used for sleeping serves as a passage from front to the back of the house. A partition wall on the inner side separates the portion used for cooking meals and storing water. A loft made of wooden planks is provided in the kitchen portion. The house wife cooks the meals for the family members. The mortar in which the grains are pounded is fixed in the floor of the main house near the front door. In one corner of the house near the hearth is the place for the family deities placed in earthen pots.

5.2.10 Economic Organization

The economic existences of the Lanjia Saora thrive on a subsistence economy founded on land and forest. Lanjia Saoras traditionally were hunters, food gatherers and shifting cultivators. Since generation living in the hill slopes and mountain terrains they have been deriving nourishment from the resource bases of the hills and forests in multiple of such ways of getting small needs and making a bare minimum living. Many, many years back in the Saora highlands, the hill tops and hill slopes were having luxuriant forest growth. Subsequently the hill or Lanjia Saora started exploitations the forests and shifting patches (swidden) with mirth and furry. Podu (swidden cultivation) was their way of life and still now. With heavy depletion of forest growth and the under woods, the Podu

(shifting cultivation) did pay a long term dividends. The intelligent Lanjia Saoras started adopting a new technology in the foot hills and started terraced fields by stone burning method in an ingenious way (Nayak, 1992; 36).

The subsistence of economy of this primitive community rests on i) Slash and Burn or Podu Cultivation ii) Settled Terraced Cultivation iii) Horticultural Plantation and iv) Trade and Barter. It is supplemented by seasonal forest collection. They also prefer for occasional hunting, ways earning and fishing.

The land mark feature of their socio-economic life is their “traditional system of labour co-operative” (*Ansir*) which ensures them labour supply for labour intensive operation like swidden cultivation, house construction, terrace making and cultivation and other community activities in the village.

The labour co-operative system (*Ansir*) is in vogue among the Lanjia Saora. “Ansir” is a kind of labour system in which different families help each other by working on the fields during agricultural season. The team is given food and drink by the person in which land they work and there is no labour charges in cash. There is another type of labour system in which a man or a woman works in the field of another person without expecting a payment. This is a voluntary labour system for mutual help.

The members of Birinda help each other at the time of need. A kind of mutual help is also prevalent in the case of cattle tending. In this case, all families living in a village provide one person from each family by turn to tend cattle of the villagers.

i) Slash and Burn (Shifting cultivation):

Shifting cultivation is extensively practiced by the Lanjia Saoras of the project. The period of cultivation in a shifting path (swidden) is generally two years and the period of fallow varies from four to six years, of all the crops (mixed) grown in the shifting patches are the various types of pulses (mostly Cajanas Cajan) and turmeric are the two important crops. Besides, these major crops, minor millets are grown in the swiddens.

The Lanjia Saoras devote the months not by the lunar phases and climate conditions as are usually done but by the types of agricultural operations. The month in which hoeing of the shifting path is done, is in the month of May is called “Lalagae”- (Lala meaning hoe and Gae meaning month). The terms used for various months are reflected in the following list:

The shifting cultivation is known by the term “Bagada Chasa” among the Lanjia Saoras. Each and every family has a few patches of swiddens either in the hill slopes i.e. within 10⁰ to 12⁰ from the minimum attitude. Every Lanjia Saora village has a well defined boundary and its inhabitants carry on shifting cultivation in the hills located within the village boundary. Traditionally the hills were distributed on the basis of Birinda or extended families. Members of a particular Birinda used to have swiddens exclusively in a hill and no outsider was allowed to share the hill for shifting cultivation and still this practice is continuing as per their customary rights and law.

ii) Settled Terrace Cultivation:

The terraces are built right up to the beds of the hill streams and extended many hundreds of feet from the depth of the valleys to the hill slopes and in some places rising upto the hill tops. The terraces are works of great engineering skills of the Lanjia Saoras. The platform of each terrace is flat throughout and the fall of each terrace is so ingeniously and skillfully done



that no soil is carried down with the waki that flows from higher terraces to the lower. The water management is equally skillful. The flow of water from one terrace to the other is controlled by channels and water ways which are provided in the ridges of the terraces. The water management of the Lanjia is so skillful that it avoids flooding of the terraced fields. But in no case either the soil is carried over with water from the terraced fields or any damage is caused to the stone walls.

As water is available throughout the year paddy is the only crop grown in the terraced fields. Two crops are harvested in a year. Two varieties of paddy are grown in the terraced fields, the short duration paddy is grown during the summer season is known as *Ambadhana* and the long duration paddy grown in the Kahrif is known as *Badadhana*.



iii) Horticulture

iv) *The Lanjia Saora love trees and take care to protect the fruit plants like date palm, tamarind, jack fruit, mango, mahula, ramphala, sitaphala, salap etc in their villages, hills as well as in swiddens. Besides, they also raise kitchen garden in their backyards or within the vicinity of their houses. The Orchards, if suitable sites are available.*

v) Barter system

Barter System is also prevalent among Lanjia Saora's economic life. The pano, a high rating populated scheduled caste community of Orissa, who are the major inhabitants in the Saora highlanders, the woman of this community move from village to village with the useable goods of daily necessities like match boy, salt, tobacco, dry fish, biscuits, chocolates etc. to sell these things in exchange for grains.

They usually grow pumpkin, cucumber, beans, pineapple, tobacco, maize and ginger in their kitchen gardens. At present followings the diminishing return from agriculture, shifting cultivation and forestry they are seeking for dependable alternative in horticulture. They have started growing new horticultural crops introduced by themselves as well as by the micro - project authorities during last five years. The programme has introduced as an alternative to shifting cultivation has growing popularity among the Lanjia of the project area.

The, then Special Officer in-charge of the micro project had introduced and with the approval and discussed with the people developed the kitchen gardens and backyard plantations, mixed orchards and commercial cash crops. The special officers, who was from the Orissa administrative service cadre have raised cashew in wastelands and covering parts of degraded swiddens.

The cashew plantation drive has been very popular for its low maintenance and high profitability. At present the Lanjia grow cashew on their own initiative and most of the families own cashew orchards from which comes a good part of their income. Helping them to enhance their level of income, it has emerged as a gainful pursuit, gradually pushing shifting cultivation the back stage.

With the gradual degradation of forests and natural environment and growth of population their dependence on traditional sector such as hunting, shifting cultivation, animal husbandry and collection of minor forest produced have declined. The Lanjia Saoras now

have not taken up pursuits like settled cultivation, horticultural plantation and wage labour. At present the Lanjia Saoras are exhibiting a trend of temporary seasonal migration in the lean seasons. They go to far off states like *Maharashtra, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh* to earn better and higher wages by their engagement in carpentry, masonry, plumbing, machine operation and auto driving. They also work as a labour in the tea gardens and construction works in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. They return back to their native places before the onset of agricultural season. They bring new ideas and acquired modern skills as well as accumulated savings out of the incomes.

5.2.11 Food and Food Habits

The principal food of the Lanjia Saora is gruel (*Peja and Jau*) prepared out of rice (*Oryza Satva*) or Ragi (*Elucine Coracana*) and Jhana besides, they also take vegetables grown in their kitchen garden. Rice is no doubt considered ideal food but paddy harvested by an average Lanjia Saora family hardly lasts for 4 to 6 months maximum. The rest of the year they take minor millets. During the rainy season, the food scarcity is generally noticed and during these months they gather from the forests. Mango and tamarind seeds are the main food taken during the summer season. Pulses which are harvested from the swiddens are taken during the spring and winter season. Depending upon the availability, the quality as well as the quantity of food taken by the Lanjia Saoras varies from season to season. It was noticed that among the various items of food consumed, gruel is taken throughout the year whereas the other items are seasonal as well as occasional.

An ordinary meal of the Lanjia Saora consists of gruel prepared out of Ragi, Jhana, Ghantia, or rice with salt and chilly. An adult Lanjia Saora takes food thrice in a day but the children take more in a day. The first meal is generally taken at 6.00 A.M. before they proceed to the field. They return from the field at 2.00 P.M. and they usually take the gruel. Those who do not come back during the lunch time, they carry the gruel with them and they consume in the field. In the evening at 7.00 P.M. they take their dinner before going to bed. Food is first served to the children and the other male members. Then the females take their respective share. There is no special food prepared for the children.

The non-vegetarian food is much more relished than the vegetarian food. The guests are always entertained by non-vegetarian food in the festival occasions as well as when relatives visit. *Salap* liquor, an alcoholic drink is most favorite among the Lanjia Saora. They also take Mahua liquor and rice beer. Both men and women irrespective of age drink liquor during the ceremony, social and ritual functions observed by them. The Lanjia

Saoras are inveterate smokers. They rill some tobacco and a piece of dried Sal leaf and smoke it.

5.2.12 Social Organization

- **Family**

Family is the smallest social unit of the Lanjia Saora society, the extended family is called *Birinda* formed of the descendants of a common ancestor four or five years back. Marriage is prohibited within a “*Birinda*” as they are treated blood brothers and sisters. The nuclear family type is most common and also most numerous. A family comprises parents and unmarried children. These may be old grandparents or widow sisters in the family. Among the Lanjia Saoras, the family is male dominated. The senior -most male member of the family is head of the household. It is therefore patriarchal.

The Lanjia Saoras have no exogamous totemic clans, no phratries and no moieties. The main exogamous unit is the extended family, the members of which believe to have descended from a common ancestor. This unit is called ‘*Birinda*’ which is based upon patrilineage. A woman does not change her *Birinda* membership even after her marriage. A person’s mother’s *Birinda* plays an important role in his or her affairs. But normally the sisters after marriage leave their parents and go to live with their parent-in-laws in other villages.

The ownership of property always goes to the male members on hereditary basis. Though women play a great role in managing the property, they are not given any right to own any property of their parents. In the matter of property inheritance, the sons enjoy greater rights than the daughters. After the husband’s death, if the wife does not have son then she is not entitled to get the property of her husband. The property goes to the nearest *Birinda* member who given the widow’s daughter to marry and provide the former livelihood till death. The assets of a woman which she has brought her fathers’ house on her marriage are recognized as her own belongings and her husband has no right over her property.

- **Clan**

The Lanjia Saoras are unique due to their lack of any clan or sub-organization of the sort common to most tribal societies of the country. Without a clan they lack the complementary institutions of totemic and taboos in marriage relationship. Instead there are extended families called “*Birinda*”. The *Birinda* is not a well defined structure, but

consists of the descendants of a common ancestor four or five generations back. Marriage is prohibited within a Birinda, who members stand to each other as blood brothers. They participate in the Guar and Kariya ceremonies with their contributors. When one dies the Birinda performs the funeral rites and even Guar ceremony after which the dead is admitted to the property of a heirless members. A remarkable feature among the Lanjia Saora is that a woman from birth to death belongs to her father's Birinda. Her Birinda membership does not change by virtue of her marriage. After death of her, the member of her Birinda may have the right to perform her funeral rites and Guar. Such claims are ungrudgingly accepted by her husband's family. Nevertheless the Birinda is not synonymous with the clan or gotra where members living in distant places observe common rules of exogamy. There are totems deriving from flora and fauna and associated rites linked with these totems. In the case of Lanjia Saora Birinda members live in one village and membership is inherited to four to five generations or even less. It thus, resembles the Hindu 'Sapinda' or 'Kutumba'. On rare occasions someone may migrate to another village, death his bones etc must be brought to his own village.

- **Marriage**

The Lanjia Saora marriage is not an elaborate affair. It is rather queer that the people who spend most of their resources in observing a chain of festivals and ceremonies celebrate their marriage by a simple way. The Lanjia Saoras do not observe village exogamy except where the village is inhabited by the members of one Birinda. In big village having more than one Birinda marriage is often within the villages. Both surrogate and levirate types of marriage is practiced in the Lanjia Saora society.

Various types of marriages are in vogue among the Lanjia Saora. The most common being the i) Arranged Marriage ii) Marriage by Service: iii) The marriage by capture

5.2.13 Religious Beliefs and Practices

Apparently there is hardly any tribe who has such complex religious beliefs and practices and as such elaborate and dynamic pantheon of countless deities and spirits both benevolent and malevolents that of Lanjia Saora. They are worshipped with fear and anxiety and offered sacrifices to provide safety and wellbeing of the



people. Religious permeates all aspects their life.

The concept of a supreme god is almost non-existing among the Lanjia Saoras. *Sonnu or Sunnam* is the general name for the Saora deities and spirits. The Lanjia Saora gods differ from one another in composition, function, character and nature. Some are benevolent; some are neutral and some others malevolent. Moreover, there can be no standard catalogue for these gods, for the list continuously changes as new ones are introduced and old ones are forgotten. But all the varied aspects of their environment are associated with some god or other. All these gods and spirits make constant demands on the living. Those who die in the house appear in dreams and demand certain offerings. Sometimes devil spirits enter cattle sheds and make cows and oxen ill in order to make their displeasure known. If their demands are not met, they may cause harm. Therefore, malevolent spirits are more cared for than the benevolent ones. When their depredations become unbearable the benevolent gods are approached. They are not so narrow minded and bestow their blessings irrespective of how they are treated lavishly or austerely.

The deities are called in different names such as Labosum, Rudedum and Karunisum, etc. Sitapati has recorded the order of deities:

Name of the deity	Their Importance
Sonnumanji	This is an important order which contains maximum number of deities
Bonadanji	This is a order of spirits which included Guests Jnod, Kusath Jnod and Panosi Jnod etc
Manninji and Sunninji	This order includes a large number of deities and spirits who reside in the hills and these deities are very docile and benevolent
Badonganji	Deities of this order also reside on the high hills
Kittunganji	This order includes a number of demi gods in human form.
Karni Chodara	This is terrific devil. Even relations are afraid of going near those attacked by this devil. To please this devil, pigs are sacrificed since goat is not useful for this purpose. These devils are supported to stay around big trees and the offerings are made outside the village.
Sodang, Gosbad, Eddana	These deities are responsible for fevers, carbuncles. To satisfy these spirits goats, toddy and clothes are offered.
Gadejung, Sandra, Bhullu	These are sky devils connected with the man and the sun. Due to their influence, headache and pain occur. Goats, hen, toddy and clothes are the prescribed offerings.
Ratuna, Sonum, Pull Bhutham	These devils are supposedly responsible for neck pains and other ailments. He buffalo and toddy are offered to satisfy these devils.
Gagir-a- bullu	This devils is responsible for creating ailments at the tome of delivery in the case of a woman. Hen, goat, pig and clothes are offered to satisfy this devil.
Illasoman	Due to effect of this devil women face abortions. Those pregnant women who desire to avoid abortion should make offering to this evil This responsible for small pox and other dreadful diseases. The people are terribly afraid of this devil.

In this mystic domain of “man-nature and spirit complex”, there are very important intermediates between humans and supernatural. They are shamans both male and female, called *Kudan and Kudan Boi* respectively. They act as diviner - cum - medics who can establish direct communication with the unseen world in a trance and cure illness and ward off mishaps and misfortunes caused by the wrath of evil spirits. Interestingly every Shaman has a female tutelary and every *Shamanin* has a male tutelary. The relationship between them and their respective tutelary is the same as that between husband and wife.

5.2.14 Political Organization

Every Lanjia Saora village has well established political organization. Each village politically is an autonomous and locally self supporting. The Lanjia Saoras have no indigenous centralized political authority or politically confederacies. Among them each village has a secular headman called as *Gomango* who is a man of his prestige. Equally important is the village religious headman who is known as *Buya*.

The offices of secular and religious headman are hereditary and the rule of primogeniture regulates succession. In addition to these offices which are indigenous, there is in some villages as astrologer called as *Disari* and this post is achieved not ascribed like the religious and secular headman ship. In many villages there are village Shamans (*sorcerers*). There are diviner - shamans and doctor -shamans and they are of either sex. In most villages there is a post called as *Barika* who acts as a village messenger. Invariably he belongs to either Domb or Pano from scheduled caste community.

It is in their customary law that allotment of land on the hill slopes among the villagers for shifting cultivation is made in the common village meeting attended by all adult male members. This custom is now rarely followed since the swidden patches do not change hands and the villagers continue to carry on shifting cultivation year after year in the patches which were allotted to them long ago. Even though no one has any legal right ownership over the swidden patches but every cultivator feels to have ownership rights notionally over the patches which are in his possession for years.

Annual cycle of festivals and days and times of holding are decided unanimously in village meetings. Cases relating to the partition of property, sale and mortgage of lands, cases of divorce and many social matters are decided in the village *Gomango* had to preside, initiate discussions and make public unanimously arrived decisions.

The relationship in the Lanjia Saora community is multi-mix and it acts like an organism in which every individual acts in accordance with the wishes of others of the community because of social harmony and face to face relationship. All decisions whether social and political are arrived at not by the majority vote by consensus. Real political democracy is at work in Lanjia Saora villages. The implementation of statutory gram Panchayat in the Lanjia Saora villages serves nothing but creates conflict between the indigenous political institution and the emerging new membership.

During 1996, with the change in Panchayat Raj system and reformation of local self - government, a new dimension in the administration is being from and PESA (Panchayat Extension Scheduled Area) Act was implemented. At the Gram Panchayat level, the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti leads the Panchayat, assisted by sub-ordinates like Sarapanch, Samiti Savya, Naib Sarapanch and the Ward Member at the grass root level. Special power was given to the Gram Sabha and to prepare the action plan for all round development of the village and hamlets within the Gram Panchayat in the Scheduled area.

In modern times, exposure e to Christianity, the changing socio-cultural, political and economic climate as well as the external modern world have influenced the Lanjia Saora way of life.

5.2.15 Changing Scenario of Lanjia Saora Development Agency: Findings from Field Study

The study area of Lanjia Saora, one of the Primitive Tribal Communities comes under both Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area under the jurisdiction of Gunupur Sub-division of Rayagada district and lying at a distance of around 100 Kilometers from the district headquarter and 25 Km from Sub-division headquarter. Its area is spread over Sagada Gram Panchayat of Gunupur block. The Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA) was grounded on 1st April 1984 with it's headquarter at Puttasing. This Micro project has been registered under Society Registration Act of 1860. The project covered 20 settlements (Conservation-Cum-Development Plan of SCSTRTI, Orissa 2007) consisting 8 revenue villages and 12 hamlets.

The above table highlights the Basic information of LSDA and the changes. It reveals that the project adopted 20 villages comprising 919 households and 5774 population in 2007 as against 21villages 767 households and 4547 population in 2001, but the total geographical areas remain same i.e. 35 Sq Km. Only one village (Podusing) had deserted the settlement and moved to village Kurudi. Population of Lanjia Saora has increased by 26.98% from 2001

to 2007. However, the females outnumber the male counterpart but population growth of female has increased by 26.78 per cent as against of 27.19 per cent of male. Population density per Sq Kms has increased from 130 to 165 during 2001 to 2007. The households have increased 152 (19.81%) from 2001 to 2007.

Table 1: Basic information of the Micro Project.

S. No.	General Information	2001	2007	Changes
i	Total Geographical Area	35 Sq km	35 Sq km	0
ii	Total no of Gram Panchayat	1	1	0
iii	Total no of Villages/Hamlets	21	20	-1
iv	Total no of Households	767	919	152 (19.81%)
v	Total Population	4547	5774	1227 (26.98%)
vi	Male	2221	2825	604 (27.19%)
vii	Female	2326	2949	623 (26.78%)
viii	Density of Population/Sq Km	130	165	35

Source: col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, col.4, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

5.2.16 Changes in Demographic Profile of Sample Villages of Lanjia Saora

Table 2: Changes in Households, population of the study sample villages.

GP	2001				2007				Change			
	HHs	Population			HHs	Population			Numbers		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	HH	Population	HH	Population
Sagada	337	997	1006	2003	404	1216	1282	2498	67	495	19.88%	24.71%

*Source: col.3, 4, 5 and 6 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa
col.7, 8, 9 and 10 Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa*

As the study was conducted by taking samples, it is not possible to find out the growth rate of entire population from 2001 to 2009. To serve the purpose (to find the population growth rate of the sample villages) secondary information released by SCSTRTI, Government of Orissa was used.

The above table indicates the household and population of 6 selected revenue villages has been increased by 19.88 per cent (67) and 24.71 per cent (495) respectively from 2001 to 2007. Out of the total population, the female population constitutes 51.32 per cent (1282 out of 2498) and 50.22 per cent (1006 out of 2003) in 2001 and 2007 respectively.

5.2.17 Demographic Profile of the Sample Households

Table 3: Present Status of population of the study sample households of Lanjia Saora.

Gram Panchayat	Households	Male	Female	Total
Sagada	200	601	632	1233
Percentage		48.74%	51.26%	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of 8 revenue villages of Sagada Gram Panchayat, 200 households in 6 revenue villages were selected under the study. The above table shows that out 1233 population, male population is 601(48.74%) and female population is 632(51.26%). This shows that the female outnumber the male.

Table 4: Religion wise distribution of sample household.

S. No.	Religion	No of HHs	Percentage (%)
i	Hindu	8	4.00
ii	Christian	192	96.00
Total		200	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

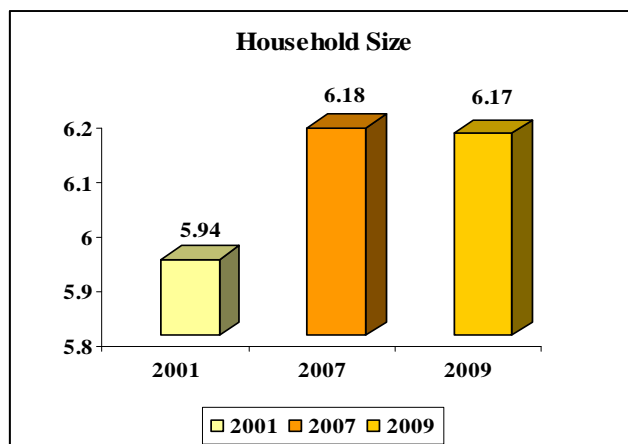
Out of the total sample household only 4% were Hindus and remaining 96% were Christians. It was reported by community leaders, teachers, and religious heads that earlier Lanjia Saoras were animist believer of nature and ancestors. The Panos, a Scheduled Caste community are the neighbors of the Lanjia Saoras. A good number of Panos have been converted to Christianity in many years past. The Panos and the Lanjia Saoras had symbiotic relationship in their social and religious matters. Most of the Lanjia Saoras were influenced by Panos to convert their religion. The present field work in the Lanjia Saora villages shows a clear scenario of their region.

Table 5: Changes in Family Size and Sex ratio.

S. No.	Gram Panchayat	2001	2007	2009
Family Size				
i	Sagada	5.94	6.18	6.17
Sex Ratio				
i	Sagada	1009	1054	1052
NB: Sex Ratio of the District is 1028 where as ST Sex Ratio of the State and over all Sex Ratio of the state are 1003 and 972 respectively as per 2001 census				

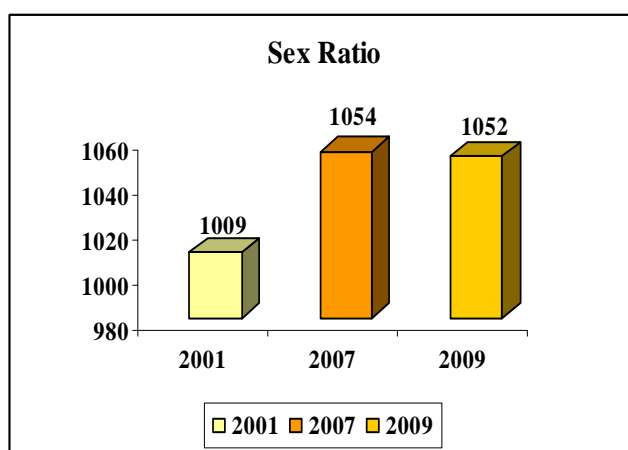
Source: Col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, Col.4 Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa, Col.5 Field Survey, 2009

The above table indicates that the change of the average size of household for all selected villages is 6.17. But As per Baseline Survey 2001 and Socio-economic Survey 2007, SCSTRTI the average household sizes were 5.94 and 6.18 respectively. Therefore the study



shows an increasing trend of average household size.

It also indicates the sex ratio of the study area is 1052 female per 1000 male in 2009. According to the Baseline Survey 2001 and Socio-Economic Survey 2007 of SCSTRTI, Orissa, the sex Ratio of Lanjia Saora of the study area were 1009 per 1000 male in 2001 which



increased to 1054 per 1000 in 2007. The present field study shows that sex ratio has decreased by 2 in number i.e. 1052 female per 1000 male.

Table 6: Changes in Family Type.

S. No.	GP	Nuclear	Joint	Total
1	Sagada	132	68	200
	Percentage	66.00%	34.00%	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows the predominant of nuclear family among Lanjia Saora. Out of total sample households of 200 as high as 66 per cent (132), were nuclear family. Their nuclear family consists of parents and their unmarried children.

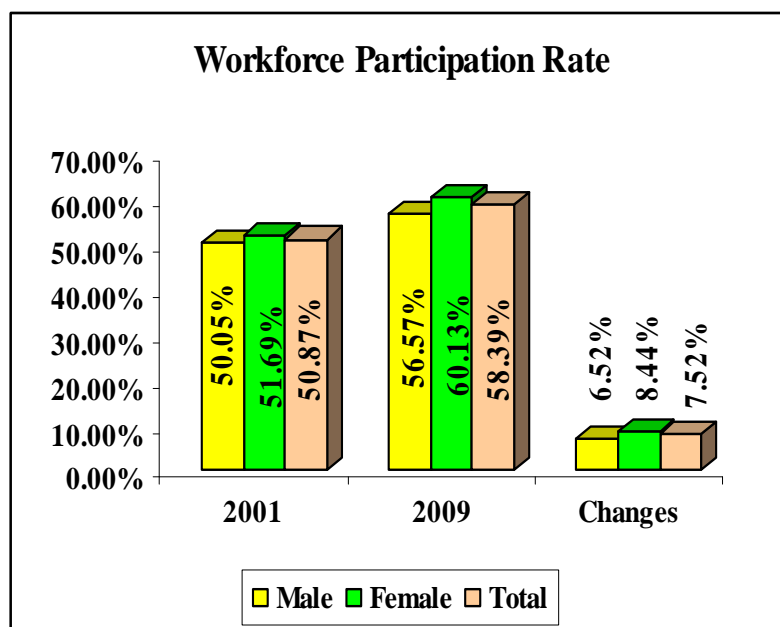
The workforce or Work Participation Rate (WPR) has an important role in the economic strength of a community and household in particular. According to the census workforce consists of those person who belong to the age group of 15 to 59 years of age. As per the recent survey the Work Participation Rate of Lanjia Saora is 58.39 per cent as against 50.87 per cent during 2000-2001 which is higher against 49 Percent of the state and that of all the national level (49.1%).

Table 7: Changing Work Participation Rate (Population in the Age group between 15 to 59 years).

Work Participation Rate		Population between 15 to 59 years		Total
		Male	Female	
2001	Persons	499	520	1019
	Percentage	50.05%	51.69%	50.87%
2009	Person	340	380	720
	Percentage	56.57%	60.13%	58.39%
Change	Percentage	6.52%	8.44%	7.52%

Source: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, and Data for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

Inter gender Workforce Participation Rate shows that the workforce participation of female was 51.69 per cent which is close to male workforce 50.05 per cent during 2000-2001 which rose to 56.57 per cent among male and 60.13 per cent among female in 2009. In other word 6.52 per cent and 8.44 per cent of workforce has been added among male and female respectively.



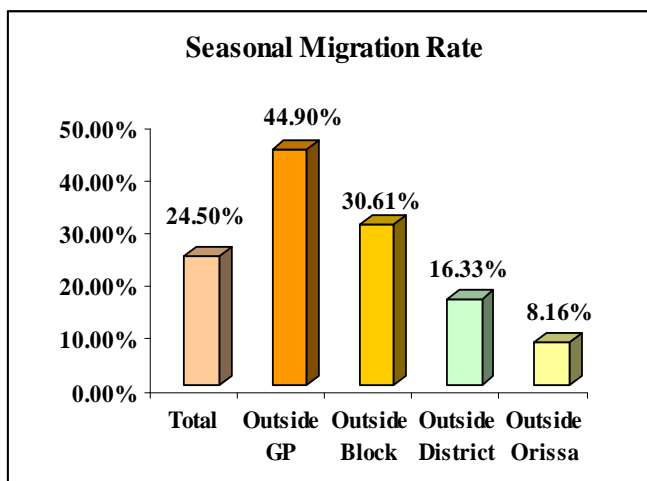
All together 7.52 per cent Work Participation Rate has increased from 2000-2001 to 2008-2009, who can contribute a major share for economic growth of the community.

Table 8: Migration of sample households.

Migration	No of HHs	Percentage
Outside GP	22	44.90%
Outside Block	15	30.61%
Outside District	8	16.33%
Outside Orissa	4	8.16%
Total	49	24.50%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that only seasonal migration is found among the Lanjia Saora. Out of 200 households, 49 (24%) households migrate mainly for wage earning. Among the total migrant households 22 (44.90%) households seasonally migrate to neighboring Gram Panchayats, 15 (30.61%) households to outside of the block, 8 (16.33%) households to other districts and only 4



(8.16%) households to other states. Since the time immemorial Lanjia Saora migrated to Assam, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh seasonally (4 to 5 month) for wage earning. India is undergoing radical changes in demographic pattern as streams of population migrate to other regions which offer better opportunities than their home.

Table 9: Increasing Dependency Ratio (Earner/Dependency).

Dependency	2001				2009				Changes
	Earner	Dependant	Total	EDR	Earner	Dependant	Total	EDR	EDR
Male	554	443	997	1: 0.80	269	332	601	1: 1.23	1: 0.43
Female	578	428	1006	1: 0.74	350	282	632	1: 0.81	1: 0.07
Total	1132	871	2003	1: 0.77	619	614	1233	1: 0.99	1: 0.22

Source: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

The table above shows an interesting picture of the study area about the Earner Dependency Ratio. Out of total population of 1233, 619 are earners and 614 are dependents. Though the Workforce Participation Rate has increased to a significant level from 2001 to 2009 but the overall dependency has increased from 1:0.77 to 1:0.99 which is meager. The male dependency has increased from 1:0.80 to 1:1.23 where as female dependency has increased from 1:0.74 to 1:0.81 during the same period. As the dependency ratio has increased, it has a direct impact on the growth rate of income of the Lanjia Saora.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as an alternative development strategy to promote the common interest of the weak, particularly the rural poor. SHG have the power to

create a socio-economic revolution.¹ In this study an attempt has been made to find out participation of women under SHG fold. The data shows that out of the 200 households 94 (47%) households are covered under SHGs platform. Out of 632 females, 102 (16.14 %) are under different SHGs.

Table 10: SHGs and Membership.

S. No.	GP	Total HHs	Total Female	No of HHs under SHGs	% of HHs under SHGs	Total female members under SHGs	% female under SHGs
i	Sagada	200	632	94	47.00%	102	16.14%

Source: Field Study 2009

5.2.18 Housing Conditions of Sample Households

In addition to food and clothing, shelter is the most essential and basic human need which denotes an important constituent of the quality of life. It is an index of the socio-economic progress of any community. Owning a house provides significant socio-economic security to an individual or household in society.

Table 11: Type of house.

Type of House	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
Kachha	183	91.50%	67	33.50%	-58.00%
Fire Proof	15	7.50%	128	64.00%	+56.50%
Pacca	2	1.00%	5	2.50%	+1.50%
Total	200	100.00%	200	100.00%	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

All surveyed households have their own house. The data show that only 1 per cent households had Pacca house in 2001 which has increased to 2.5 per cent in 2009. But significant changes are observed in fire proof and Kachha house in the study area. Similarly only 7 per cent household were having fire proof houses, which increased to 64 per cent by the end of June 2009. On the other hand during the years 2001 more than 90 per cent of household had Kachha houses which are reduced by almost 60 per cent mainly due to supply of fire proof houses by LSDA, under Infrastructure Development Scheme (IDS) and Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) by DRDA/Zilla Parishad.

¹ (Dr T. Ramachandran and S Balakrishnan, Kurukshetra, December 2008 pp31-34).

Table 12: Changes in number of Rooms.

Number of Room	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	No of HHs	Percentage	No of HHs	Percentage	
1	102	51.00%	30	15.00%	-36.00%
2	74	37.00%	74	37.00%	0.00%
3	22	11.00%	78	39.00%	28.00%
4	2	1.00%	15	7.50%	6.50%
Above 4	Nil	Nil	3	1.50%	1.50%
Total	200	100.00	200	100.00%	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table reveals that while the percentage of households having single room decreased by 36 per cent i.e. from 51 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2009. While households having 3 rooms increased by 28 per cent, households having 4 rooms and above four have increased by 6.50 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively during the same period.

5.2.19 Drinking Water Facilities in Study Villages

Drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman (2005 to 2009). Access to safe drinking water has emerged as a major issue and remains a big challenge. The data reveals that access to tube well water was only 11 per cent during 2001, which increased to 39 per cent in 2009. But still 53 per cent of Lanjia Saora households are consuming water of open well. Only 8 per cent are consuming water of Ponds and streams.

Table 13: Changes in access to source of drinking water.

Drinking Water	2001		2009		Change (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
Pond	4	2%	2	1%	-1
Open well	111	55.5%	106	53%	-2.5
Stream/Spring	63	31.5%	14	7%	-24.5
Tube well	22	11%	78	39%	+28
Total	200	100%	200	100%	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The growing problem of water scarcity was the topic for World Water Day 2007². The theme highlighted the increasing significant of water scarcity worldwide to ensure sustainable, efficient, and equitable management of scare water resource at both national

² "Drinking Water" Kurukshetra, March 2009 pp. 11

and local level. The present study found that 13 per cent of Lanjia Saora households are facing drinking water scarcity for 2 to three months (between Aprils to June) which was 11 per cent in 2001. Water scarcity of 1.5 per cent of household has reduced form 4 month to 2 to 3 months.

Table 14: Changes in Water scarcity.

Water Scarcity	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
No Problem	168	84.00%	168	84.00%	0.00
2 to 3 Month	22	11.00%	25	12.50%	+1.50
4 Month	10	5.00%	7	3.50%	-1.50
Total	200	100.00%	200	100.00%	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 15: Changes in quality of drinking water.

Quality of Drinking water	2001		2009		Change (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
Not Good	65	32.50%	2	1.00%	-31.50%
Manageable	125	62.50%	119	59.50%	-3.00%
Good	10	5.00%	79	39.50%	34.50%
Total	200	100.00%	200	100.00%	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table highlights that only 39 per cent of households have access to acceptable quality of drinking water, which was only 5 per cent in 2001. This reveals that accessible to quality of drinking water has been improved from 2001 to 2009. National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM, 1986) ensured the availability of an adequate quantity of acceptable quality of drinking water on a long term basis.

5.2.20 Literacy in Sample Households

The historical *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RCFCE) Act of Aug, 2009* recognizes education as Fundamental Right for every child between the age group of 6 to 14 years and it is an obligation of the state to ensure availability of a neighborhood school, ensure that children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against, provide infrastructure, learning equipment and to ensure quality of elementary education, provide training for teachers and monitor the functioning of the

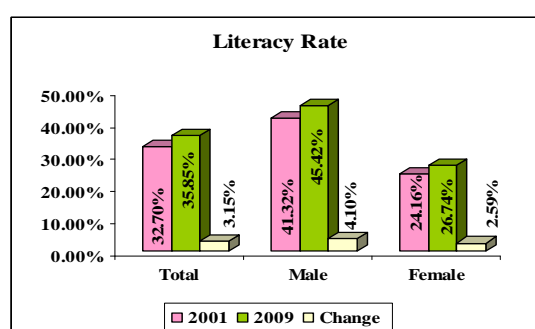
school to achieve the 11th Plan literacy target of 80 per cent, but percentage of literacy among PTGs is dismal.

Table 16: Change in Literacy rate of the sample households.

Literacy	2001		2009		2001 to 2009 Change (%)	ST Literacy as per 2001 census*	
	Person	Percentage	Persons	Percentage		District	Orissa
Male	412	41.32%	273	45.42%	4.10%	31.16%	51.48%
Female	243	24.16%	169	26.74%	2.59%	10.07%	23.37%
Total	655	32.70%	442	35.85%	3.15%	20.23%	37.37%

*Source: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, and Orissa, Field study, 2009 and *Census of India, 2001*

The above table shows that bulks of the surveyed populations are illiterate (64.15%) as the overall literacy of Lanjia Saora is 35.85 per cent in 2009. The percentage of overall literacy has increased by 3.15 per cent from 2001 to 2009. In spite of special attempt adopted by SC



and ST department through Residential Girl School in the study area and School and Mass Education through SSA, NPEGEL and KGBV, the female literacy has increased from 24.16 per cent in 2001 to 26.74 per cent in 2009 thus adding an additional 2.59 per cent female literate in last 8 years. However male literacy is concerned it has increased from 41.32 per cent in 2001 to 45.42 per cent in 2009 which accounts for 4.10 per cent additional male literate and around 1.5 per cent more than the female literacy during the same period.³

An attempt has been made to find out the percentage of illiterate among different age group of the population. The data indicates that a majority of 41.52 per cent (out of 64.15%) of illiterates are in the age group between 15 to 59. Percentage of illiterate among the population in the age group up to 14 years is 17.68 per cent which need special attempt to bring them in to mainstream of education. Out of 73.26 per cent of illiterate female, more than 50 per cent are in above 15 years as compare to 30.45 per cent (Out of 54.58%) of the male in the same age group. The maximum percentages of illiterate comprises workforce of the population.

³ The ST male, female and total literacy rate of the district is 31.16%, 10.07 and 20.23% where as the state ST literacy rate of male, female and total is 51.48%, 23.37% and 37.37% respectively in 2001 census.

Table 17: Present Age group wise illiteracy of the Sample Population.

	Age Group	Male	percentage	Female	percentage	Total	percentage
i	0 to 5 years	75	12.48%	61	9.65%	136	11.03%
ii	6 to 14 years	41	6.82%	41	6.49%	82	6.65%
A (i+ii)	Up to 14 years	116	19.30%	102	16.14%	218	17.68%
B	15 to 59 years	183	30.45%	329	52.06%	512	41.52%
C	60 and above	29	4.83%	32	5.06%	61	4.95%
Grand Total(A+B+C)		328	54.58%	463	73.26%	791	64.15%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 18: Present education in details.

Sex		Primary	Middle	High School	Intermediate	Graduate	PG	Total
Male	Persons to the total population	136	33	81	13	8	2	273
	Percentage	22.63%	5.49%	13.48%	2.16%	1.33%	0.33%	45.42%
Female	Persons to the total population	109	19	40	1	Nil	Nil	169
	Percentage	17.25%	3.01%	6.33%	0.16%	Nil	Nil	26.74%
Total	Persons to the total population	245	52	121	14	8	2	442
	Percentage	19.87%	4.22%	9.81%	1.14%	0.65%	0.16%	35.85%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Among the 442 (35.85%) of literate, a majority of 245 (19.87%) have read up to Primary level, followed by 121 (9.81%) up to high School, 52 (4.22 %) up to ME School and 14 (1.14%) up to Intermediate, 8 (0.65%) up to graduate and only 2 (0.16%) up to Post Graduate. In nutshell, a majority of literate have achieved up to Primary level of Schooling.

5.2.21 Size and Distribution of Land Holding of Sample Households

Agriculture and forest produce is the mainstay of tribal economy in general and Lanjia Saora in particular providing livelihood support to a large section of population. And land is an essential ingredient of agriculture.

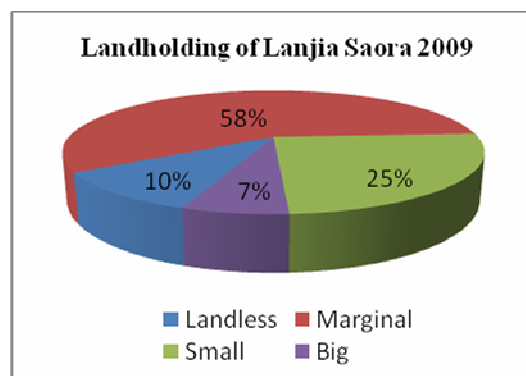
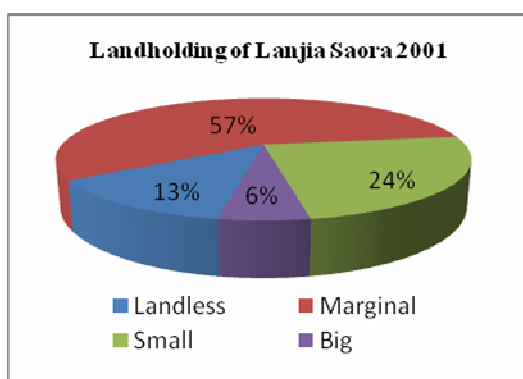


Table 19: Changes in Land holding Pattern.

Land holding	2001		2009		Change (%)
	No of Households	Percentage	No of Households	Percentage	
Landless	44	13.06%	21	10.50%	-2.56%
Marginal	192	56.97%	116	58.00%	1.03%
Small	82	24.33%	50	25.00%	0.67%
Big	19	5.64%	13	6.50%	0.86%
Total	337	100.00%	200	100.00%	

Source: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, and Orissa, Data for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

The data shows that in last 8 years (2001-2009).percentage of landless households has declined by 2.56 per cent i.e. 13.06 per cent in 2001 to 10.50 per cent in 2009. The small and marginal farmers in the study area constituted 83 per cent (58% + 25%) in 2009 as against 81 per cent (57% + 24%) in 2001, which is equal to the state (Orissa) average of 83 per cent (State Agriculture Policy, 2008). The sample constitutes only 6.50 per cent as big farmers in 2009 as against 5.64 per cent in 2001.

5.2.22 Occupational Pattern of Sample Households

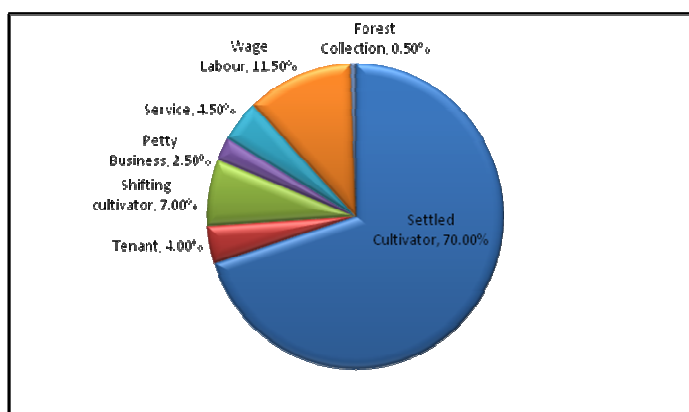
Table 20: Shifting in Primary Occupation.

Primary Occupation	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Settled Cultivator	233	69.14	140	70.00	4.86
Tenant			8	4.00	
Shifting cultivator	44	13.06	14	7.00	-6.06
Petty Business	5	1.48	5	2.50	1.02
Service	21	6.23	9	4.50	-1.73
Wage Labour	29	8.61	23	11.50	2.89

Primary Occupation	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Forest Collection	5	1.48	1	0.50	-0.98
Total	337	100.00	200	100.00	

*Source: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, and Orissa
Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009*

The above table reveals changes in occupational structure of Lanjia Saora. Primarily Lanjia Saora thrive on Shifting cultivation and forest produce collection, but with the passage of time and wide success of cashew plantation, dependency on shifting cultivation and forest



produce collection has reduced to a significant extent. As a result the dependency rate on Shifting Cultivation and forest produces collection as primary occupation has been reduced from 13 per cent to 7 per cent and 1.48 per cent to 0.5 per cent respectively from 2001 to 2009. On other hand cultivators have increased from 69 per cent to 74 per cent (70% settled cultivators + 4% Tenant cultivators) for the period 2001 to 2009. Wage earning has increased from 8.61 per cent to 11.50 while Petty business increased from 1.48 per cent to 2.50 per cent during the same period. It reveals that Lanjia Saora has an Agro Based Economy (ABE).

5.2.23 Economic Activities and Annual Income of Households

Household income is one of the most important indicators of livelihood. The households have multiple sources of incomes. It is because no single source of income is sufficient to provide means of survival. The study identified six major sources of livelihood in the selected villages. Those are agriculture, wage labour, Livestock, collection of forest products, art and craft and incomes from other sources. The other sources include small business, traditional based on caste-division of labour work, services, etc. Agriculture is the single most important source of household income in all the villages.

The above data shows the total income from different sources of surveyed households is Rs.48,98,252. Agricultural (includes cashew nut, shifting cultivation and other) plays major contribution of around Rs.30,80,763 (62.89%). Second largest income is from Wage earning

with 18.09 per cent. Besides NTFPs, Services, livestock, Art and craft, Business and others contribute 9.14 per cent, 5.67 per cent, 2.19 per cent, 1.07 per cent, 0.73 per cent and 0.21 per cent respectively.

Table 21: Present sources of Income and their contribution.

Sources of Income	Value		Percentage		Rank
Cashew nut	1994200	3080763	40.71	62.89	1
Agriculture Including shifting cultivation and other	1086563		22.18		2
Wages	886160		18.09		3
NTFP	447585		9.14		4
Service	277900		5.67		5
Livestock	107486		2.19		6
Art and Craft	52178		1.07		7
Business	35780		0.73		8
Others	10400		0.21		9
Total	4898252		100.00		

Source: Field Survey, 2009

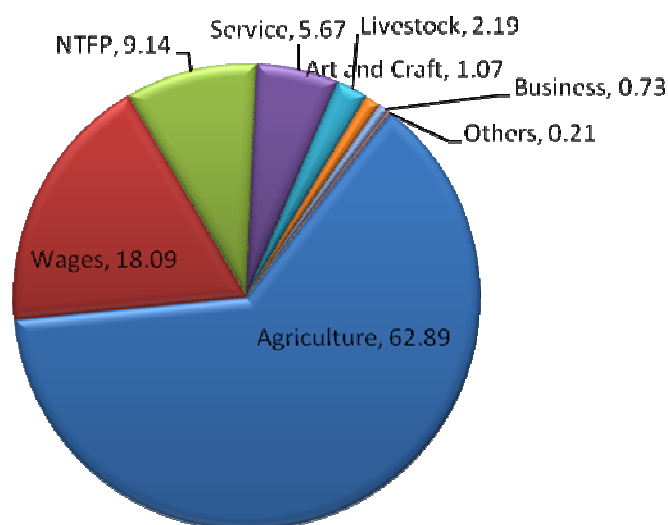
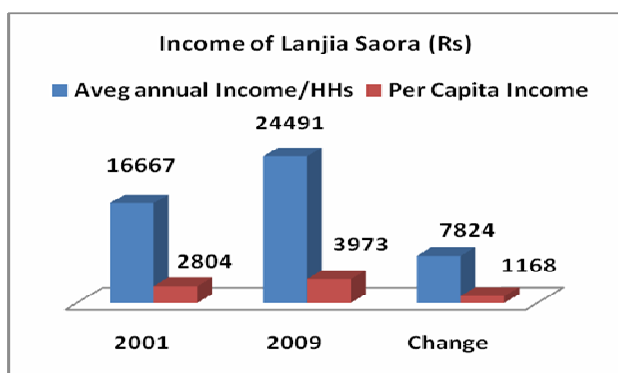


Table 22: Changes in Per Capita Income.

Per Capita Income	2001*	2009**	Change
Aveg annual Income/HHs	16667	24491	7824
Per Capita Income	2804	3973	1168

Source: *Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI and **Field Survey, 2009

As per the Baseline Survey conducted by SCSTRTI, Orissa in 2001, the average annual income per household and par capita income of Lanjia Saora in six sample villages was

16,667 and 2,804 respectively which has increased to 24,491 and 3,973 in 2009, the present survey conducted by AMITY School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, Noida. Further it is to be observed that per capita income is higher in spite of the fact that average household size increased from 5.94 to 6.17 for those corresponding years shown an upward trend. Thus, an additional Rs.7824(46.94%) and Rs.1168 (41.65%) are increased in household income and per capita income of Lanjia Saora from 2001 to 2009.

5.2.24 Annual Household Expenditure of Lanjia Saora

Table 23: Changes in Expenditure Pattern.

Expenditure (Rs.)	2001	2009
Total annual expenditure /HH	14,978	17,023
Per capita annual expenditure	2,520	2,761
Annual Average expenditure on food items/HH	7,644 (51.04%)	6007 (35.28%)
Per Capita annual expenditure on food items	1,286	974
Annual Average expenditure on non food items/HH	7,334	11,016

*Source: *Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, **Field Survey, 2009,*

The above table reveals that the average annual expenditure per household is Rs.17,023 in 2009 as against Rs.14,978 in 2001 i.e. net increase by Rs.2,045. Annual expenditure on food items per household is Rs.6007 (35.28% of the total expenditure) in 2009 as compared to, Rs.7,644 in 2001 i.e. decreased by Rs.1,637. Expenditure on non food items including social ceremonies, festivals, education, health, hospitality of guest etc is Rs.11,016 in 2009 which was Rs.7,334 in 2001. Thus the community as a whole has been spending less on food items. There is appreciable increase (around 50%) in average expenditure on non-food items.

5.2.25 Loan of Sample Households of Lanjia Saora

Credit is one of the most crucial inputs in the process of development. Loan and debt is inherent to PTGs as they have very limited access and control over resources. But with the passing of the time access to credit and volume of credit are also changing gradually.

Table 25 reveals that out of the total sample, only 6 per cent (12 out of 200 households) had access to loan in 2001 which is increased to 29 per cent (58 out of 200 households) in 2009. The total loan amount was only Rs.70,000 which increased remarkably to Rs.4,96,600. Out of the total loan amount, Rs.18000 (25.71%) was outstanding in 2004. Average loan per indebted household is increased form Rs.5,833 to 8,562 during 2001 to 2009. At

the same time average loan volume per household is increased from Rs.350 to Rs.2483 during the same period. The per capita loan is increased by Rs.229 i.e. from Rs.59 to Rs.402 from 2001 to 2009.

Table 214: Changes in loan Volume (Rs.).

Loan Volume	Before 2004	2004 to 2009
No of HHs availed loan	12 (6%)	58 (29%)
Total loan amount	70000	496600*
Range	3000-30000	500-50000
Outstanding	18000	283000
Aveg loan amount /Indebt. HH	5833	8562
Aveg loan amount to total HH	350	2483
Per Capita Loan	59	402
<i>* It includes outstanding amount of 2004 (Rs.18000)</i>		

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 225: Changes in sources of loan.

Year	Before 2004		2004 to 2009	
	No of HHs	Percentage	No of HHs	Percentage
Bank	1	8.3	14	24.14
Co-operative	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SHG	Nil	Nil	12	20.69
Relatives	4	33.3	30	51.72
Money Lander	7	58.3	2	3.45
Total	12	100.0	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table reveals out of total indebted household only 8.3 per cent had access to institutional loan during 2001 which increased by almost 16 per cent in 2009. Majority of 51 per cent of the households have taken loan from their relatives followed by 24.14 per cent, 20.69 per cent and 3.45 per cent from Banks, SHGs and money lenders during the period 2004 to 2009. But still around 79 per cent of indebted households are deprived to get loan from institutional credit. The remarkable achievement is declining trend percentage of loan from money lenders i.e. 58 per cent during 2004 to 3.45 per cent during 2004 - 2009. The success of SHG is praise rightly (20%) which was nil before 2004. As the SHGs comprise of exclusively female members, achievement of SHGs for access to rural credit in general and females in particular is highly appreciated. It shows the role of micro credit towards women empowerment and to bring dignity among women in Lanjia

Saora community. Studies have revealed that women’s position is perpetuated and reinforced by their limited access to and control over resources in relation to those on productive asset⁴. In such circumstances SHGs is seem to be one productive tool for women empowerment.

Table 23: Changes in purpose of loan.

Loan utilized	Before 2004		2004 to 2009	
	No of HHs	Percentage	No of HHs	Percentage
Business	1	8.33	4	6.90
Education	Nil	Nil	3	5.17
Health	2	16.67	7	12.07
House and Building	1	8.33	6	10.34
Agro-Input	3	25.00	11	18.97
Family Expanses	5	41.67	23	39.66
Towards payment of previous loan	Nil	Nil	4	6.90
Total	12	100.00	58	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table depicts the cause of indebtedness. It is important to analyze the cause of indebtedness of Lanjia Saora, because borrowing for productive purposes would reduce the debt burden. The present study shows that out of total household a majority of 39 per cent of household utilized the loan for family expenses purposes followed by 18.97 per cent, 12.07 per cent, 10.34 per cent, 6.90 per cent, and 5.17 per cent to meet the expenses related to Agro-inputs, Health, maintenance and repairing of their houses, business and to towards payment of previous credit and for education during 2004 to 2009 against 41.67 per cent, 25 per cent and 16.67 per cent respectively for family expenses, Argo-inputs and health before 2004.

5.2.26 Saving of Households of Lanjia Saora

Saving of a household or a community indicates the economic stability of the community.

The Table 27 indicates that out of total households only 7.5 per cent (15) household had savings amounting to Rs.76,087 in 2004, which increased to Rs.2, 47,634 covering 118 (59%) households in 2009. While the saving amount ranged from Rs.375 to Rs.15,000 in 2004, the saving amount ranged from Rs.100 to Rs.30,000 in 2009.

⁴ Renu Verma, Kurukshetra, September, 2008 in the article “Micro Finance and Empowerment of Rural Women. pp.3-5

The average saving to the total household increased from Rs.380 to Rs.1,238 for the period 2004 to 2009. The saving of Lanjia Saora has increased mainly for two reasons, firstly income from cashew nut plantation has increased and secondly supply of rice in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Lanjia Saora.⁵

Table 24: Changes in Saving Volume.

Saving of Lanjia Saora	Before 5 years	2009
HHs	15(7.5%)	118(59%)
Total Saving	76,087	247634
Maximum	15000	30000
Minimum	375	100
Aveg/Saving HH	5072	2099
Aveg/ total HH	380	1238
Per Capita Saving	64	201

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.2.27 Total Asset of Lanjia Saora Households

The value of the household asset of the sample 200 households is Rs.97,56,244 as per present study, 2009. The value of household assets on an average is Rs.48,781 in 2009 against Rs.44,667 in 2001, Baseline Survey conducted by SCSTRTI. Thus, a household has increased additional household assets of Rs.4,114 in last 8 years. It shows that the surplus amount has been utilized by the Lanjia Saora.

Table 252: Changes in Value of Household Asset (Amount in Rupees).

Value of Assets	Total No of HHs	Total Value of Assets	Aveg. Value/HH
2001*	337	1,50,52,892	44,667
2009**	200	97,56,244	48,781
Changes			4,114

Source: *Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa, **Field Survey, 2009

5.2.28 Health Status of Lanjia Saora

The above table shows that IMR of Lanjia Saora was 97 in 2003-04 which has decreased to 71 during 2008-09. MMR of Lanjia Saora was 9 per thousand live births in 2003-2004 which

⁵ The Lanjia Saora keep very less quantum of owned produced rice for own consumption as they consumed the rice supply through TPDS

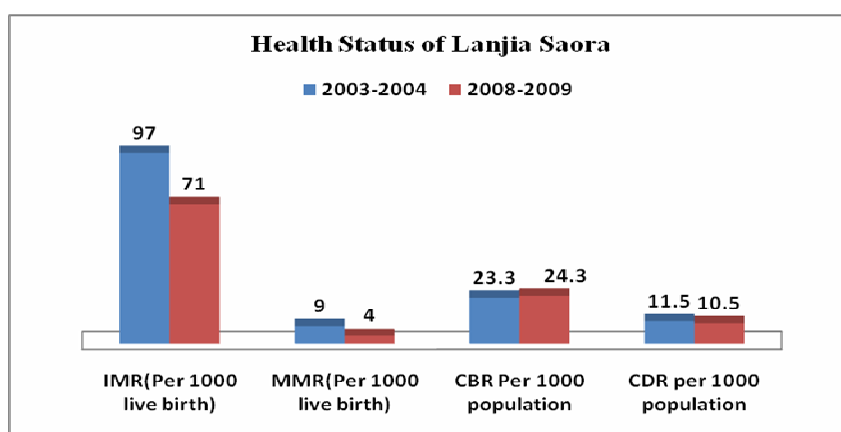
is reduced to 4 in 2008-2009. Crude Birth Rate is 24.4 per thousand populations in 2009 as against 23.3 in 2003-04.

Table 26: Changes in Health Status.

Health Indicators	2003-2004	2008-2009	Changes
IMR(Per 1000 live birth)	97.0	71.0	-26
MMR(Per 1000 live birth)	9.0	4.0	-5
CBR Per 1000 population	23.3	24.3	1
CDR per 1000 population	11.5	10.5	-1
LE	56.8	57.4	6 Month
ID (Total)	9.0	20.0	11

Source: ANM, Sagada

Crude Death Rate has reduced from 11.5 per thousand populations in 2003-04 to 10.5 in 2008-09. Life Expectancy was 56 years and 8 month at birth during 2003-04 which has marginally



increased by 6 months in 2009. Total Institution Delivery was 9 during 200304 in the study area which has increased more than 100 per cent in 2009 i.e. 20. People consciousness and motivation of government through Janani Surakhya Yojna (JSY) are the prime reasons of Institutional Delivery.

5.2.29 Changes in Intensity of Diseases

Health is one of the precious assets of human being and determinant of a person's quality of life. But the study reveals that poor health of PTGs is one of the critical bottlenecks. To find out the severity of different diseases a four point (frequently, seasonally, seldom and never) has used by assigning score 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Household responded against first 3 point are kept under the "Household Suffered from the Disease" (HSD). Mean of the diseases has been taken as the index of severity of the respective diseases.

The above table indicates, as compared to 2001 that Malaria has been the most critical health problem in the study area. Mean score of Malaria (3.97), Skin diseases (2.06), Malnutrition (1.26) and Diarrhea (1.23) are found high, where as Yaw (0.90), Tuberculosis

(0.22) and sickle cell anemia(0.21) are found low in 2001. Though the intensity of the disease has decreased in 2009 still Malaria (3.03), Skin disease (1.69) and Diarrhea (1.05) and Malnutrition (0.86) is high among the Lanjia Saora. Though, Yaw has decreased significantly, some new diseases are reported by respondents i.e. Typhoid (0.90), incidence of Sickle cell and TB, which are reported very negligible.

Table 29: Changes in Intensity of Diseases.

Major Diseases	Mean Score	HSD	Percentage
2001			
Malaria	3.97	200	100.00
Diarrhea	1.23	103	51.50
TB	0.22	2	1.00
Malnutrition	1.26	89	44.50
Skin Diseases	2.06	143	71.50
Sickle cell	0.21	7	3.50
Yaw	0.09	18	9.00
Mean of the Mean	1.29	-	-
2009			
Malaria	3.33	200	100
Typhoid	0.9	65	32.5
Diarrhea	1.05	83	41.5
TB	0.06	6	3
Malnutrition	0.86	60	30
Skin Diseases	1.69	126	63
Sickle cell	0.09	2	1
Yaw	0.02	9	4.5
Mean of the Mean	1.00	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2009

As health is a State subject, it is Nation's moral, legal and Constitution responsibility to promote, restore or maintain the health status of its population. The health care should be essential, effective, available, easily accessible, acceptable and affordable by taking all the major problems of the community with their active participation. On the other hand the Scheduled Tribes in general and PTGs in particular have strong social taboos, customs, magico-religious beliefs and strong faith on traditional treatment⁶. The following table reflected the treatment pattern of Lanjia Saora.

⁶ Dr B Chakraverty: Kurukshetra, October 2008 in the article Traditional and Modern Health Care Services in Tribal Area. Pp59-62

Table 270: Changes in Treatment and acceptance.

Treatment	Modern	Traditional	Both	Total
2001				
Malaria	18.00	43.00	39.00	100.00
Typhoid	51.32	2.63	46.05	100.00
Diarrhea	8.74	88.35	2.91	100.00
TB	0.00	84.21	15.79	100.00
Malnutrition	8.99	31.46	59.55	100.00
Skin Diseases	9.09	62.24	28.67	100.00
Yaw	28.57	14.29	57.14	100.00
Sickle Cell	16.67	27.78	55.56	100.00
Average	17.67	44.24	38.08	100.00
2009				
Malaria	49.50	21.50	29.00	100.00
Typhoid	64.62	13.85	21.54	100.00
Diarrhea	30.12	54.22	15.66	100.00
TB	50.00	16.67	33.33	100.00
Malnutrition	46.67	20.00	33.33	100.00
Skin Diseases	13.49	57.94	28.57	100.00
Yaw	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sickle Cell	66.67	11.11	22.22	100.00
Average	52.63	20.74	26.63	100.00
Changes	34.96	-23.51	-11.46	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above mentioned table shows that 52.63 per cent of Lanjia Saora are preferring modern treatment in 2009 as against only 17.67 per cent in 2001. But still 20.74 per cent households strongly prefer their traditional treatment. The present study shows convergence between modern with tradition among 26.63 per cent Lanjia Saora's households, which was almost 38 per cent during 2001. Existence of traditional medical practitioners and use of traditional medicine by one fifth of the sample reveals that they have still preserved their traditional knowledge related to health. It needs further study to identify the scientific reasons behind the treatment and for effective health care. The data shows that most of the family preferred the traditional treatment for skin disease

and diarrhea. Trust have been created on modern treatment to cure the diseases like Yaws, Sickle Cell anemia, Typhoid and Malaria since last 8 years.

5.2.30 Livestock of Sample Households of Lanjia Saora

Animal husbandry and livestock rearing is one of the important bases for development of Lanjia Saora economy (2.19% to total income) as per the present study. They are non-vegetarian by nature and prefer rearing animals. Previously they were keeping livestock mainly for consumption but now it is used for both consumption and commercial purposes.

Table 281: Changes in Livestock population as per present study.

Before 15 Years	Total Households	HH having	Percentage	Nos.	Aveg/HH
Pig	200	14	7	34	0.17
Goat		38	19	200	1.00
Buffalo		6	3	21	0.11
Bullock		119	59.5	267	1.34
Cow		15	7.5	37	0.19
Poultry		121	60.5	524	2.62
No of households having livestock	200	156	78	1083	5.41
2009					
Pig	200	24	12	71	0.36
Goat		33	16.5	87	0.44
Buffalo		14	7	39	0.20
Bullock		149	74.5	414	2.07
Cow		37	18.5	52	0.26
Poultry		109	54.5	339	1.70
No of households having livestock	200	129	64.50	1002	5.01

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table reveals the increasing trend in percentage of households having Livestock, except Goat and Poultry. Before 15 years (1995-1996) a majority of 60.5 per cent households had poultry having a total of 524 numbers. Besides, 59.5 per cent, 19 per cent, 7.5 per cent, 7 per cent and 3 per cent of households were having Bullock, Goat, Cow, Pig and Buffalo respectively. This has been changed with both increasing and decreasing percentage in 2009. At present 74.5 per cent of households are having bullocks followed by 54.5 per cent of Poultry birds, 18.5 per cent of cow, 16.5 per cent of goat, 12 per cent of pig and only 7 per cent of buffalos (which is 4% more). The average livestock per household was 5.41 before 15 years which is decreased to 5.01 per household in 2009.

Number of bullock per household has increased from 1.34 to 2.07, pig from 0.17 to 0.36, cow from 0.19 to 0.26 and buffalo from 0.11 to 0.20 since last 15 years, but there is declining in goat per household from 1.00 to 0.44 during the same period.

5.2.31 Access to Basic Amenities of the Selected Villages of Lanjia Saora

Physical infrastructure has a direct bearing on sustainability of growth and over all development in the area. Though there has been some improvement in infrastructural development by different Line departments and Micro Project but it is not up to a significant level. Sloppy and undulating land along with isolated geographical barrier causing significant gaps needs to be bridged. This study has found out available facilities related to health, education, communication network and other amenities which have the major role to bring desirable changes and accelerate the development process among the Lanjia Saoras.

Table 293: Present Amenities availability.

Amenities available	Distance (in Kms)			Road Condition			
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Seasonal	All weather Road	Mixed Road	Total Villages
Health							
PHC	42	29	34	1	4	1	6
Additional PHC	16	4	8	1	4	1	6
Private Hospital	30	13	25	1	4	1	6
Dispensary	16	4	8	1	4	1	6
Medical Store	16	4	7	1	4	1	6
ANM	16	0	6	1	5	0	6
Traditional Treatment	All the villages have traditional medical practitioner in the study area. "Kudanmar and Kudanboi" are the local name of the traditional medical practitioner.						
Education							
Primary School	4	0	1	2	4	0	6
ME School	8	0	4	2	4	0	6
High School	16	4	8	2	4	0	6
Girls Residential School of the LSDA	16	0	6	2	4	0	6
Road and communication							
Nearest Pacca Road	14	0	5	2	2	2	6
Nearest Bus Stand	16	4	8	2	4	0	6
Nearest Railway	116	102	107	0	4	2	6

Amenities available	Distance (in Kms)			Road Condition			
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Seasonal	All weather Road	Mixed Road	Total Villages
Offices/Amenities etc							
Panchayat	12	0	6	1	2	3	6
Post office	12	0	6	2	4	0	6
Micro Project	16	4	8	2	4	0	6
Town	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Block	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Tahasil	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Police Station	16	4	8	0	2	4	6
District	116	102	107	0	2	4	6
Local Hat	16	4	8	1	4	1	6
Fire Station	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Veterinary	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Bank	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
Telephone	16	4	8	1	4	1	6
AEO	36	24	27	0	2	4	6
N: B AHSA, a voluntary organization is operating in Puttasing Areas.							

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above mentioned table highlights the facilities available to Lanjia Saora and their distance from the study villages. The maximum and minimum distances indicate the approximate longest and least distance from particular sample villages; whereas the average distance indicates the average distance of the village to the respective infrastructure amenities.

The above data reveals the average distance to PHC is 34 Kms, Additional PHC 8Kms, Dispensary 8 Kms, Private hospital 25 Km, Medical store 7 Km, and ANM 6 Kms respectively. After implementation of NRHM to provide better access to integrated comprehensive primary health facility the basic health facility is availed to the community. An additional PHC at Puttasing is another reason for access to basic health facility for villages of the Micro Project. In spite of the modern health infrastructure being available to the community still they are the strong believer of the traditional medicine and treatment. Out of 6 villages 4 villages have all weather road facilities to avail health facility.

The Constitution of India has evoked free and compulsory Education to the Children of the age group of 6-14 years, as a Fundamental Right. The data reveals that the average distance to the school from the study villages is 1 Km which is equal to the State norm of SSA to provide primary education within one Kilometer of every habitation. The average distance to ME School, High School and Special Girls residential School of LSDA is 4 Kms, 8Km and 6 Km respectively. The road condition in respect of four villages under study is quite good.

The Road and communication facility have improved since one decade. All the villages are connected with concrete road. The average distance to nearest Pacca Road, Bus stand and Railway Station is approximately 5Kms, 8Kms and 107 Kms respectively.

Average distance to Panchayat and Post office is 6 Kms; Police Station, Telephone Booth, Local market and Micro Project is 8 Km; Town, Block, Tahasil, Fire Station, Veterinary hospital, Bank and AEO is 27 Kms and District headquarter is 107Km from the sample villages. The road conditions to all those facilities have improved in last 10 years as informed by the PRI members, village heads and other key personnel. Out of 6 villages, three villages namely Abeda, Raelpadar and Sagada have community grain bank.

5.2.32 Perception of Key Personnel of the village

Table 30: Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Key Personnel of the Villages.

Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Eminent Person of the Villages	MOS*	OS**	Gap Percentage
Possession of voter identity Card and awareness to Participate in election has been increased	5	3.97	20.67
Community ownership over resources leads to sustainable use of resource with accountability	5	4.13	17.33
Local private business in community property has created ample scope for income generation in long run	5	2.83	43.33
Introduction of new technology in agriculture is feasible and yield is higher than traditional Agro-practices	5	2.83	43.33
Transfer of community properties to individual ownership leads to easy land accusation for private business	5	2.00	60.00
Equal distribution of available common property resources among community	5	3.17	36.67
Participatory decision making for common problems	5	3.93	21.33
Importance of education is increased, especially Girl's education	5	4.00	20.00
Household food security has increased	5	3.07	38.67
Involvement of middle man/Local traders in selling of produces has decreased	5	2.50	50.00
Participation of women in public decision making is increased	5	3.50	30.00

Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Eminent Person of the Villages	MOS*	OS**	Gap Percentage
Money is medium of transition	5	4.00	20.00
Tribes conflicts are settled through village institution rather than police station	5	3.17	36.67
Communication facilities have expanded	5	4.00	20.00
Govt. intervention is very much suitable to local needs for local resources based on people skills	5	3.07	38.67
Social security for old age people has increased	5	1.83	63.33
Exposure to Mass Media has increased	5	2.00	60.00
Active participation of Gram Sabha in preparation of Plan	5	3.67	26.67
Participation in different trade and commerce organization	5	2.33	53.33
Major source of information for development programs is village institutions (Gram Sabha) than Mass Media	5	2.83	43.33
Protest against illegal trade, which affects the livelihood of the tribes has increased	5	3.33	33.33
Choice to decide life partner is allowed, even if it is inter-tribe marriage	5	2.17	56.67
Shifting of leadership from ancestral to peoples representative	5	2.53	49.33
Tribal culture has been losing its Value	5	4.17	16.67

Source: Field Survey, 2009

* MOS- Maximum Observable Score, ** OS- Obtained Score

People can judge themselves better. Opinion poll considered as one of the best tool for perception analysis. Village key personnel were interviewed to know the development intervention in the past years, its success and failure relating to people participation, Social security, Women empowerment, access to information, role of Gram Sabha etc with a five point scale ranging from very much, much, average, little, and very little with scoring of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 but negative statement has reverse scoring.

- Highest gap (63.33) is recorded in social security of the old people as newly wedded couple separate soon after their marriage. Elite person of villages have cited the example of increasing percentage of nucleus family.
- Besides significant gap was found in expose to mass media and information (60%), transfer of community ownership to individual ownership leads to easy land acquisition for private business (60%).
- Choice in selecting life partner (57%) and participation in different commercial organization (53%).
- Non - involvement role of middle men (50%) and Changes in leadership (49%).

- Role of Gram Sabha for dissemination of information (43%), their ethnic technology in agriculture (43%) and role of local private business to create income generation for community (43%).
- Household food security (38) and need based programme (38%).

Lowest gap of 16 per cent in tribal value indicates in spite of external intervention tribal values is still preserved in different form. Besides accountability of the community for sustainability use of available local resources are recorded only 17 per cent gap. Active participation in decision making for common problem (Gap with 21%) and role of Gram Sabha in preparation plan (Gap with 26%) is another achievement of the government for bottom to top approach of development. Promotion of girl's education, communication facility (Gap with 20%), women empowerment (Gap with 30%) and Participation in politics (Gap with 21%) are other greatest success of the decade. Role of Gram Sabha to settled local problem (37%) and protest against illegal trade which affects the livelihood (33%) are found relatively closed to average gap (37%).

5.2.33 Factors for Changes

Table 31: Factor for Changes.

Factors for Changes	Total Score	Average	Rank
Education	80	2.67	3
Social relation with outsider	90	3.00	1
Technology	40	1.33	7
Need of the time	70	2.33	4
Value and Attitude of the people	45	1.50	6
Some traditional system of the community which are no more relevance with passes of time	70	2.33	4
Interact with new system which are more productive	60	2.00	5
Entrance of new culture which is acceptable to the community	87	2.90	2

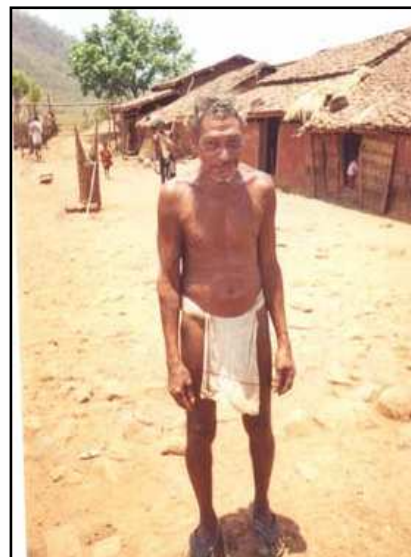
Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table reveals that Social relation with outsiders is one of the most accelerating factors to bring changes, followed by acceptance of new culture, education, time and loopholes of the community, attitude of the people and Technology.

5.3 Kutia Kandha (PTG)

5.3.1 Study Area

Belghar, the Study Area is a part of Tumudibandha block of Baliguda sub division of Kandhamal district of Orissa. It lies at an elevation of 2255 feet above the sea level within 19.45° to 20.05° N latitude and 80.30° to 83.45° E longitude. Kutia Kandhas are inhabited in 68 Revenue villages/Hamlets, out of which 13 Revenue villages and 9 hamlets are in Belghar Gram Panchayat, 11 Revenue villages and 6 hamlets in Gumma Gram Panchayat and 18 Revenue villages and 11 hamlets in Billamal Gram Panchayat.



Tumudibandha, the block headquarter is connected by bus from Bhubaneswar, the State capital. From Tumudibandha one can go to Belghar either by bus coming from Baliguda or by the local transports. Kutia Kandha Development Agency at Belghar was grounded in the year 1978 as a Micro Project for all round development of Kutia Kandha, a Primitive Tribal Group of Orissa.

Previously the Kutia Kandha area was a part of Balliguda sub division belonging to Ganjam district. Ganjam district was then part of the Madras Presidency and the whole Kandha region was known as “*Kondhistan*” or as the Hill-Tracts Agency. The collectors of the sub division exercised special power as agent to the governor. The historical reasons for this procedure go back to the British Policy of abolishing the practice of human sacrifice discovered in the early part of 19th century in the Kandha hills.

5.3.2 Climate

The climate of the area (known as Kandha hills) is more extreme than the plains of rest of Orissa. The winter season starts approximately in the month of November and ends in February-March. This is followed by extremely summer season which continues up to mid of June. Generally during the month of April (last part) and May (early part) the first storm indicates arrival of the heavy South-West monsoon which lasts from June until October. It is now felt that the delayed or very scanty south west monsoon can quite often induce famine. The North-West monsoon follows the South West monsoon. Sometimes the

temperature may approach freezing point during the month of December-January in the coldest nights, but during the month of May the mercury rise up to 43⁰C or more.

5.3.3 Soil and Vegetation

The soil in the fields of the project areas consists of red laterite which becomes hard and cracked during the dry season. But the soil only becomes soft when rain appears. The most characteristic feature of the Kandha hills is the dense mixed



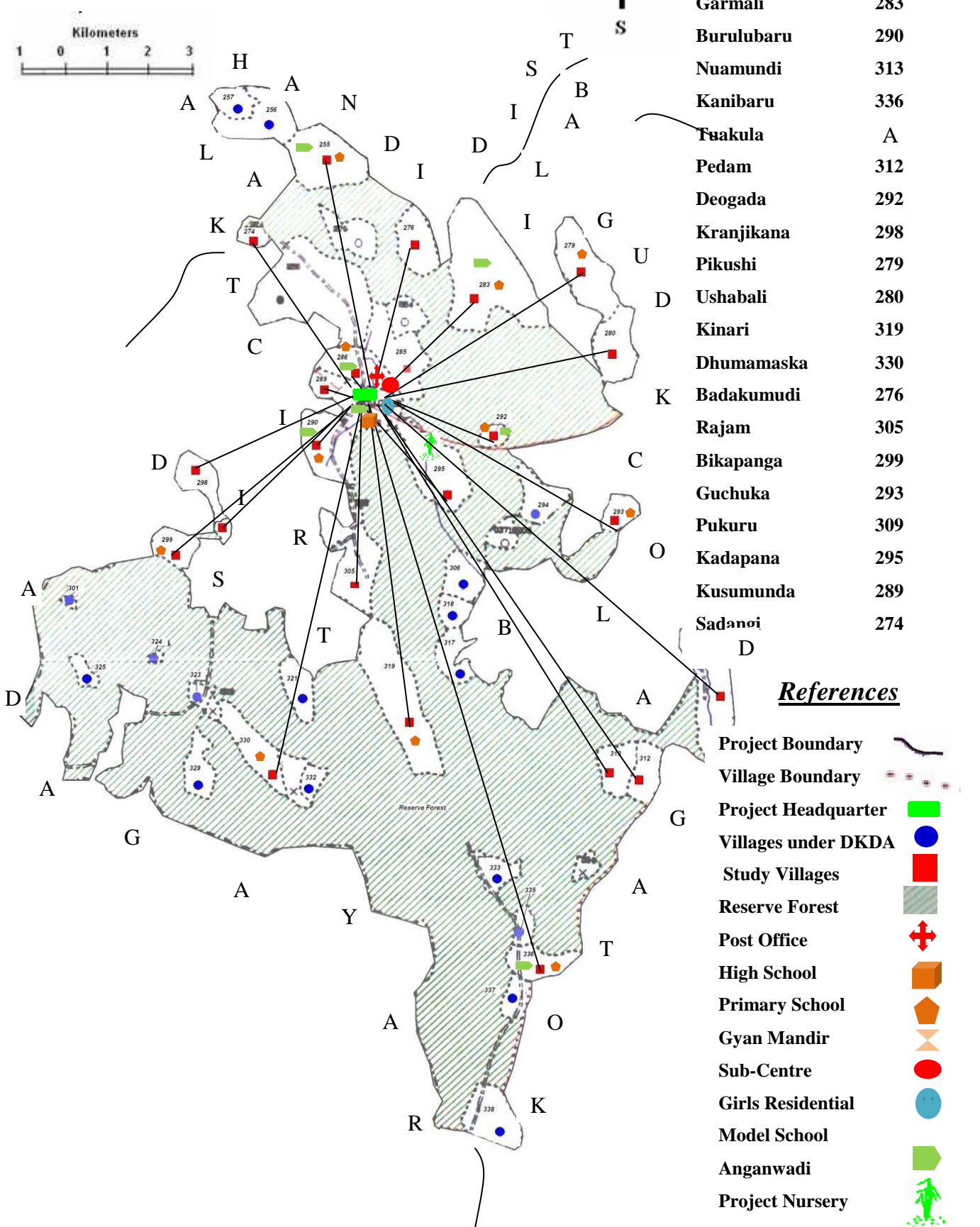
forest. Niggemeyer in the year 1964 studied on ethnographical condition in the Kutia Kandha dominated villages around Belghar and opined that the area is densely covered by tropical forest. He also mentioned that formation of primeval forest can only be found in the marginal areas, on the top of the hills and in the border lands of village community which is now a days is totally vanished due to deforestation. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species of the forests in the Kandha hills, greatly esteemed by the Kutias because of its manifold uses in their day to day life and its religious and ritual significance. Now-a-days these luxurious growths of Sal trees are exploited by the forest contractors and traders in the Kutia Kandha settlements around Belghar. So also Mango trees (*Mangifera indica*) are another widely distributed species of great importance in the economic and cultural life of the Kutia Kandha. The other trees like Mohula (*Bassia latifolia*), the Indian Sago Palm (*Caryota urens*) and Siali creepers are also used by this primitive community. Piri is a type of wild grass mostly used by Kutias for house thatching; leaves, edible roots and berries are other valuable forest products contributing to the living of the Kutia Kandha. But the situation has changed due to deforestation.

5.3.4 Origin of Kutia Kandha

The origin of the Kutia Kandha dates back to the day when the first human beings and water sources emerged on the earth. In the Guma village, a place called “*Sapangada*” is venerated as scared by Kutia Kandha for they believe that it is from there that the first human being emerged out of a hole in the earth. According to the local term, *Sapano* means earth and *Gada* means hole. The myths state that in the creation, two heavenly male deities, namely *Beta Mangera* and *Pramlu Mangera* were two brothers. They descended on the earth in came and contact with two earth goddesses who were sisters, known as *Narandali* and *Kapandali* near Guma village. The union between the heavenly deities with the earth goddesses resulted in producing 14 eggs in a hole, called

Map of Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar

Block: Tumudibandh
 District: Kandhamal
 Micro Project Area: 300 Sq. Kms
 Kutia Kandha (PTG) Population: 5524



Sapangada. When the eggs got hatched, people of 14 different clans of the tribe emerged out of the **Sapangada**. Those 14 different clans did not get any water to drink as there was no water on the earth and these clan went on searching for water. Finally they found water near four bushes rooted out by their arrows and immediately water oozed out of **Gunji Nanu. Nerandali**, the earth goddess instructed 14 clans to take water to different “Padar” (Plain land down the hill slope) and to establish their clan villages respectively. Since then the Kutia villages for each clan established near the water source. Initially the Kutia villages were uniclan but now a day multi clan villages are found due to influx of people of other clans.

5.3.5 Language

The Kutia Kandha identify themselves in the **Kui** language group as **Kueoja** or **Kuiladu**, the suffix- ‘eja’ and ‘adu’ referring to male and female persons respectively. According to **Niggemeyer**, the Kutia Kandhas have been given this name by Oriya speaking non-tribal and the name does not refer to the origin of the term Kondh (Niggemeyer 1964: 11). Two Oriya words “**Kuto**” and “**Kuti**” offer an explanation: Kuto means “Mountain” and “Kuti” means the Hut. Therefore, the Kutia Kandha recognizes themselves from other Kandha groups.

5.3.6 Village Settlement

The Kutia Kandha of the project villages are situated in the foot hills or in the valleys surrounded by densely forested high hills. They build their houses close to each other in two rows separated by a



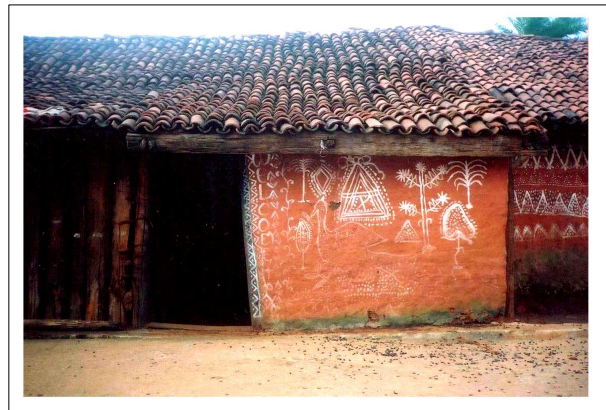
narrow street. The village street is situated in the East-West direction in a linear pattern. Minimum 5 and Maximum 76 houses are seen in a Kutia village. Cattlesheds are built separately at the back of the houses. Youth dormitory is found at the end of the row of the houses. At the centre of the village the shrine **Dharani Penu** known as earth goddess is installed with seats of stone slabs. This sacred place is generally earmarked for the meeting of the traditional council.

The clan organization has a major role in the life of Kutia Kandha which determines the character of the village. Since then it was a tradition that a particular clan group inhabit in a village. But in some villages under the study it was observed that two or three different clans have settled in one village. It was also observed that two different ethnic **Sapangada**. When the eggs got hatched, people of 14 different clans of the tribe emerged

out of the *Sapangada*. Those 14 different clans did not get any water to drink as there was no water on the earth and these clan went on searching for water. Finally they found water near four bushes rooted out by their arrows and immediately water oozed out of *Gunji Nanu. Nerandali*, the earth goddess instructed 14 clans to take water to different “Padar” (Plain land down the hill slope) and to established their clan villages respectively. Since then the Kutia villages for each clan established near the water source. Initially the Kutia villages were uniclans but now a day multi clan villages are found due to influx of people of other clans. Groups like Kutia Kandha and Pano, a Scheduled Caste community has settled together in a pure Kutia Kandha village. It was also observed that the Pano settlement and they built their houses at the out skirt or backside of the village. Some Kutia villages are un-ethnic as well as uni-clan, and some of these are multi-ethnic and multi-clan villages.

5.3.7 House Type

The ground plan of the Kutia hut is rectangular. The houses are very strongly built in a low height. The house is provided with two doors one in front and the other at the back of the house. The roof generally never exceeds more than 8 feet



to 9 feet. The height of the entrance is between 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet maximum. These characteristics ensure resistance to the violent storms and ice-cold wind which, prevail during the monsoon and winter seasons.

The main living room consists of a single room partitioned inside in two parts; one part is used for kitchen and other used for living room. The roof is thatched with locally made tiles or wild grass called *Piri*. Each house has a front verandah which is used for sitting purposes. But it was also observed that some houses have both front and back verandah. In some houses the walls of the front verandah are raised up to the roof level, which serve for additional accommodation. The mortar is fixed in to the floor at the middle of the living room. The space available at the back of the house is used for kitchen garden.

5.3.8 Economic Organization

I. Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation

The Kutia Kandha is associated with many occupations, such as i) forest collection, ii) shifting cultivation, iii) settled agricultural practice, iv) wage earning and v)

domestication of animal care. Inter dependence and cooperation of male and female are based on all economic pursuits from production to consumption.

The economy of Kutia Kandha community has the following characteristic features:

- They have a meager possession of settled cultivable land. Generally, the average settled land for household comes to 1 acre or slightly more.
- They have an economy based simple division of labour based on age and sex.
- Barter economy is still prevailing in Kutia Kandha society.
- The indigenous implements used being simple in nature is produced lowly.
- The Kutias have a very simple traditional technology outlook which results in lower productivity.

The saving from various sources affects due to low rate of productivity. The surplus savings of a family is spent during the time of new born baby, occurrence of death ritual, wedding and various religious ceremonies. Over expenditure on social ceremonies has caused indebtedness for most of the households. The degree of indebtedness from the local Money lenders (Sahukars) is predominantly found in most of the Kutia families. Annual out-put of goods and services of Kutia economy are not sufficient to give a decent living rather it is mostly a substances economy of hand to mouth existences.

The main occupation of the Kutia Kandha is shifting cultivation and settled agriculture. All types of minor millets are used only as food stuff where as some crops are sold in the market for money to buy their daily necessities like kerosene, salt, tobacco, match box etc. Similarly, all vegetables grown in the kitchen garden are consumed at home. But oil seeds like mustards and til are sold in the local market for cash. They practice hunting and collect minor forest produce which they sell in the market.

Type of Land (For Cultivation)

The cultivated land in the Kutia Kandha area is divided into five categories, i) **Kitchen garden** (backyard plantation), ii) **Bada land** (Plain land adjutants to the village boundary) iii) **Up land:** The land lying at the foot hills are called Bata (Up lands), iv) **Wet land or low land:** The low lands are called as paddy lands. Locally this type of land is known as '*mera*'. v) **Shifting cultivation land or patches** locally called as '*Nella*'.

II. Wage Earning

Wage earning is one of the important components in their economy. Both male and female in a Kutia society go for daily wage earning. They work as wage laborers for other

peasants, government agencies like Forest, Rural Development, work and Panchayati Raj Department as also for private contractors. But they are paid less than the minimum wage rate fixed by the government. Very few of them are engaged in technical trades (Vocational trades). According to the age group the boys and girls perform various jobs. But in case of grown up persons, they shoulder the heavy and strenuous work. The women are generally given much lighter work in comparison to their male counterpart.

III. Forest Produces

Collection of minor forest produces is an integral aspect of Kutia kandha economy. Earlier forest produces did support their livelihood for 3 to 4 months. But the trend has been changed. Siali leaves, hill brooms, tamarinds, mahua flower, mahua seeds, Jhuna and honey are the major forest produces in the Kutia Kandha areas. Collection of Siali leaves has increased since last 10 years as it fetches good price in the local market. Due to deforestation (shifting cultivation) and promotion of commercial trees by the forest department the locally forest produces has reduced over a period of time.

IV. Animal Husbandry

The Kutia Kandha domesticates cow, bullock, buffalo, pig, goat, chicken and pigeon. Cow as well as bullocks are used for ploughing and cart driving. Goat and poultry were kept for commercial purposes previously and ritual sacrifices. Kutia Kandha do not milch cow. Now a days some Kutia families who are well educated and staying outside their locality milk the cows for commercial purpose.

V. Trade and Barter

Panos, a Schedule Caste community act as the co-coordinator between the Kutia and other non-tribal traders as they are well versed in both Oriya and Kui language. The Panos carry their trading with the Kutia Kandha round the year. They supply liquor and household articles to Kutia Kandha.

Barter system is still in vogue in the Kutia society. Panos charge 3 to 5 Kgs of Paddy in exchange of a bottle of liquor, which is thrice more than the actual value of a bottle of liquor. During the lean period when Kutias face scarcity of food, they borrow money from local money lender through Panos and promise to pay back the loan in crop after the harvest. The traders purchase the crop at a very low price. Kutia sell their produces like oil seeds and forest produces at a very lower price in the Belghar Market In fact this sale price is one and half time less than that of Tumudibandha and Ambodola market, two markets situated at a distance of 23Kms and 10 Kms from the local market (Belghar).

VI. Food Habits

Kutia Kandhas have very irregular food habits. They do not have any fixed timings of eating. They eat when ever food is available. Staple foods taken by them vary with the different seasons. Diet of Kutia Kandha is based on the availability of food. They take cereals like Rice, Maize and millets. Generally Ragi was the staple diet taken throughout the year and in the winter season Rice is consumed along with Ragi. But now a day they take Rice and Ragi as their staple food. In the summer season they take mango seeds as their staple diet along with. Kueri, a cereal product is being taken by the Kutia almost through out the year. The intake of milk and milk products is almost nil. Consumption of tea by the Kutias is very rare. They consume different types of pulses grown in their shifting land. They also consume vegetables like pumpkin, tomatoes, and beans etc. They collect and store different tubres available near by the forest which support their livelihood in the time of food scarcity. They rarely prepared curries using vegetable oil, very occasionally they used oil purchased from local market. Previously, they did not consume sugar on molasses but now a days they do take same.

Non veg is consumed by Kutias during special occasions like marriages, births, deaths and in rituals and festivals. They take the meat of the chicken, pigeon, buffalo, goat and the meat of the wild animals which they hunt in the deep jungles.

Kutia Kandha grows different tropical fruits like Mango, Guava, Papaya, Orange, Mahua fruit and wild fruits like Kundu, Bihi, and Bhatqui etc. They take these fruits during the summer season. The Kutia Kandha consumes a lot of country liquor prepared from Mahua flower and Sago palm. They consume liquor during the festivities and in their leisure time. It was observed during the field work that in the weekly hats, the Kutia consumed liquor when they come back to their villages and in the hats liquor sellers get a good amount by selling locally prepared liquor.

5.3.9 Social Organization

I. Family

Family is the basic social unit of the Kutia Kandha and it is the foundation of their social organization. Since it is the basic unit, it controls the social behavior of the members as also the use of cultivated land and its possession. In Kutia Kandha society generally the nuclear family type is predominant. Joint family system is practically nil where as polygynous families are found in many villages. Nuclear family consists of parents and their unmarried children. Their society permits and it is customary that the older widow's

parents stay with the youngest son irrespective of his marital status. The father/husband is the formal representative of the family and considered as head of the household, where as in the family consisting of old parents and the youngest son, the youngest son becomes the head of the household. The Kutia Kandha family is both patriarchal and patrilineal. The head of the family takes socio-cultural decisions in consultation with other adult members of the family. But in case of economic matters, the head of the family consults his wife before taking the final decision. In this primitive community the property is distributed equally among the sons except the youngest son. The daughters do not get any share from the parental property. Any family without a child can adopt son from others. But the first preference is given to own brother's Son-in-law. They call ***Ghar-join-sachenje***.

II. Clans

The next higher social unit is clan. Kutia Kandha clans in the past lived in separate villages (Niggemeyer). However, these homogenous clan's villages split up and the clan's members moved apart and went away in different directions. Now a day the village communities are composed of families of different clans, but in most cases a dominant clans found within the village community. The clan exogamy is still maintained. As per the rule, members of same village are not allowed to marry if they belong to different clans. It is seen and the rule has been imposed that the boys and girls from the same village do not normally dance together. There are some instances that the marriage between a boy and a girl of the same village is performed, but in those cases one spouse must be from '***Jani***' clans and the other from '***Majhi***' clans.

Kutia Kandha is divided with a number of social groups, known as ***Gochhi*** or ***Bansa***. The Gochhi includes persons unilially descended from a common ancestor. Every Kutia Kandha is recognized as a member of his patrilineal exogamous Gochhi or clans. Each Gochhi is given a distinct name which further emphasized their distinct identity. Gochhis distinction serves as an important aspect for mate selection in their society. It is believed that all members of clans have descended from a common ancestor and are therefore brothers and sisters. Clan exogamy is strictly enforced by the Kutia Kandha society. Though they are divided into a member of Gochhi but these Gochhis are non-totemic. Therefore, they do not observe any taboo relating to totems. The prominent clans groups are a) *Nundruka* b) *Saraka* c) *Timka* d) *Sukbicha* or *Sukbichaka* e) *Adanga* f) *Rodamaka* g) *Urlaka* and h) *Kadraka*.

III. Youth Dormitory

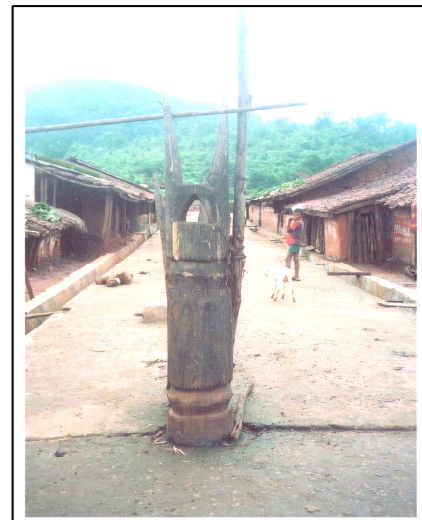
The institution of youth dormitory is found in almost various tribal communities in our country. Some tribal communities have retained this traditional institution system in their villages till now. In the Kutia Kandha villages the youth dormitory locally called as **Kude** is constructed separately for boys and girls. There are no exclusive houses for the purpose of Kude in the Kutia villages. The houses which are newly constructed by an unmarried male are used temporarily as Kude. When that boy gets married then the Kude is shifted to another bachelor's house.

5.3.10 Religious Beliefs and Practices

The divine powers have been identified by Kutia Kandha with a group of powerful deities and spirits which control and influence the way of life of individuals as well as the community. All these deities and spirits have their influence. Some deities are responsible for illness, misfortune and unusual happenings in the village. The Kutias believe that the spirits live in native hills, forests and inside the dwellings and their number increased by the additions of the dead ancestors.

Dharani Penu

Kutia Kandha considered Dharani Penu, the earth goddess as supreme goddess in Kutia Kandha religious and beliefs. She is installed in the centre of each Kutia Kandha village and also on nearby hills represented by three stones vertically posted on the ground. At the back side of these stands the **Meriah** post. In the past the Kutia Kandha scarified human beings to Dharani with the belief that victim's blood would fertile the earth and



reward them with bumper harvest. Dharani Penu is worshipped during Korubita Dakina (Meriah scarify festival), Bicha Dakina (Seed sowing festival), Takukalu Dakina (First eating of crop festival). Jani, the religious head performs the rituals and this goddess is offered with blood of buffalo, goat, pig, chicken depending upon the nature of the festival.

5.3.11 Political Organization

The Kutia Kandha village community is traditionally a well organized and integrated society based on self regulation and self government. However, the self government does not mean the Panchayat system with adult franchise, but here the traditional village

officials form the village council. The traditional village leaderships are based on the status with community obligations and duties.

It is said that, many years back the Raja of Sanakhemundi ruled the Kutia Kandha areas. But the Raja faced difficulties to rule as he was not conversant to speak Kui language. The Raja appointed some local people as the local chiefs who could both speak Kui and Oriya language. Those local chiefs were from **Gond and Paika** communities. The Kutias did not resent as they were unable to represent themselves before the king in Oriya language. During those times the Kutias only spoke in Kui language. The Raja of Sanakhemundi divided the entire Kutia Kandha dominated highlands of Belghar in three administrative units. Each administrative unit being called as "**Mutha**", was located at Belghar, Guma and Jhinipani. All these Mutha heads were assisted by a member of officers designated as **Karjee** who was in charge of judicial matters, the **Bebhari** was in charge of Revenue collection, and the **Dalei** was in charge of army of the Mutha administration. The Dalei was selected from Paika community.

During the British Period Mutha administration was recognized by further dividing Mutha into several Muthas in order to establish better control over the Kutia Kandha. These sub-Muthas were kept in charge by the Kutia Kandha community who were known as **Mutha Majhi or Mandal Majhi**.

Village is the unit in the Mutha organization and at the village level, the traditional village council was formed. The headman of the village is designated as Majhi and he belonged to the Kutia Kandha community. In the hierarchy next to Majhi, Jani was the sacerdotal head of the village. The traditional **sorcerer** of the village was the Kutaka. All the above designated persons in each Kutia village were the active members of village council. The Majhi was assisted by **Ganda or Pesuni** who was selected from the pano, a scheduled caste community. All these official posts of village organization were hereditary.

During 1996, with the change in Panchayat Raj system and reformation of local self - government, a new dimension in the administration is being formed and PESA (Panchayat Extension Scheduled Area) Act was implemented. At the Gram Panchayat level, the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti leads the Panchayat, assisted by sub-ordinates like Sarapanch, Samiti Savya, Naib Sarapanch and the Ward Member at the grass root level.

The modern statutory *Panchayati Raj System* has not brought much change in the indigenous village organization though traditional Mutha Organization has dwindled away because of revenue and police administration. In most of the Kutia Village in the project

area the traditional secular headmen, the Majhi is elected as ward member. In some cases the post of Sarapanch is also unanimously selected by Majhi from whom the elderly person of the area is finally elected as Sarapanch. Both play dual role as the head of the traditional village council and as the elected representative of the village working in the modern Panchayat System. The ward member is associated with all the village level development program and schemes and also responsible to report any problem of the village to the concerned government agencies where as Special power has been given to the *Gram Sabha* and to prepare the action plan for all round development of the village and hamlets within the Gram Panchayat in the Scheduled area.

5.3.12 Changing Scenario of Kutia Kandha Development Agency: Finding from Field Study

The Kutia Kandha Development Agency started functioning from 16th June 1978 for integrated development of the primitive Kutia Kandha tribes living in Belghar, Billamal and Gumma Gram Panchayat. The head quarter of the KKDA is located at Belghar under Tumudibandha block of Kandhamal district.

Table 1: Basic information of the Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal.

S. No.	General Information	2001	2007	Changes
i	Total Geographical Area	300 Sq Km	300 Sq Km	0
ii	Total no of Gram Panchayat	2	3	1
iii	Total no of Villages/Hamlets	68	68	0
iv	Total no of Households	1148	1325	177 (15.41%)
v	Total no of Population	5241	5524	283 (5.39%)
vi	Male	2527	2658	131 (5.18%)
vii	Female	2714	2866	152 (5.60%)
viii	Density of Population/Sq Km	17	18	1

Source: col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

col.4, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

The above table highlights the basic information of study area and the changes. It reveals that the project adopted 1325 households and 5524 population in 2007 against 1148 households and 5241 population in 2001 covering 68 villages, but the total geographical areas remain same i.e. 300 Sq Km. The increasing number of households 15.41% indicates the increasing number of population and nuclear households in the study area. The population growth of Kutia Kandha in the study area is 283 from 2001 to 2007, which

account for growth rate of 5.39 %. However the females outnumber the males counterpart but percentage growth of males is higher (5.60%) compared to females (5.18%). The population density per Sq Km has increased from 17 to 18 lead to reveals that the community is more scattered though they concentrated in a specific geographical pocket of the district¹, As a result some time the target group are deprive to get benefits in time meant for them.

5.3.13 Changes in Demographic Profile of Sample Villages

Table 2: Changes in Households, Population of the Study Sample Villages.

S. No.	GP	HHs 2001	Population, 2001			HHs 2007	Population , 2007			Changes		Percentage of Changes	
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	HH	Population	HH (%)	Population
i	Belghar	296	654	702	1356	368	719	780	1498	72	142	24.32	10.47%
ii	Gumma	187	428	449	877	194	404	454	858	7	-19	3.74	-2.17%
iii	Billamal	98	190	223	413	116	229	230	459	18	46	18.37	11.14%
Total		581	1272	1374	2646	678	1352	1464	2815	97	169	16.70	6.39%

Source: co.3, 4, 5 and 6 Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

col.7, 8, 9 and 10 Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

The total population of the sample villages under study according to 2001 Base line survey of SCSTRTI was 2646 with 581 households comprising 1272 males and 1374 females. It was increased to 2815 households comprising 1352 males and 1464 females in 2007. As the study was conducted by taking samples, it is not possible to find out the growth rate of entire population. To serve the purpose (to find the population growth rate of the sample villages) secondary information has used on the basic of Socio-economic survey 2001 and 2007 released by SCSTRTI, Govt of Orissa. The table mentioned above indicates the household and population of the selected revenue villages has been increased by 97 (16.70%) and 169 (6.39 %) respectively. Out of the total population female constitute 51.93 per cent (1374 out of 2646) and 52 per cent (1464 out of 2815) in 2001 and 2007 respectively.

¹ The total Population of the district is 6, 48,201 with a total Geographical Area of 8021 Kms which contributed 5.15% of the land area of the State. The districts has 81 population density per Sq Km of the district (District Statistical hand Book Kandhamal, 2005)

5.3.14 Demographic Profile of Sample Households

Table 3: Present Status of Sample Households.

S. No.	GP	HHs	Male	Female	Total
i	Belghar	156	442	430	872
ii	Gumma	83	241	241	482
iii	Billamal	50	138	134	272
Total		289	821	805	1626

Source: Field Surve, 2009

From the above tables it is indicated that all the sample villages of the KKDA under three GPs selected for the present study come under the Revenue department of Kandhamal district. The sample constituted 1626 comprising male 821 (50.50%) and female 805 (49.50%). The total number of household selected for the study is 289.

Table 4: Status of Sex Ratio as Per Sample Study Villages.

S. No.	GP	2001	2007	2009
i	Belghar	1073	1085	973
ii	Gumma	1049	1124	1000
iii	Billamal	1174	1004	971
Total		1080	1083	981

Source: col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa

col.4, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa

col.5, Field Surve, 2009

The sex ratio of Kutia Kandha was 1080 per 1000 male in 2001 and 1083 female per 1000 male in 2007. But as per the present study it shows in the study villages that 981 female per 1000 male in 3 GPs². The sex Ratio is highest (1000) in Gumma GP where as lowest (971) in Billamal GP of Tumudibandha block.

The average size of household for all selected settlement together was 4.6 in 2001, which decreased to 4.2 in 2007 and again increased to 5.6 in 2009.

² Sex ratio of 1028 of the district, 1003 of state ST Sex Ratio and 972 of overall Sex Ratio of Orissa as per 2001 census, which increased to 1083.

Table 5: Status of Household Size as per Sample Study Villages.

S. No.	GP	2001	2007	2009
	Belghar	4.6	4.1	5.6
	Gumma	4.7	4.4	5.8
	Billamal	4.2	4.0	5.4
Total		4.6	4.2	5.6

Source: col.3, Baseline Survey 2001, SCSTRTI, Orissa
col.4, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 SCSTRTI, Orissa
col.5, Field Survey, 2009

Table 6: Type of family.

S. No.	GP	Nuclear	Joint	Total
i	Belghar	139	17	156
ii	Gumma	67	16	83
iii	Billamal	47	3	50
Total		253	36	289
Percentage		87.54%	12.46%	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows the predominance of nuclear family among Kutia Kandha. Out of 289 sample households, 253 (87.54%) households are nuclear families and only 36 (12.46%) households are joint families. Their nuclear family consists of parents and their unmarried children. Nuclear family is preferred by most of the Primitive Tribal community as newly married couple separated from the parents after married.

Table 7: Work Participation Rate (Population in the age group between 15 to 59 years).

Year		Male	Female	Total
2001*	Person	715	845	1560
	Percentage	56.21	61.50	58.96
2009**	Person	477	482	959
	Percentage	58.10	59.88	58.98
Changes	Percentage	1.89	-1.62	0.02

*Source: Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001, **: Field Survey, 2009*

The above table reveals the Work Participation Rate of Kutia Kandha is 58.98 per cent and in 2009 as against 58.96 during 2001. Work Participation of female is higher than the male in 2009 i.e. WPR of male is 58.10 per cent where as WPR of female is 59.88 per cent.

Table 8: Migration.

Migration	No of Households	Percentage of Migration
Outside GP	29	61.70
Outside Block	10	21.28
Outside District	6	12.77
Outside Orissa	2	4.26
Total	47	16.26

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 8 shows that out of 289, only 47 (16.26 %) households are seasonal migrants. They go to various places as mentioned above mainly for wage earning.

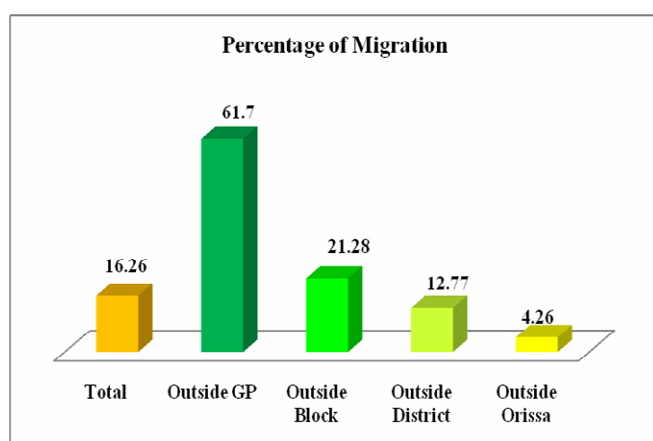
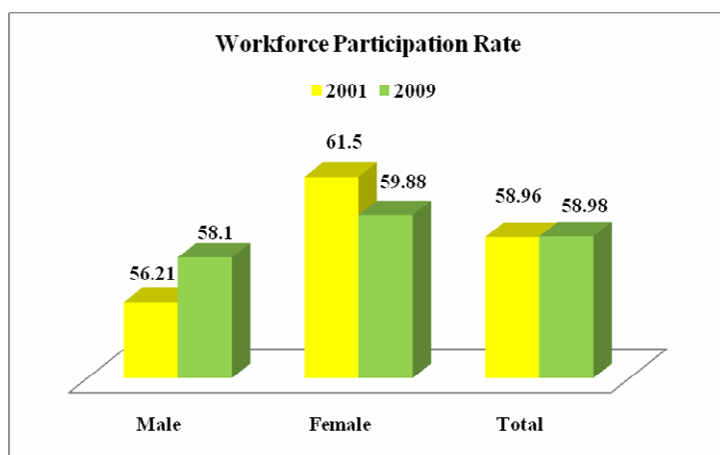


Table 9: Earner and Dependency Rate.

GP	Sex	2001				2009				Changes EDR
		Earners	Dependency	Total	EDR	Earner	Dependent	Total	EDR	
Belghar	Male	317	335	652	1.06	237	205	442	0.86	-0.19
	Female	328	376	704	1.15	202	228	430	1.13	-0.02
	Total	645	711	1356	1.10	439	433	872	0.99	-0.12
Guma	Male	214	219	433	1.02	121	120	241	0.99	-0.03
	Female	228	216	444	0.95	123	118	241	0.96	0.01
	Total	442	435	877	0.98	244	238	482	0.98	-0.01
Billamal	Male	98	92	190	0.94	73	65	138	0.89	-0.05
	Female	106	117	223	1.10	76	58	134	0.76	-0.34
	Total	204	209	413	1.02	149	123	272	0.83	-0.20
Grand Total	Male	629	646	1275	1.03	431	390	821	0.90	-0.12
	Female	662	709	1371	1.07	401	404	805	1.01	-0.06
	Total	1291	1355	2646	1.05	832	794	1626	0.95	-0.10

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001

Date for 2009, Field Surve, 2009

The above table reflects the Earner Dependency Ratio of Kutia Kandha. Out of total population of 1626, 832 are earners and 794 are dependents in 2009. The dependency rate has been decreased from 1:1.05 to 1:0.95 from 2001 to 2009.

5.3.15 Housing Conditions of Sample Households

Housing is one of the important determinants of living condition of the households. Most of the houses in the sample villages are Kachha. All surveyed households have their own house.

Table 10: House Type of Kutia Kandha.

Type of House	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	HHs	Percentage (%)	HHs	Percentage (%)	
Kachha	276	95.5	234	81	-14.5
Fire proof	13	4.5	48	16.6	12.1
Pacca	Nil	Nil	7	2.4	2.4
Total	289	100	289	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that there was no Pacca house in 2001 which is increased to 7 (2.24 %) in 2009. But a significant change is found in fire proved and Kachha house in the study area. Similarly only 4.50 per cent household were having fire proof houses, which increased to 16.60 per cent in 2009. On the other hand during the years 2001, 95.50 per cent of household had Kachha houses which are reduced to 81 per cent in 2009 mainly due supply of fire proved house provided by KKDA, DRDA/Zilla Parishad.

Table 11: Number of Room.

Number of Room	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	HHs	Percentage (%)	HHs	Percentage (%)	
1	202	69.90	141	48.80	-21.1
2	78	27.00	111	38.40	11.4
3	8	2.80	32	11.10	8.3
4 and above	1	0.30	5	1.70	1.4
Total	289	100.00%	289	100.00%	

Source: Field Survey

The table reveals that while the percentage of household having single room decreased by 21.1 per cent i.e. from 69.90 per cent to 48.80 per cent, households having 3 partition

rooms increased from 2.8 per cent to 11.10 per cent from 2001 to 2009 and household having 2 partition rooms increased by 11.4 per cent. A very few household have 4 and above 4 partition rooms.

5.3.16 Drinking Water Facilities in Selected Villages

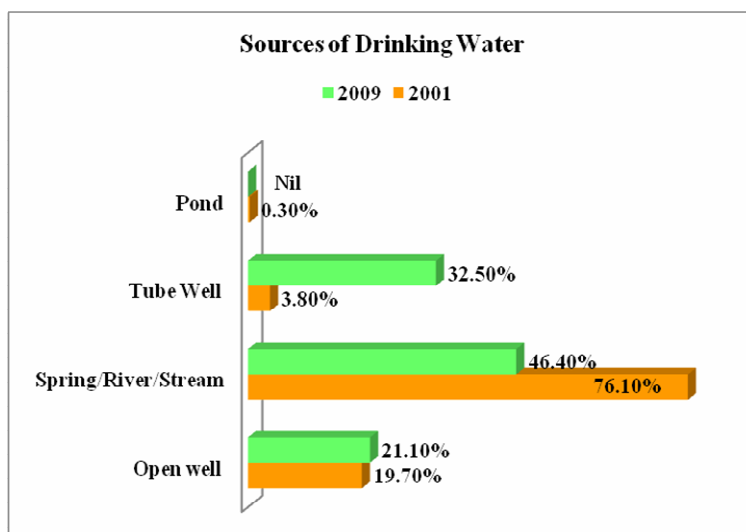
The problem of drinking water has been a major problem in selected villages. The numbers of tube wells as well as wells is insufficient for providing water for drinking, cooking and other uses of the people. The major source of drinking water for Kutia Kandha is Streams near by their habitat.

Table 12: Main Source of Drinking Water.

Drinking Water	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Open well	57	19.70	61	21.10	1.40
Spring/River/Stream	220	76.10	134	46.40	-29.70
Tube Well	11	3.80	94	32.50	28.70
Pond	1	0.30	Nil	Nil	-0.30
Total	289	100.00	289	100.00	

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows that the major source of drinking water of Kutia Kandha is streams water available in their nearby habitation. Dependency on stream water for drinking purpose has decreased by 29.70 per cent from the year 2001 to 2009 i.e. from 76.10 per cent to 46.40 per cent.



Access to tube well water is increased by 28.70 per cent during 2001-2009. Dependency of households on open well was increased by 1.40 per cent during the same period.

The present study found that a majority of 29 per cent of households have no water scarcity problem. 21.45 per cent of households face the problems of water shortage for 3 months by 2009. 42.56 per cent of household are facing drinking water scarcity for more

than 6 month (3 month in summer and 3 to 4 month in rainy) which was 56 per cent in 2001.

Table 13: Water Scarcity.

Water Scarcity	2001		2009		Change (%)
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
No Problem	58	20.07	85	29.41	9.34
Problem for 3 Month	38	13.15	62	21.45	8.30
Problem for 4 to 6 Month	30	10.38	19	6.57	-3.81
Problem for more than 6 Month	163	56.40	123	42.56	-13.84
Total	289	100.00	289	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.17 Number of Household under Self Help Groups

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as an alternative development strategy to promote the common interest of the weak particularly the rural poor. SHG have the power to create a socio-economic revolution.³ In this study an attempt has been made to find out the participation of women under SHG fold. The data shows that out of the 289 household 261 (90.3 %) of the household are covered under SHGs fold. Out of total female 294 (36.5%) were under SHGs. Highest 92 per cent of households have covered under Billamal GP.

Table 14: Number of household under SHGs.

S. No.	GP	Total HHs	Total Female	No of HHs under SHGs	% of HHs under SHGs (%)	Total female Members	% female under SHGs (%)
i	Belghar	156	430	141	90.4	157	36.5
ii	Gumma	83	241	74	89.2	88	36.5
iii	Billamal	50	134	46	92.0	49	36.6
Total		289	805	261	90.3	294	36.5

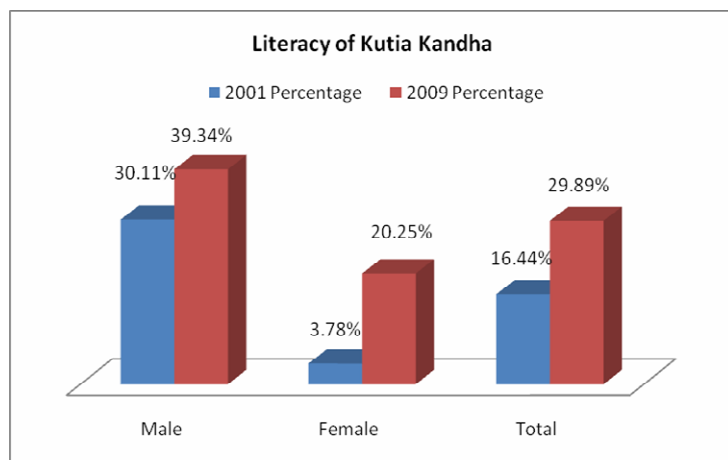
Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.18 Literacy in Sample Households

The historical *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RCFCE) Act of Aug, 2009* recognized education as Fundamental Right for every child between the age group between 6 to 14 years and it is the obligation of the central and state government to

³ (Dr T. Ramachandran and S Balakrishnan, Kurukshetra, December 2008 pp31-34).

ensure availability of a neighborhood school, ensure that children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against, provide infrastructure,



learning equipment, ensure good quality of elementary education, provide training for teachers and monitor the functioning of the school to achieve the 11th Plan literacy target of 80 per cent, but percentage of literacy among PTGs is dismal. The table 15 shows that the overall literacy rate of the sample population is

29.89 per cent. We found that total male literacy is 39.34 percent of total population and female literacy is 20.25 per cent. The percentage of overall literacy has increased by 13.45 per cent during the period 2001 to 2009. Though the female literacy rate is very low (20.25 %) at present but remarkable increase of 16.46 per cent is observed in last 8 years (from 2001 to 2009). The literacy gap has been reduced from 26.33 per cent to 19.09 per cent by reducing 7 per cent literacy gap. There are many social, cultural and economic factors responsible for the poor female literacy. One of the causes for the poor literacy in the area is related to language efficacy. The tribal population particularly Kandha population have a dialect of their own, which is known as Kui. But the teaching medium is Oriya. In addition, the prevailing social mind set restricts the girl child to go to school in post-puberty age. Moreover, girls are engaged to look after their siblings and to manage other household works. In such cases, girls remain socially prevented from their enrolment and attendance in schools. However male literacy is concerned it has increased from 30.11 per cent in 2001 to 39.34 per cent in 2009 which accounts for only 9.23 per cent additional literate male during the same period. The above data reveals that much attention has been given on female education since after 10th Five Years Plan. The Girl Residential Model School (GRMS) plays an important role in this regards. The project has one GRMS in Belghar.

An attempt has been made to find out the percentage of illiterate among different age group of the population (table 16). The data indicates that a majority of 44.53 per cent of illiterate are in the age group between 15 to 59 years. Thus attempt should be made by the State Government and Central Government to tap the populations who have crossed the upper limit of Primary Education. Percentage of illiterate among the population in the

age group up to 14 years is 19.56 per cent which need special attempt to bring them in to mainstream of education.

Table 15: Distribution of Literate Population.

Literacy	2001		2009		Changes (%)
	Person	Percentage (%)	Person	Percentage (%)	
Male	383	30.11	323	39.34	9.23
Female	52	3.78	163	20.25	16.46
Total	435	16.44	486	29.89	13.45

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001

Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

Table 16: Age Group wise Illiterate Person.

Age Group	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
0 to 5	93	5.72	90	5.54	183	11.25	11.25
6 to 14	70	4.31	65	4.00	135	8.30	19.56
15 to 59	293	18.02	431	26.51	724	44.53	64.09
60 and Above	42	2.58	56	3.44	98	6.03	70.11
Total illiterate	498	30.63	642	39.48	1140	70.11	
Total Population	821	50.49	805	49.51	1626		

Source: Field Survey, 2009

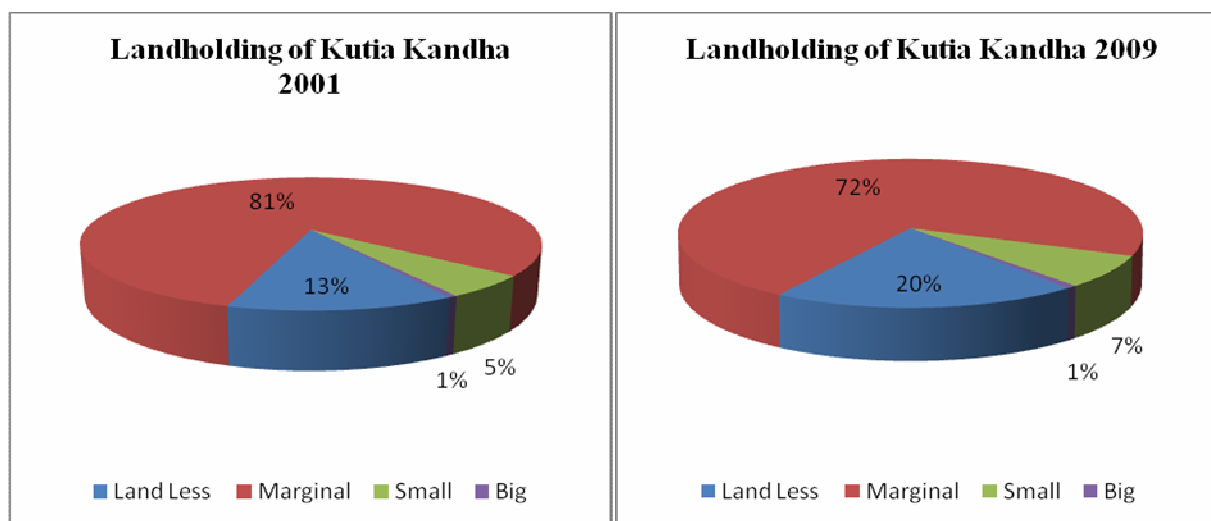
The table 17 shows that 25.28 percent of total sample read up to primary level, 2.46 per cent are up to the middle level, 1.85 per cent high school level, 0.18 per cent are intermediate, 0.60 per cent are graduates and 0.60 per cent are postgraduate. The sharp fall in educational attainment beyond primary level shows the poor economic conditions of the households that compel them to be engaged in different activities to compliment income.

Table 17: Distribution of population by education level.

Sex	Primary	Middle	High School	+2/ Intermediate	Graduate	PG	Total
Male	258	32	28	3	1	1	323
Percentage	15.87 %	1.97 %	1.72 %	0.18 %	0.06 %	0.06 %	19.86 %
Female	153	8	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	163
Percentage	9.41 %	0.49 %	0.12 %	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.02 %
Total	411	40	30	3	1	1	486
Percentage	25.28 %	2.46 %	1.85 %	0.18 %	0.06 %	0.06 %	29.89 %

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.19 Size and Distribution of Land Holding of Sample Households



Agricultural practices in selected villages are mainly subsistence-oriented and totally dependent on rain fed irrigation based on primitive and traditional technology. People practice mono-cropping for growing paddy in best quality land and pulses and oil seeds like gram, arhar, til, and mustard etc in less fertile land. The villagers use plain land for settled cultivation and hilly land for shifting cultivation. Many households in the villages possess some agricultural land. Distribution of households by the size of land holding across communities shows that out of the total households, 20.07 per cent households are landless, 71.97 per cent marginal, 7.27 per cent small and 0.69 big farmers in 2009. The data shows that percentage of landless household has marginally increased by 6.99% i.e. from 13.08 per cent to 20.07 per cent during this period.

Table 18: Land Distribution of the Households in the Study Villages.

2001	Land Less	Marginal	Small	Big	Total
No of HHs	76	471	31	3	581
Percentage	13.08 %	81.06 %	5.34 %	0.52 %	100 %
2009					
No of HHs	58	208	21	2	289
Percentage	20.07 %	71.97 %	7.27 %	0.69 %	100 %
Change in %	6.99 %	-9.09 %	1.93 %	0.18 %	

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001

Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

5.3.20 Occupational Pattern of Sample Households

Occupations are broadly divided into agriculture and non-agriculture. Kutia Kandhas do not stick to one occupation to get their substance. Each Kutia Kandha household has one main and one or more than one subsidiary occupation. Each group is further divided into own land cultivation, agricultural workers, forest product collectors, podu cultivators and hunting. The non-agricultural occupations are classified into main and subsidiary and are divided into Government services, educational services and other services such as petty traders, grocery shop owners, and bamboo making. The occupational pattern of the households in the selected villages shows that most of the households depend on agriculture including shifting cultivation and collection of forest product as their principal means of livelihood. There are 185 families who depend on agriculture as their primary occupation, which is 64.22 percent of total households. The second major occupation in the area was casual labour in which 62 families are involved, which is 21.52 per cent of total households. Though nature of casual labour varies, most of casual labourers are engaged in agriculture, mining and quarrying work, forest department work, employment in rural development programme like Integrated Rural development programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Employment Assurance Scheme and others. In the sample villages, only 77 per cent of the total households are employed in petty business and artisan work like bamboo making. For only 12.35 per cent of the households, collection of forest products is the primary occupation. All the households in sample villages use the forest for subsistence, fuel wood and fodder. Only 1.4 per cent of the total households were engaged in government services.

Table 19: Major occupations of the sample households.

Major Occupation		Tenant	Settled	Shifting	Forest	Wage	Service	Others	Total
2009	No of HHs	9	129	47	36	62	3	2	289
	Percentage	3.23 %	44.66 %	16.33 %	12.35 %	21.52 %	1.14 %	0.77 %	100 %
2001	No of HHs	NA	269	127	80	104	1	NA	581
	Percentage	NA	46.3 %	21.86 %	13.77 %	17.9 %	0.17 %	NA	100
Changes (%)		3.23 %	-1.64 %	-5.53 %	-1.42 %	3.62 %	0.97 %	0.7 %	

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001

Data for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

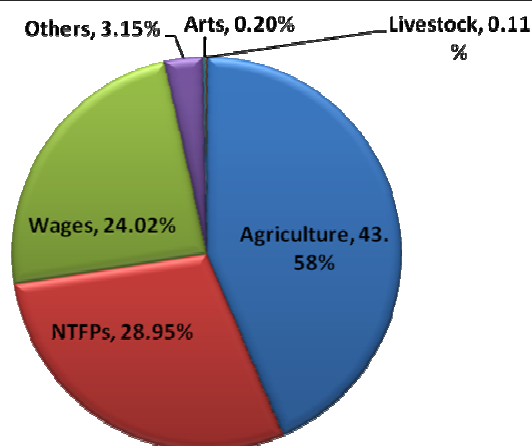
Table 20: Minor occupations of the sample households.

Minor Occupation		Settled	Shifting	Forest	Wages	Other	Total
2009	No of HHs	82	50	106	50	1	289
	Percentage	28.37 %	17.30 %	36.68 %	17.30 %	0.35 %	100.00 %
2001	No of HHs	154	192	138	97	NA	581
	Percentage	26.50 %	33.05 %	23.75 %	16.70 %	NA	100.00 %
Changes (%)		1.87 %	-15.75 %	12.93 %	0.60 %	0.35 %	

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001
Data for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

5.3.21 Economic Activities and Annual Income of Households

Household income is one of the most important indicators of livelihood. The households have multiple sources of incomes. It is because no single source of income is sufficient to provide means of survival. We identified six major sources of livelihood in the selected villages. These are agriculture, wage labour, Livestock, collection of forest products, art and craft, and incomes from other sources. The other sources include small business, traditional based on caste-division of labour work, services, etc. Agriculture is the single most important source of household income in all the villages.



The total income of the surveyed household is Rs.52,68,486 in 2009. We considered income from agriculture as sum of income from settled cultivation and income from Podu/shifting cultivation. The share of agriculture (including) to the total income of Kutia Kandha is reported 43.58 per cent (table 21).

Table 21: Annual income from different sources.

Source of Income	Total Income (Rs.)	Percentage (%)	Rank
Agriculture	2295755	43.58	1
NTFPs	1525056	28.95	2
Wages	1265725	24.02	3
Others	165700	3.15	4
Arts	10700	0.20	5
Livestock	5550	0.11	6
Total	5268486	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The second most important source of livelihood is collection of Non-timber forest products collected by the people for self consumption and marketing. The major Non-timber forest products are Mahua flowers, Mahua seeds, Sal leaves, Sal seeds, Sal twigs, Siali Leaves, Siali fibre, Kendu leaves, Hill Brooms, Honey, tamarind and firewood. The income from Non-timber forest products as percentage of total income is 28.95. The income from wage labour as percentage of total income of the household is 24.02. The income from livestock percentage of total income is 0.11 per cent and the income from other sources as percentage of total income is 3.15 per cent. Thus agriculture and collection of forest produce are two major source of income for Kutia Kandha, though Wages has a significant share to total income. The average days of wage earning in a year accounted 45 to 60 Days. Minimum wages earning is reported Rs.50 for female and Rs.60 for male which is less than the minimum wage rate fixed by Government.

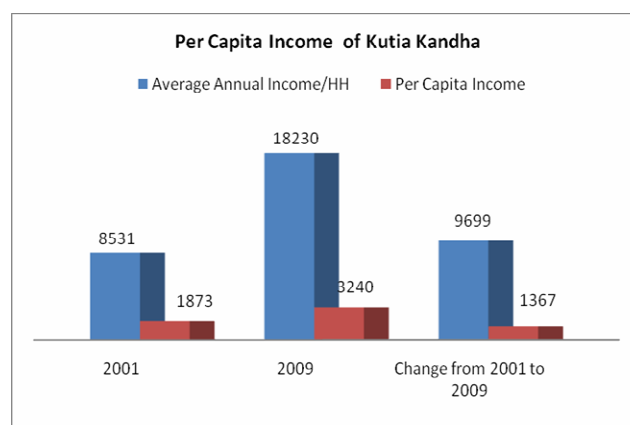
Table 22: Average income of Household and Per Capita Income (in Rupees).

Per Capita Income	Total Household	Total Population	Total Income	Average Income/HH	Per Capita Income
2001	581	2646	4956752	8531	1873
2009	289	1626	5268486	18230	3240
Change				9699	1367

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001

Date for 2009, Field Survey

Average Annual income per household increased from Rs.8531 to Rs.18230 for the period 2001 to 2009. Per capital income was Rs.1873 which is reported Rs.3240 in 2009. Access to market, higher demand of Siali leaves, and increased rate of agricultural products are the main reasons for increasing income of Kutia Kandha (Table 22).



5.3.22 Annual Household Expenditure of Kutia Kandha

The detail annual expenditure on food and total expenditure has illustrated in Table no. 23. The Baseline Survey data of SCSTRTI, 2001 shows the average annual expenditure per household was Rs.8417 in 2001, where as it is Rs.18,206 in 2009. The average annual expenditure on food items per household was 6238 in 2001 which increased to Rs.7601 in

2009. Per capita annual expenditure (both food and non-food items) has increased by Rs.1388 from 2001 to 2009.

Table 23: Household Expenditure.

Expenditure	2001	2009	Changes
Average annual expenditure per HH	8417	18206	9789
Per capita annual expenditure	1848	3236	1388
Average Annual expenditure on food items/HH	6328 (75.18%)	7061 (38.78)	733
Per Capita annual expenditure on Food items	1389	1255	-134
Average Annual expenditure on non food items/HH	2889	11145	-8256

Sources: *Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001*

Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

5.3.23 Loan of Sample Households of Kutia Kandha

Credit is one of the most crucial inputs in the process of development. Loan and debt is inherent to PTGs as they have very limited access and control over resources. But with the passing of the time access to credit and volume of credit are also changing gradually. The table 24 reveals that Out of the total sample only 27.34 per cent (79 out of 289) had access to loan in 2001 which decreased to 10.72 per cent (31 out of 289) in 2009. The total loan amount was only Rs.66,580 in 2001; which increased to Rs.102800 in 2009. Out of the total loan amount Rs.27975 have been paid and Rs.74825 remains outstanding. The loan amount ranged from Rs.150 to 10,000 in 2009 as compared to Rs.100 to Rs.3850 in 2001. Average loan per indebted household has increased from Rs.843 to 3,316 during 2001 to 2009. At the same time average loan volume per household is increased from Rs.230 to Rs.356 during the same period. The per capita loan is increased by Rs.14 i.e. from Rs.25 to 39, which is a good indicator how as far as access to loan is concerned.

Table 25 before 2004, a majority of 35.44 per cent of households took loan from money lenders followed by 29.11 per cent from relatives, 22.78 per cent from SHGs, 5.6 per cent from Bank, and 2.53 per cent from Co-operatives. During last 5 years (2004-2009) SHGs (70.97%) is highly acceptable by the community for immediate credit need without mortgage. Access to Formal sources (Bank and Co-operatives) has increased from 7.9 per cent to 12.91 per cent. While percentage of loan from SHGs has increased by 48.19 per cent, Sources of loan from money lenders and relatives is showing downward trend by 16.09 per cent and 19.43 per cent respectively.

Table 24: Loan/indebt amount of Kutia Kandha.

Loan Volume	Before 2004	2004 to 2009
No of HHs availed loan	79 (27.34%)	31 (10.72%)
Total loan amount (Rs.)	66580	102800
Range (Rs.)	100-3850	150-10000
Outstanding (Rs.)	20800	74825
Aveg loan amount/Indebt. HH (Rs.)	843	3316
Aveg loan amount/total HH (Rs.)	230	356
Per Capita Loan (Rs.)	25	39
<i>* It includes outstanding amount of 2004 (Rs.20,800)</i>		

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 25: Sources of Loan.

Sources of Loan	Before 2004		2009 (2004 to 2009)		Total	
	HHs	Percentage* (%)	HHs	Percentage** (%)	HHs	Percentage (%)
Bank	4	5.06	3	9.68	7	6.36
Co-Operative	2	2.53	1	3.23	3	2.73
SHG	18	22.78	22	70.97	40	36.36
Relatives	23	29.11	3	9.68	26	23.64
Money Lenders	28	35.44	6	19.35	34	30.91
NB	<i>Two person have been taken loan from both SHG and money lenders Four indebted HHs in 2009 have taken loan 5 years back</i>					

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table 32 evaluates causes of indebtedness. The present study shows that out of total household a majority of 29 per cent of households utilized the loan for family expenses purposes followed by 25.81 per cent, 19.35 per cent, 16.13 per cent, 12.90 per cent, and 3.23 per cent, to meet the social ceremonies, Health, expenses related to Agro-input, to paid previous loan and for education in 2009 against 24.05 per cent, 21.52 per cent, 17.72 per cent, 11.39 per cent, 10.13 per cent and 2.52 per cent respectively for the same purposes before 2004.

Table 26: Utilization of Loan.

Purpose of loan	Before 2004		2009 (2004 to 2009)		Changes*	Rank
	Previous	Percentage (%)	Current	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)	
Household consumption	19	24.05	9	29.03	4.98	1

Purpose of loan	Before 2004		2009 (2004 to 2009)		Changes*	Rank
	Previous	Percentage (%)	Current	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)	
Social ceremonies	17	21.52	8	25.81	4.29	3
Agriculture	9	11.39	5	16.13	4.74	2
Health	14	17.72	6	19.35	1.63	5
Education	2	2.53	1	3.23	0.69	6
To paid previous loan	8	10.13	4	12.90	2.78	4
Other	6	7.59	2	6.45	-1.14	7
Total	75	94.94	35	112.90		
NB	Same loan has been taken to meet various needs stated above					

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.24 Saving of Households of Kutia Kandha

Savings of a household or a community indicates the economic stability of the community. Out of total households only 2.76 per cent (8) household had a saving amounting of Rs.17200 in 2001, which has increased to Rs.159210 covering 232 (80.27%) household in 2009. While the saving amount ranged from Rs.600 to Rs.17,200 in 2001, the saving amount has ranged from Rs.120 to 12,000 in 2009(table 27).

Table 27: Saving of Kutia Kandha Households.

Saving	Before 2004	2004 to 2009	Total
Total HHs	289	289	
No of HHs	8 (2.76%)	232 (80.27%)	232*
Amount	17200	159210	176410
Max	5000	12000	12000
Min	600	120	120
Average	2150	686	760
NB	8 person have the same saving as it was earlier		

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.25 Total Asset of Kutia Kandha Households

The value of the household asset of the sampled, 289 households is Rs.6273869 in 2009. The value of household assets on an average is Rs.21709 in 2009 against Rs.18586 in 2001. Thus a household has created additional household assets of Rs.3123 in last 8 years. It shows that the surplus amount has been utilized by the Kutia Kandha to create household assets.

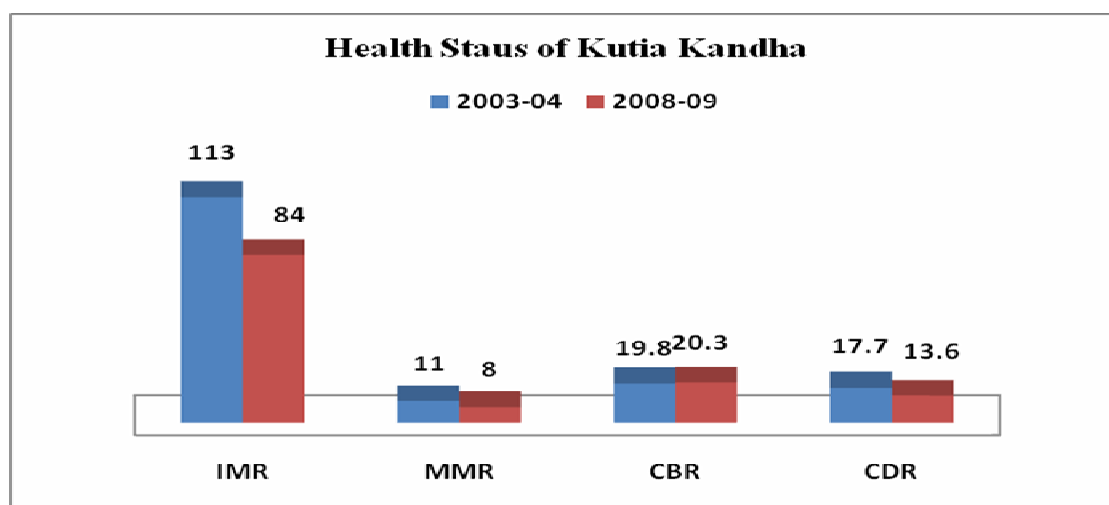
Table 28: Value of the Asset of sample households.

(Amount in Rupees)			
	Total Households	Value of Asset	Value of Asset/HH
2001	581	10798543	18586
2009	289	6273869	21709
Changes			3123

Sources: Data for 2001, Baseline Survey SCSTRTI, 2001
Date for 2009, Field Survey, 2009

5.3.26 Health Status of Kutia Kandha

The present study incorporates 6 major health indicators of Kutia Kandha as mentioned in the table 29. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among Kutia Kandha in 2003-2004 was 113 per 1000 live birth. It has been reduced to 84 during 2008-09. MMR of Kutia Kandha has reported 8 per 1000 during 2008-09 as against 11 during 2003-04. The Institutional Delivery has increased from 9 to 14 from 2003-04 to 2008-09. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death rate per 1000 Population has been recorded 24.1 and 13 respectively during 2008-2009 which was 23 and 17 respectively in 2003-04.



During 2003-04 the state had showed 22.7 (CBR) and 9.6 (CDR) and corresponding respective figure for 2009-09 are 21.5 and 9.2. Life Expectancy at birth has increased from 49 years 9 month in 2003-2004 to 51 years 2 month during 2008-09 as against 62 years and 3 month of the state (Socio-Economic Survey of Orissa 2008-09).

Table 30 shows that no significant changes were found in the intensity of diseases and number of households suffered by diseases. Out of 289 household 99.31 per cent households responded that malaria is the most critical health issue in the area. Mean score of Malaria (3.47), Skin diseases (3.18), Diarrhea (2.99) and Malnutrition (1.86) are found

high where as TB (0.06) and sickle cell anemia(0.02) found low during 2001,which are marginally decreased but the intensity of the disease is still high. Mean Sore of Malaria, Skin diseases; Diarrhea and Malnutrition are recorded 3.35, 2.82, 2.76 and 1.62 respectively during 2009.

Table 29: Health Status of Kutia Kandha.

Health Indicators	2003-04	2008-2009	Changes
IMR per 1000 life birth	113	84	-29
MMR per 1000 delivery	11	8	-3
CBR per 1000 population	19.8	20.3	0.5
CDR per 1000 population	17.7	13.6	-4.1
LE	49.9	51.2	1.3
ID(Total)	9	14	5

Source: PHC, Tumudibandha

LE- Life Expectancy, ID- Institutional Delivery

The table 31 shows treatment acceptance of Kutia Kandha. The study found that these days 46 per cent of Kutia Kandhas are taking exclusively modern treatment as against only 25.64 per cent in 2001. But still 29.60 per cent households are strong supporter of Traditional treatment.

Table 30: Major Diseases and their intensity.

Major Diseases	Mean Score	HSD	Percentage (%)
2001			
Malaria	3.47	287	99.31
Diarrhea	2.99	268	92.73
TB	0.06	7	2.42
Malnutrition	1.86	109	37.72
Skin Diseases	3.18	272	94.12
Sickle cell	0.02	2	0.69
Mean of the Mean	1.93		
2009			
Malaria	3.35	287	99.31
Typhoid	0.40	50	17.30
Diarrhea	2.76	270	93.43
TB	0.27	31	10.73
Malnutrition	1.62	89	30.80

Major Diseases	Mean Score	HSD	Percentage (%)
Skin Diseases	2.82	271	93.77
Sickle cell	0.05	6	2.08
Mean of Mean	1.61		

Source: Field Survey

Table 31: Treatment acceptance of Kutia Kandha.

Treatment	Modern	Traditional	Both	Total
2001				
Malaria	16.72	78.05	5.23	100
Diarrhea	43.87	45.72	10.41	
TB	25.00	32.14	42.86	
Malnutrition	20.93	44.19	34.88	
Skin Diseases	22.30	51.67	26.02	
Sickle Cell	25.00	50.00	25.00	
Average	25.64	50.30	24.07	
2009				
Malaria	65.85	29.97	4.18	100
Diarrhea	22.10	56.55	21.35	
TB	57.14	28.57	14.29	
Malnutrition	12.12	27.27	60.61	
Skin Diseases	5.93	54.81	39.26	
Typhoid	60.50	10.00	29.50	
Sickle Cell	100.00	0.00	0.00	
Average	46.23	29.60	24.17	
Changes	20.60	-20.70	0.10	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.27 Livestock of Sample Household of Kutia Kandha

Livestock was an important asset for Kutia Kandha for their supplementary income and for food security. Kutia Kandha love domestic animals. Almost all households own some livestock. In tribal belt, goat and hens are primarily livestock asset followed by pig, cattle, and buffalo. Goats, pigs and hens are the most commonly sold types of livestock. Livestock are grazed on common and wasteland and also in the forest during the monsoon season. Livestock is mostly of local breed. Tribal communities generally do not milk the cattle and milk is not a traditional part of their diet. The livestock possessed by the households is shown in table 32.

Total livestock Population of the sample household was reported 2670 including 956 poultry, 459 goats, 485 pigs, 254 bullock, and 378 cows, before 15 years. Out of the total surveyed households 91 per cent had possessed livestock. On an average each household had 3.31 poultry birds, 1.68 pig and 1.59 goats. But at present total livestock population has been reduced to 2159 i.e. reduced by 511 livestock in last 15 years. Average livestock per household has been reduced to 7.47 (including 3.24 poultry birds per household). At present 84 per cent households have owned livestock.

Table 32: Livestock Population of sample household.

Before 15 years	Sample HHs	HH having Livestock	Percentage	Total livestock	Aveg/HH
Pig	289	85	29.41	485	1.68
Goat		152	52.60	459	1.59
Buffalo		21	7.27	138	0.48
Bullock		127	43.94	254	0.88
Cow		139	48.10	378	1.31
Poultry		245	84.78	956	3.31
HH having livestock		264	91.35	2670	9.24
2009					
Pig	289	63	21.80	216	0.75
Goat		124	42.91	439	1.52
Buffalo		25	8.65	139	0.48
Bullock		136	47.06	243	0.84
Cow		124	42.91	186	0.64
Poultry		254	87.89	936	3.24
H having livestock		245	84.77	2159	7.47

Source: Field Survey

5.3.28 Access to Basic Amenities of the Selected Villages of Kutia Kandha

All the villages have poor and underprivileged social and economic infrastructure such as drinking water facilities, electricity, medical facilities, educational institutions, motor able roads, banking, communication networks etc. The average distance by location of the institutions varies from village to village. There is no railway line in the Kandhamal district as a whole. The access to basic amenities is shown in the table 33.

The table 33 data reveals that the average distance to Sub Center, PHC, Dispensary, Medicine store, and ANM is 8 Kms, 32ms, 10 Km, 30 Kms and 7 Kms respectively. After implementation of NRHM to provide better access integrated comprehensive primary

health facility the basic health facility is availed by the community. In spite of the modern health infrastructure being available to the community still they are the strong believer of the traditional medicine and treatment. Out of 17, 15 villages have mix road to their nearer health infrastructure. Steps have been taken to provide minimum road facilities still; it seems not feasible to connect all villages due to steep and undulating land condition of the area.

As far as education is concerned the Constitution of India has made free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. The data reveal that the average distance to primary school from the selected villages is 2 Km as compared to the state norm of SSA to provide primary education within 1 Kilometer of every habitation. The average distance to ME school, High school and Special Girls residential School of KKDA is 6Kms, 8Km and 10 Km respectively.

The Road and communication facility has somehow improved since one decade. Out of 22 villages as many as 14 villages have concrete road. The average distance to nearest Pacca Road, Bus stop and Railway Station is approximately 5Kms, 6Kms and 73 Kms respectively.

Average distance to Panchayat, Post office, Micro Project headquarter, Block, District headquarter, Local hat, Bank and Telephone facility is 6 Kms, 6 Kms, 10 Kms, 33 Kms, 152 Kms, 10 Kms, 10 Kms and 32 Kms respectively.

Table 33: Access to basic amenities.

Health	Distance (Kms)			Road Condition of the villages			Total Villages
	Max	Min	Aveg	Seasonal	All weather	Mix	
PHC	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
Sub- Centre	17	1	8.23	8	14	0	22
Private Hospital	123	95	110.45	0	17	5	22
Dispensary	30	1	10.00	6	15	1	22
Medicine Store	45	15	31.82	0	15	7	22
ANM	15	1	6.68	8	14	0	22
Education							
Primary	10	0.05	2.11	6	16	0	22
ME	15	1	5.95	1	21	0	22
High School	17	1	7.77	2	20	0	22
Edn, Micro Project	30	1	10.00	3	19	0	22

Health	Distance (Kms)			Road Condition of the villages			Total Villages
	Max	Min	Aveg	Seasonal	All weather	Mix	
Road and Communication							
Pacca Road	20	0.2	5.62	9	13	0	22
Bus Stand	15	0.5	5.66	9	13	0	22
Railway	96	38	72.32	3	10	9	22
Important Offices/Headquarters/Facilities etc.							
Panchayat	15	1	5.82	8	14	0	22
Post office	15	1	5.82	8	14	0	22
Micro Project	30	1	10.00	6	15	1	22
Town	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
Block	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
Tahasil	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
Police Station	30	1	10.00	6	15	1	22
District	169	100	152.77	0	15	7	22
Local Hat	30	1	10.00	6	15	1	22
Fire Station	87	37	70.59	0	15	7	22
Vetenary	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
Bank(Utkal Gramya Bank)	30	1	10.00	6	15	1	22
Telephone	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
AEO	45	17	32.45	0	15	7	22
TDCC	17	1	9.32	6	15	1	22
NGO	38	15	27.14	5	15	1	22
NB: Two Voluntary Organization are namely Seva Bharati and Pradata , a Voluntary Organization promoted by OTELP are working for livelihood promotion of Kutia Kandha. Collective marketing and Grain bank are two major working areas of Pradata. We have found Seven Villages Rangaparuru, Batipada ,Nuamundi, Tuakela, Ushabali, Dhumamaska and Kadapana have Grain Banks							

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.29 Perception of Key Personal of the Villages (Refer: Table 34)

Highest gap (57%) is recorded in losing value of tribal culture, freedom to choose a life partner (56%) and exposure of mass media (56%). Similarly, more than 40-50 per cent gap was found in protest of the community against illegal trade which affects the livelihood (47%) and participation in different commercial organization (41%). Besides, gap was found in communication facilities (39%), predominant role of middle men (34%), role of gram sabha for dissemination of information (30.5%), household food security (30%), changes in leadership (24%), and use of technology in agriculture (28%). Least gap (16.7%) was found in participatory decision making of the community for common problems, equal

distribution of common property resources (18%) and participation of women in public decisions (18.7%).

Table 34: Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Key Persons of the Villages.

Major Areas of Changes as Perceived by Eminent Person of the Villages	MOS	OS	Gap Percentage
Possession of voter identity card and awareness to Participate in election has been increased	5	4.08	18.36
Community ownership over resources leads to sustainable use of resource with accountability	5	3.56	28.73
Local private business in community property has created ample scope for income generation in long run	5	3.48	30.36
Introduction of new technology in agriculture is feasible and yield is higher than traditional Agro-practices	5	3.59	28.18
Transfer of community properties to individual ownership leads to easy land accusation for private business	5	3.58	28.36
Equal distribution of available common property resources among community	5	4.10	18.00
Participatory decision making for common problems	5	4.16	16.73
Importance of education is increased, especially Girl's education	5	3.63	27.45
Household food security has increased	5	3.48	30.36
Involvement of middle man/Local traders in selling of produces	5	3.26	34.73
Participation of women in public decision making is increased	5	4.06	18.73
Money is medium of transition	5	3.96	20.73
Tribes conflicts are settled through village institution rather than police station	5	3.56	28.73
Communication facilities have expanded	5	3.02	39.64
Govt. Intervention is very much suitable to local needs for use of local resources based on people skills	5	3.68	26.36
Social security for old age people has increased	5	3.82	23.64
Exposure to Mass Media has increased	5	2.19	56.18
Active participation of Gram Sabha in preparing and monitoring of projects for the tribal's	5	3.15	37.09
Participation in different trade and commerce organization	5	2.92	41.64
Major source of information for development programs is village institutions (Gram Sabha) than Mass Media	5	3.47	30.55
Protest against illegal trade, which affects the livelihood of the tribes has increased	5	2.65	47.09
Choice to decide life partner is allowed, even if it is inter-tribe marriage	5	2.18	56.36
Shifting of leadership from ancestral to people's representative	5	3.77	24.55
Tribal culture has been losing its Value	5	2.14	57.27

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.3.30 Factors for Changes

Table 35 reveals that Social relation with outsiders is one of the most accelerating factors to bring change, followed by education and interaction with new culture.

Table 35: Factors for Changes as perceived by Village Eminent Persons.

Factors for Changes	Total Score	Average Score	Rank
Education	283	2.57	2
Social relation with outsider	295	2.68	1
Technology	135	1.23	8
Need of the time	221	2.01	6
Value and Attitude of the people	267	2.43	5
Traditional system of the community is no more relevance with passes of time	261	2.37	4
Interact with new system which are more productive	282	2.56	3
Entrance of new culture which is acceptable to the community	163	1.48	7

Source: Field Survey, 2009

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF KUTIA KANDHA, DONGRIA KANDHA AND LANJIA SAORA

This chapter presents a comparative analysis among Dongria, Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saora as per the field survey, 2009. Among the 13 Ethno-Cultural Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora are mainly found in the interior and relatively isolated pocket of Rayagada district where as Kutia Kandha in Kandhamal district of Orissa. Moreover Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora are spread over in an area of 300 Sq Kms, 115 Sq Kms and 35 Sq Kms respectively. Dongria habitats are found at 1000ft to 5000ft above sea level as compared to Kutia Kandha (2225ft) and Lanjia Saora (2000ft). Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha had been given special attention during 5th Plan where as Micro Project for Lanjia Saora was grounded during 6th Plan period (table 1).

Table 1: General Information.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	District	Rayagada	Rayagada	Kandhamal
2	Geographical Area	115 Sq. Kms	35 Sq. Kms	300Sq. Kms
3	No. of village/settlements	62	20	68
4	Elevation (Above Sea Level)	1000 to 5000ft	2000ft	2255ft
5	Year of Grounding of Micro Project	1978-79	1984-85	1978-79
6	Plan Period	5th	6th	5 th

Source: SCSTRTI, 2007 Orissa

According to the Socio-Economic Survey conducted by SCSTRTI, Orissa, Population growth (24.71%) of Lanjia Saora is much higher than corresponding growth rate of Kutia Kandha (6.39%) and Dongria Kandha (7.96%). The average household size of Lanjia Saora (6.2) is more than other two PTGs. Household size between Kutia Kandha (5.4) and Dongria Kandha (5.6) is observed very close to each other. Average number of households in a village is high among Lanjia Saora (41) whereas it is 23 among Dongria Kandha and only 19 among Kutia Kandha. Population density is very low among Kutia Kandha (18) and Dongria Kandha (52), where as it is 165 among Lanjia Saora. The population density and average number of households reveal that Kutia Kandha settlements are more scattered and isolated (table 2).

Table 2: Demography.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Population of the sample villages (2007)	2929	2498	2815
2	Average Family size/ household	5.4	6.2	5.6
3	Population growth of the sample villages (2001 to 2007)	7.96%	24.71%	6.39%
4	Average number of households in a villages	23	41	19
4	Density of Population per Sq Kms	52	165	18
5	Sex Ratio	1086	1052	981
6	Nuclear Family	90.35%	66%	87.54%
7	Migration	8.68%	24.5%	16.26%
8	Household under SHGs	62.38%	47%	90.3%
9	Female covered under SHGs	32.03%	16.14%	36.5%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The sex ratio among Dongria (1086) and Lanjia Saora is high (1052) and low among Kutia Kandha (981). 90.35% nuclear families are found among Dongria Kandha followed by 87.54 per cent among Kutia Kandha and 66 per cent among Lanjia Saora. Migration is reported very low among all the selected PTGs under the study. It is 24.5 per cent household among Lanjia Saora corresponded to the 16.54 per cent among Kutia Kandha. Migration among Dongria (8.68%) is almost thrice less than Lanjia Saora and twice less compared to Kutia Kandha.

A majority of 90 per cent household of Kutia Kandha are covered under Self help Group as compared to 62 per cent household of Dongria Kandha and 47 per cent households of Lanjia Saora. Similarly, 32 per cent Dongria's females are covered under SHGs as compared to 36 per cent of Kutia Kandha and 16 per cent of Lanjia Saora.

Literacy gap is recorded more for Kutia Kandha (19.09%) followed by Lanjia Saora (18.68%) and low among Dongria Kandha (12.57%). Among three selected PTGs both male and female literacy rate is high among Lanjia Saora than other two PTG. Male literacy is 45.42 per cent, 39.34 per cent and 24.78 per cent among Lanjia Saora, Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha respectively. Female literacy is low among Dongria Kandha (12.21%) where it is 20.78 per cent among Kutia Kandha and 26.74 per cent among Lanjia Saora. Among the literates 32.8 per cent of Lanjia Saoras are above Matriculations followed by Dongria Kandha (10.85%) and Kutia Kandha (7.2%). The data reveals that Lanjia Saoras are educationally advanced than Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha (table 3).

Table 3: Education.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha (%)	Lanjia Saora (%)	Kutia Kandha (%)
1	Literacy	18.24	35.85	29.89
2	Male Literacy	24.78	45.42	39.34
3	Female Literacy	12.21	26.74	20.25
4	Literacy Gap between male and female	12.57	18.68	19.09
5	Percentage of literate above Matriculation	10.85	32.80	7.20

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4: Health.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha*	Lanjia Saora**	Kutia Kandha***
1	<i>IMR (Per 1000 life Birth)</i>	117	71	84
2	<i>MMR(Per 1000 life Birth)</i>	3	4	8
3	<i>CBR(Per 1000 Population)</i>	24.1	24.3	20.3
4	<i>CDR(Per 1000 Population)</i>	13	10.5	13.6
5	<i>Life Expectancy at Birth</i>	53.7	57.4	51.2
6	Mean Score of Malaria (Total Score is 4)	3.64	3.33	3.35
7	Mean Score of Skin Disease (Total Score is 4)	2.03	1.69	2.82
8	Mean score of Malnutrition (Total Score is 4)	1.3	0.86	1.62
9	Mean score of Diarrhea (Total Score is 4)	2.03	1.05	2.76
10	Mean percentage of household opted Modern Treatment	35.81	52.63	46.23
11	Mean percentage of household opted Traditional Treatment	36.41	20.74	29.6
12	Mean Percentage of households opted both treatment	27.77	26.63	24.17

Sources: * ICDS, Muniguda and Bissam Cuttack, ** Sub Centre, Sagada, *** PHC, Tumudibandha from S. No. 1 to 5: estimated based on secondary data and S. No. 6 to 12: Field Survey, 2009

The above mentioned table 4 shows that Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 life birth is high among all PTGs. Lanjia Saora had the lowest IMR of 71 and Dongria Kandha had the highest of 117 where as for Kutia Kandha 84. Maternal Mortality Rate was estimated 3 per 1000 life birth among Dongria Kandha where as it was 7 among Lanjia Saora and 8 among Kutia Kandha. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is reported almost equal between Dongria Kandha (24.1) and Lanjia Saora (24.3) where as it was 20.3 among Kutia Kandha. Crude Death Rate is low among Lanjia Saora (10.5) and 13 among Dongria Kandha and 13.6 among Kutia Kandha. Life Expectancy of Lanjia Saora is estimated 57.4 years as compared to 53.7 years of Dongria Kandha and 51.2 years of Kutia Kandha. Intensity of Malaria is high among Dongria Kandha followed by Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saora. But intensity of Skin disease is

reported high among Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha as compared to Lanjia Saora. Malnutrition is low among Lanjia Saora and relative high among Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha. Diarrhea reported high among Kutia Kandha where as low among Lanjia Saora.

More than 50 per cent of Lanjia Saora household opted Modern treatments as compared to 46 per cent among Kutia Kandha and 35 per cent among Dongria Kandha. Use of Traditional Treatment is high among Dongria Kandha (36.41%) followed by Kutia Kandha (29.6%) and Lanjia Saora (20.74%). But almost same percentages of households among all three selected PTGs are using both traditional and modern treatment simultaneously. It indicates Magico-religious treatment has an important Indigenous Technical Knowledge among PTGs.

Table 5: Occupation.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Workforce Participation Rate (%)	54.50	58.39	58.98
2	Households opted agriculture as Primary Occupation (%)	1.90	74.00	47.89
3	Landless Households (%)	87.14	10.50	20.07
4	Marginal farmers (%)	8.68	58.00	71.97
5	Small farmers (%)	2.58	25.00	7.27
6	Households opted Shifting cultivation as Primary Occupation (%)	83.30	7.00	16.33
7	Households opted NTFPs collection as Primary Occupation (%)	8.40	0.50	12.35
8	Households opted wage earning as Primary Occupation (%)	6.40	11.50	21.52
9	Households opted NTFP collection as Secondary Occupation (%)	52.09	29.00	36.68
10	Households opted wage earning as Secondary Occupation (%)	38.26	44.00	17.36

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above data (table 5) shows that Workforce Participation Rate is 59 per cent among Kutia Kandha followed by 58 per cent among Lanjia Saora and 54 per cent among Dongria Kandha. The PTGs have different occupation for their livelihood. Primarily PTGs were shifting cultivators. But the trend has been changing. Out of the sample survey, 74 per cent households of Lanjia Saora are found Settled cultivators (including tenant cultivators) followed by 47 per cent households of Kutia Kandha and very negligible (1.9%) among Dongria Kandha.

87 per cent, 20 per cent and 10 per cent of households among Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saora respectively are landless. Small and Marginal farmers constitute

83 per cent among Lanjia Saora and 79 per cent among Kutia Kandha and very low percentage of 11 per cent among Dongria Kandha.

The finding of the survey indicates that nearly 83 per cent households of Dongria Kandhas have opted shifting cultivation as their primary occupation followed by 16 per cent households of Kutia Kandha and only 7 per cent of households of Lanjia Saora. NTFPs collection as a primary occupation is found very negligible among Lanjia Saora (0.5%) and high among Kutia Kandha (12.45%) where as it is 8.4 per cent among Dongria Kandha. Wage earning reported high among Kutia Kandha (21.52%) and Lanjia Saora (11.5%) as compared to Dongria Kandha (6.4%).

In secondary occupation NTFPs collection and Wage earning are found to be very important as 52 per cent households of Dongria Kandha, 36.68 per cent of Kutia Kandha and 29 per cent of Lanjia Saora have opted NTFPs collection as secondary occupation. But majority of Lanjia Saora (44%) have opted wage earning as their secondary occupation followed by Dongria Kandha (38%) and Kutia Kandha (17%).

It is evident from the table that dependency on shifting cultivation and NTFPs collection is comparatively high among Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha (sub-section of Kandha) than Lanjia Saora.

The annual income of a household is high among Lanjia Saora (Rs.24,491) followed by Dongria Kandha (Rs.23,157) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.18,230). But Per Capital Income is comparatively more among Dongria Kandha (Rs.4,320) than Lanjia Saora (Rs.3,973) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.3,240).

Out of total income contribution of agriculture is almost same among Dongria Kandha (64%) and Lanjia Saora (63%) and relatively less among Kutia Kandha (44%). On the other hand NTFPs contribute about 29 per cent of income to Kutia Kandha (Mainly Siali leaves collection) followed by Dongria Kandha (19%) and Lanjia Saora (9%). Contribution of Wage earning is 24 per cent in case of Kutia Kandha where as it is 18 per cent for Lanjia Saora and 9 per cent for Dongria Kandha (table 6).

Approximate value of assets per households is more than twice among Lanjia Saora (Rs. 48781) compared to that of Dongria Kandha (Rs.22416) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.21709).

The selected PTGs receive credit from different sources. The data (Table 7) reveals that access to institutional credit (30% of indebted households) is reported among Dongria

Kandha followed by 24 per cent for Lanjia Saora and only 12 per cent for Kutia Kandha. A majority of 71 per cent of indebted household of Kutia Kandha have access to Micro Finance through Self Help Group where as it is about 50 per cent and 21 per cent among Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora respectively. The current study indicates that the influence of money lender and relatives is 55 per cent among Lanjia Saora, 29 per cent among Kutia Kandha and 20 per cent among Dongria Kandha. PTGs prefer informal source for credit as they face difficulty in getting consumption loan from the formal sources. Per capita loan is Rs.402 among Lanjia Saora followed by Dongria Kandha (Rs.290) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.39).

Table 6: Income.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Income from Agriculture	63.63%	62.89%	43.58%
2	Income from Wages	8.53%	18.09%	24.02%
3	Income from NTFP	19.06%	9.19%	28.95%
4	Average annual income per households (Rs.)	23157	24491	18230
5	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	4320	3973	3240
6	Approximate Value of Asset/HH (Rs.)	22416	48781	21709

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 7: Loan and Borrowing.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Household access to credit	36.33%	29.00%	10.72%
2	Households access to institutional credit	30.09%	24.4%	12.91%
3	Household access to credit through SHGs	49.56%	20.69%	70.97%
4	Household loan from money lender/relatives	20.35%	51.72%	29.03%
5	Per capita loan (Rs)	290	402	39

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 8: Expenditures.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Expenditure on food items (%)	37.23	35.28	38.78
2	Average monthly expenditure on food items/HH (Rs.)	635	501	588
3	Per Capita monthly expenditure on food items (Rs.)	118	81	105
4	Average monthly expenditure/HH (Rs.)	1705	1419	1517
5	Per Capita monthly expenditure (Rs.)	318	230	270

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Expenditure on food article is almost equal (35% to 38%) among all selected PTGs. Average monthly expenditure per household is Rs.635 among Dongria Kandha, Rs.588 among Kutia Kandha and Rs.501 among Lanjia Saora. Per capita expenditure on food items is Rs.118 among Dongria Kandha Rs.105 among Kutia Kandha, and Rs.81 among Lanjia Saora (Table 8).

Average monthly expenditure (Both food and non-food) per household of Dongria Kandha is Rs.1705 as against Rs.1517 of Kutia Kandha and Rs.1419 of Lanjia Saora. Similarly per capita monthly expenditure is more among Dongria (Rs.318) followed by Kutia Kandha (Rs.270) and Lanjia Saora (Rs.230).

Table 9: Infrastructures.

S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
1	Household having Pacca house	1.29%	2.5%	2.4%
2	Household access to Tube water	Nil	39%	32.5%
3	Avg Distance to Primary School (Kms)	4	1	2
4	Avg Distance to Local Market (Kms)	12	8	10
5	Avg distance to Sub-centre (Kms)	5	8	8
6	Avg Distance to Bus stop (Kms)	12	8	6
7	Avg Distance to Railway stations (Kms)	16	107	72
S. No.	Name of the PTGs	Dongria Kandha	Lanjia Saora	Kutia Kandha
8	Avg Distance to telephone booth (Kms)	13	8	33

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above mentioned table 9 reveals the following points:

- 2.5 per cent of Lanjia Saora, 2.4 per cent of Kutia Kandha and 1.29 per cent of Dongria Kandha have pacca house.
- 39 per cent households of Lanjia Saoras have access to tube well water followed by Kutia Kandha (32.5%). Access to tube well water is nil for Dongria Kandha
- Average distance to neighboring primary school is 1 Kms in Lanjia Saora area, 2 Km in Kutia Kandha area and 4 Kms in Dongria Kandha area.
- Average distance to local market is 18 Kms for Dongria Kandha, 10 Kms for Kutia Kandha and 8 Kms for Lanjia Saora.
- Each Dongria Kandha household avail a sub-centre at a distance of 5 Kms where as it 8Kms for both Lanjia Saora and Kutia Kandha.

- Average distance to nearest telephone booth is only 8Kms for Lanjia Saora, 13Kms for Dongria Kandha and 33 Kms for Kutia Kandha.
- Nearest bus stop for Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Dongria Kandha is at an average distance of 6 Kms, 8 Kms and 12 Kms respectively.
- Railway service is available at an average distance of only 16Kms for Dongria Kandha (Muniguda), where as it is 72 Kms for Dongria Kandha (Muniguda and Bissam Cuttack) and 107 Km for Lanjia Saora (Rayagada).

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENTAL INTERVENTIONS ON STUDY PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

All the selected Micro Projects have various development schemes such as Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and Human Resources Development Scheme. Under Income Generating Schemes Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Co-operation and Industry are the major sub - schemes where as Infrastructure Development Schemes includes construction of buildings and roads, provision for drinking water, electrification, irrigation, nursery and soil conservation. Human Resources Development Schemes covered Education, Healthcare, Training and Publicity. In order to assess the impact of the development schemes of the Micro Project on the selected PTGs some case studies have developed. Besides respondents were asked on the basis of very much, much, little, very little and Not at all with score value of 5,4,3,2, and 1 respectively against the development intervention (10th Pan onward) of the Micro Projects. To cross check the response of the head of the household, 5 key persons from each village were asked to give their opinion about the programme undertake by the respective Micro Projects, meant for the selected PTGs.

7.1 Development of PTGs during XI Years Plan

Although different intervention have been extended for the development of this vulnerable section of the tribal and concerted efforts are made to bring them to the main stream since 5th Five Year Plan Period, yet the achievement have been far from satisfactory. Realizing this Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has envisaged in its strategy during the 11th Plan Period to formulate five year **Conservation Cum Development plan** through a consultative process with the approval of Gram Sabha keeping the felt needs of the PTGs which are culturally appropriate and acceptable. Besides, wide range of consultation in each village has been done and felt needs of the community have been identified on the basis of which appropriate intervention are suggested in the CCD plan duly approved by the Gram Sabha. The CCD plan during the 11th 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 improve health status. Overcome problem of food insecurity and about all

bring improvement in the quality of life and conserve their traditional culture. The basic objectives approaches of the CCD plan are as follows:

- Total development through an integrated approach by pooling resources from Government of India and State Government
- Bringing about Government and NGO partnership to address the development needs of the PTGs involving Panchayatraj Institutions.
- Encourage people's participation in the development process through the involvement of traditional institutions, like labour cooperatives, SHGs etc.
- Provision of basic infrastructure amenities like health, education, drinking water and also all weather roads to the Micro Project 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 target groups.
- Assistance for conservation and promotion of traditional skill and art etc.
- Ensuring social security through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY).

7.2 Financial Assistance for the Development of PTGs

The financial support is made available for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) of the state (Orissa) mainly from two sources (both from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India provides 100 percent financial assistance under both the schemes. A detailed account of central assistance provided for each micro project for the development of 3 (three) PTGs under study during 2007-08 is shown in the table 1.

I. Special Central Assistance (SCA to TSP):

The Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan is additive to the State Plan. Under this scheme, 70 percent of the allocation is utilized for Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes (FOIGS) for PTGs which include (a) Promotion of horticulture, (b) Agriculture, (c) Land development, (d) Small business, (e) Processing and marketing of minor forest produce, (f) Goatery, (h) Irrigation projects etc. While C. D. works, village roads, market yard, community irrigation projects etc are covered under the Infrastructure Development Projects (IDP).

II. Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI have taken a re-look at the strategy for development of PTGs during 11th plan period (2007-12) with focus on conservation of their culture along with their socio-economic development. Both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th plan period for the PTGs. In the parameters of the guidelines, Government of Orissa is SC and ST development Department formulated Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) plan for 13 PTGs located in 17 micro projects of Orissa state.

The CCD plan during the 11th 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 improve health status. Overcome problem of food insecurity and about all bring improvement in the quality of life and conserve their traditional culture.

Table 1: Budgetary allocation under SCA to TSP and CCD scheme during 2007-08.

S. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Micro Project	Funds Sanctioned under CCD Scheme	Funds Sanctioned under SCA to TSP
a.	Rayagada	Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Kurli Chartikona	77.41	15.79
b.	Rayagada	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing	73.29	12.87
c.	Kandhamal	Kutia Kandha Dev. Agency, Belghar	56.88	14.84
Total	3 (three) Micro Projects		207.58	43.5

Source: SCSTRTI, Orissa

7.3 Impact of Development Intervention of DKDA, Chatikona on Different Aspects

The total number of project completed in DKDA, Chatikona under Special Assistance to TSP was nineteen and 15 under CCD plan in 20007-08. There are 1270 families benefited under the two schemes (table 2). The details about project under SCA to TSP and CCD Plan for the year 2007-08 are shown in the table 3 and table 4.

Table 2: Development Intervention of DKDA, Chatikona, Rayagada 2007-08.

No. of Projects Completed under SCA to TSP	19
No. of families benefited	506
No. of Projects Completed under CCD	15
No. of families benefited	764

Table 3: Projects under SCA to TSP (2007-08).

S. No.	Name of the Projects/Activities	Status	No. of families benefited
i	Diversion weir at Kinjamjodi (One)	Completed	Out of 30 , 22 families were benefited
ii	CD Work at Belapai, Kadraguma, Kathaguda, Khajuri, Bhatiguma, Patalmba (Six)	Completed	46 + 28 + 108 + 58 + 58 + 62 = 360
iii	Provision of Sanitary Well at Sakata (One)	Completed	22
iv	Self Help Groups at Gartali Activities (One)	Formed and organized	10
v	Connection and Provision for Pipe Water Irrigation(two)	Completed	6 / 4
vi	Domestic Electrification to village Hutesi (One)	Completed	6
vii	Land Development in Khajuri and Kurli villages (Two)	Completed	149 / 31
viii	Construction of Canal system at Thuaguda D/W (2)	Completed	27 / 30
ix	Option for Banana Cultivation Kurli, Kadraguma and Khambesi villages (three)	Completed	22 / 11
Total	19 Projects	Completed	506

Table 4: Project under CCD Plan (2007-08).

S. No.	Name of the Project/Activities	Status	No. of families benefited
i	Self Help Group activities at Patalmba (Khajuri) (2) (Khajuri) (3)	Formed and organized	31 (10 + 11 + 10)
	Self Help Group building at Khajuri (1)	Completed	31
ii	Village guard wall at Kurli and Khajuri (2)	Completed	102 (58 + 44)
iii	Store guard wall at Khambisi (1)	Completed	8 / 6
iv	Diversion weir at Khambisi, Kudubati padar, Dorgara Rani bandha (3)	Completed	58 / 83
v	Land development at Rani bandha (1)	Completed	23 / 22
vi	Pipe water supply at Mundabali and Radhanga (2)	Completed	50 (22+28)

S. No.	Name of the Project/Activities	Status	No. of families benefited
vii	Janashree Bima Yojna (JBY) (1)	Completed	186
viii	Education complex at Sakata (1)	Ongoing	250 children enrolled
Total	15 Projects/Activities	Completed/ Ongoing	764

7.4 Reaction of the Head of the Households towards Development Intervention of DKDA, Chartikona, Rayagada

S. No.	Development Intervention of Last 8 Years (10 th Plan Onwards)	Average Score	% of Support	Above/ Below Average %
1	Irrigation and WHS	1.76	35.2	-
2	Soil conservation and Land demonstration	2.34	46.8	-
3	Supply of Agro inputs	2.6	52	+
4	Credit Facility	2.68	53.6	+
5	Marketing of Agro produces and NTFPs	1.25	25	-
6	Construction of Road and Communication	2.5	50	-
7	Promotion of Education	3.55	71	+
8	Training and Capacity building	2.45	49	-
9	Health and awareness	2.85	57	+
10	Supply of potable drinking water	2.1	42	-
11	Income generation programme	3.73	74.6	+
	Average	2.53	50.56%	

The above mentioned table shows that the development intervention of Micro Project since last 5 years have shown positive response in the field of Income generation programme (74.6%) followed by promotion of education (71%), Health and awareness (57%), Credit facility (53%) and Supply of Agro Inputs (52%) where as the Micro project is failed to provide expected marketing support for agro produces and NTFPs, supply of drinking water , irrigation facility and training and capacity building and soil conservation and demonstration. Road and communications facility show moderate support.

The above mentioned schemes are meant for Dongria Kandha implemented by DKDA, Chatikona in the study area. Out of 13, 7 schemes namely Income generation Schemes, Promotion of Girls education through GRSM , Exchange visit, Janashree Bima Yojna (JBY), Promotion of SHGs, Fires proof house, health camp and life saving medicines are reported more successful programs, renovation are found to be more successful in the study area, where as drinking water supply, construction of water harvesting structure, vocational training, crop demonstration and inter crop practice and construction road, and land

development and demonstration are found not up to the mark as perceived by village eminent persons.

7.5 Reaction of Key Personal of the Villages towards Development Intervention of Dongria Kandha (a)

Interventions	Average Percentage against support of the programme	Rank	Above/Below average Percentage
Improvement and construction of road	25.10	11	-
Construction and repair of water harvesting structure	28.82	10	-
Fire proved house	64.51	5	+
Land development, demonstration and stone bonding	37.25	8	-
Crop demonstration and Inter crop practice	30.98	9	-
Pipe water/drinking water	43.73	7	-
Education and Vocational Training	23.53	12	-
Janashree Bima Yojna	67.65	4	+
Exchange Visit	69.22	3	+
Income generation Prog	73.56	1	+
Promotion of SHG	67.65	4	+
Organization of health camp and life saving medicines	55.10	6	+
Girls Residential Model School(GRMS)	71.00	2	+
Average	50.62		

Sources: *Field survey*

7.6 Reaction of Key Personal of the Villages towards Important of Development Intervention of Dongria Kandha (b)

Importance of the Programme	Average Percentage	Ranks
Based on Local Needs	84.00	1
Able to meet the Problems	69.92	3
Optimum use of Local Resources	69.50	4
People were Benefited	70.34	2
Refining traditional Skill	49.00	5
Impose from Outside	5.59	6

Sources: *Field survey*

The above table reveals that 84 per cent of the respondent said that schemes are based on local need of Dongria. 69 per cent responded that projects are able to utilize the available

local resources appropriately as a result the project proved effective and able to meet the local problems in the study area. Example: *The project authority has tapped the stream water and promote Tank water supply to Khambesi, Khajuri and Kurli villages. Promote Pineapple and Banana cultivation in the area as Niyamgiri soil and climate is favourable for horticulture plantation.*

70 per cent of the respondents that people are getting the benefit out of the project whereas 5.59 per cent responded some projects are imposed. 49 per cent responded that projects are best utilizing the traditional skill of Dongria.

7.7 Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP during the Year 2007-08

I. Diversion Weir in Kinjamjodi Village has been constructed at a cost of Rs.2.65 lakhs. 22 Dongria families out of 30 families belonging to 3 adjoining villages have been benefited. Irrigation potential has been created for 30 acres of land. These Dongria families are growing paddy and vegetables which shall be expected to earn additional income.



II. CD work at Belapai village has been constructed at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs. 46 Dongria families (beneficiaries) have been benefited under this project.

III. Construction of Sanitary Well at Sakata village under Munikhola Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block has been constructed at a cost of Rs.0.50 lakh. It is worth mentioning that 22 Dongria families are getting drinking water throughout the year. Previously these families were depending upon stream water which was located at a far distance from the village.



- IV. By the utilization of the Micro Project authorities a self help group was formed at the Gartali village. 10 women came forward to enrol their names and formed



the group. These women expressed that they shall be cultivating Turmeric. The project authorities proposed Rs.0.60 lakhs of bank loan to these groups. Subsidy of Rs.30,000/- has been provided to this WSHG. According to the President of

WSHG it is expected that each beneficiary will earn about Rs.5000/- per year out of this cultivation. There is a ample scope for marketing of this product in the local markets and as well as to the neighbouring Andhra State (Photo).

- V. To supply domestic electrification to village Hutesi and Kurli this project has been taken up at a cost of Rs.0.12 lakh. Six Dongria families who opted have got domestic electrification supply.
- VI 6 acres of under developed land at Khajuri village were opted for development of the land by 6 Dongria beneficiaries have been done at a cost of Rs.0.36 lakh. After the land development was completed these Dongria beneficiaries at present doing Paddy cultivation in their lands. According to the version of a beneficiary it is expected that each one shall earn an additional monetary benefit of Rs.5000/- per year in support of their livelihood condition.
- VII. Construction of Canal system at Thuaguda, a hamlet under Kurli village of Bissam Cuttack block with Ayacut area of 30 acres has been constructed. The total cost of this project was



estimated for Rs.2.47 lakh. As a result of this new project 27 Dongria Kandha beneficiaries are now cultivating Paddy, Vegetables and Banana etc. They are expected to earn an additional income of about Rs.5000/- per annum per family. They say there is ample scope for marketing of their product for which they shall support an additional income their livelihood condition.



VIII. Construction of Pipe water irrigation at Kadraguma village under Kurli Gram Panchayat of Bissam Cuttack block was proposed by the Micro Project for irrigation. This project has been constructed at a cost of Rs.0.67 lakh. The Ayacut area was surveyed and created in 6 acres. As a result of this intervention 4 Dongria Kandha beneficiaries have been

benefited. These beneficiaries are growing banana, various types of vegetables and expected to earn an additional income of about Rs.6000/- per annum.

IX. Banana Plantation at Khambisi village of Bissam Cuttack block has been provided to 7 nos. of Dongria beneficiaries in 3.5 acres of land. The financial was provided to the tune of Rs.0.42 lakh. It is expected by the beneficiaries that each one them will get about Rs.15,000/- per year for at least 3 years.



7.8 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2007-08

I. Dumali Self Help Group of Patalmba, a hamlet under Khajuri village received bank loan of Rs.60,000/- with a subsidy of Rs.30,000/- sanctioned for Turmeric

Cultivation. 10 (Ten) female members formed this SHG and each member is expected to get annual additional income of Rs.3000/-.

- II. Guard Wall in Kurli village has been constructed at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. 44 Dongria Kandha will be getting protection against soil erosion from village by heavy



water, water flowing in the canal.

- III. A permanent construction of SHG building has been constructed at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. 31 women members of 3 SHGs are holding their meeting and also are used for godown purpose.
- IV. Construction of store guard wall in Khambisi village of Bissam-Cuttack block has been constructed at a cost of Rs.0.60 lakh. 8 members of Dongria Kandha beneficiaries are benefited and this will definitely help in additional income to the



tune of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary annually in their shifting land for plantation.

- V. Construction of Diversion weir at Khambesi village has been constructed at a cost of Rs.3.42 lakh. The created Ayacut area of 35 acres, as a result of this project, 21 Dongria Kandha beneficiaries will be benefited. These beneficiaries are started

cultivating Paddy, Vegetables (Seasonal) and banana. One of the beneficiaries had expressed that Rs.6000/- shall an additional income per beneficiary per annum.

- VI. 23 acres of under developed land has been developed in Dongara rani Bandha which belongs to 23 Dongria Kandhas. A total amount of Rs.1.62 lakhs have been spent in this project. After development of these lands, the beneficiaries are cultivating



Paddy. On an average they are generating additional annual income of Rs.3,500/- per beneficiary.

7.9 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP for the Year 2008-09

- I. Diversion weir constructed at Paramaguda with canal system at a cost of Rs.2.46 Lakhs to irrigate 25 Acs. Of land of 20 Dangaria Kandh beneficiaries of village Paramaguda and Merkabondili of Hatamuniguda GP in Bissamcuttack block. This will add to the annual income of the beneficiaries.
- II. The CD work constructed on the road to Hutesi in Kurli GP of Bissamcuttack block at a cost of Rs.2.60 Lakhs will facilitate for easy communication to beneficiaries of



2 villages namely Hundijali and Hutesi.

- III. The canal constructed from D/W Kinjamjodi in Chanchadaguda GP of Bissamcuttack block at cost of Rs.1.3 Lakhs will irrigate 15 Acs. of developed land of 13 beneficiaries by which paddy crops can be grown and this will add to the annual income of beneficiaries.
- IV. Gravity based pipe water supply has been provided to village Kucherli in Munikhoh GP of Muniguda block for drinking water purpose incurring expenditure of Rs.0.90



Lakhs. This will provide drinking water to 29 Dangaria Kandha families

7.10 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2008-09

- I. The education complex at Sakata (Arisakani) has been established in an area of 4 Acs. of land for the increase of education level among Dangaria Kandha girls. 250 girl students of Dangaria Kandha community have taken admission



from class I to class V in the Education complex. Due to insufficient residential accommodation at Sakata, 132 girl students of Bissamcuttack block portion have been shifted to newly

constructed Dangaria Kandha Hostel at Chatikona where their class room works are also being taken up. The rest of 118 girl students of Muniguda block portion are staying at Sakata education complex campus. The students have been supplied with uniforms, shoes, cots, quilts, mosquito nets, bed sheets, towels, toiletries, etc in the hostel. They are being provided with delicious meals with breakfast cooked by the cooks of their community. The educated tribal girls teach them in their classes.

- II. Fire proof roofing materials like GCI sheets with fittings have been supplied to 64 beneficiaries of 8 villages. This will help them from annual maintenance of their thatched houses and there will be savings on



- III. Turmeric seeds of Local variety @ 1.5 Qntl. each to 66 Dangaria Kandha beneficiaries of 6 villages have been supplied for new cultivation. The soil type is very suitable for Turmeric cultivation organically. The local variety of Turmeric is of very high quality having medicinal value. This will add to their annual income substantially.



- IV. Gravity based pipe water supply to village Kurli has been done by spending Rs.1.00 lakhs. This is providing drinking water to 38 Dangaria Kandha families.
- V. 234 members of 23 SHGs were taken for exposure visit to other Micro Project areas like, LSDA, Puttasing and DKDA, Parsali for exchange of innovative ideas within them. Under CCD plan 2008-09 a sum of Rs.1.92 Lakhs have been spent for the purpose.

7.11 Impact of Development Intervention of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal, 2007-08

The total number of project completed in KKDA, Belghar under Special Assistance to TSP was 10 and 22 under CCD plan in 2007-08. There are 1021 families benefited under the two schemes (table 5). The details about project under SCA to TSP and CCD Plan for the year 2007-08 are shown in the table 6 and table 7.

Table 5: Highlights the activities of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal, 2007-08.

No. of Projects Completed under SCA to TSP	10
No. of families benefited	305
No. of Projects Completed under CCD	22
No. of families benefited	716

Table 6: Project under SCA to TSP (2007-08).

S. No.	Name of the project/Activities	Status	No. of families benefited
i	Subsidy provided to (SHG-1) Kude Panda SHG at Rangaparuru 2 (two)	Completed	23
ii	Banana Plantation at Deogada 1 (one)	Completed	6
iii	Construction of diversion weir at Germeli and at Dahabali (2 Nos.)	Completed	9 + 8 = 17
iv	Construction of CD works on Tuakala Germeli Road, construction of CD works and Ghat cutting on Rangaparuru- Girisasa road and construction of CD works and Ghat cutting at Tuakala road 3 (three)	Completed	92 + 85 + 39 = 216
v	Construction of RCC culvert at Pikusi 1 (one)	Completed	25
vi	Construction of vested causeway (V.C) on Paskadi Road 1 (one)	Completed	18
Total	10 Projects	Completed	305

Table 7: Projects under CCD plan (2007-08).

S. No.	Name of the project/Activities	Status	No. of beneficiaries benefited
i	Construction of Pacca Canal on Rangapar D/W, Pikusi D/W sateribhatta D/W 3 (Three)	Completed	15 + 9 + 19 = (43)
ii	Construction of D/W at Kusumunda, Germeli, Dahabati, Germeli - II, Badakeri of village Ushabali, Ladkipadar of village Pikusi, village Kinari I, Mundamaska, village Kinari II, Kinari - Sateribhatta, Ushabali 11 (Eleven)	Completed	16 + 12 + 6 + 9 + 18 + 16 + 54 + 24 + 54 + 32 + 24 = 264
iii	Construction of Guard wall on the road at village Tuakala 1 (one)	Completed	18
iv	Construction Road work at Dahabati, Girisasa, Tuakala, Rangapar - Sambeda and Gumma-Nuamundi villages 4 (four)	Completed expect in case of Gumma - Nuamundi route which is not started but will be take up soon though with proposal.	64 + 77 + 92 = 233
v	Janashree Bima Yojana	Selection Completed	136
vi	Financial assistance to Rashmeeta WSHG at village Germeli 1 (one)	Group formed and active	10
vii	Community centre at village Ushabali 1 (one)	Completed	For community activities
viii	Educational complex 1 (one)	At the finishing stage/ongoing process	250 PTG girls will be staying in the residential system
	24 Projects proposed	22 Completed	716

7.12 Reaction of the Household Heads toward Development Intervention of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal

S. No.	Aspect of Development	Average Score	% of Support	Above/Below Average %
1	Irrigation and WHS	2.85	57.0	+
2	Soil conservation and Land demonstration	2.08	41.6	-
3	Supply of Agro inputs	2.05	41.0	-
4	Credit Facility	3.05	61.0	+
5	Marketing of Agro produces and NTFPs	0.55	11.0	-
6	Construction of Road and Communication	3.08	61.6	+
7	Promotion of Education	1.98	39.6	-

S. No.	Aspect of Development	Average Score	% of Support	Above/Below Average %
8	Training and Capacity building	1.30	26.0	-
9	Health and awareness	2.72	54.4	+
10	Supply of potable drinking water	1.95	39.0	-
11	Income generation programme	3.15	63.0	+
	Average	2.25	45.02%	

The above table shows that the development interventions of Micro Project lunch last 5 years have shown positive response in the field of Income generation programme (63%) followed Road and communications facility (61%) , credit facility (61%), Irrigation and Water harvesting Structure (57%) and Health and awareness (54%), where as it failed to provide adequate marketing support for agro produces and NTFPs, , training and capacity building, soil conservation and demonstrations, supply of agro inputs, promotion of education and supply of drinking water.

7.13 Reaction of Key Personal of the Villages towards Development Intervention of Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar

Development Intervention since last 8 years (10 th Plan onwards)	Average Percentage against support of the Programme (%)	Rank	Above/Below average Percentage
Improvement and construction of road	62.55	3	+
Construction and repair of water harvesting structure	53.54	5	+
Fire proved house	54.18	4	+
Land development, demonstration and stone bonding	42.36	7	-
Crop demonstration and Inter crop practice	32.45	10	-
Pipe water/drinking water	39.27	8	-
Education and Vocational Training	38.26	9	-
Janashree Bima Yojna	28.29	11	-
Exchange Visit	14.26	12	-
Income generation Prog	66.18	2	+
Promotion of SHG	68.36	1	+
Organization of health camp and life saving medicines	48.26	6	+
Average	45.66		

The result of above table that the development interventions of Micro Project lunch last 5 years have shown positive response in the field of Income generation programme (66.18 %) followed Road and communications facility (62.55%), credit facility (61%), Irrigation and Water harvesting Structure (57%) and Health and awareness (54%), where as it failed to provide adequate marketing support for agro produces and NTFPs, training and capacity building, soil conservation and demonstrations, supply of agro inputs, promotion of education and supply of drinking water.

Table 8: Importance of the Development Intervention.

Importance of the Programmes	Average Percentage (%)	Ranks
Based on Local Needs	64.70%	1
Able to meet the Problems	56.67%	2
Optimum use of Local Resources	50.00%	4
People were Benefited	56.06%	3
Refining traditional Skill	45.15%	5
Impose from Outside	33.48%	6

The above table reveals that 64.70 per cent of the respondent said that schemes are based on local need of Kutia Kandha, but only 56.67 per cent responded that these schemes are able to meet the local problem due to *poor and late implementation* of some schemes. 56 per cent supported that people are taking benefit of the programs. It lead to reveal that though schemes are based on local need as it is approved by Gram Sabha, but not able to utilize available local resources and traditional skill of the community. No doubts people are benefited by these schemes, but it need to focus on fair implementation and in time.

7.14 Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP for the Year 2007-08

- I. For Grocery shop in favour of Mundabali SHG of Rangapuru village under Tumudibandh block, financial assistant of Rs.65,000/ has been provided. This SHG which is exclusively for female enrolled 13 members are covered under the assistance. As discussed with the president of the SHG, the group will earn about Rs.85,000/- annually.



II. Financial assistance of Rs.50,400/ in shape of subsidy have been provided to 6 Kutia Kandha beneficiaries of Deogada village for Banana cultivation. The beneficiaries are expected to earn around Rs.10,000/- each on an average per annum and expected to lead a better living.

III. Rs.1.50 lakh was estimated for construction of a diversion weir at Dahabali village under Belghar Gram Panchayat of Tumudibandha block which was done by the project authorities. As a result of this project an area of 15 acres of land has been irrigated. 15 Kutia Kandha small and marginal farmers are



cultivating during summer season and are generating an additional income.

IV. Construction of road and CD work at Pikusi village in Gumma Gram Panchayat has been done at an estimated cost of Rs.1.50 lakh. It is worth maintaining to say that as many as 170 numbers of beneficiaries of 3 villages are benefited and they are

able to get all weather access to Belghar, the project headquarters and also to Tumudibandha market.

V. Construction of road and CD work at Pikusi village under Billamal Gram Panchayat limit has been estimated and the work was done at a cost of Rs.3 lakh. As a result of construction of the road and CD work, 63 Kutia Kandha of 2



villages are benefited and they are able to get the privilege of all weather road connectivity to Belghar and Ambadola market under the adjoining Rayagada district.



VI. Construction of road and CD work at Rangaparuru and Girisasa village under Belghar Gram Panchayat limit has been estimated and done at a cost of Rs.2 lakh and 180 Kutia beneficiaries of 4 (four) villages are benefited under this project. Previously the tribal were not communicate with their relatives because of lack of proper communication facility. Now they are able to get all weather road connectivity to Belghar and Tumudibandha market.

VII. The Micro Project authority did an excellent step in regards to construction for extension of existing damaged canal in village Rangaparuru with an estimated cost of Rs.1 lakh. Only 8 acres of land could be irrigated and only 11 nos. of Kutia farmers are able to cultivate Paddy during both of Kharif and Rabi which they were not able to do in their land.



7.15 Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2007-08

I. Construction of extension of canal has been done in Pikusi village under Gumma Gram Panchayat at a cost of Rs.1 lakh. As a result of this intervention, 8 acres of land could be irrigated. 11 Kutia Kandha families are now able to cultivate Paddy in their land both in Kharif and Rabi and also vegetables.



II. In the village Kusumunda under Belghar Gram Panchayat, construction of diversion weir was estimated at a cost of Rs.1.80 lakh have been done. Availing such facility an area of 13 acres of land has been irrigated and 18 members of small and marginal farmers are cultivating their land during summer season and generating an additional income.



III. Construction of a Guard wall on the road

from Tuakala village under Belghar Gram Panchayat has been constructed at a cost of Rs.2 lakh. By getting this facility 185 numbers of Kutia Kandha households of 4 villages are benefited and they are able to get all weather access to Belghar and Tumudibandha market.

IV. Construction of road and CD work on the road from Rangaparuru to Girisasa road in Girisasa village under Belghar Gram Panchayat has been estimated cost of Rs.1.2 lakh was done. As a result of the



new construction of the road and CD work, 90 Kutia families of 3 villages are benefited. Now they are able to get facilities of all weather road connectivity to Belghar weakly market. During the rainy season they were not getting such facilities earlier.

7.16 Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP for the Year 2008-09

I. Under SCA to TSP, during the year 2008-09 at a cost of Rs.5,00,000/- Construction of pipe irrigation at Deogada village under Belghar G.P. of Tumudibandh Block has been done. As a result of this, an



area of 42 Acres. of land has been irrigated 49 no. tribal families are cultivating paddy, vegetable,

banana and are generating additional income.

- II. For goatery scheme under SCA to TSP during the year 2008-09 an assistance of Rs.90,000/- provided to Balungasaru SHG of Kalanguda village under Gumma GP of Tumudibandha Block. A total 11 ST female members are covered under the assistance. It is expected that annual income of the group will earn around Rs.1,00,000/
- III. For brick manufacturing under SCA to TSP during the year 2008-09 financial assistance of Rs.90,000/- has been provided as subsidy to Matangadia SHG through UGB Belghar towards loan of Rs.1,80,000/-. A total of 11 Nos. of male beneficiaries are covered under the assistance. It is expected that annually the group will earn around Rs.1,00,000/-

7.17 Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2008-09

- I. Under CCD plan 2008-09, at a cost of Rs.1,40,000/- construction of pucca canal extension from D/W Burlubaru village under Belghar G.P. of Tumudibandha Block has been constructed. As a result of this an area of 12 Acres. of land has been irrigated and 15 Nos. of tribal families are able to cultivate paddy, maize, mustard, cabbage and other vegetable during both Rabi and Khariff season which is generating additional income



- II. Construction of pucca canal at Deogada village under Belghar G.P. of Tumudibandha Block at a cost of Rs.1,80,000/- under CCD plan 2008-09. As a result of this an area of 12 Acre. of land has been irrigated and 19 Nos. of tribal families are benefited and are cultivating paddy vegetable, banana, zinger etc. during Khariff and Rabi season and generating additional income.



- III. Construction of a RCC culvert on the road Tuakola to Germeli under Belghar

G.P of Tumudibandh Block at a cost of Rs.2,80,000/- under CCD plan 2008-09. As a result of construction of RCC culvert 92 nos. of tribal households with a population of 405 nos. of villagers are benefited and they are able to get all weather access to Belghar and Tumudibandh market.

IV. Construction of extension of canal to D/W Rajam village under Bilamal G.P. of Tumudibandh Block at a cost of Rs.1,50,000/- under CCD Plan 2008-09. As a result of this intervention an area of 12 Acres of land would be



irrigated and 16 Nos. of tribal families are able to do paddy, maize and vegetable during both Khariff and Rabi season.

V. An area of 12 Ac. Undeveloped land of Deogada villages in Belghar G.P. of

Tumudibandha Block converted to Agriculture land at a cost of Rs.96,000/- under CCD Plan 2008-09. Total 18 No. of tribal beneficiaries are able to grow paddy, maize, vegetable and



adopt horticulture activities in the said land during Rabi and Khariff season.

VI. Under CCD plan, 2008-09 vented causeway has been constructed at Mandamaska in Billamal G.P. under Tumudibandha Block at a cost of

Rs.4.50 lakhs. As a result of this 3 villages such as Mandamaska, Bikapanga and Ambidikhhol with 154 nos. of households with 39 ST families are benefited and this has able to connect the village to Belghar market.

7.18 Impact of Development Intervention of LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada on Different Aspects

Table 9: Highlights the activities of LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada.

No. of Projects Completed under SCA to TSP	20
No. of families benefited	5417
No. of Projects Completed under CCD	10
No. of families benefited	1889

Table 10: Status of the Projects under SCA to TSP (2007- 08).

S. No.	Name of the project/Activities	Status	No. of beneficiaries covered
i	Construction of Irrigation canal at Kulusing 1 (One)	Completed	30
ii	Extension Irrigation canal of Sagada 1 (One)	Completed	18
iii	Construction of water storage tanks at Angora, Karanjasing, and Rung Rungba 3 (Three)	Completed	1035
iv	Improvement of Irrigation canal at Sindhuba 1 (One)	Completed	22
v	Construction of CD work at Tarbel, Dungdungar, Abada and Sindhuba villages 4 (Four)	Completed	402 + 236 + 399 + 191 = 1228
vi	Construction of cause way at Allangda 1 (One)	Completed	768
vii	Repair of well existing at Karanjasing 1 (One)	Completed	507
viii	Extension of spring based pipe water including provision of plantation 1 (One)	Completed	738
ix	Spring based Pipe water supply to be Kereba and Abada villages (Unfinished work for the year 2006 - 07 in both the villages 2 (Two)	Completed	532 + 399 = 931
x	Land development of 15 Acres at village Kulusing	Completed	15
xi	Repair of existing Gyana Mandir in the villages like Kereba, Sagada and Sindhuba 3 (Three)	Completed	35 + 32 + 34 = 101
xii	10 Acres of Banana plantation in Sindhuba and Anjasing 2 (Two)	Completed	24
xiii	Vocational training of Tailoring Trade in JITM, at Parlakhemundi where the Training was imparted.	Training course completed	10 Trainers
xiv	Education Programme imparted in the project villages by the MPWs	Remuneration paid to the MPWs	500 Primary students
20 Projects/Activities		Successfully implemented	5417

Table 11: Status of the Project under CCD (2007- 08).

S. No.	Name of the project/Activities	Status	No. of beneficiaries covered
i	Educational complex at Kereba village 1 (One)	Completed	165 girls enrolled
ii	Supply of fire proof G. C. Sheets under Housing/IGS. 1 (One)	G. C. Sheets supplied and completed as per the target	47
iii	Construction of check Dam at Sindhuba village 1 (One)	Completed	46
iv	Construction of field channel at Kulusing village 1 (One)	Completed	19
v	Repair of existing well at Marakui village 1 (One)	Completed	104
vi	Extension of Irrigation canal at Railpadar 1 (One)	Completed	08
vii	Construction D/W with field channel at Angora 1 (One)	Completed	52
viii	Construction D/W in Abati 1 (One)	Not - started	
ix	Interior connectivity to Kuruchi, Tarbel and Angora village 3 (Three)	Completed	118 + 402 + 359 = 879
x	Interior connectivity to Runrugba to Tarbel village 1 (One)	Work under progress	571
xi	Interior connectivity to Karanjasing village	Not started	
xii	Self Help Group sheds (3 nos.)	Not started	
xiii	Land Development	Not started	
10 Project		3 Activities not started and 1 working under progress	1889

Table 12: Reaction of household heads towards development intervention of LSDA, Rayagada.

S. No.	Aspect of Development	Average Score	% of Support	Above/Below Average %
1	Irrigation and WHS	1.35	27.0	-
2	Soil conservation and Land demonstration	1.30	26.0	-
3	Supply of Agro inputs	1.95	39.0	-
4	Credit Facility	1.58	31.6	-
5	Marketing of Agro produces and NTFPs	0.75	15.0	-
6	Construction of Road and Communication	2.90	58.0	+
7	Promotion of Education	3.15	63.0	+
8	Training and Capacity building	1.50	30.0	-

S. No.	Aspect of Development	Average Score	% of Support	Above/Below Average %
9	Health and awareness	2.88	57.6	+
10	Supply of potable drinking water	2.25	45.0	+
11	Income generation programme	3.15	63.0	+
	Average	2.07	41.38%	

The above table shows that the development intervention of Micro Project since last 5 years have shown positive response in the field of Income generation programme (63%) followed by promotion of education (63%), Road and communications facility (58%) Health and awareness (57%), supply of potable drinking water (45%) failed to provide marketing support for agro produces and NTFPs, irrigation facility and training and capacity building, soil conservation and demonstrations, supply of agro inputs and credit to Lanjia Saora.

Table 13: Reaction of the village Key Personnel towards the development Intervention of Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing (a).

Interventions	Average Percentage against support of the Programme	Rank	Above/Below average Percentage
Improvement and construction of road	57.14	3	+
Construction and repair of water harvesting structure	28.57	8	-
Fire proved house	59.52	2	+
Land development, demonstration and stone bonding	54.76	4	+
Crop demonstration and Inter crop practice	39.05	5	-
Pipe water/drinking water	23.81	9	-
Education and Vocational Training	29.05	7	-
Janashree Bima Yojna	19.05	10	-
Exchange Visit	16.67	11	-
Income generation Programme	35.71	6	-
Promotion of SHG	61.43	1	+
Organization of health camp and life saving medicines	57.14	3	+
Average	40.16		

The above mentioned schemes are meant for Lanjia Saora implemented by LSDA, Puttasing in the study area. Out of 12, 5 schemes namely Promotion of SHGs, Fires proved house, health camp and life saving medicines, renovation and construction road, and land development and demonstration are found to be more successful in the study area, where as exchange visit, Janashree Bima Yojna (JBY), drinking water supply, water harvesting

structure, vocational training, crop demonstration and inter crop practice are found not up to the mark as perceived by village eminent persons.

Table 14: Reaction of Village eminent Persons on Development Intervention meant for Lanjia Saora (b).

Feature of the Schemes	Average Percentage (%)	Ranks
Based on Local Needs	93.06	1
Able to meet the Problems	35.28	3
Optimum use of Local Resources	36.67	4
People were Benefited	65.28	2
Refining traditional Skill	30.56	5
Impose from Outside	15.28	6

The above table reveals that 93 per cent of the respondent said that schemes are based on local need of Lanjia Saora, but only 35 per cent responded that these schemes are able to meet the local problem due to *poor and late implementation* of some schemes. 65 per cent supported that people are taking benefit of the programs. But only 30 per cent and 36 per cent support recorded against use of local resources and refining traditional skill of the people. It is interesting to note that 15 per cent of the village elite people perceived that some schemes are imposed. It lead to reveal that though schemes are based on local need as it is approved by Gram Sabha, but not able to utilize available local resources and traditional skill of the community. No doubts people are benefited by these schemes, but it need to focus on fair implementation and in time.

7.19 Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP for the Year 2007-08

I. The Micro Project had newly constructed an irrigation canal at an estimated cost of Rs.1.20 lakh at Kulusing village. 30 Lanjia Saora families have been benefited and about 20 acres of land is provided for irrigation. These beneficiaries are cultivating paddy in this irrigated lands and generating an additional income.



II. The Micro Project had proposed an extension of existing irrigation canal and constructed at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh at Sagada village. 18 Lanjia Saoras have been benefited as a result of intervention and an area of 10 acres of land is provided with irrigation water.

III. A water storage tank has been constructed at Rungrurgha village at a cost of Rs.65,000. As many as 169 Lanjia Saoras are being benefited.

IV. An improvement of irrigation canal has been constructed at a cost of Rs.1 lakh at Sindhuba. 22 Lanjia



Saora beneficiaries have been benefited by this new project and about 15 acres of land is provided with irrigation water. These beneficiaries are growing their staple food paddy in this irrigated land



which they were getting such facilities earlier.

V. CD work has been undertaken at a cost of Rs.1 lakh at Dungdungar village. 236 Lanjia Saora families are benefited as result this new project.



VI. A causeway at Allangda village has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.65,000/-. 29 families are benefited as result of this intervention.



VII. The Micro Project had repaired an existing well in the Karanjasing village. As a result of this 507 Lanjia Saoras are



provided such facilities.

- VIII. Micro Project had provided Spring based pipe water supply to Keraba village with an estimated cost of Rs.1,80,000/-. This activity has benefited 532 Lanjia Saoras of different war by village.



- IX. With an estimated cost of Rs.1,50,000/-, 15 Lanjia Saoras of Kulusing village the land development in an area of 15 acres of land was done. They now cultivating paddy and generating an additional income towards their livelihood.
- X. Vocational Training for tailoring at JITM, Parlakhemundi have been provided for 10 ST girls in different villages under the Micro Project with an budgetary provision of Rs.80,000/-. It is hoped that after completion of training their girls will be engaged in income generating activities.

7.20 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2007-08

- I. To enhance the Literacy rate among the girl students, an educational complex at a cost of Rs.23 lakhs has been constructed at Keraba village. This educational complex is exclusively meant for the ST girls and residential



accommodation for 250 girls has been provided.

- II. Under Housing/IGs 130 Lanjia Saora beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance for construction of fire proof houses in different villages under the Micro Project. An amount of



Rs.10.70 lakhs has been spent.

- III. A check dam in Sindhuba village has been constructed at a cost of Rs.2 lakh. An Ayacut area of 22 acres has been located and 46

tribal families have been benefited by growing paddy and seasonal vegetables.



- IV. Construction of field channel at Kulusing village at a estimated cost of



Rs.1.50 lakh has been done. This has created Ayacut of 15 acres. 19 small and marginal farmers have been benefited by getting additional income.

Extension of existing irrigation canal has



been constructed at a cost of Rs.60,000/- in Railpadar village. 8 Lanjia Saora beneficiaries from 8 acres of land have been benefited and the land has been provided with irrigation facility.

- V. Construction of all weather road facilities from Rungrugba village to Tarbel has been done at a cost of Rs.1.80 lakh and as many as 571 Lanjia Saora have been getting such facility by construction this new venture.

7.21 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under SCA to TSP Plan for the Year 2008-09

- I. The CC Road has constructed to connect Kereba and Abati at a cost of Rs.2.88 Lakhs. This is facilitating for easy communication to these two villages namely Kereba and Abati.



- II. Repaired the water storage at village Anjasing by spending Rs.0.15 Lakhs. This is providing drinking water to 22 Lanjia Saora families

7.22 Some of the Success Stories and Activities under CCD Plan for the Year 2008-09

- I. A 13.70 meters diversion weir has constructed at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs at Abada village. An Ayacut area of 72 acres has covered to provide irrigation facility for paddy cultivation.



- II. Health camps have been organized under CCD plan 2008-09 in LSDA, area with full



collaboration of the staff of Addl. PHC Puttasing. In total 2 camps have been organized by spending Rs.0.20 Lakhs where 104 patients of 6 villages have been treated.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are most vulnerable section of our society living in natural and unpolluted surrounding far away from civilization with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. As per the census report of 2001, the total tribal population of India has been estimated as 8,43,26,240 that constitutes about 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. Tribal groups with pre-agricultural stage of development, diminishing stagnant population and very low literacy rates are defined as primitive tribal groups. There are as many as 75 PTGs who are distributed in 14 undivided States and one Union Territory with a population of 32,62960. Out of 62 tribal communities of Orissa, 13 have been identified as PTGs. Both Central and State Government have pumped crores of rupees to bring desirable changes in socio-economic life and household food security of the primitive tribal group of Orissa through different schemes and projects from time to time. The following findings were drawn from the field study

- Tribal Sub Plan concept and Special Central Assistance to State Governments for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Communities) have been in operation since the Fifth Five Year Plan. But the schemes meant for PTGs were unable to identify their felt need based programmes and benefits not percolating to the Primitive Tribal Groups to the desired extent. It is seen that the progress of development of PTGs was negligible till 10th Five Years Plan as a result achievement was not satisfactory. But after the formulation of “Need Based Action Plan” in 2001, the development of PTGs has accelerated to a significant level (e.g. increase in, **household income, female literacy and access to modern treatment** among Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha).
- The annual income of a household is high among Lanjia Saora (Rs.24,491) followed by Dongria Kandha (Rs.23,157) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.18,230). However, Per Capital Income is comparatively more among Dongria Kandha (Rs.4,320) than Lanjia Saora (Rs.3,973) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.3,240). Out of

total income, contribution of agriculture is almost same among Dongria Kandha (64%) and Lanjia Saora (63%). But it was relatively less among Kutia Kandha (44%). NTFPs contribute about 29 per cent of income to Kutia Kandha (Mainly Siali leaves collection) followed by Dongria Kandha (19%) and Lanjia Saora (9%). Contribution of Wage earning is 24 per cent to the total income in case of Kutia Kandha where as it is 18 per cent for Lanjia Saora and 9 per cent for Dongria Kandha

- The study noted that as a result of developmental interventions like promotion of Girl's Education through Residential Girls Model Schools, economic development through horticultural development in Dongria Kandha area, Cashew nut plantation in Lanjia Saora area and other awareness programs; the lifestyle of PTGs have changed considerably after 10th Plan and helped them to join the mainstream. This needs to be continued for future action of the Micro Projects.
- Literacy gap is recorded more for Kutia Kandha (19.09%) followed by Lanjia Saora (18.68%) and low among Dongria Kandha (12.57%). Among the PTGs both male and female literacy rate is high among Lanjia Saora than other two PTG. Male literacy is 45.42 per cent, 39.34 per cent and 24.78 per cent among Lanjia Saora, Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha respectively. Female literacy is low among Dongria Kandha (12.21%) where as it is 20.78% among Kutia Kandha and 26.74 per cent among Lanjia Saora. The data reveals that Lanjia Saoras are educationally advanced than Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha.
- Overlapping between identical schemes may have adverse impact on education in Kutia Kandha Areas. For example both the Residential Model Girls School (Meant for Kutia Kandha) and Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (Promotion of Gils education of ST including PTGs) meant for promotion of girls education among ST, there is clash between these two schemes to fill up the targeted seat of students.
- Expenditure on food items is almost equal ranging from 35 per cent to 38 per cent among all selected PTGs. Average monthly expenditure per household is Rs.635 among Dongria Kandha, Rs.588 among Kutia Kandha and Rs.501 among

- Lanjia Saora. Per capita expenditure on food items is Rs.118 among Dongria Kandha, Rs.105 among Kutia Kandha, and Rs.81 among Lanjia Saora.
- Average monthly expenditure (Both food and non-food) per household of Dongria Kandha is Rs.1705 as against Rs.1517 of Kutia Kandha and Rs.1419 of Lanjia Saora. Similarly per capita monthly expenditure is more among Dongria (Rs.318) followed by Kutia Kandha (Rs.270) and Lanjia Saora (Rs.230).
 - The Multi Purpose Workers from the local villages perform their duties sincerely in DKDA, Chatikona. As per field observation the MPWs of this Micro Project are providing information from the village level such as conducting awareness camp on health and sanitation, providing information about the livelihood condition of the households, motivating the people regarding the schemes and development programmes, formation of women Self help groups etc. The Special Officer of DKDA is maintaining constant touch with every Micro project Village and has monitored the activities of the MPWs in a very satisfactory manner. On the other hand the study team observed that there is not a single MPW in KKDA, Belghar. Permanent posting of a Special Officer and Junior Engineer is the need of the hour for proper implementation of development works and for maintaining motivation and constant touch with the people. For example, the new concepts under CCD plan to promote girls education and opening of Educational Complexes (Girls Residential Educational Complex) in this Micro Project under the 11th plan period are not functioning properly due to lot of mismanagement by the local Government. It was observed that the objectives of the Education programme as per the CCD plan and guidelines of the Ministry have not been followed up by ST and SC Development Department, Government of Orissa. It is indeed very pathetic to mention here that 226 girls from Project villages with-in the age groups between 5 to 15 were admitted and dumped in two godowns of the Micro Project. The class rooms and the hostels are in operation in the premises. . During the study it was found that no special class room facilities were provided by the State Government. The environment of present Educational Complex was unhygienic and the girls were not provided adequate boarding facilities. The asbestos roofs of the godowns (Hostels Cum Class rooms) were damaged and the rain water seeps from the holes causing pathetic living conditions for the girls. It was also observed that,

sometime they took shelter in the near by quarters and the Micro Project Office. The proposed Education Complex Building and infrastructures have still not been completed at Rangaparu village.

- Primitive tribal groups spend more on the occasion of marriage, festival, birth and death ceremony and their traditional worship. In this connection, they have to borrow from others.
- Intensity of Malaria is high among Dongria Kandha followed by Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saora. But intensity of Skin disease is reported high among Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha as compared to Lanjia Saora. Malnutrition is low among Lanjia Saora and relatively high among Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha. Diarrhea is reported high among Kutia Kandha where as low among Lanjia Saora.
- Acceptance and practice of democratic representative and self government was observed at different stages among the selected PTGs. This system is widely accepted among Lanjia Saora where as it is not acceptable to Dongria Kandha who prefer traditional political customary system of their community. But convergence between democratic and traditional political system was found among Kutia Kandha
- Previously the exploitation by the Dombs/Panos was very high in the Project Area. It is for the first time their relationships with the Lanjia Saoras were symbiotic rather than parasitic. The Dombs were the liaison agent with the government authorities. But after the onset of the Micro-Project for Lanjia Saoras, it has gone down quite significantly. It was only possible when a Special Officer with social anthropology background was posted in the Micro-Project at the earlier stages.
- PTGs living in inaccessible hilly and forest areas (Kutia Kandha of Belghar and Dongria Kandha of Chatikona Areas) are unaware of Central protective measures such as SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 as a result they are constantly exploited by middle man, contractors and money lender etc.
- Plan layouts of Indira Awas Yojna have not benefited PTGs as houses under Indira Awas Yojna are constructed through local contractors in concurrence

with the local politician. It was also observed that the quality of work under this Yojna is not satisfactory.

- It was reported by village eminent persons in Dongria Kandha areas that Dongria Kandhas have felt threatened by mining project in the Niyamgiri hill range. This study shows NTFPs contribute 20 per cent to the total income of Dongria Kandha. Secondly, the climatic condition of Niyamgiri hill range is very favorable for horticultural plantation and Dongrias are expert in horticulture. Thirdly, as it was mentioned in the study that Dongrias are very specific in selecting their habitat, so promotion of mining project may have adverse impact on natural habitat of the Dongria Kandha as well as their livelihood condition.
- Kutia Kandha forest based economy is market demand driven. Kutias are collecting Siali leaves as it fetch good price in the local market. But the community has no sustainable harvesting mechanism which may lead to over exploitation of Siali leaves. Besides, they have been threatened for environmental degradation. It was found that community rules are very strong in equal distribution of shifting land, but no such rules are found in case of Siali leaves collection.
- Geographically isolation and backwardness coupled with their faith and reliance on traditional magico-religious methods are the main reason of poor health status of all PTGs under study. Besides this, Lack of sanitation, personal hygiene, poor living condition, including improper ventilation are other major factors that attribute to poor health of the studied groups.
- The Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth is high among all PTGs. Lanjia Saora had the lowest IMR of 71 and Dongria Kandha had the highest of 117 where as Kutia Kandha had of 84. Maternal Mortality Rate was calculated 3 per 1000 live birth among Dongria Kandha where as it was 7 among Lanjia Saora and 8 among Kutia Kandha. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is reported almost equal between Dongria Kandha (24.1) and Lanjia Saora (24.3) where as it was 20.3 among Kutia Kandha. Crude Death Rate is low among Lanjia Saora (10.5) and 13 among Dongria Kandha and 13.6 among Kutia Kandha. Life Expectancy of Lanjia

Saora is estimated 57.4 years as compared to 53.7 years of Dongria Kandha and 51.7 years of Kutia Kandha.

- There is no safe access to drinking water. Therefore people drink water from the hill streams. Water of hill stream is required for multifarious purposes: washing clothes, bathing, scrubbing of cattle and also for cooking food and drinking. The project authority should take steps to tap the local perennial stream and promote tank water supply after purification. It has met some success in some villages of Dongria Kandha areas.
- The access to institutional credit (30% of indebted households) is reported among Dongria Kandha followed by 24 per cent for Lanjia Saora and only 12 per cent for Kutia Kandha. A majority of 71 per cent of indebted household of Kutia Kandha have access to Micro Finance through Self Help Group where as it is about 50 per cent and 21 per cent among Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora respectively. Per capita loan is Rs.402 among Lanjia Saora followed by Dongria Kandha (Rs.290) and Kutia Kandha (Rs.39).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Broad recommendations based on the finding from the field survey of three Primitive tribal groups are presented below for consideration:

- Despite State Government's continued efforts for the development of PTGs right from Fifth Five Year Plan, there are villages among the Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Dongria Kandha that have not been covered under micro project. The conditions of such villages are worse even as on date. It is suggested that these left out villages may be taken under micro project.
- During the study it was found that some villages under the Micro Projects are developed and their livelihood condition is much better than before. However, some villages are not developed because of lack of communication facilities, lack of health consciousness and inadequate educational facilities. Due to the above development intervention is very slow in these villages since the inception of the Micro Projects. Therefore, the study suggests that special attention and proper planning is required for these lagging villages.

- The Micro-Project has two executing bodies, the Governing body and Micro project authorities. The Annual Action Plan prepared by the Micro-Project authorities is approved by the Governing Body. But the performance and the development works done by the Micro-Project is not adequately monitored by the Governing body and the respective line departments as per perception of local PRIs and Villages key persons. As a result most of the sectoral programmes have not yielded the required result¹. Regular review of the implementation of the schemes should be carried out by the governing body it self.
- People's participation in the execution of development programmes have not been taken into consideration in most cases, though the project development works are being approved by the Gram Sabha. Participation of PTGs in the activities/programmes is low due to factors like; rigidity of social and cultural values prevailing among them, low level of literacy etc. As a result variation is observed between planning and implementation of the project. The most important problem lies at the implementation stage at the Micro-Project level. It is suggested that more emphasis should be given at implementation stage to reduce the gap between planning and implementation.
- The staff required to run the Micro Project is inadequate as far as technical hands are concerned. All the three Micro-Projects do not have adequate technical staff for any programme. Moreover, Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar does not have Special Officer. The Special Officer of Baliguda ITDA is in charge of the Micro Project who rarely visits to the project area. It was observed that one field assistant and one peon are managing the Micro Project. The ratio of staff between staff and villages is 1:029 in Kutia Kandha Development Agency. The study strongly recommended that no post should lie

¹. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has specifically indicated in the district where PTGs are inhabited the committee of four offices (preferably from Tribal development department, health department, forest department and PWD department and a representative of a nominated local NGOs who will supervise the implementation during each financial years and submit the progress report of their respective departments in the Annual Action Plan for 11th Plan Period under CCD Plan.)

- vacant and the Micro Project personnel must be accountable for the failures of the programmes that they are responsible for.
- Most of the Special Officers are posted in this Micro-Project for very short period which do not help in proper planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes. This Micro-Project was without a S.O. for a pretty long time with resultant very slow and hap-hazard progress of developmental work. Some policy decisions should be taken in this direction. If necessary, some incentives may be provided to motivate officials to work in the region.
 - The special officer either from the technical line such as from Agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation departments or a sociologist who can mix with the target group and understand their felt needs and difficulties be appointed so that the development programmes may achieve the target.
 - It was also reported that most of the field personnel working for the micro project are not staying in the Project headquarters. It is suggested that the district authorities should take necessary steps in this direction.
 - In Belghar, forest department is promoting commercial plantation (Teak trees) in the encroached land of Kutia Kandha where Kutia Kandha were earlier growing different crops for sustenance of their livelihood. It is recommended that in spite of promoting commercial plantation, Forest Department should promote for plantation of useful trees with the active participation of Kutia Kandha which will give support to their livelihood while conserving the environment. Suitable agro forestry models may be considered.
 - Non availability of herbal medicinal plant in near by forest due to deforestation and establishment of Primary Health Center, are the prime reasons for acceptance of modern treatment by the PTGs. But still these are wider prevalence of herbal medicine and magico- religious practices in the three study areas. Thus, the nature and value of the herbal medicines used by PTGs should be studied, understood and analyzed in order to access their scientific worth and efficacy. However, health care facilities for the PTGs are grossly inadequate particularly for the groups living in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas (mainly in the interior villages of Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha where even the health department and the SC, ST development

department have not taken appropriate measures till now). Therefore some strategic measures may be suggested jointly by these two departments for development of health infrastructure at the grass root level.

- The modern medical treatment is accepted if it is efficacious and is available and accessible to PTGs. Actually their resources do not permit them to avail the expensive treatment at distance places. As such the study suggests the strengthening of the local Sub -centre and ANMs centres to provide for immediate preventive measures at the household level.
- Promotion of fire proof houses in the study areas is highly successful as the locally available thatching grass (called Piri) is not adequately available nearby by forest.
- The literacy and educational status is very low among the selected PTGs in general and Dongria Kandha & Kutia Kandha in particular. The chronic problem of teacher absenteeism needs priority attention. This aspect has to be addressed to with all sincerity of efforts so that the teaching - learning situation is improved among the Kandha. Thus emphasis should be given on priority basis for promotion of education. Necessary infrastructure and the appointment of teacher belonging to the community should be encouraged. If no such teacher is available, others with a positive attitude and understanding about tribal community should be employed in the area. Adult literacy programmes should be promoted to bring the illiterate persons who have dropped out or never enrolled for schooling.
- The schooling facility must be provided on demand of community and enough community mentors must be mobilized to spontaneously come forward to run and manage the school.
- The children should be provided text books in their own language in initial stages of their schooling and gradually they should be exposed to standard textbooks in state language at a later stage.
- The textbooks should have local specific contents, contexts and narration by which the children can relate learning to their real life situation.

- The timing of the school should be as per the availability of children and holiday calendar as per the holiday pattern of the locality.
- Moreover the education administrators should be more responsive and responsible to the education of the children. Continuous monitoring of schools (Academic and administrative) would definitely render insights to the functional problems and its solution at the earliest.
- Special attention should be given on the completion of Residential Girl Model School in Belghar Micro Projects, which should have been completed by this time.
- Each Micro Project should have an Old Age Home (OAG) as the newly married couples leave their parent. Thus old PTGs, who have cultivated and preserved the rich tribal culture should be given due respect by the Society.
- With the growing participation of Households and women the project authority should give emphasis on women entrepreneurship through a mechanism to identify the suitable projects and budding entrepreneur keeping in view the local resources. In order to boost the confidence of women folk it is recommended to create awareness campaign through Government/ N.G.O efforts. Women-related trades would require women's capacity building through demonstration and training in each village. These women will gradually develop their entrepreneurial skill, provided proper facilities are made available.
- There should be special efforts for construction of a bridge in Kutia Kandha Belghar Area over the *Kanu River* connecting the cut-off area with the Kutia Kandha Development Agency.
- As electricity in the outreach habitations may not be feasible due to the geographical obstacles, alternative energy (solar) should be exploited for meeting local needs.
- To save the selected PTGs from the clutches of the money lenders and traders, the establishment of grain banks and arrangement for micro credit should be explored.

- Though the plantation of cashew nut has a major stake in the economy of Lanjia Saora, yet the potentiality has not been utilized. It was reported by some of the Lanjia Saora household that productivity has gone down due to insect and pest attack. The Micro Project authority should take immediate steps to sort and arrest this problem and give necessary support to the households in this respect.
- Due to poor marketing knowledge and bargaining power of Kutia Kandha, they are unable to get a remunerative price of the Siali leaves. On the other hand Dongria Kandha are frequently cheated in selling of fruits and NTFPs when they come down to the plain area. It is difficult for Dongria Kandha to take these items back as a result they sell same at a lower price. The micro project should address this issue of creating proper marketing arrangement, market information systems, storage space and minimum processing facilities at the local level. Simple processing activities such as broom making, leaf plate-making, tamarind processing, mat and rope making should be encouraged in the household/cottage sector.
- A revolving Fund should be created in every village with contributions made by the individual households. It will only be possible by developing the saving attitude of the household, which may also control the heavy expenditure on social ceremony of the PTGs. The establishment of such a fund and entrusting the day to day management of the fund to the villagers themselves will be of utmost importance to free the selected exploited PTGs from various quarters and to meet their needs in emergency.
- Training should be provided to the PTGs in different income generating activities through setting up more training centers at micro project level, keeping in view the availability of local raw materials as well as the marketability of the expected produce.
- Land is the major physical resource available to PTG households. Most of the available land is poor in quality, and there is not very much of it. Agricultural intervention in the form of promoting locally relevant crops, drought resistant crop mix along with the agro forestry should be encouraged. Similarly, horticulture and Small irrigation schemes should be encouraged.

- Awareness among the PTGs about the various developmental programmes being implemented for them should be encouraged.

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Annexure 3.1

Scheduled Area (District wise distribution)

S. No.	Name of the District	Areas identified under Scheduled Area	Scheduled Area (in Sq. Kms.)	Total Population of the Scheduled Area (2001 Census)	Scheduled Tribe Population (as per 2001 Census)
1.	Mayurbhanj	Whole district	10,416.60	20,73,403	12,33,300
2.	Balasore	Nilagiri block of Nilagiri Sub-division	223.60	1,10,232	61,902
3.	Keonjhar	• 2 Tahasil of Keonjhar Sub-division i) Keonjhar Tahasil ii) Telkoi Tahasil	5,350.20	7,04,950	4,01,798
		2 Tahasils of Champua Sub-division i) Champua Tahasil ii) Badabil Tahasil	1,585.40	3,00,589	1,55,244
4.	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahasil of Kuchinda Sub-division	2,867.30	2,41,773	1,38,574
5.	Sundergarh	Whole district	9,921.40	12,85,335	8,30,423
6.	Gajapati	i) R.Udayagiri Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Sub-division ii) Guma block of Paralakhemundi Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Sub-division. iii) Rayagada block of Paralakhemundi Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Sub-division	2,498.80	3,47,022	2,37,489
7.	Kalahandi	2 blocks such as i) Thuamul Rampur block under Bhawanipatna Sub-division. ii) Lanjigarh block under Bhawanipatna Sub-division.	999.70	1,40,912	74,543
8.	Koraput	Whole district	8,534.00	9,90,663	5,55,556
9.	Rayagada	Whole district	7,584.70	7,45,303	4,52,852

S. No.	Name of the District	Areas identified under Scheduled Area	Scheduled Area (in Sq. Kms.)	Total Population of the Scheduled Area (2001 Census)	Scheduled Tribe Population (as per 2001 Census)
10.	Nabarangpur	Whole district	5,135.30	89,72,902	5,58,756
11.	Malkangiri	Whole district	6,115.30	4,69,582	2,84,371
12.	Khandmals (Phulbani)	3 Tahasils such as: i) Khondhmal Tahasil of Khondhmal Sub-division ii) Baliguda Tahasil of Baliguda Sub-division iii) G.Udayagiri Tahasil of Baliguda Sub-division	2,017.60 5,628.10	1,53,830 4,50,277	85,327 2,45,210
13.	*Ganjam	Suruda Tahasil except Gajalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayats under Ghumusar Sub-division (Bhnjanagar)	912.00	N.A	N.A.
12 districts (6 whole and 6 part districts)		TSP Area (118 whole Blocks)	68,701.80 (44.12%)	89,86,773	53,15,345 (59.15%)
13 districts (6 whole and 7 part districts)		Scheduled Areas (118 whole+ two part blocks namely Dharakote and Soroda)	69,613.80 (44.71%)		
State of Orissa			1,55,707.00	3,68,04,660	8,145,081

Source: Statistical Cell, SC and ST RTI, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 4.1

Primitive Tribal Groups and Their Population Identified in Various States/UT

(Figures in actual)

Name of the States/UT	Name of Primitive Tribal Group	2001 Census		1991	1981	1971
Andhra Pradesh	Chenchu	49232		40,869	28,434	24,178
	Bodo Gadaba	-		33,127	27,732	25,108
	Gutob Gadaba	-				
	Dongria Khond	-		66,629	39,408	34,382
	Kutia Khond	-				
	Kolam	-		41,254	21,842	26,498
	Konda Reddi	83096		76,391	54,685	42,777
	Kondasavara	-				28,189
	Bondo porja	-		24,154	16,479	12,347
	Khond porja	-				
	Parengi Porja	-				
	Thoti	2074		3,654	1,388	1,785
	Total	134402				
Bihar and Jharkhand		Bihar	Jharkhand			
	Asur	181	10347	9,623	7,783	7,026
	Birhor	406	75,01414	8,083	4,377	3,464
	Binjia	17	5356	6,191	4,057	3,628
	Hill Kharia	-	-	1,51,634	1,41,771	1,27,002
	Korwa	703	27177	24,871	21,940	18,777
	Mal Paharia	4631	115093	86,790	89,322	48,636
	Parhaiya	2429	20786	30,421	24,012	14,651
	Saunia Paharia	585	31050	48,761	39,269	59,047
	Savara	420	6004	4,264	3,014	3,548
Total	9372	223327				
Gujarat	Kolgha	-		82,679	62,232	29,464
	Kathodi	5820		4,773	2,546	2,939
	Kotwalia	-		19,569	17,759	12,902
	Padhar	22421		15,896	10,587	4,758
	Siddi	8662		6,336	5,429	4,482
	Total	36903				

Name of the States/UT	Name of Primitive Tribal Group	2001 Census		1991	1981	1971
Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba	29828		29,371	3,747	6,656
	Koraga	16071		16,322	15,146	7,620
	Total	45899				
Kerala	Cholanaikyan	-		-	234	306
	Kadar	2145		2,021	1,503	1,120
	Kattumayakan	14715		12,155	8,803	5,565
	Koraga	1152		1,651	1,098	1,200
	Kurumba	2174		1,820	1,238	1,319
	Total	20186				
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh		Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh			
	Abujh maria	-	-	-	15,000	13,000
	Baiga	332936	6993	3,17,549	2,48,949	6,194
	Bharia	152470	88981	-	1,614	1,589
	Birhor	143	1744	2,206	561	738
	Hill Korwa	-	-	-	19,041	67,000
	Kamar	2424	23113	20,565	17,517	13,600
	Sahariya	450217	561	3,32,748	2,61,816	2,07,174
Total	938190	121392				
Maharashtra	Kathodi	235022		2,20,203	1,74,602	1,46,785
	Kolam	173646		1,47,843	1,18,073	56,061
	Maria Gond	-		-	66,750	53,400
	Total	408668				
Manipur	Maram Naga	1225		9,592	6,544	5,123
Orissa	Chuktia Bhunjia	-		-	-	-
	Birhor	702		825	142	248
	Bondo	9378		7,315	5,895	3,874
	Didayi	7371		5,471	1,978	3,055
	Dongria Khond	-		-	6,067	2,676
	Juang	41339		35,665	30,876	3,181
	Kharia	188331		-	1,259	1,259
	Kutia Khond	-		-	4,735	3,016
	Lanjia Saura	-		-	8,421	4,223
	Lodha	8905		7,458	5,100	1,598
Mankirdia	1050		1,491	1,005	133	

Name of the States/UT	Name of Primitive Tribal Group	2001 Census		1991	1981	1971
Orissa	Paudi Bhuyan	-		-	8,872	4,424
	Saura	473233		-	2,917	2,845
	Total	730309				
Rajasthan	Saharia	76237		59,810	40,945	26,796
Tamil Nadu	Irular	155606		1,38,827	1,05,757	89,025
	Kattumayakan	45227		42,761	26,383	5,042
	Kota	925		752	604	1,188
	Korumba	-		4,768	4,354	2,754
	Paniyan	9121		7,124	6,393	6,093
	Toda	1560		1,100	875	930
	Total	212439				
Tripura	Riang	165103		1,11,606	84,004	64,762
Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand		Uttar Pradesh	Uttrakhand			
	Buksa	4367	46771	34,621	31,807	-
	Raji	998	517	1,728	1,087	-
	Total	5365	47288			
West Bengal	Birhor	1017		855	658	-
	Lodha	84966		68,095	53,718	45,906
	Toto	-		-	675	-
	Total	85983				
Andaman and Nicobar islands	Great Andamanese	43		32	42	-
	Jarawa	240		89	31	-
	Onge	96		101	97	112
	Sentinelese	39		24	-	-
	Shom Pen	254		131	223	212
	Total	672				
All India	Grand Total	3262960				

Source: Annual Report 2009, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Annexure-III

Summary Table: Change in Time Series Data on Developmental Indices

S. No.	Developmental Indices	Time Period	Unit	Earlier Value	Later value	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change form earlier value
for Dongria Kandha							
1	Household	2001 - 2007		602	710	108	17.94
2	Population	Do		2713	2929	216	7.96
3	Sex ratio (number of females/1000 male)	2001 - 2009		1222	1086	-136	-11.13
4	Average size of households	Do		4.48	5.4	0.92	20.54
5	Workforce Participation Rate	2009 (No time series data)	%		54.5	54.5	-
6	Number of fireproof house	2001 - 2009	%	33.76	63.34	29.58	87.62
7	Number of pacca house	Do	%	0.64	1.29	0.65	101.56
8	Overall literacy	Do	%	11.16	18.24	7.08	63.44
9	Female literacy	Do	%	3.35	12.21	8.86	264.48
10	Landless household	Do	%	91	87	-4	-4.40
11	Dependence of households on shifting cultivation	Do	%	97.51	83.3	-14.21	-14.57
12	Dependence on household on forest produce collection	2009 (No time series data)	%	-	8.4	-	-
13	Dependence on household on wage earning		%	-	6.4	-	-
14	Average annual income per household *	2001 - 2009	Rs	12255	23157	10902	88.96
15	Per capita income *	Do	Rs	2691	4320	1629	60.54
16	Average annual expenditure per household *	Do	Rs	12055	20454	8399	69.67
17	Annual Expenditure on food items per household *	Do	Rs	4154	7615	3461	83.32
18	Indebted household	2004 - 2009	%	54	36	-18	-33.33

S. No.	Developmental Indices	Time Period	Unit	Earlier Value	Later value	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change form earlier value
19	Household loan from SHGs	Do	%	1.25	49.56	48.31	3864.80
20	Household loan from Moneylenders	Do	%	53.15	15.04	-38.11	-71.70
21	Household loan from relatives	Do	%	10.19	5.31	-4.88	-47.89
22	Infant Mortality Rate under 5 years per 1000 live births	2003-04 - 2008-09		129	117	-12	-9.30
23	Institutional Child Delivery	Do		13	27	14	107.69
24	Life expectancy at birth	Do	Years	50.67	53.5	2.83	5.59
25	Average livestock per household	1994 - 2009		8.6	7.1	-1.5	-17.44
for Lanjia Saora							
1	Household	2001 - 2009		337	404	67	19.88
2	Population	Do		2003	2498	495	24.71
(i)	Hindu population	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	4	~	~
(ii)	Christian population		%	~	96	~	~
3	Sex ratio (number of females / 1000 male)	2001 - 2009		1009	1052	43	4.26
4	Average size of households	Do		5.94	6.17	0.23	3.87
5	Workfore Participation Rate	Do	%	50.87	58.39	7.52	14.78
6	Earnar dependency ratio (1: no. of dependent)	Do		0.77	0.99	0.22	28.57
7	Number of fireproof house	Do	%	7	64	57	814.29
8	Number of pacca house	Do	%	1	2.5	1.5	150.00
9	Household Access to tube well water	Do	%	11	39	28	254.55
10	Household consumption of water from ponds	Do	%	2	1	-1	-50.00
11	Household consumption of water from streams	Do	%	31.5	7	-24.5	-77.78

S. No.	Developmental Indices	Time Period	Unit	Earlier Value	Later value	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change form earlier value
12	Households facing drinking water scarcity (between April to June)	Do	%	11	13	2	18.18
13	Overall literacy	Do	%	32.7	35.85	3.15	9.63
14	Female literacy	Do	%	24.16	26.74	2.58	10.68
15	Dependence of households on shifting cultivation & forest produce	Do	%	13	7	-6	-46.15
16	Average annual income per household *	Do	Rs.	16667	24491	7824	46.94
17	Per capita income *	Do	Rs.	2804	3978	1174	41.87
18	Average annual expenditure per household *	Do	Rs.	14978	17023	2045	13.65
19	Annual Expenditure on food items per household *	Do	%	51.04	35.28	-15.76	-30.88
20	Average value of household assets *	Do	Rs.	44667	48781	4114	9.21
21	Households with savings account	Do	%	7.5	59	51.5	686.67
22	Total amount of savings *	Do	Rs.	76087	247634	171547	225.46
23	Average amount of savings per savings household *	Do	Rs.	5072	2099	-2973	-58.62
24	Average savings of total households*	Do	Rs.	380	1238	858	225.79
25	Infant Mortality Rate under 5 years per 1000 live births	Do		97	71	-26	-26.80
for Kutia Kandha							
1	Household	2001 - 2007		581	678	97	16.70
2	Population	Do		2646	2815	169	6.39
3	Sex ratio (number of females / 1000 male)	2001 - 2009		1080	981	-99	-9.17
4	Average size of households	Do		4.6	5.6	1	21.74

S. No.	Developmental Indices	Time Period	Unit	Earlier Value	Later value	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change form earlier value
5	Workforce Participation Rate	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	58	~	~
6	Earner dependency ratio (1: no. of dependent)	2001 - 2009		1.05	0.95	-0.1	-9.52
7	Number of fireproof house	Do		13	48	35	269.23
8	Number of pacca house	Do		0	7	7	~
9	Access to tube well water	Do	%	3.8	32.5	28.7	755.26
10	Dependence on stream water	Do	%	76.1	46.4	-29.7	-39.03
11	Household covered under SHG fold	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	90.3	~	~
12	Overall literacy	2001 - 2009	%	16.44	29.89	13.45	81.81
13	Male literacy	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	39.34	~	~
14	Female literacy		%	~	20.25	~	~
15	Landless household	2001 - 2009	%	20.07	13.08	-6.99	-34.83
16	Dependence of households on Agriculture	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	64.22	~	~
17	Dependence of households on casual labour		%	~	21.52	~	~
18	Share of Agriculture (including shifting cultivation) to total income	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	43.58	~	~
19	Average annual income per household *	2001 - 2009	Rs.	8531	18230	9699	113.69
20	Per capita income *	Do	Rs.	1873	3240	1367	72.98
21	Average annual expenditure per household *	Do	Rs.	8417	18206	9789	116.30
22	Annual Expenditure on food items per household *	Do	Rs.	6238	7601	1363	21.85

S. No.	Developmental Indices	Time Period	Unit	Earlier Value	Later value	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change form earlier value
23	Per capita annual expenditure on both food and non food items *	Do	Rs.	1848	3236	1388	75.11
24	Average value of household assets *	Do	Rs.	18586	21709	3123	16.80
25	Household access to loan	Do	%	27.34	10.72	-16.62	-60.79
26	Average amount of loan per household *	2003 - 2009	Rs.	230	356	126	54.78
27	Per capita amount of loan *	Do	Rs.	25	39	14	56.00
28	Infant Mortality Rate under 5 years per 1000 live births	2003-04 (No time series data)		~	113	~	~
29	Institutional Child Delivery	2003-04 - 2008-09		9	14	5	55.56
30	Life expectancy at birth	Do	Years	50.67	53.5	2.83	5.59
31	Average livestock per household	1994 - 2009		9.24	7.47	-1.77	-19.16
32	Households owning livestock	2009 (No time series data)	%	~	84	~	~

Note * - Inflation not considered

S. No...

ID No.

Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

A Comparative Study on changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Communities in Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa
Sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi
Household Schedule

Location

District: Block:Gram Panchayat:

Village..... Hamlet:

Type of village..... Revenue-2 , Forest-1,

Section 1: Profile of the Respondent

1.1. Name of the respondent Age at the time of interview

1.2. Sex: (Male-1, Female-2)

1.3. Name of the tribe:.....
Lanjia Saora-1, Kutia Kandha-2, Dongria Kandha-3, , Chuktia Bhunjia- 4

1.4. Clan:

1.5. Religion: (Hindu-1, Christian-2, Other-3)

1.6. Type of Family: (Nuclear-1, Joint-2)

1.7. Permanent Domicile of the village (Since Birth-1, immigrant-2
(If immigrant, than when?)

1.8. Category of Households as per Gram Panchayat List: (BPL-1, APL-2)

1.9 No. of members in SHG

Section 2: Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

S. No.	Name of the Family Member (Eldest to youngest)	Relation to the Respondent Self1 Father2 Mother.....3 Hus./Wife.....4 Son.....5 Daughter6 Brother.....7 Sister.....8 Grand Father.....9 Grand Mother.....10 Uncle/Aunty.....11 Other99	Sex Male-1 Female-2	Age	Marital Status Married.....1 Un-married...2 Widow.....3 Widower.....4 Divorce.....5 Others.....9	Education Illiterate.....1 Literate but no formal education.....2 Primary.....3 Middle.....4 High School...5 Intermediate....6 Graduate.....7 PG.....8 Technical/ Professional...9 Others.....99	Occupation		Annual Income from occupation During last year		Place of Occupation Within the village.....1 Outside village but within the GP.....2 Outside GP but Within the block.....3 Outside the block but Within the district.....4 Outside my home district5 Outside Orissa.....6	Before 10 year		
							Settle Cultivator.....1 Tenant cultivator.....2 House wife.....3 Shifting Cultivation.....4 Collection of Forest Produce.....5 Animal Husbandry.....6 Petty Business.....7 Service.....8 Wage Earning.....9 Student.....10 Old age12 Unemployed.....11 Others.....99	Major	Minor	Occupation		Annual Income More-3 Same-2 Less-1		
										Major			Minor	Major
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15
1														
2														

3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

Section 3: Household Information (a)

	At Present	Before 10 Years
3.1 Type of House. <i>Kachha-1, Semi-Pacca-2, Pacca-3, Home less</i>		
3.2 Ownership of house. <i>Own-2, Provides by Govt. 1</i> If , provided by Govt. than when		
3.3 Number of Room		
3.4 Separate Animal shed <i>Yes-2, No-1</i>		
3.5 Separate Kitchen <i>Yes-2, No-1</i>		
3.6 Electricity Connection <i>Yes-2, No-1</i>		
3.7 Drinking Water		
a. Source of drinking water <i>Ponds-1, open well-2, spring/ River /streams -3 ,Tube well-4, Other-5</i>		
b. Non-availability of drinking water <i>Jan-1, Feb-2,-----, Dec-12</i>		
c. Quality of Drinking Water <i>Good-3, Managable-2, Not Good-1</i>		
3.8 Type of fuel mostly used for cooking <i>Fire wood-1, straw and leaf -3, Cow-dung-2, Cooking Gas (LPG)-6, Gobar Gas-4, Kerosene-5, Electric Heater-7, Others-8</i>		

b) Agricultural Land in Possession

Sl. No	Type of Land	At Present			Before 10 years More-3, Same-2, Less-1	
		Irrigat ed (In Acre)	Non- irriga ted (In Acre)	Total	Irrigated (In Acre)	Non- irrigated (In Acre)
4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4		4.5	4.6
I.	<i>Land Owned</i>					
a.	Agriculture					
b.	Kitchen Garden					
c.	Orchard					
II.	<i>Land Under Share Cropping</i>					
a.	Land under share cropping					
b.	Land given on share cropping					
III.	<i>Land under Mortgage</i>					
a.	Land brought Under Mortgage					
b.	Land given on Mortgage					
IV.	<i>Land Sold (Last 10 Years)</i>					
V.	Land under shifting cultivation					
	<i>No of Plot.</i>					
VI.	<i>Any other encroached land</i>					
VI.	<i>Total Land (Except IIb,IIIb & IV)</i>					

Section 4: Income

4.1 Annual Income from Farming

Sl No	Crops	During last year					Before 10 Years More-3, Same-2, Less-1				
		Net sown Area in	Production in Qntl.	Own Consumption in Qntl.	Sale in Qntl.	Market Price (Rs/Qntl)	Net sown Area in	Production in Qntl.	Own Consumption in Qntl.	Sale in Qntl.	Market Price
		4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12
1	Cereals										
a											
b											
c											
d											
e											
2	Pulses										
a											
b											
c											
d											
e											
f											
3	Vegetables										
a											
b											
c											
d											
e											
4	Oilseeds										
a											
b											
c											
d											
e											
5	Spices										
a											
b											
	Total										

4.2 Income from Livestock

Sl. No	Types of livestock	During last 1 year Status			During last 15 year Status		
		Number Total owned	Annual Income	Price/ animal	Number Total owned	Annual Income	Price/ animal
		More-3 Same-2, Less-1					
4.2.1	4.2.2	4.2.3	4.2.4	4.2.5	4.2.6	4.2.7	4.2.8
1	Pigs						
2	Goat						
3	Sheep						
4	Buffalo						
5	Bullock						
6	Cow						
7	Poultry Birds						

4.3 Income from Forest Produce

Sl. No	Forest products	Units	At present				Quantity of collection/ Market price before 10 years		
			Total Quantity collected during one year	Amount for self consumption	Market Price / unit	Income during last year	Quantity More-3 Same-2 Less-1	Market Price More-3 Same-2 Less-1	
4.3.1	4.2.2	4.2.3	4.2.4	4.2.5	4.2.6	4.2.7	4.2.8	4.2.9	
I.	Timbers								
a	Fire wood	Qtl.							
b	Bamboo	Qtl.							
c	Others	Qtl.							
II.	NTFPs								
a	Mohua flowers	Qnt							
b	Mohua seeds	Qnt.							
c	Sal seeds	Bdl.							
d	Siali leaves	Bdl.							
e	Tamarind	Kg.							
f	Jhuna	Kg							
g	Tratching grass	Qtl.							
h	Hills brooms	No.							
i	Honey	Kg.							
j	Kendu Leaf								
k	Others(specify)	Qtl.							
l									
m									
n									

4.4 Income from wage Labour

	At Present				Before 10 years			
	No. of days in a month	No. of Month Got worked in a year	Average Per day wage rate	Mode of Payment Cash-1 Kind-2	No. of days in a month	No. of Month Got worked in a year	Average Per day wage rate	Mode of Payment Cash-1 Kind-2
					More-3, same-2, Less-1			
4.4.1	4.4.2	4.4.3	4.4.4	4.4.5	4.4.6	4.4.7	4.4.8	4.4.9
Male								
Female								
Children Below 14 years								

Note: Calculate the wage income earned during the year by all the members by asking the wage rate and the number of days worked in a normal month

4.5 Income from Art & Craft

Sl.No	Art and Craft	At Present	Before 10 years More-3 Same-2 Less-1
4.5.1	4.5.2	4.5.3	4.5.4
1	Weaving		
2	Painting		
3	Jewelry Making		
4	Wood carving and decorating		
5	Comb making		
6	Broomstick making		
7	Bamboo basketry		
8	Plate Stitching and pressing		
9	Embroidery		
10	Others, Specify		

4.6 Others sources of Income, Please Specify

Sl No	At Present	Before 10 Years
4.6.1	4.6.2	4.6.3
1		
2		
3		

Section: 5 Loan and borrowing

Do you have any loan or have you borrowed money? (Yes/No)

If yes, Please give details

S. No.	Years	Total Loan Taken In Thousand	Sources of Loan Bank-1 Co-operative-2 SHG-3 Relatives-4 Money lenders-5	Rate of interest	Amount Repaid	Outstanding	Purpose*
1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
2	Current Status						
3	Status Before 5 years back						
4	If outstanding amount of loan increased or decreased then reasons						

Section: 6 Saving

Annually Saving Amount by the households

S. No.	Years	Saving Amount	Major Saving Source Ref. to Section 2 (2.8)	Purpose of Saving*
6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
1	Current status			
2	Status Before 5 years back			
3	If saving amount increased or decreased then reasons			

Section: 7 Household Assets

S. No.	Assets	At present			Before 10 Years (Value in Rs)	
		Yes	No	Value in Rs.	Yes	No
7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
1	House and building					
2	Utensils					
3	Jewellery and ornaments					
4	Power Tiller					
5	Sprayer					
6	Water Pump					
7	Bicycle					

S. No.	Assets	At present			Before 10 Years (Value in Rs)	
		Yes	No	Value in Rs.	Yes	No
7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
8	Mobile Phone					
9	TV					
10	Radio					
11	Fan					
12	Cooler					
13	Tractors					
14	Any Others, Specify					
15						

Section 8: Monthly Consumption

8.1. Average Quantity Consumption of Food items per Month in normal days

Food items	Units	At present			Before 10 years		
		Quantity consumed	Self Produce	Market price/ Unit	Quantity consumed	Self Produce	Market price/ Unit
		More-3, Same-2, Less-1					
8.1.1	8.1.2	8.1.3	8.1.4	8.1.5	8.1.6	8.1.7	8.1.8
1. Rice	Kg						
2. Coarse cereals (Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi)	Kg						
3. Pulses	Kg						
4. Vegetable	Kg						
5. Oil	Kg						
6. Sugar/Gud	Kg						
7. Meat, fish and eggs	Kg						
8. Spices	Kg.						
9. Other food items	Kg						

8.2 Average Annual Expenditure on Non-Food items

S. No.	Items	During last year	Before 5 years
		Expenditure Amount (In Rs.)	Expenditure Amount (In Rs.)
8.2.1	8.2.2	8.2.3	8.2.4
1	Agro-Inputs		
2	Repair and construction of house		
3	Education of children		
4	Health		

5	Dress and Ornaments		
6	Animal Husbandry		
7	Fuel/lighting		
8	Alcohol/country liquor		
9	Bidi/Cigarette/Gutka/Tabacco		
10	Traveling		
11	Entertainment		
12	Phone/ Mobile		
13	Social ceremonies (Marriage/Death/Festivals/Others)		
14	Gift		
15	Hospitality		
16	Land revenue		
17	Litigation		
18	Backhand (Bribe)		
19	Repay of loan		
	Others (Please specify)		

Section: 9 Health statuses of the People

Sl No.	Disease Names	At present		Before 10 Years	
		Affected by diseases Frequently- 4, Seasonally -3, Seldom-2, Never- 1	Treatment taken Modern-3 Traditional-2 Both-1	Affected by diseases Frequently- 4, Seasonally -3, Seldom-2, Never-1	Treatment taken Modern-3 Traditional-2 Both-1
9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7
1	Endemic Malaria				
2	Typhoid				
3	Diarrhea				
4	TB				
5	Malnutrition				
6	HIV/AIDs				
7	Yaws				
8	Skin disease				
9	Respiratory disease				
10	Sickle shell				
11	Any other, specify				

Section 10: Reaction of the Community towards development intervention of Micro Projects

S. No.	Development Intervention in last 8 years (10 th plan onwards)	Very Much	Much	Little	Very little	Not at All
1	Irrigation and WHS					
2	Soil conservation and Land demonstration					
3	Supply of Agro inputs					
4	Credit Facility					
5	Marketing of Agro produces and NTFPs					
6	Construction of Road and Communication					
7	Promotion of Education					
8	Training and Capacity building					
9	Health and awareness					
10	Supply of potable drinking water					
11	Income generation programme					

Observation of Interviewer

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Name of the Investigator:

Date:

Time:

S.No...

ID No.

Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

A Comparative Study on changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Communities in Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa
Sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi
Village Schedule

1.1 Section 1 Background Information

1.01 Date of interview

1.02 Name of the respondent

1.03 Name of village/ Hamlet

1.04 Gram Panchayat

1.05 Block.....

1.06 PS

1.07 District

1.08 Nature of village:

1.09. Area of the Village (Ha):

1.10 Average Annual Rain fall:

1.11 Temperature:

1.12 Major Soil Type:

1.13 Present population of the village: Before 10 years

1.13.1 Male

1.13.2 Female

1.13.3 Children between 5 to 14 years

1.14 Number of BPL family:

1.15 No of HHs electrified:

1.2 Number of Households in the village/ hamlet on the basis of social Caste:

S. No.	Categories	Number of HHs	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06
1	Scheduled Caste (SC)				
2	Scheduled Tribe (ST)				

3	Other Backward Caste (OBC)				
4	General Category (GC)				

1.3 Household and population of Tribes

S. No.	Name of the tribes	Total HHs	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06
1					
2					
3					
4					
Total					

1.4 Information on PTGs

S. No.	Clan's name	Total HHs	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06
1					
2					
3					
4					
Total					

1.5 Land use in the village

Sl No	Types of land	Area in (Ha)	Before 10 years
5.01	5.02	5.03	5.04
1	Land under cultivation		
2	Fallow land		
3	Forest land		
4	Gochara/ Pasture land		
5	Homestead land		
6	No. of plots under shifting cultivation		
7	Others (specify)		
8	Total land		

1.6 Households by land ownerships

Category	Land less	Up to 1 Acres	1.1 acre to 2.5 Acres	2.6 acres to 5 acres	>5 acres
6.01	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.05	6.06
No of HHs					

Section 2 Facilities/ Amenity Status

2.1. Roads

S. No.	Road conditions	At present	Before 5 years
2.1.01	2.1.02	2.1.03	2.1.04
1	What is the condition of Village road? Concrete- 3, Semi-pacca-2, Kachha-1, No road facility- 0		
2	Distance from the nearest Pucca road (in kilometers)		
3	Distance from National Highways		

2.2 Drinking water

S. No.	Source	Availability (Mention number of the month)	Quality of water <i>Good-3</i> <i>Managable-2</i> <i>Not manageable - 1</i>	Distance from village (KM)	Travel time (Hours)
2.2.01	2.2.02	2.2.03	2.2.04	2.2.05	2.2.06
1	Tube well				
2	Open well				
3	Stream/Spring				
4	River				
5	Pond				
6	Others				

2.3 Distance to the nearest facilities

S. No.	Facilities	Name of the place	Distance (KMs)	Status of Road <i>Seasonal- 1</i> <i>Through out the year road - 2</i>	Present Status	
					Functioning	Not Functioning
2.3.01	2.3.02	2.3.03		2.3.04	2.3.05	2.3.06
1	Panchayat Office					
2	Post Office					
3	Nearest town					
4	Block Headquarters					
5	Tahasil					
6	Local hat					
7	District head					

	quarter					
8	Micro Project Office					
9	Police station					
10	Nearest bus stand					
11	Nearest railway station					
12	Fire station					

2.4 Health

S. No.	Health facilities	Name of the place	Distance (KMs)	Status of Road <i>Seasonal-1 Through out the year road - 2</i>	Present Status	
					Functioning	Not Functioning
2.4.01	2.4.02	2.4.03		2.4.04	2.4.05	2.4.05
1	PHC					
2	Govt. Hospital					
3	Private Hospital					
4	Dispensary					
5	Medical Store					
6	Traditional Treatment					
7	ANM centre					
8	Any others, Specify					
9	Veterinary hospital					

2.5 Education

S. No.	Education Facilities	Name of the place	Distance (Kms)
2.5.01	2.5.02	2.5.03	2.5.03
1	Primary School		
2	ME school		
3	High School		
4	College		
5	Non-formal institution managed by Micro Project/ Gyan Mandir		
6	Anganwadi Centre/ ICDS		
7	Special School for tribal		
8	Any other, Specify		

2.6 Other Facilities

S. No.	Other facilities	Name of the place	Distance (Kms)
2.6.01	2.6.02	2.6.03	2.6.04
1	Nearest Bank		
2	Nearest cooperative society		
3	Telephone booth		
4	Youth club		
5	Grain Bank		
6	Nearest Nursery		
7	Agriculture Extension office		
8	TDCC		
9	Nearest NGO <i>Mention name of the NGO</i>		

2.7 Crop Pattern

S. No.	Crop Name	Rabi		Kharif	
		At Present	Before 10 years	At present	Before 10 years
2.7.01	7.2.02	2.7.03	2.7.04	2.7.05	2.7.06
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

2.8. What are the main occupation in which majority of villagers are engaged

S. No.	Occupation		Inside Village	Outside Village
	Major	Minor		
2.8.01	2.8.02	2.8.03	2.8.04	2.8.05
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

2.9 Name of major five NTFPs available in the nearby forest

S. No.	Name of NTFPs	Month from ____ to ____
2.9.01	2.9.02	2.9.03
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

2.10. How many times the village meeting is conducted?

- a) Regularly
- b) Frequently
- c) Occasionally
- d) Seldom
- e) Not at all

3.2 What are the causes/ reason for not benefited by Developmental schemes

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3.3 Any other relevant comments :-.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Name of the Investigators:
Date:
Time:

Sl. No...

ID No.

Amity School of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

A Comparative Study on changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive Tribal Communities in Kandhamal and KBK districts of Orissa

Sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi

Schedule for Key Persons of the Village

Location

District: Block:Gram Panchayat:

Village..... Hamlet:

Type of village..... Revenue-2 , Forest-1,

General Information

1.1. Name of the respondent Age at the time of interview

1.2. Sex:
Male-1, Female-2

1.3. Name of the tribe:.....
Lanjia Saora-1, Kutia Kandha-2, Dongria Kandha-3, , Chuktia Bhunjia- 4

1.4. Clan:

1.5 Educational qualification
Illiterate -1 Below Metric -2, Intermediate - 3, Graduate -4 Above Graduate -5
Above Graduate-6

1.6 Status
Former PRI members- 1 Current PRI members-2, Community leaders-3
Community legal advisors-4 President/ Secretary of the SHG-5
Teacher-6 Local NGO-7

1.7. Permanent Domicile of the village (Since Birth-1, immigrant-2
(If immigrant, than when?)

Section: 1 Major Changes as perceived by Key persons of the village

According to you, what are the changes in your village in following area during last ten years?

S. No.	Areas of Changes Empowerment	Scale				
		Very Much	Much	Moderate	Little	Very Little
10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
1	Possession of voter identity Card and awareness to Participate in election has been increased					
2	Community ownership over resources leads to sustainable use of resource with accountability					
3	Local private business in community property has created ample scope for income generation in long run					
4	Introduction of new technology in agriculture is feasible and yield is higher than traditional Agro-practices					
5	Transfer of community properties to individual ownership leads to easy land accusation for private business					
6	Equal distribution of available common property resources among community					
7	Participatory decision making for common problems					
8	Importance of education is increased , especially Girl's education					
9	Household food security has increased					
10	Involvement of middle man/Local traders in selling of produces					
11	Participation of women in public decision making is increased					
12	Money is medium of transition					

S. No.	Areas of Changes Empowerment	Scale				
		Very Much	Much	Moderate	Little	Very Little
10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
13	Tribes conflicts are settled through village institution rather than police station					
14	Communication facilities have expanded					
15	Govt. Intervention is very much suitable to local needs for use of local resources based on people skills					
16	Social security for old age people has increased					
17	Exposure to Mass Media has increased					
18	Active participation of Gram Sabha in preparing and monitoring of projects for the tribal's					
19	Participation in different trade and commerce organization					
20	Major source of information for development programs is village institutions (Gram Sabha) than Mass Media					
21	Protest against illegal trade, which affects the livelihood of the tribes has increased					
22	Choice to decide life partner is allowed, even if it is inter-tribe marriage					
23	Shifting of leadership from ancestral to people representative					
24	Tribal culture has been losing its Value					
25	Any other, Please specify					

Section: 2 Factors responsible to above mention changes

S. No.	Factors	Very Much	Much	Little	Not at all
11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6
1	Education				
2	Value and Attitude of the people				
3	Technology				
4	Need of the time				
5	Social relation with outsider				
6	Traditional system of the community is no more relevance with passes of time				
7	Interact with new system which are more productive				
8	Entrance of new culture which is acceptable to the community				
10	Any other, Please Specify				

Section: 3 Reactions about Govt. Schemes, Programmes and Projects (Yes/No)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes/Prog./Projects	It is based on local needs	Able to solve the problems for which it was proposed	Optimum utilization of local resources	People are very much benefited by the scheme	Help in refining of traditional skills and acquaint with new skills	It is a imposed from outside
1	<i>Improvement and construction of road</i>						
2	<i>Construction and repair of water harvesting structure</i>						
3	<i>Fire proved house</i>						
4	<i>Land development, demonstration and stone bonding</i>						
5	<i>Crop demonstration and Inter crop practice</i>						
6	<i>Pipe water and drinking water</i>						
7	<i>Education and Vocational Training</i>						
8	<i>Janashree Bima Yojna</i>						
9	<i>Exchange Visit</i>						
10	<i>Income generation Prog. Like Beekeeping and other</i>						
11	<i>Promotion of SHGs</i>						
12	<i>Organization of health camp and life saving medicines</i>						
13	<i>Any other, Please specify</i>						

Observation of Interviewer

1)

2)

3)

Name of the Interviewer:

Date:

Focus Group Discussion

(Dear all we are conducting a research work on “Changing socio-economic condition and livelihood of Geographically Isolated Primitive tribal communities in Kandhamal and KBK district of Orissa” sponsored by Planning commission, Govt. of India. We have selected your village and you people to give some valuable information about the Primitive Tribal community and the changes that occurred in your socio-economic life since last 10 years. In this regards we need your cooperation and support to success the work with a hope for faster development of the Primitive Tribals)

Date:

Time:

Name of the PTG:

Village:

GP:

Block:

District:

Information of Participants

Sl No	Name	Age	Educational Qualification	Present Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name of the Facilitators:

1. According to you what is change?

2. Do you think that is there any change in your *social-economic life* since last 10 years?

Why do you say so?

3. What are the areas, in which you have experienced changes since last 10 year?
(Prompt- Education, Health and Food Habit etc.)

4. What are the major changes that you have felt in the filed of *education* since last 10 years? (Prompt-Access, enrollment and girl education)

What are the reasons behind it?

5. What are the changes that you have experienced in *sources of income* and *Volume income* since last 10 years?

What are the reasons behind it?

6. What are the major changes in *food habit* since last 10 years?
(Prompt- Seasonal food, food security and food deficiency etc)

What are the reasons behind it?

7. What are the changes in *monthly expenditure* of the household since last 10 years?
(Try to find out major expenditure heads)

What are the reasons behind it?

8. What are the major changes in *Agriculture* since last 10 years?
(Prompt-Irrigation, Crop and major problems in Agriculture)

What are the reasons behind it?

9. What are the major changes in *forest resources* (Access, ownership, availability of NTFPs and harvesting of NTFPs by PTGs since last 10 years?)

What are the reasons behind it?

10. What are the changes in *employment opportunities* (Govt. and private) since last 10 years? (Prompt- Work availability and Wage rate etc.)

What are the reasons behind it?

11. What are the major changes in *livestock* since last years? (Prompt- Livestock passion, numbers, and purpose of livestock keeping etc)

What are the reasons behind it?

12. What are the major changes in *health and sanitation* since last 10 years? (Prompt-Disease, Facilities, treatment, cost, preventive measure and basic health awareness etc.)

What are the reasons behind it?

13. Major changes in *Communication* since last 10 years? (Prompt-Road, Mode of traveling and time taken etc)

What are the reasons behind it?

14. Major changes in *Market* since last 10 years? (Prompt-Availability of Market, demand, cost, distance, channel of marketing etc)

What are the reasons behind it?

15. Major changes in *access to information*? (Prompt- Expose to Mass media and Source of information etc.)

What are the reasons behind it?

16. Major changes in *land holding and distribution* among PTGs? (Prompt-Land holding, type of land and Sweden cultivation etc.)

What are the reasons behind it?

17. Major changes in *approach in Govt. Interventions* since last 10 years?

What are the reasons behind it? (Prompt-Participatory, Preparing, Implementation, and monitoring etc.)

18. Major changes in *Schemes and programmes* to meet the local need of the PTGs?
(Prompt-Local need, able to met local problems and time etc)

What are the reasons behind it?

19. Give your suggestion to make the development programmes more effective and comprehensive?