

**Base Line Survey of all PVTGs in the Micro Project Area
&it's Surroundings and reportedPlaces
outside the Micro Project Areas**

(For Inclusion in the Schemes of PVTG Development)



Prepared by:

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(2018-19)

FOREWARD

Among the Scheduled Tribes, a special category termed "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG), later in 2009 re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are considered to be the most marginalized sections among the Scheduled Tribe communities were identified by Government of India since Fifth Five Year Plan Period. On the basis of the recommendations made by the respective State and UT Governments, as many as 75 PVTGs including 13 from Odisha have been identified in the Country.

For the effective implementation of various development programs for these vulnerable sections of the Tribal communities, 17 Micro Projects were established in the State of Odisha over different plan periods. While carving out the boundary of each of these 17 Micro Projects, the State Government had done a mapping exercise and named the villages/hamlets within the administrative coverage of the respective Micro Projects. The list of villages is still continuing today and the households/population limited to these habitations are only considered as PVTGs. But subsequently it has been observed that there are many villages/habitations inhabited by the PVTG Communities in and around the Micro Project areas which do not find place in the originally carved out locations of the Micro Projects and there are also many habitations which have been reported in areas other than the Micro Project locations where the PVTG population are residing in clusters. SCSTRTI being the premier Tribal Research Institute of the State dealing with the matters pertaining to the research and plan formulation of the PVTGs in Micro Project areas over the years have been receiving information of discontent from a large number of villages/habitations from both the Micro Project areas and outside the Micro Project areas who have been left out from the purview of the Micro Projects and hence are not getting the status of the PVTGs and denied of getting the benefits that are provisioned by both Central as well as State Government for the PVTGs as a vulnerable category of population. Therefore, it was felt necessary to list out such villages where the PVTG people are residing and left out in the Micro Project areas and also to identify such cluster of villages where people belonging to the PVTG communities reside outside the Micro Project areas so that they can be given the status of PVTG people and recognized

The report is mainly based on the primary data collected from PVTG habitations through baseline survey, 2018 made in and around Micro Project areas which have not been covered under the Micro Projects and not extended benefits that are extended to the PVTGs. Similarly, identified villages in clusters where PVTG Communities are staying in places other than the Micro Project areas also have been covered. Primary data were collected by canvassing two sets of schedules (village and household) with the help of Primary Investigators, mostly chosen from among local educated PVTG/ST youths, who were specially trained for this purpose. Secondary data were collected from Micro Projects, Office of DWOs and different reports on PVTGs like Census 2011 and Micro

Project Survey reports available in SCSTRTI, Library etc. Two master tables for village schedule and household schedule were designed in XL soft and used in Data Computation. Data Analysis was done by Research Associates and Research Assistants and the report was drafted by Consultants.

The survey estimates population of 13 PVTGs of Odisha by recapturing the data of 2011 Census (which covers the total population figures of 7 PVTGs/STs) in Odisha such as Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora and data of both the Surveys (Micro Projects Survey, 2015 in the existing villages as well as Base Line Survey, 2018 in and outside areas of the Micro Projects) in respect of the remaining 6 PVTGs (Subset of STs), like Chuktia Bhunjia, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Paudi Bhuyan which were conducted by the SCSTRTI.

The SCSTRTI deployed a Survey Team led by Shri Trilochan Sahoo as Consultant for conducting the Baseline Survey operation under the guidance and supervision of the undersigned. The findings as placed in this report are the result of extensive field survey in the PVTG habitations and desk reviews at SCSTRTI.

I express my sincere thanks to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India; Department of ST & SC Development, Government of Odisha; Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha and all concerned especially the survey team members and research staff of SCSTRTI for their valuable contributions, unstinting support and cooperation in accomplishment of the survey and generation of the report.



SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar
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ABBREVIATIONS

AAV	Antodaya Anna Yojana
BKKY	Biju KrushakKalayan Yojana
BPGY	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CC Road	Cement Concrete Road
CCD Plan	Conservation of Culture-Cum-Development Plan
CHC	Community Health Center
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Right Act
FYP	Five Year Plan
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
HDI	Human Development Index
IAY	Indira AwasYojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IGA	Income Generation Activity
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INRM	Integrated Natural Resources Management
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MP	Micro Project
MPY	Madhubabu Pension Yojana
MWS	Micro Watershed Project
NFSA	National Food Security Act

NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NLM	National Livestock Mission
OAP	Old Age Pension
OPELIP	Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement Programmes
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHH	Priority Household
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awasht Yojana
PMGY	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Yojana
PTG	Primitive Tribal Groups
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
ROR	Record of Rights
WP	Widow Pension

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Context:

Among the Scheduled Tribes, a special category termed "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG), later in 2009 re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are considered to be the most marginalized sections among the Scheduled Tribe communities were identified by Government of India since Fifth Five Year Plan Period. On the basis of the recommendations made by the respective State and UT Governments, as many as 75 PVTGs including 13 from Odisha have been identified in the Country.

For the effective implementation of various development programs for these vulnerable sections of the Tribal communities, 17 Micro Projects were established in the State of Odisha over different plan periods. While carving out the boundary of each of these 17 Micro Projects, the State Government had done a mapping exercise and named the villages/hamlets within the administrative coverage of the respective Micro Projects. The list of villages is still continuing today and the households/population limited to these habitations are only considered as PVTGs. But subsequently it has been observed that there are many villages/habitations inhabited by the PVTG Communities in and around the Micro Project areas which do not find place in the originally carved out locations of the Micro Projects and there are also many habitations which have been reported in areas other than the Micro Project locations where the PVTG population are residing in clusters. SCSTRTI being the premier Tribal Research Institute of the State dealing with the matters pertaining to the research and plan formulation of the PVTGs in Micro Project areas over the years have been receiving information of discontent from a large number of villages/habitations from both the Micro Project areas and outside the Micro Project areas who have been left out from the purview of the Micro Projects and hence are not getting the status of the PVTGs and denied of getting the benefits that are provisioned by both Central as well as State Government for the PVTGs as a vulnerable category of population. Therefore, it was felt necessary to list out such villages where the PVTG people are residing and left out in the Micro Project areas and also to identify such cluster of villages where people belonging to the PVTG communities reside outside the Micro Project areas so that they can be given the status of PVTG people and recognized as such allowing them to get all the benefits that their PVTG counterparts are getting.

Besides the above, Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates under a separate Scheme "Conservation cum Development (CCD)" which is 100% financial assistance to the State Governments having PVTG communities. For this, there is a kitty from which funds are placed with the State Governments & Union Territories having PVTGs on the basis of the proportion of PVTG population it has. Since Odisha poses its PVTG population restricted to the population inhabiting in the earlier carved out villages in the Micro Project area, it gets a very little portion from the kitty although it has got a sizable number of PVTG population. Therefore, as per the guideline/criteria laid down by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, it was felt necessary to conduct a Base Line Survey to identify and find out the left out villages and population inhabiting outside the Micro Project area as well as in some identified

pockets of the State. In addition to this, there was also a need to assess the total PVTG population in the State of Odisha taking the guidelines and clarifications issued by the GOI, MoTA regarding the PVTG population for the exclusive purpose of release of grants to the State on budgetary head of PVTG.

2. Objectives:

Keeping the above context in view, Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department have requested SC& ST Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) to carry out a Base Line Survey of the left out villages in and around the Micro Projects and other cluster of villages in areas where PVTG communities are inhabiting in large number so that they can be considered for coverage under OPELIP (a specially dedicated IFAD assisted Project for the Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement of the PVTGs) as under this programme the left out villages have not been covered. Similarly, considering the fact that MOTA, GOI in the mean time have issued an instruction to all the State Governments and Union Territories to assess the PVTG population taking in to consideration the PVTG people not withstanding their distribution (whether in the Micro Project area or not) and furnish the population details of PVTGs in the State which will be the sole basis for release of funds under PVTG Budgetary Head. The above two purposes have led to conduct this exercise. However, the entire exercise will have the following 2 broad objectives:

- I. To undertake a Base Line Survey of the uncovered /left out villages in the Micro Project areas and also outside the Micro Project areas in identified clusters and furnish a consolidated report indicating all the villages which are inhabited by the PVTGs for the purpose of including them under OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Project)
- II. To undertake an exercise for preparing a consolidated list of PVTGs and their population in the State of Odisha sourcing the data from the existing Micro Project villages, left out villages in and beyond the Micro Project areas and taking 2011 Census figures in to consideration for submission of the same to Government of India, MOTA as the aggregated figure of PVTGs as asked for by MOTA, GOI will be used as the sole criteria for determining the extent of funds while releasing under PVTG Schemes.

3. Deliverables:

- I. **Base Line Survey Report of the PVTG habitations & population details in the Micro Project area (including the left out and already existing Micro Project villages)and in the identified clusters of villages inhabited by the PVTG Population.**
- II. **Consolidated list of PVTG Households/Population in the State of Odisha** integrating information from all sources such as existing PVTG (Micro Project) villages, left out/uncovered villages in the Micro Project and identified villages in clusters in the Non Micro Project areas and the Census figures of 2011 Census.

4. Methodology of the Exercise/

Sources of PVTG Population Figures:

To carry out the entire exercise for determining the PVTG Population in the entire State of Odisha so as to come up with the two deliverables indicated above, the following Methods have been adopted and the various sources as indicated in the table given below have been tapped.

Table No. 4.1

(Sources and Methods from which PVTG Population Figure have been drawn)

Sl. No	Head of PVTGs Habitation/Population Details	Sources/Basis	Year of Survey/Sources of Data with information year referred
I	II	III	IV
A. DELIVERABLE – I: PVTG Villages/Population in the Micro Project Area and Identified Cluster of villages outside the Micro Project Area inhabited by PVTG Population (LIMITED PURPOSE OF BRINGING THE PVTG VILLAGES & POPULATION IN THE OPELIP FOLD) = (1 + 2 + 3) = BASE LINE SURVEY VILLAGES/POPULATION			
1	Existing Micro Project villages	Base Line Survey	2015 (Survey conducted by SCSTRTI)
2	Left Out villages of the Micro Project Area	Base Line Survey (Fresh)	2018-19 (Fresh Survey conducted by SCSTRTI)
3	Left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area	Base Line Survey (Fresh)	2018-19 (Fresh Survey conducted by SCSTRTI)
B. PVTG POPULATION OF 7 PVTGS IN THE STATE AS PER CENSUS SURVEY 2011 INCLUDING THE PVTGS ENUMERATED IN THE MICRO PROJCT AREAS IN CASE OF THESE 7 PVTGS			
4	7 PVTGs which are co-terminus with the full ST Community, population figures of which has been captured in Census 2011 for the entire State including the section who resides in the Micro Project area and elsewhere in the State either in Clusters/patches or in dispersed manner	Census, 2011 Published Figures	2011 (Census Data)
C. THE 7 PVTG POPULATION ENUMERATED IN THE BASE LINE SURVEY			
5	7 PVTG population who have been enumerated through Base Line Survey in the Micro Project (Both in 2015 & 2018-19 Base Line Survey conducted by SCSTRTI) and Non Micro Project area in clusters referred to above at Sl. 1, 2 & 3	The population figure that have emerged from the Base Line Survey in the Micro Projects inhabited by the 7 PVTGs whose figures are captured by Census, 2011	(Census Data and Base Line Survey)
D.	PVTG POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGS STAYING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE CAPTURED THROUGH CENSUS, 2011 EXCLUDING THE PVTG POPULATION ENUMERATED IN BASE LINE SURVEY BY SCSTRTI (B – C) = D		
E. DELIVERABLE – II: TOTAL PVTG POPULATION IN THE STATE OF ODISHA			(A + D)

The report is mainly based on the primary data collected from PVTG habitations through baseline survey, 2018 made in and around Micro Project areas which have not been covered under the Micro Projects and not extended benefits that are extended to the PVTGs. Similarly, identified villages in clusters where PVTG Communities are staying in places

other than the Micro Project areas also have been covered. Primary data were collected by canvassing two sets of schedules (village and household) with the help of Primary Investigators, mostly chosen from among local educated PVTG/ST youths, who were specially trained for this purpose. Secondary data were collected from Micro Projects, Office of DWOs and different reports on PVTGs like Census 2011 and Micro Project Survey reports available in SCSTRTI, Library etc. Two master tables for village schedule and household schedule were designed in XL soft and used in Data Computation. Data Analysis was done by Research Associates and Research Assistants and the report was drafted by Consultants.

The survey estimates population of 13 PVTGs of Odisha by recapturing the data of 2011 Census (which covers the total population figures of 7 PVTGs/STs) in Odisha such as Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora and data of both the Surveys (Micro Projects Survey, 2015 in the existing villages as well as Base Line Survey, 2018 in and outside areas of the Micro Projects) in respect of the remaining 6 PVTGs (Subset of STs), like Chuktia Bhunjia, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, LanjiaSaora and Paudi Bhuyan which were conducted by the SCSTRTI.

5. Expected Output of the Exercise:

The entire exercise will have the following expected outputs:

- I. The Base Line Survey of the Left Out Villages/Uncovered Villages and population of the PVTGs both in the Micro Project Area and Non Micro Project Area in identified clusters will give opportunity to the left out vulnerable PVTG villagers and population of about 1000 additional habitations to be addressed under the OPELIP Program and the PVTG people inhabiting in these villages can avail of all the benefits at par with the villagers/PVTGs of the 541 PVTG villages originally included in the OPELIP Plan inhabited exclusively by the PVTGs
- II. Earlier about 90,000 populations of about 22,000 Households spread over 541 habitations were shown/posed to GOI, MoTA as Odisha's PVTG Population on the basis of which funds were released under the budgetary Head PVTG. But as an outcome of this exercise, the State Government will be able to place before the GOI, MoTA more than 7 Lakhs PVTG Population spread over the State of Odisha, which is about 9 times higher than the PVTG population which has been projected before the GOI, MoTA. Hence, with the almost 9 times enhanced population estimate of the PVTG in Odisha much higher funding from GOI, MoTA under various grants for the PVTGs can be availed.

6. Limitations of the Exercise: Although the exercise will benefit the PVTGs in a number of ways who have been left out from being considered as PVTGs by the State and Central Government and the State will be able to get higher entitlement of funds from the GOI, yet the exercise suffers from the following limitations:

- I. While data has been gathered from three sources such as Census Data, Old Base Line Survey of the PVTGs in the Micro Projects and current Base Line Surveys of the left out PVTG habitations in and around the Micro Project & Non Micro Project areas, they have been collected at three different points of time such as 2011, 2015 and 2018-19. Therefore, the figures/population figures are tentative and there will certainly be an increase of about 10% over and above the data that has been arrived at when the real time data is obtained because there must have been increase in PVTG Population from 2011 Census enumeration and 2015 Base Line enumeration.
- II. Secondly, while the PVTG Population is available Village, GP, Block and District wise and Household wise for the Micro Project Areas, for the rest of the PVTG population who are distributed in scattered manner throughout the State, Census data of 2011 is only available PVTG wise & district wise and no further disaggregated data is available for them.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Census Authorities should be requested much ahead of 2021 Census enumeration to enumerate the PVTGs separately so that a dedicated data base for the PVTGs for the entire State can be made available.

7. Organization of Report:

The present report is organized in 5 chapters. Chapter-I introduces the PVTGs in India and Odisha. It highlights socio-cultural features and economy of the PVTGs, schemes and administrative mechanism for their total development, rationale, objectives, and survey methods. Chapter-II is an anthology of findings of the Base Line Survey in respect of 13 PVTGs of Odisha in 19 different locations and provides analysis on socio-economic conditions of each of the 13 PVTGs. Chapter-III presents demographic figures of 13 PVTGs as per data of Baseline Survey, 2018 supplemented by Census, 2011 and Micro Project Survey, 2015 data and have come up with total PVTG population of the State of Odisha covering the 13 PVTGs. Chapter-IV is a resume of the findings of the Baseline Survey, 2018 and Chapter-V provides conclusion and suggests recognition of the STs or sub set of STs as PVTGs by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion under the Central schemes of PVTG development and OPELIP.

8. KEY FINDINGS OF THE EXERCISE:

I. DELIVERABLE – I:

This exercise was done precisely to find out how many habitations/villages inhabited by the PVTGs Micro Project area are left out and their population. Similarly, this exercise was also done to find out how many habitations/villages exist inhabited by the PVTGs and their population in other identified pockets outside the Micro Project areas of the State. In this exercise, the 541 habitations/villages inhabited by the PVTGs in the existing 17 Micro Projects also have been covered. While for the first two category of habitations/villages, Base Line Survey covering all the households (1142 habitations/villages and 36906 households) was done by SCSTRTI in 2018-19, for the second category, that is the existing 541 habitations/villages spread over the 17 Micro Projects Base Line Survey was done in 2015 by SCSTRTI and in the

third category, Base Line Survey was done by SCSTRTI in 2018-19 in some identified cluster pockets outside the Micro Project area where concentration of PVTG population is substantial covering 250 number of habitations/villages having 12867 PVTG Households. These three categories of information were combined and posed to be the PVTG Base Line Survey figures for the purpose of covering them under the ongoing OPELIP project of Government of Odisha in collaboration with the IFAD. However, the broad findings under Deliverable –I indicating detailed facts and figures have been presented below in the table (8.1) given below in this section for better understanding and appreciation of the facts:

Table No - 8.1

**MICRO PROJECT & PVTG WISE HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION
FIGURE OF THE BASE LINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 2015 AND 2018**

Sl. No	Head of PVTGs Habitation/ Population Details	Sources/ Basis of Information indicating Survey Year of Base Line Survey Done	DETAILED INFORMATION SUCH AS NUMBER OF VILLAGES/HABITATIONS INHABITED BY THE PVTGs WITH NUMBER OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION		
			No. of Villages/Habitations inhabited by the PVTGs	No. of PVTG Households	No. of PVTG Population
1	Existing Micro Project villages	Base Line Survey (2015 SCSTRTI Survey)	541	21802	89208
2	Left Out villages of the Micro Project Area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey)	892	24039	105564
3	Left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey))	250	12867	54837
TOTAL PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION			1683	58708	249609

Key Findings:

- I. The finding that has emerged out from the exercise (Base line survey conducted by SCSTRTI) reveals that there are a **total number of 1683 villages where PVTG people are distributed** which includes the original listed out villages of the Micro Project Area, the left out villages enumerated subsequently in and around the Micro Project areas and villages/habitations identified in clusters outside the Micro Project area where PVTGs are residing. These villages are inhabited by the PVTGs which together comprises of **58,708 PVTG Households** with a **total number of 2,49,609 PVTG population**. The detailed Micro Project wise and other cluster wise distribution indicating number of villages/habitations, households and PVTG population under the three Broad Categories such as Existing Micro Project villages, Left out villages in the Micro Project Area and Left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area has been given below in table no. 8.5

- II. The villages/habitations identified in the Survey of PVTG population are spread over **14 number of districts, 42 number of Blocks, 285 Gram Panchayats and 1683 villages/habitations having 2,49,609 PVTG population**

Table No. 8.2
BASE LINE SURVEY, 2015 & 2018 COVERAGE INDICATING
DISTRIBUTION OF PVTG HABITATS

Baseline Survey Year	Total PVTG Districts	Total PVTG Blocks	Total PVTG GPs	Nos. of Habitation
2015	12	20	84	541
2018	14	37	231	1142
Total	14	42	285	1683
	(13 Common in both the surveys)	(15 Common in both the surveys)	(30 Common in both the surveys)	

- III. Out of the 2,49,609 PVTG population distributed in 1683 villages/habitations, the Micro Projects at present are recognizing only 541 habitations. The Base Line Survey conducted has identified 1142 number of PVTG habitations in addition to the 541 already recognized PVTG habitations by the Micro Projects. Out of the 1142 PVTG additional habitations identified in this survey, as many as 892 are observed to be left out villages/habitations in the existing Micro Project areas whereas a total number of 250 habitations/villages have been identified in the three cluster pockets outside the Micro Project areas inhabited by the PVTGs
- IV. The report/finding of the PVTGs have taken in to account the existing/recognized villages of PVTGs in the Micro Project area, survey for which was conducted in 2015 by SCSTRTI while the fresh Base Line Survey have been done in 2018-19 covering the 892 villages/habitations which were left out in the Micro Project area and 250 villages/habitations outside the Micro Project area inhabited by the PVTG population.

Table No. 8.3

(Table Indicating the Four Pockets outside the Micro Project Area where PVTGs Habitations have been identified in the Base Line Survey)

SLNO	NAME OF THE PVTG COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED IN THE SURVEY	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	NAME OF THE BLOCKs	NO. OF GPs	AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE VILLAGES/ HABITATIONS LEFT OUT EITHER IN THE MICRO PROJECT AREA OR OUTSIDE THE MICRO PROJECT AREA INDICATING THE PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSE HOLDS & POPULATION		
					NO. OF HABITATIONS	NO. OF PVTG HOUSE-HOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	Birhor	Janpur	Sukinda	1	1	87	341
2	Junag	Jajpur	Sukinda	2	12	204	975
3	Juang	Dhenkanal	Bhuban, DhenkanalSadar, Gandia, Hindola, K. Kagar, Odapada& Kankadahad	52	112	2913	10931
4	PaudiBhuyan	Keonjhar	Banspal	21	125	9663	42590

- V. There are three clusters in four pockets where the PVTGs are residing outside the Micro Project areas and they are Sukinda in Jajpur, Bhuban, DhenkanalSadar, Gandia, Hindola, K. Kagar, Kankadahad& Odapada in Dhenkanal and Banspal in Keonjhar district. While in Sukinda cluster Birhor & Juang PVTG communities are residing in **13 villages in 291 Households having 1316 population**, in Bhuban and 6 other blocks under Dhenkanal district, **Juang PVTG people** are residing in **112 villages having 2913 Households with 10931 population**. Similarly, in Banspal Block of Keonjhar district PaudiBhuyan PVTG people are residing in **125 villages with 9663 Households & 42590 population**.

Recommendations:

There are two recommendations/suggestions that are made on the basis of the findings which have emerged out from the survey analysis and they are:

- I. The 1142 habitations/villages which have been identified in the Base Line Survey 2018-19 by SCSTRTI out of which 892 are located in the Micro Project area with a total population of 105544 from 24039 Households need to be included in the existing list of respective Micro Project villages and taken as PVTG inhabited villages and population for the purpose of covering them in all the PVTG interventions including the OTELP.
- II. Similarly, the villages/habitations which have been identified in the four pockets & three clusters where the PVTGs are residing may be considered for creation of three new Micro Projects as suggested in the table given above and the villages/habitations should be covered under the OTELP project.

II. DELIVERABLE – II:

For the 2nd deliverable, an exercise was done to prepare a **consolidated list of PVTG Households/Population in the State of Odisha** integrating information from all sources such as existing PVTG (Micro Projects) villages, left out/uncovered villages in the Micro Projects and identified villages in clusters in the Non Micro Project areas and also the Census figures of 2011 Census. While explaining the major findings under the deliverable –II, the following four tables have been prepared and placed on the basis of which the succinct observations have been stated:

Key Findings:

- I. In the State of Odisha, 13 PVTGs inhabit. While 6 out of the 13 PVTGs are sub-set of a Scheduled Tribe Community and are not covered by CENSUS enumeration as a separate section of the main tribal communities, the remaining 7 are full-fledged Scheduled Tribe Communities and are enumerated and captured by CENSUS.
- II. The total number of PVTGs as estimated from the Base Line Survey (in the existing Micro Project villages, Left out Micro Project area villages as well as identified three clusters in Sukinda, Banspal and Bhuban& other Blocks under Jajpur, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts respectively) conducted by SCSTRTI during 2015 & 2018 and also from Census figures for the 7 PVTGs who are full-fledged ST Communities comes to 7,73,092 population with **179742 Households**. **Thus, in the entire State of Odisha, the conservative estimate reveals the total PVTG Population to be 7,73,092 with 179742 Households, the details of which has been placed in the Table given below.**
- III. Out of the total estimated PVTG population and households given above, the total number of PVTGs in the entire State who are full-fledged ST Communities (Bonda, Didayi, Birhor, Mankirdia, Saora, Lodha and Juang) comes to **6,15,570 with 142341 Households** as per the conservative estimate taking 2011 Census Figures in to account.
- IV. The 6 PVTG Communities which are sub-set of the main Scheduled Tribes put together as per Base Line Survey conducted by SCSTRTI comes to **1,57,522 with 37401 Households**.

Recommendations:

There are two recommendations on the basis of the findings and analysis of the total number of PVTGs Population and Households which the ST & SC Department need to consider which is given below:

That taking the figure from the analysis that has been done in the current exercise under Deliverable-II, instead of posing about 90,000 PVTG population for the entire State to Government of India for release of funds as is done currently under various schemes, the figure stated in this analysis as total number of PVTG population (PVTG Population to be 7,73,092 with 179742 Households) should be posed as the States total PVTG Population so that the State will be able to receive its share (a much higher share than the amount it is receiving now) as per entitlement which will be at least 9 fold more.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table No. 8.4 (B)

PVTG POPULATION OF 7 PVTGS IN THE STATE AS PER CENSUS SURVEY 2011

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY CENSUS 2011	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGs WHOSE NAME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED/ENUMERATED BY THE CENSUS 2011		
		NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	BIRHOR	-	171	596
2	BONDA	-	2996	12231
3	DIDAYI	-	1993	8890
4	JUANG	-	10996	47095
5	LODHA	-	2562	9785
6	MANKIRDIA	-	561	2222
7	SAORA	-	123062	534751
TOTAL		-	142341	615570

TABLE NO. 8.5 (C)

THE 7 PVTG POPULATION ENUMERATED IN THE BASE LINE SURVEY

SL NO	NAME OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY CENSUS 2011	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF THE 7 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2015 BASE LINE SURVEY			CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF THE 7 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY			NUMBER OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN SURVEYED IN THE BASE LINE SURVEYS IN BOTH 2015 & 2018		
		NO. OF VILL AGES	NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATIO N	NO. OF VILLAG ES	NO. OF HOUSEH OLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATI ON	NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHO LDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	BIRHOR	-	-	-	1	87	341	1	87	341
2	BONDA	32	1819	7098	46	879	3210	78	2698	10308
3	DIDAYI	37	1828	7650	13	376	1470	50	2204	9120
4	JUANG	35	2054	9046	226	5649	27215	261	7703	36261
5	LODHA	12	1103	3541	18	832	2830	30	1935	6371
6	MANKIR DIA	2	66	222	1	22	57	3	88	279
7	SAORA	90	2419	10506	167	4173	18901	257	6592	29407
TOTAL		208	9289	38063	472	12018	54024	680	21307	92087

TABLE NO. 8.6 (D)

**PVTG POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGS STAYING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE CAPTURED THROUGH CENSUS 2011
EXCLUDING THE PVTG POPULATION ENUMERATED IN BASE LINE SURVEYBY SCSTRTI (B – C) = D**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY CENSUS 2011	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGs WHOSE NAME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED/ENUMERATED BY THE CENSUS 2011			CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF THE 7 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2015 AND 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY			NUMBER OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN DISERSEDLY DISTRIBUTED IN THE STATE OTHER THAN THE ONES WHO HAVE BEEN SURVEYED IN THE BASE LINE SURVEYS		
		NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	BIRHOR	-	171	596	1	87	341	-	84	255
2	BONDA	-	2996	12231	78	2698	10308	-	298	1923
3	DIDAYI	-	1993	8890	50	2204	9120	-	211	230
4	JUANG	-	10996	47095	261	7703	36261	-	3293	10834
5	LODHA	-	2562	9785	30	1935	6371	-	627	3414
6	MANKIRDIA	-	561	2222	3	88	279	-	473	1943
7	SAORA	-	123062	534751	257	6592	29407	-	101755	505344
TOTAL		-	142341	615570	680	21307	92087	-	106741	523943

TABLE NO. 8.7 (E)

(BASIC DATA OF 6 PVTGS NOT COVERED BY CENSUS, 2011 BUT COVERED UNDER BASE LINE SURVEY 2015 & 2018)

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SIX PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY BASELINE SURVEY, 2015 & BASELINE SURVEY, 2018-19	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION OF 6 PVTGs WHOSE NAME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED/ENUMERATED IN BASELINE SURVEY 2015			CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF 6 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY			CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF 6 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2015 AND 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY		
		NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	14	622	2402	21	316	684	35	938	3086
2	DANGARIA KANDHA	98	2360	9596	2	17	63	100	2377	9659
3	HILL –KHADIA	16	690	2184	19	216	616	35	906	2800
4	KUTIAKANDHA	84	2249	9407	317	6905	30354	401	9154	39761
5	LANJIASAORA	41	2788	12754	146	6520	28159	187	9308	40913
6	PAUDIBHUYAN	80	3804	14802	165	10914	46501	245	14718	61303
TOTAL		333	12513	51145	670	24888	106377	1003	37401	157522

TABLE NO. 8.8
COMMUNITY WISE (PVTG) AND MICRO PROJECT WISE PROFILE OF THE PVTGs HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION
 (Source: Base Line Survey 2015 & Base Line Survey 2018-19 BY SCSTRTI)

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PVTG COMMUNITY	NAME OF THE MICRO PROJECT	AS PER 2015 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE MICRO PROJECTS BY SCSTRTI INDICATING THE PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSE HOLDS & POPULATION			AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE VILLAGES/ HABITATIONS LEFT OUT EITHER IN THE MICRO PROJECT AREA OR OUTSIDE THE MICRO PROJECT AREA INDICATING THE PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSE HOLDS & POPULATION			TOTAL HABITATIONS INDICATING THE PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSE HOLDS & POPULATION		
			NO. OF HABITATIONS	NO. OF PVTG HOUSE-HOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF HABITATIONS	NO. OF PVTG HOUSE HOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION	NO. OF HABITATIONS	NO. OF PVTG HOUSE HOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	Birhor	Non-Micro Project	-	-	-	1	87	341	1	87	341
2	Bonda	BDA (Mudulipada)	32	1819	7098	46	879	3210	78	2698	10308
3	Didayi	DDA(Kudugulgumma)	37	1828	7650	13	376	1470	50	2204	9120
4	Juang	JDA (Gonasika)	35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	137	4586	24355
		Sukinda, Jajapur Dist. (Non-Micro Project)	-	-	-	12	204	975	12	204	975
		Dhenkanal Dist. (Non-Micro Project)	-	-	-	112	2913	10931	112	2913	10931
		Sub-Total	35	2054	9046	226	5649	27215	261	7703	36261
5	Lodha	LDA(Morada)	12	1103	3541	18	832	2830	30	1935	6371
6	Mankirdia	HKMDA(Jashipur)	2	66	222	1	22	57	3	88	279
7	Saora	SDA(Chandragiri)	32	1263	6012	99	2500	11947	131	3763	17959
		TDA(Tumba)	58	1156	4494	68	1673	6954	126	2829	11448
		Sub-Total	90	2419	10506	167	4173	18901	257	6592	29407
8	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA (Nuapada)	14	622	2402	21	316	684	35	938	3086
9	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA(Kurli)	62	1633	6765	2	17	63	64	1650	6828
		DKDA(Parsali)	36	727	2831	-	-	-	36	727	2831
		Sub -Total	98	2360	9596	2	17	63	100	2377	9659
10	Hill -Khadia	HKMDA(Jashipur)	16	690	2184	19	216	616	35	906	2800
11	KutiaKandha	KKDA(Belghar)	68	1448	6332	55	936	3696	123	2384	10028
		KKDA (Lanjigarh)	16	801	3075	262	5969	26658	278	6770	29733
		Sub-Total	84	2249	9407	317	6905	30354	401	9154	39761
12	LanjiaSaora	LSDA (Puttasingh)	20	1294	6574	116	5155	22181	136	6449	28755
		LSDA(Serongo)	21	1494	6180	30	1365	5978	51	2859	12158
		Sub-Total	41	2788	12754	146	6520	28159	187	9308	40913
13	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA Khuntgaon	22	1625	4406	30	1045	3239	52	2670	7645
		PBDA Jamardihi	26	1119	6506	10	206	672	36	1325	7178
		PBDA Rugudakudar	32	1060	3890	-	-	-	32	1060	3890
		Keonjhar, Banspal (Non Micro-Project)	-	-	-	125	9663	42590	125	9663	42590
		Sub-Total	80	3804	14802	165	10914	46501	245	14718	61303
		GRAND TOTAL	541	21802	89208	1142	36906	160401	1683	58708	249609

TABLE NO. 8.9
COMMUNITY WISE (PVTG) AND MICRO PROJECT/CLUSTER WISE PROFILE OF THE PVTGs HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PVTG COMMUNITY	NAME OF THE MICRO PROJECT	If Not Micro-Project Then the Cluster	AS PER 2015 BASE LINE SURVEY			AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE MICRO PROJECT			AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE NON- MICRO PROJECT			TOTAL		
				Village	House Holds	Population	Village	House Holds	No. of PVTG	Village	House Holds	Population	Village	House Holds	Population
1	Birhor	-	Sukinda, Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	87	341	1	87	341
2	Bonda	BDA (Mudulipada)		32	1819	7098	46	879	3210	-	-	-	78	2698	10308
3	Didayi	DDA(Kudugulgumma)		37	1828	7650	13	376	1470	-	-	-	50	2204	9120
4	Juang	JDA (Gonasika)		35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	-	-	-	137	4586	24355
		-	Sukinda, Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	204	975	12	204	975
		-	7 Blocks (Bhuban&Others), Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	2913	10931	112	2913	10931
		Sub-Total		35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	124	3117	11906	261	7703	36261
5	Lodha	LDA(Morada)		12	1103	3541	18	832	2830	-	-	-	30	1935	6371
6	Mankirdia	HKMDA(Jashipur)		2	66	222	1	22	57	-	-	-	3	88	279
7	Saora	SDA(Chandragiri)		32	1263	6012	99	2500	11947	-	-	-	131	3763	17959
		TDA(Tumba)		58	1156	4494	68	1673	6954	-	-	-	126	2829	11448
		Sub-Total		90	2419	10506	167	4173	18901	-	-	-	257	6592	29407
8	ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA (Nuapada)		14	622	2402	21	316	684	-	-	-	35	938	3086
9	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA(Kurli)		62	1633	6765	2	17	63	-	-	-	64	1650	6828
		DKDA(Parsali)		36	727	2831	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	727	2831
		Sub -Total		98	2360	9596	2	17	63	-	-	-	100	2377	9659
10	Hill –Khadia	HKMDA(Jashipur)		16	690	2184	19	216	616	-	-	-	35	906	2800
11	KutiaKandha	KKDA(Belghar)		68	1448	6332	55	936	3696	-	-	-	123	2384	10028
		KKDA (Lanjigarh)		16	801	3075	262	5969	26658	-	-	-	278	6770	29733
		Sub-Total		84	2249	9407	317	6905	30354	-	-	-	401	9154	39761
12	LanjiaSaora	LSDA (Puttasingsh)		20	1294	6574	116	5155	22181	-	-	-	136	6449	28755
		LSDA(Serongo)		21	1494	6180	30	1365	5978	-	-	-	51	2859	12158
		Sub-Total		41	2788	12754	146	6520	28159	-	-	-	187	9308	40913
13	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA Khuntgaon		22	1625	4406	30	1045	3239	-	-	-	52	2670	7645
		PBDA Jamardihi		26	1119	6506	10	206	672	-	-	-	36	1325	7178
		PBDA Rayagada		32	1060	3890	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1060	3890
		-	Banspal, Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	9663	42590	125	9663	42590
		Sub-Total		80	3804	14802	165	10914	46501	-	-	-	245	14718	61303
		GRAND TOTAL		541	21802	89208	1142	36906	160401	250	12867	54837	1683	58708	249609

(Source: Base Line Survey 2015 & Base Line Survey 2018-19 BY SCSTRTI)

TABLE NO. 8.10
CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PVTGS INDICATING THEIR DISTRIBUTION,
TENTATIVE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THE STATE OF ODISHA

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PVTGS	NAME OF THE MICRO PROJECTS	2015 BASE LINE SURVEY DATA			2018 BASE LINE SURVEY DATA			2011 CENSUS DATA			CONSOLIDATED DATA OF THE PVTGS IN ODISHA (Tentative)*		
			No of Villages/ Habitations	No. of House Holds	Number of PVTG Population	No of Villages/ Habitations	No. of House Holds	Number of PVTG Population	No of Villages/ Habitations	No. of House Holds	Number of PVTG Population	No of Villages/ Habitations	No. of House Holds	Number of PVTG Population
1	BIRHOR	Non-Micro Project	-	-	-	1	87	341	-	171	956	-	171	596
2	BONDA	BDA (Mudulipada)	32	1819	7098	46	879	3210	-	2996	12231	-	2996	12231
3	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	CBDA (Nuapada)	14	622	2402	21	316	684	-	-	-	35	938	3086
4	DIDAYI	DDA(Kudugulgumma)	37	1828	7650	13	376	1470	-	1993	8890	-	1993	8890
5	DONGRIA KANDH	DKDA (Kurli)	62	1633	6765	2	17	63	-	-	-	100	2377	9659
		DKDA (Parsali)	36	727	2831	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6	HILL KHARIA	HKMDA (Jashipur)	17	690	2184	19	216	616	-	-	-	35	906	2800
7	JUANG	JDA (Gonasika)	35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	-	10996	47095	-	10996	47095
		Sukinda, Jajapur Dist. (Non-Micro Project)	-	-	-	2	204	975	-	-	-			
		Dhenkanal Dist. (Non-Micro Project)	-	-	-	112	2913	10931	-	-	-			
8	KUTIA KANDH	KKDA(Belghar)	68	1448	6332	55	936	3696	-	-	-	401	9154	39761
		KKDA (Lanjigarh)	16	801	3075	262	5969	26654	-	-	-			
9	LANJIA SAORA	LSDA (Puttasingh)	20	1294	6574	116	5155	22181	-	-	-	187	9308	40913
		LSDA(Serongo)	21	1494	6180	30	1365	5978	-	-	-			
10	LODHA	LDA(Morada)	12	1103	3541	18	832	2830	-	2562	9785	-	2562	9785
11	MANKIRDIA	HKMDA(Jashipur)	2	66	222	1	22	57	-	561	2222	-	561	2222
12	PAURI BHUYAN	PBDA Khuntgaon	22	1625	4406	30	1045	3239	-	-	-	245	14718	61303
		PBDA Jamardihi	26	1119	6506	10	206	672	-	-	-			
		PBDA Ruhadakudar	32	1060	3890	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Banspal, Keonjhar (Non Micro-Project)	-	-	-	125	9663	42590	-	-	-			
13	SAORA	SDA(Chandragiri)	32	1263	6012	99	2500	11947	-	123062	534751	-	123062	534751
		TDA(Tumba)	58	1156	4494	68	1673	6954	-	-	-			
TOTAL			541	21802	89208	1142	36906	160401	-	142341	615570	-	179742	773092

N.B (Source): 2015 Base Line Survey of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2018 , Base Line Survey of Left Out Villages in the Micro Project & Identified Non Micro Project Area& 2011 Census Data.

* Consolidated data of the population PVTGs in Odisha has been calculated on the basis of 2011 Census figure in respect of 7 PVTGs (who are STs) and on the basis combined figures of Baseline Survey, 2015 in the Micro Project areas and Baseline Survey 2018 outside Micro Project areas in respect of 6 PVTGs (who are Sub-Set of STs) which are not covered by 2011 Census.

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Chapter- I

Introduction

1.1 Scheduled Tribes and PVTGs of Odisha:

Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in area covering 119 Blocks in 13 Districts out of 314 Blocks of 30 Districts in Odisha. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha. Among the STs 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 12 Districts in the State namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. The Scheduled Tribe communities have distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dangria Kandha, Juang, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankiridia, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. They reside in some parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts.

As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population of Odisha is 95.91 lakh, which constitutes 22.85 percent of the State's total population. Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. Its tribal population comprises 9.17% (2011 Census) of the total tribal population of the India. Mayurbhanj District has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as well as highest concentration of ST population (58.72%) followed by Malkangiri district (57.83%) in the State. Out of 13 PVTGs, 2011 Census captured only population figures of 7 PVTGs such as Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirida and Saora. The total population of 13 PVTGs of 17 Micro Projects in Odisha is 89,208 (Survey in 17 Micro Projects, 2015).

1.2 Socio-Cultural Features & Economy of PVTGs of Odisha:

The history of the present designated PVTGs is traced with the primitive societies. Anthropological literatures provide the following connotations of the primitive societies.

1. Communication: Relatively isolated, pristine, arrested in terms of change and development, representing an ideal form of folk society

2. Mode of Economy: Least use of Money, mostly follow barter system, lack of occupational specialization and economic diversification, social basis of exchange labour, small-scale management of economy
3. Education: Non-literate, lacking historical records, absence of written literature, lack of abstract understanding and time reckoning
4. Personality: Endowed with overpowering sense of reality, very pragmatic, everyday facts associated with religious and ritual performances, uniformity of spoken language and religion, and strong sense of individual and group level security
5. Size : Small population, living in small settlements in contiguous localities, territorially organized
6. Social: Relationship based on kinship, relatively homogeneous, strong political and social organization
7. Technology: Simple tools and techniques, non-industrialized

Thus, commonly agreed characteristics of primitive people may be (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

The above mentioned primitive people were officially designated as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 1975 onwards for development purpose. There are 75 PTGs (as per list at Annexure- 1) identified in India. Later in 2009, Government of India (GoI) decided to re-designate the "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG) as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)" considering the complaints that the term "primitive" is value loaded. Since then, the term PVTG has been used for Official and development purposes.

The PVTGs of Odisha are grouped under three Linguistic Groups and Ethnic Speakers as given in the statement below.

Linguistic Groups	Ethnic Speakers
Indo – Aryan	PaudiBhuiyan.
Dravidian	Bondo, ChuktiaBhunjia, DangariaKandha, KutiaKandha, Didayi.
Austro-Asiatic/Munda	Birhor, Juang, Saora, LanjiaSaora, Mankirdia, Hill Kharia, Lodha.

Similarly, all 13 PVTGs of Odisha belong to four Techno-Economic Categories of PVTGs as detailed below.

Hunter-Gatherer	Birhor, Hill-Kharia, Mankirdia
Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Didayi, Juang, DangariaKandha, KutiaKandha, LanjiaSaora, PaudiBhuiyan.
Terrace Cultivators	Saora, LanjiaSaora
Settled Cultivator	Lodha, ChuktiaBhunjia.

1.3 Schemes for Development of PVTGs in India:

Primitive Tribal Groups now re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are diverse in character and live in different environments of more interior and less accessible pockets and their traditional sources of sustenance are declining. As such, they languish in very fragile conditions of backwardness and deprivation. This has made them more vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and ill-health. Their socio-economic and educational conditions are much worse than the other tribal groups. Besides, their remote habitat lacks required minimum administrative set up and infrastructure back up. Their needs and problems are different from other scheduled tribes and hence deserve special attention.

With this backdrop, the Government of India has adopted the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach since 5th Five Year Plan Period and decided to plan and implement specific development programmes focused on the all-round development of the PVTGs. The programmes were mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate and gradually align them with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status.

There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) notified in the country. The following criteria are followed for determination of PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes.

- i. Pre-agriculture level of technology;
- ii. Stagnant or declining population;
- iii. Extremely low literacy; and
- iv. Subsistence level of economy.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI is implementing a scheme namely “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)”. The scheme covers 75 identified PVTGs in 18 States/ UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

It is a flexible scheme and covers funding for activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree BeemaYojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

Additionally, development priority is given to PVTGs under the schemes of;

- i. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS),
- ii. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution,
- iii. Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Schedule Tribes and strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- iv. Conservation of Culture and Development

1.4 Administrative Mechanism for PVTG Development in Odisha

Observing the guidelines of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Approach of the Central Government, since 5th Five Year Plan Period, the Government of Odisha has been taking steps to identify the PVTGs in Odisha. The PVTGs in Odisha have been identified on the basis of the criteria specified by the Central Government. They are (i) Stagnant or diminishing population (ii) Low level of literacy (iii) Low level of techno-economy i.e subsistence level of economy associated with pre agricultural stage of hunting, foods gathering and shifting cultivation and (iv) relative physical isolation for their all-round development.

Out of 62 Scheduled Tribes of Odisha, 13 tribal groups and/or sections of them have been identified as PVTGs so far. Among 13 PVTGs, 7 groups, namely Bonda, Birhor, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora are Scheduled Tribes and 6 groups namely, Chuktia Bhunjia, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Paudi Bhuyan are sections of their respective Scheduled Tribe communities.

With the vision of comprehensive development of the PVTGs, the concept of Micro Level Planning by constitution of Micro Project for Bonda PVTG, the first of its kind in India, was introduced in the State of Odisha in the year 1976-77. This envisages integrated and comprehensive development of the Micro Project Area (Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada in Malkangiri District) in which various programmes irrespective of the sources of funding implemented in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with other areas and to improve the quality of life of Bonda PVTG.

Over a period of 4 decades (1976-77 to 2018-19), the Govt. of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department has been adopting the following administrative mechanism and interventions for development of 13 PVTGs through establishment of 17 Special Development

Agencies (Micro Projects). Table - 1 below provides information on establishment of 17 Micro Projects by Government of Odisha for development of 13 PVTGs.

Table – 1.1							
ESTABLISHMENT OF MICRO PROJECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGS) IN ODISHA							
Sl. No.	District	I.T.D.A. covered	Part Blocks covered	Sl. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of the Micro Project	Office Order in which the Micro Project was established
1.	Angul	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Pallahara	1.	PaudiBhuyan	1.Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi	Letter No. 7176/TRW dt. 10.3.1978
2.	Deogarh	-do-	Barkote			2. PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	Letter No. 12360/TW dt. 1.5.1993
3.	Sundegarh	Bonai	Lahunipada			3. PaudiBhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	Letter No. 2708 dt. 29.1.1979
4.	Ganjam	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Patrapur	2.	Saora	4. Tumba Dev. Agency, Tumba	Letter No. 14009 dt. 20.5.1978
5.	Nuapada	-do-	Komna	3.	ChuktiaBhunja	5. ChuktiaBhunja Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	Letter No. 29520 dt. 30.9.1994
6.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Khairput	4.	Bonda	6. Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Year 1976-77
			Kudumuluguma, Khairput	5.	Didayi	7. Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	Letter No. 23449 dt. 5.8.1986
7.	Rayagada	Gunupur	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	6.	DangriaKandha	8. DangariaKandha Dev. Agency, Chatikona	Letter No. 14005 dt. 20.5.78
		Rayagada	K. Singhpur			9. DangariaKandha Dev. Agency, Parsal	Letter No. 12091 TW dt. 15.4.1988

Sl. No.	District	I.T.D.A. covered	Part Blocks covered	Sl. No.	PVTG	Name of the Micro Project	Office Order in which the Micro Project was established
	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur	7.	LanjiaSoura	10. LanjiaSoura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	Letter No. 23270/ HTW dt. 4.8.1984
8.	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	Gumma			8.	Soura
		do	Mohana	12. Saura Dev. Agency, Chandragiri	Year 1978-79		
9.	Kandhamal	Balliguda	Tumudibandha	9.	KutiaKandha	13. KutiaKandha Dev. Agency, Belghar	Year 1978-79
10.	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Lanjigarh			14. KutiaKandha Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Year 1986-87 Dt. 13.8.1986
11.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	Banspal	11.	Juang	15. Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	Letter No. 71731/TRW dt. 10.3.1978
12.	Mayurbhanja	Baripada	Suliapada&Moroda	12.	Lodha	16 Lodha Dev. Agency, Moroda	Letter No. 14382/TW dt. 6.6.1985
		Karanjia	Jashipur&Karanjia	13.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	17. Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	Letter No. 36089 dt. 1.12.1986
•	O						

v

N.B: See Annexure 1 (Map showing location of 17 Micro Projects for development of 13 PVTGs in Odisha)

The above Table reveals that:

- Over a period of about 2 decades (1977 to 1994) 17 Micro Projects have been established for development of 13 PVTGs covering 20 (Part) Blocks, 10 ITDAs and 12 Districts of Odisha.
- Rayagada district has the highest number of Micro Projects (3 nos: 1. DKDA, Kurli, 2. DKDA, Parsali & 3. LSDA, Puttasing).
- Mayurbhanj district has the highest number of PVTGs (3 nos: 1. Hill-Kharia, 2. Mankirdia & 3. Lodha) covering 4 part Blocks in 2 ITDAs.
- Out of 17 Micro Projects, 13 Micro Projects are located in ITDA areas and 4 Micro Projects (1. PBDA, Angul, 2. PBDA, Rugudakudar, 3. CBDA, Nuapada & 4. TDA, Tumba) are in Non-ITDA areas.
- There are 3 Micro Projects (PBDA, Jamardihi, PBDA, Rugudakudar and PBDA, Khuntagon) in 3 districts (Angul, Deogarh & Sundargarh) for development of one PVTG (Paudi Bhuyan).
- There is only one Micro Project (HKMDA, Jashipur) in Mayurbhanj district for development of 2 PVTGs (1. Hill-Kharia & 2. Mankirdia).

Each of the aforementioned 17 Micro Projects functions under the administrative control of ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha. At district level, a Governing Body (GB) of the Micro Project, headed by the Collector and District Magistrate as its Chairman and by taking members of Peoples' representatives like concerned area MP, MLAs, Block Chairman and Sarpanches of GPs, Traditional PVTG leaders and District Level Line Department Officers, has been set up. The GB of Micro Project sits in every quarter of a year to plan and monitor the PVTG development programmes. The MoTA, Govt. of India provides 100% financial assistance under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) for implementation of different development programmes for village infrastructure creation and sustainable livelihood enhancement, educational promotion and preservation of language and culture. The Micro Project Office comprises of Staff, like one Project leader/Special Officer, who is assisted by JAO, JE, WEO, FA, Office Asst., etc. for implementation of development programmes for PVTGs.

Since 1976-77, the Govt. of Odisha through the Micro Projects has been adopting different Schemes of the Central Government and State Government of Odisha for the total development of PVTGs as noted below.

I. Central Govt. Flexible Schemes for development for PTGs/PVTGs

- ***Micro Projects for PTG/PVTG Development since the fag end of 5th Five Year Plan period (1977-78):***

A flexible scheme for PTG development with 100% assistance from GOI has been operating throughout the country and has also been implemented in the state of Odisha. It covers programmes like housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc. But, in Odisha, PTG development programmes were implemented through the Micro Projects, the exclusive Institutional Mechanism.

Besides, Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Central Governments covering programmes, like Habitat Development, setting up of Information and Cultural Centers, Special Health Projects under World Bank Scheme, Land Based Composite Irrigation Projects, and Educational Complex for Low Female Literacy Pockets are implemented for development of PVTGs and their areas.

- ***1998-99: New Central Sector Scheme has been implemented by MOTA, GOI with 100% assistance to NGOs to supplement PTG development.***

This scheme focused for the survival, protection, development and welfare activities through ITDA or NGO interventions.

- ***2007-08: CCD Plan in 11th Five Year Plan & its Extension in 12th Five Year Plan, 2012-17 (GOI, Planning Commission Interventions)***

The CCD plan aims at conserving the eco-system, life styles and traditional skills of the PVTGs, emphasizing economic programmes for the PTGs at par with other non-tribal people, enabling PVTGs to move forward in their own chosen direction and at their own pace. The Plan priorities are creation of irrigation projects, connectivity-(all weather CC roads), educational facilities (Educational Complex), housing, drinking water, power supply, land distribution to landless, agro-horticulture development (SHGs), Janashree Bima Yojana and conservation of traditions & culture.

II. Innovative PVTG development Programmes of Govt. of Odisha

To supplement the above mentioned PVTG development interventions of Central Government, the Govt. of Odisha has taken the following innovative programmes for 13 PVTGs in 17 locations.

- **March, 2014: Focused Health & Drinking water to all PVTG villages in 2 years.**
- **Convergence of welfare program to address the needs of PVTGs through schemes and programmes of different Departments** like, SC and ST, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Rural Development, Food and Civil Supplies, Animal Resources Development and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
- **2015-16: Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)**

The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services including mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components.

1.5 Rationale of the Baseline Survey among PVTGs:

In the State of Odisha, all the households residing in 17 Micro Project boundaries as decided way back to 1970's, while the Micro Project which were declared, continues to be identified as the Micro Project villages and the people residing in the villages have been considered as PVTG people. But of late, it was revealed that, a large number of villages adjacent to the Micro Project boundary and also a large number of villages inhabited by the same community located outside the boundary have been left out and excluded from the PVTG category.

A proposal by ST&SC Development Department vide letter no 17898/SSD dated 27.9.2016 (Annexure -2) was submitted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India for inclusion of additional PVTG villages of 6 Micro-Project areas. In response to the letter of Govt. of Odisha, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI vide letter No. 11022/07/2012-NGO (PVTG) dated 20.4.2017 (Annexure- 3) clarified that PVTG identification criteria is not based on inclusion of villages in the Micro-Projects, but on whether the individual belongs to the community identified as PVTGs by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Recently, Govt. of India has communicated that the entire population of the PVTGs notwithstanding whether they reside inside the Micro Project boundary or not, will be treated as PVTGs and all facilities which PVTGs are entitled will be extended to them. On the basis of clarification provided by MoTA, GoI, it was decided by the Government in ST & SC Development Department that benefits and the privileges under different schemes meant for 13 PVTGs can be extended to persons of these communities residing outside the boundaries of existing Micro Project area.

Thus, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar was entrusted with the responsibility to undertake the detail survey and study to identify contiguous areas with PVTGs population from among the 13 communities staying outside the Micro Project area which needs to be included in the existing Micro Project/ ITDA areas to be covered under specific PVTGs case.

Accordingly, as per the approval of the Apex Committee meeting held on dt. 27.11.2018 vide letter no F.No. 11031/8/2017-PA (Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, TRI Division, a detailed baseline household survey of all the PVTGs Households (as per the Census data for the 7 PVTGs captured by Census) & 6 PVTGs (which are sub set of the Major ST Communities and are not captured by the Census) in the Micro-Project area & its surrounding areas and from the places as per available information was taken up during 2018-19. With the aforementioned rationale, the need of this enumeration is briefed below.

- Previously, identification of PVTGs by SCSTRTI for their total development limited to areas of 17 Micro Projects in Odisha.
- Post independent Census operations lack data on demography of some PVTGs who are subset of the Scheduled Tribes in Odisha. Planned development interventions for PVTGs by Central /State Government set back due to want of demography on the entire PVTG population.
- Proper development planning of all PVTGs need detail village level Census data.

1.5 Objectives of the Base line Survey:

Keeping the above context in view, Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department have requested SC& ST Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) to carry out a Base Line Survey of the left out villages in & around the Micro Projects and other cluster of villages in areas where PVTG communities are inhabiting in large number so that they can be considered for coverage under OPELIP (a specially dedicated IFAD assisted project for the Empowerment and Livelihood improvement of the PVTGs) as under this programme the left out villages have not been covered. Similarly, considering the fact that MOTA, GOI in the mean time have issued an instruction to all the State Governments and Union Territories to assess the PVTG population taking in to consideration the PVTG people not withstanding their distribution (whether in the Micro Project area or not) and furnish the population details of PVTGs in the State which will be the sole basis for release of funds under PVTG Budgetary Head. The above two

purposes have led to the conduct of this exercise. However, the entire exercise will have the following 2 broad objectives:

- III. To undertake a Base Line Survey of the uncovered /left out villages in the Micro Project areas and also outside the Micro Project areas in identified clusters and furnish a consolidated report indicating all the villages which are inhabited by the PVTGs for the purpose of including them under OTELP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Project).
- IV. To undertake an exercise for preparing a consolidated list of PVTGs and their population in the State of Odisha sourcing the data from the existing Micro Project villages, left out villages in and beyond the Micro Project areas and taking 2011 Census figures in to consideration for submission of the same to Government of India, MOTA as the aggregated figure of PVTGs as asked for by MOTA, GOI which will be used as the sole criteria for determining the extent of funds to be released under PVTG Schemes.

1.7 Deliverables:

- III. **Base Line Survey Report of the PVTG Habitations & population details in the Micro Project area (including the left out and already existing Micro Project villages) and in the identified clusters of villages inhabited by the PVTG Population.**
- IV. **Consolidated list of PVTG Households/Population in the State of Odisha** integrating information from all sources such as existing PVTG (Micro Project) villages, left out/uncovered villages in the Micro Project and identified villages in clusters in the Non Micro Project areas and the Census figures of 2011 Census.

1.8 Survey Method:

1.8.1 Field Work for Primary Data Collection

The SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar conducted the Baseline survey in adjoining and outside villages of Micro Projects (Agencies for Development of 13 PVTGs in Odisha) to identify PVTGs. The Base line survey was carried out during the period from June to October, 2018 in coordination with 15 Micro Projects and two District Welfare Offices of Jajpur and Dhenkanal Districts. As many as 18 dedicated Teams of Primary Investigators, pulled mostly from among their respective PVTG communities, done the field work for collection of data on payment of remuneration. To obtain primary data, two sets of schedules, one for household data collection

and the other for village data collection, were administered among the PVTG households. Prior to undertaking the survey operation, a selected group of Primary Investigators were trained at SCSTRTI as Master Trainers for filling up of the household and village schedules. The Master Trainers imparted training to other Primary Investigators in the field.

1.8.2 Secondary data collection

Secondary data were collected from Micro Project Offices, District Welfare Sections and different study reports and annual reports of SCSTRTI, ST & SC Development Department, GoO and MoTA, GoI and Office of PD, OPELIP for preparation of the survey report. Additionally, the Special Officers of 15 Micro Projects have provided primary data on PVTGs in their existing villages of the Micro Projects covered under OPELIP Baseline Survey, 2018.

1.8.3 Data Computation and Analysis and report drafting

Keeping the requirements of the report, two master tables (one for village schedule and another for household schedule) were designed in XL soft and used in Data Computation. The primary data are computed at SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar by engaging Data Analyst on contractual payment basis. Besides, primary data collected from 4 PVTGs and Micro Projects such as Paudi Bhuyan of PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district, Didayi of DDA, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri district, Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia of HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district and Lodha of LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj district were processed at Micro Project level by their respective DEOs and MIS. Data Analysis and report drafting were done by the Survey Team members comprising of one, one and one Consultant (DS) and one Research Associate.

The report is mainly based on the primary data collected through a fresh baseline survey made in the adjoining and outside villages of 15 Micro Projects and Jajpur, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts and secondary source (OPELIP Baseline Survey, 2018) in respect of their existing villages covered by the Micro Projects.

1.9 Expected Output of the Exercise:

The entire exercise will have the following expected outputs:

- III. The Base Line Survey of the Left Out Villages/Uncovered Villages and population of the PVTGs both in the Micro Project Area and Non Micro Project Area in identified clusters will give opportunity to the left out vulnerable PVTG villagers and population of about 1000 additional habitations to be addressed under the OPELIP Program and the PVTG people inhabiting in these villages can avail of all the benefits at par with the villagers/PVTGs of the 541 PVTG villages originally included in the OPELIP Plan inhabited exclusively by the PVTGs
- IV. Earlier about 90,000 populations of about 22,000 Households spread over 541 habitations were shown/posed to GOI, MoTA as Odisha's PVTG Population on the basis of which funds were released under the budgetary Head PVTG. But as an outcome of this exercise, the State Government will be able to place before the GOI, MoTA more than 7 Lakhs PVTG Population spread over the State of Odisha, which is about 9 times higher than the PVTG population which has been projected before the GOI, MoTA. Hence, with the almost 9 times enhanced population estimate of the PVTG in Odisha much higher funding from GOI, MoTA under various grants for the PVTGs can be availed.

1.10 Limitation of Base Line Survey

- i. The study has been conducted within the scope of limited time and resources. Though a full-fledged household Base Line Survey of all the left out Households (beyond 541 existing villages of 17 Micro Projects) belonging to PVTG category which approximately are distributed in 1142 habitations in the State, a full proof base line survey covering 100% PVTG households was not been made possible as some of them residing outside the Micro Project boundary could not be identified either by the Micro Project Offices or District Administration Offices within a limited span of time. But attempt has been made to cover almost all left out PVTG households coming under outside the Micro Project Area or under different District Administration.
- ii. The Field Survey was initiated in the month of June and continued till December, especially at a time when the tribals under study were busy with agricultural and other ritual activities. It had a bearing on availability in time and feedback from key respondents.
- iii. Due to incessant rain in hilly areas and impact of Cyclone, 'TITLLI', during field survey, collection of data in the interior pockets was interrupted and thus, the data collection became more time consuming.
- iv. For the first time, educated PVTG youths were identified, trained and engaged for collection of data from their respective adjacent PVTG areas. Though they could identify their own community (PVTG) people properly, some of the information as required in the schedules could not be collected flawlessly by them.
- v. Out of 17 Micro Projects in Odisha, two Micro Projects like DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada district and PBDA, Rugudakadar, Deogarh districts have no additional PVTG Villages. Hence both the areas have been excluded from the survey operation.
- vi. At the end of the survey period, over and above the proposed PVTG households, the Investigators have come across with more number of PVTG households in the adjacent areas of 4 Micro Projects such as KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district, TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District, LSDA, Seranga, and SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati district which caused delay in accomplishment of the survey work by two months.
- vii. However, in spite of the above mentioned limitations, attempt has been made to cover all most all the left out villages with PVTG households identified by the 15 Micro Project Offices and three Welfare Sections in District Administration Offices.

1.11 Organization of Report:

The present report is organized in 5 chapters. Chapter-I introduces the PVTGs in India and Odisha. It highlights socio-cultural features and economy of the PVTGs, schemes and administrative mechanism for their total development, rationale, objectives, and survey methods. Chapter-II is an anthology of findings of the Base Line Survey in respect of 13 PVTGs of Odisha in 19 different locations and provides analysis on socio-economic conditions of each of the 13 PVTGs. Chapter-III presents demographic figures of 13 PVTGs as per data of Baseline Survey, 2018 supplemented by Census, 2011 and Micro Project Survey, 2015 data and have come up with total PVTG population of the State of

Odisha covering the 13 PVTGs. Chapter-IV is a resume of the findings of the Baseline Survey, 2018 and Chapter-V provides conclusion and suggests recognition of the STs or sub set of STs as PVTGs by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion under the Central schemes of PVTG development and OPELIP.

Chapter -II

Findings of Baseline Survey on each of 13 PVTGs of Odisha in and Outside Areas of 15 Micro Projects and Dhenkanal and Jajpur Districts for their inclusion in the Schemes of Development to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

This Chapter is an anthology of findings of the Base Line Survey in respect of 13 PVTGs of Odisha spread over 19 locations comprising 15 Micro Projects and two non-Micro Project districts, namely Dhenkanal and Jajpur. It presents statistical information on demography and socio-economic conditions of 13 PVTGs, namely, Birhor, Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Diadayi, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirida, Paudi-Bhuyan and Saoara found outside 17 Micro Project areas. It discusses the Base Line Survey findings with supporting data of 2011 Census, 2015 Survey and 2018 on each of the 13 PVTGs in 17 locations separately. The compilation starts with the semi-nomadic Birhor of Jajpur district and ends with settled agriculturist Saora, PVTG. With support from facts and figures it tries to justify the necessity of inclusions of all the PVTGs, who are found outside the operational areas of the 17 Micro Projects setup for development of 13 PVTGs.

2.1 Birhor PVTG of Jajpur District

The Birhor ST has been identified as a PVTG in Odisha in the year 1986-87. There is no separate Micro Project in Odisha for the all-round development of the Birhor. But in the year 1986-87, Govt. of Odisha established a Micro Project namely Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia development Agency (HKMDA) at Jashipur in Mayurbhanj district to look after the development programmes of two PVTGs such as 'Hill-Kharia' & 'Mankirdia'. Though the Mankirdia ST (PVTG) bears a separate nomenclature, it shares same culture, language and livelihood with that of the Birhor ST. Needless to say that the Mankirdia people use to say that they are 'Birhor', the Man of the Jungle. However, during the Baseline Survey in Jajpur

district, the Birhor (ST) community has been found in one village only namely, Kalarangiatta (at Malharsahi hamlet) under Ransol Gram Panchayat in Sukinda Block. A Baseline survey among the Birhor ST households of this village has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.1.1 Distinguished Features of Birhor:

The Birhor is a semi-nomadic, hunting and gathering community. They frequently change their dwelling place in search of forest food and livelihood. As per 2011 Census the Birhor population is 596 with 171 households. They are found in Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Boudh, Puri, Khurda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Sonapur and Cuttack districts. The Birhor people are mostly distributed in and around Similipal hills in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. At times, they move to different places in the districts of Jajpur, Keonjhar etc. They speak a form of Munda language. They catch monkeys and eat their meat. They make *Siali*/ jute ropes, wander inside the forest in small bands. They live in *Tanda*, a temporary settlement and indome shaped leaf huts, *Kumbha*. The Birhor/Mankirdia have girls' dormitory, *Kudi-ada*. They shuttle between market and forest and observe 'Hera or Chaitaparba'.



2.1.2 Composition of Birhor households & population:

In the entire Jajapur District, the Birhor PVTG people are found living in one village only, namely Kalarangiatta at Malharsahi hamlet. The village comes under Ransol Gram Panchayat in Sukinda Block. There are 87 Birhor households, including 3 female headed households, with a total population of 341 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows an unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females among the Birhor community. The Sex ratio of the community is 960 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and the corresponding graph below and its corresponding graph show composition of Birhor households, population, family size and sex ration of Birhor community at Malharsahi hamlet in Kalarangiatta village.

Table-2.1

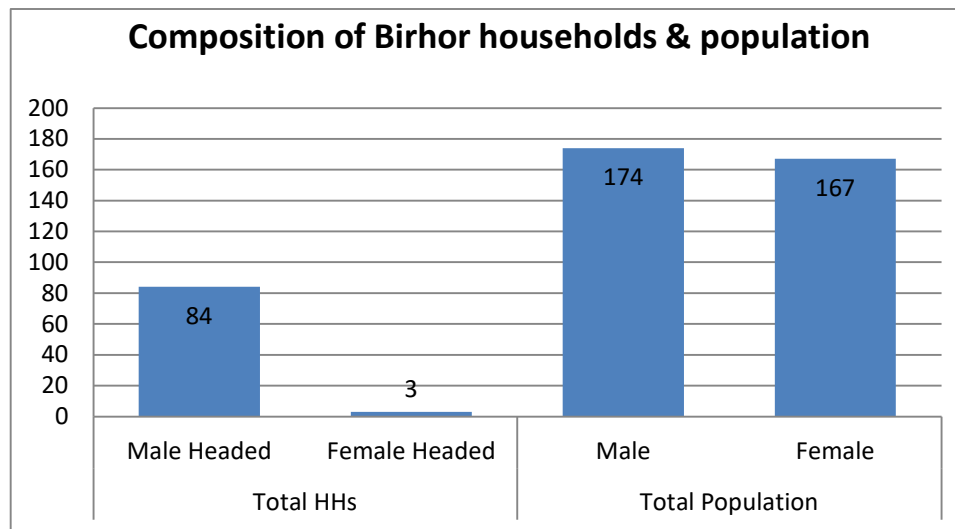
Composition of Birhor households & population in Jajpur District

Name of Block	Name of the GP	Name of the Village/ Hamlet (H)	Total HHs	Total Population		
				Male	Female	Total
Sukinda	Ransol	Kalarangiatta/ Malharsahi (H)	87	174	167	341

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household

Total Village	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household	Total House Hold	Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
1	84	3	87	4	960



2.1.3 Age group and sex wise distribution of Birhor population:

Table below explains the Birhor population structure by sex and age group at village Kalarangiatta. Out of total Birhor population of 341, majority of the people numbering 170 persons returned from the workforce within the age of group 15 and 60 years. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the females outnumber their counterpart males showing a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 16 senior citizens among the Birhor people of the village. While 37 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 93 children in the age group of 6.1 - 15 years are eligible for school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the distribution of population by sex and age group of Birhor community at Malharsahi hamlet in Kalarangiatta village.

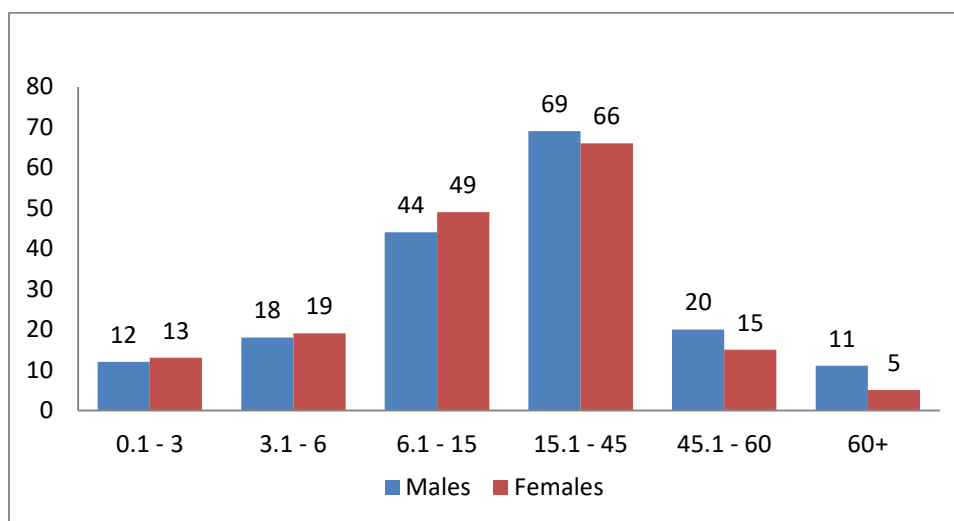
Table-2.3
Distribution of Population by Sex and Age Group

Age	Birhor Population
-----	-------------------

Group	Male	Female	Total
0.1 - 3	12	13	25
3.1 - 6	18	19	37
6.1 - 15	44	49	93
15.1 - 45	69	66	135
45.1 - 60	20	15	35
60+	11	5	16
Total	174	167	341

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Distribution of Population by Sex and Age Group



2.1.4 Socio-economic Profiles of Birhor PVTG:

2.1.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

Among the Birhor, the literacy is levelled at 37.24 %. Their male literacy is 35.63 % and female literacy is 38.92%. Out of 127 literate people, 119 (93.70 %) and 8 (6.30 %) studied up to Primary School and High School level, respectively. Among 37 children in the age group of 03 – 06 years, 14 children have been enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 23 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi. Table below and its corresponding graph show the literacy and educational level of Birhor community at Malharsahi hamlet in Kalarangiatta village.

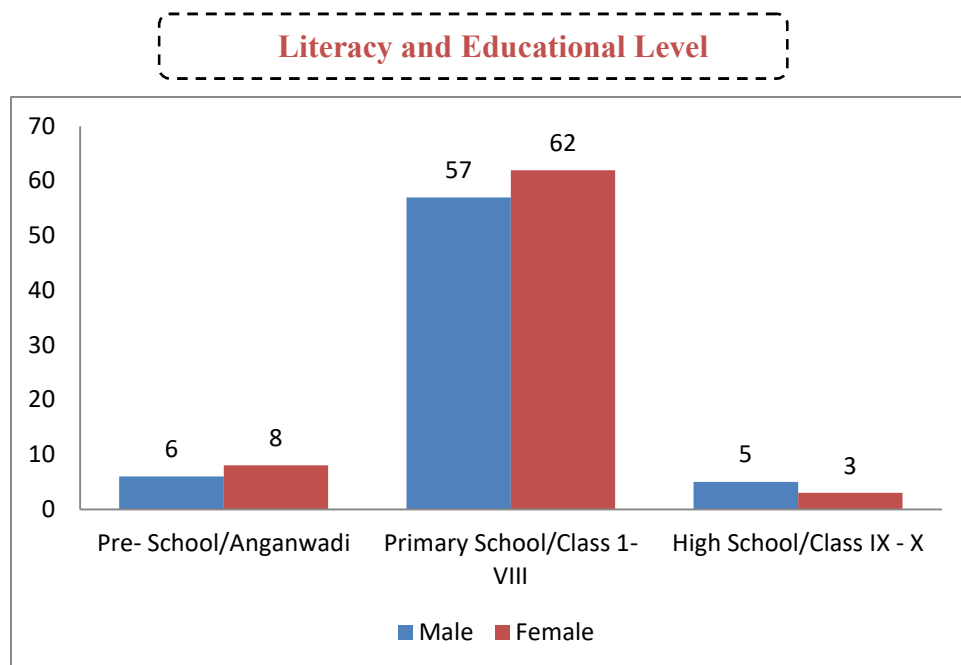
Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level of Birhor

Educational Level	Literates		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	174	167	341
Total Literates	62 (35.63%)	65 (38.92%)	127 (37.24%)

Pre- School/Anganwadi	6	8	14
Primary School/Class 1- VIII	57	62	119 (93.70%)
High School/Class IX - X	5	3	8 (6.30%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

- * N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



2.1.4.2 Land holdings

All 87 Birhor families are reported to be landless. None of them have agricultural land and forest land. They have only homestead land to the extent of 10 dec. each. Thus, land based development programmes for the Birhor is a remote possibility unless and until they will be provided with government land for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Land holding among the Birhor.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Birhor

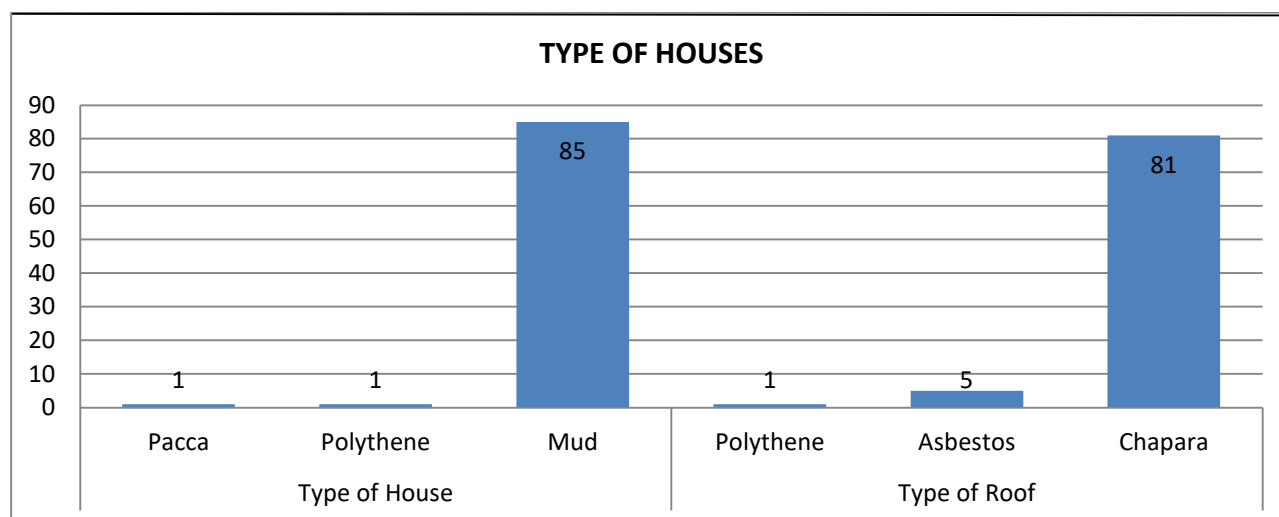
No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta
87	87	0	0	0

2.1.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 87 families, only one family has pucca house, one family reside in a polythene house, 5 families have asbestos roof and the rest 81(93.10%) families use to live in mud houses thatched with chapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show the types of houses of Birhor.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos	Chapara
87	1	1	85	1	5	81

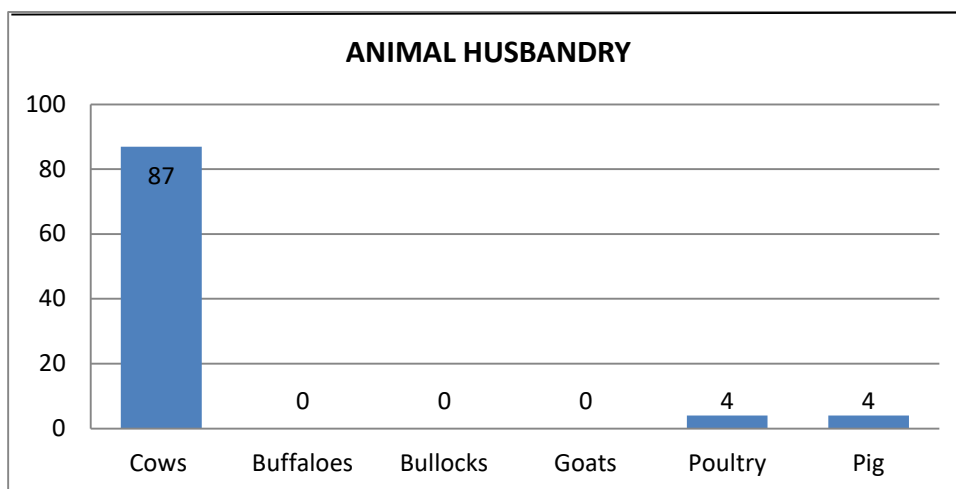


2.1.4.4 Animal Husbandry

87 families have domestic animals and birds, like 4 goats, 4 poultry and 1 pig. Most of the families do not prefer to keep domestic animals as they are semi-nomadic community. Table below and its corresponding graph show the animal resource of Birhor.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs having Domestic Animals					
No.of HHs	Buffaloes	Bullocks	Goats	Poultry	Pig
87	0	0	4	4	1

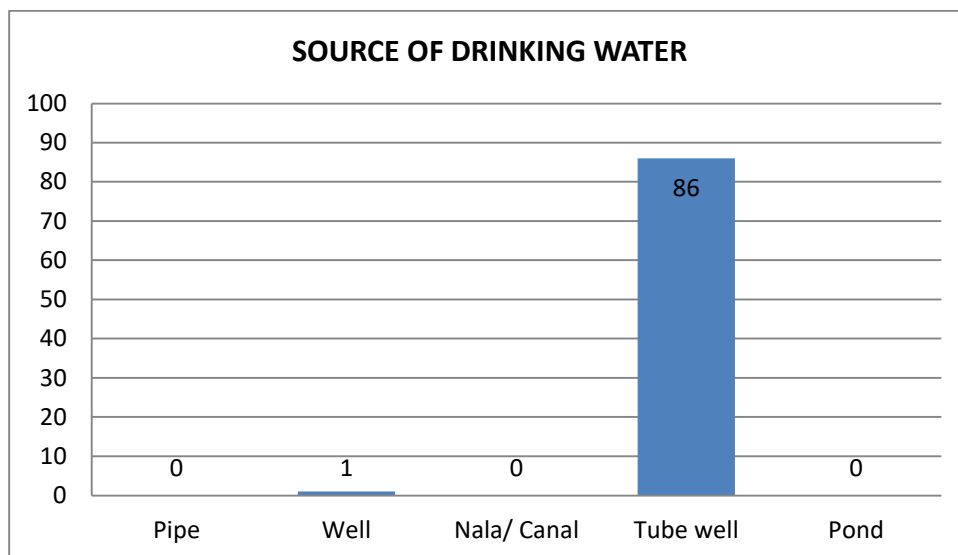


2.1.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 87 Birhor households, 86 use safe drinking water from tube well. Only one Birhor family depend on well for drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Source of Drinking Water of Birhor.

**Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water**

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal	well	Pond
87	0	86	0	1	0

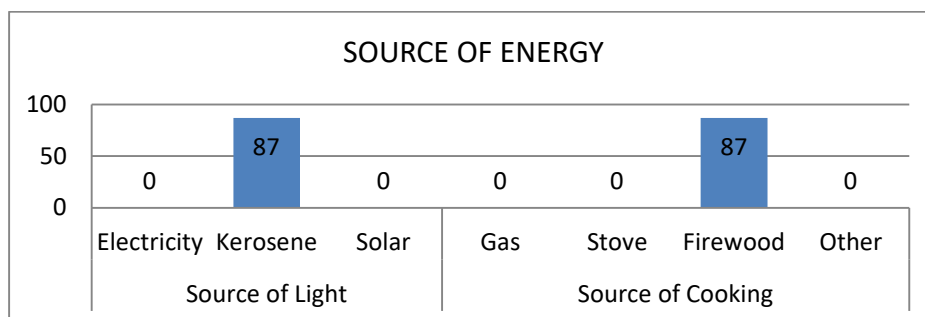


2.1.4.6 Source of Energy

All 87 Birhor families use kerosene as source of light and use firewood for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show source of energy of Birhor.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
87	0	87	0	0	0	87	0



2.1.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Birhor population of 341, majority of the people numbering 170 persons return from the workforce in the age group 15 - 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 81(47.65 %) & and male worker is 89(52.35 %). A favourable workforce among the Birhor is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be host to labour intensive development programmes.



Table 2.10
Work Force

Age Group	Birhor Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	69	66	135
45.1 - 60	20	15	35
Total	89 (52.35%)	81 (47.65%)	170 (49.85%)

The traditional occupation of the Birhor is hunting and food gathering. They are expert monkey catcher. They collect siali fibres from forest and prepare rope and baskets to earn their livelihood. Traditionally, the Bihors are skilled craft persons, who do the following activities.

- ❖ Basket & Rope making out of siali fiber, sabai grass & jute
- ❖ Leaf plate stitching and pressing



Craft of Rope & Basket Making out of Siali Fibre

At present, at village Kalarangiatta, they are primarily doing collection of fire wood

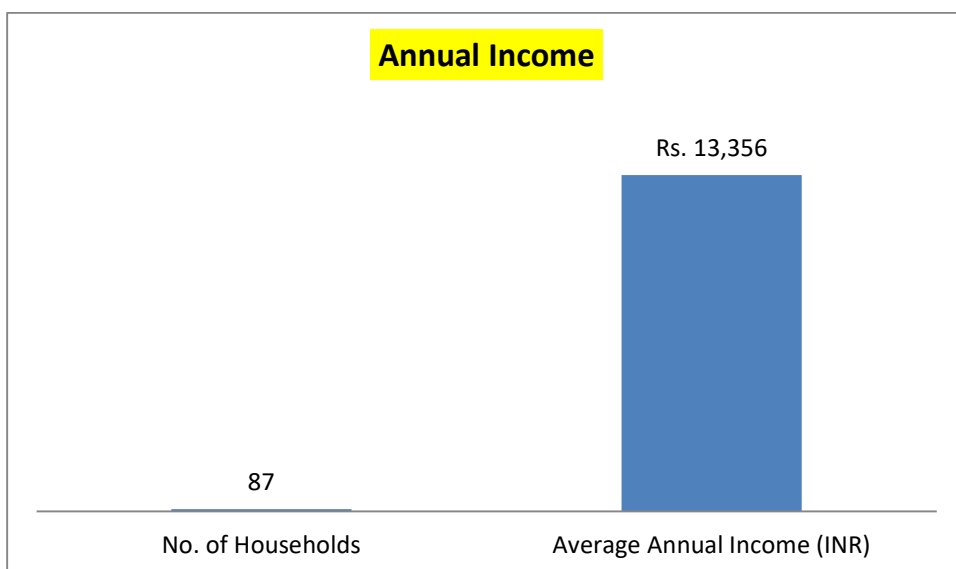
and wage earning. MFP collection is their secondary occupation. As the village comes under mining area the Birhor people get scope of wage earning which fetches them good income in comparison to PVTG people living in other areas.

2.1.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

As many as 84 Birhor families mostly derive their income from primary sources, like daily wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry. While 45 families supplement their income from NTFP collection & fire wood selling, Pension/Remittance supplements the income of 6 families and fishery supplements income of one family. The average annual income of Birhor is Rs. 13,356/- per family. Table below and its corresponding graph show the status of annual income of Birhor.

**Table-2.11
Annual Income**

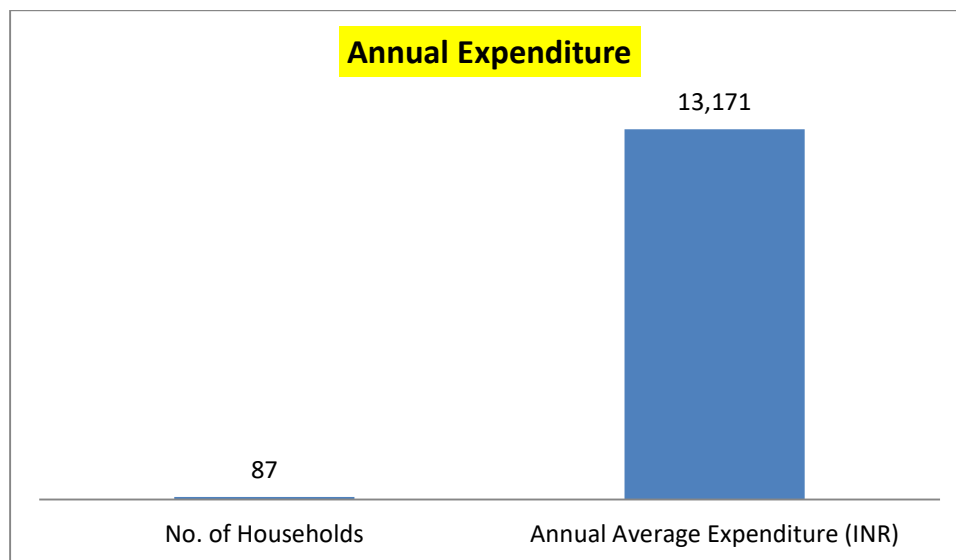
Sector	No. of Households	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	0	Rs13,356/-
Animal Husbandry	15	
Fishery	1	
NTFP Collection & Selling	45	
Trained (Technical) Worker / Artisan	0	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	84	
Pension/Remittance	6	
Other Source	0	
Total Income	87	



On an average annually the each Birhor household spend more on food consumption. The average annual expenditure per household comes to Rs. 13,171/-. Table below and its corresponding graph show the status of annual expenditure of Birhor.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure

Sector	No. of Households	Annual Average Expenditure (INR)
Food	87	Rs13,171/-
Clothing	87	
Education	38	
Health	83	
Social/ Religious Functions	82	
House Repair	83	
Purchase of Assets	83	
Others	87	
All	87	



2.1.4.9 Indebtedness

Though the Birhors live hand to mouth, indebtedness among them is conspicuously absent. Perhaps the reason may be that Birhor people are nomadic in nature and thus, the local money lenders and Institutional source become reluctant to lend them money. Table below and its corresponding graph show the indebted pattern of Birhor.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

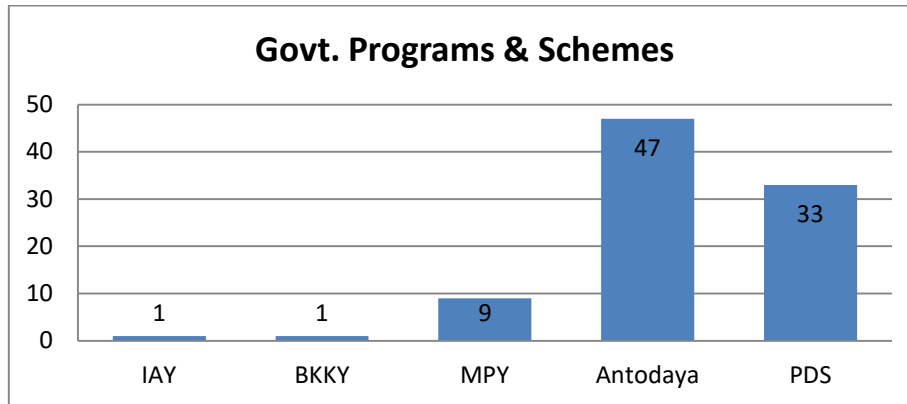
No. of Total HHs	Institutional Source						Private Source			
	SHG		Bank		Co-operative		Landlord		Relatives	
	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. 1.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed

Out of 87 households, 47 have availed Antodaya, 33 PDS, 9 MPY and one each benefitted by BKKY and IAY under different Govt. Programs & schemes. Table- 2.15 below and its corresponding graph show the status of availing different schemes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of Households Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
87	1	1	9	47	33



2.1.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

The Birhor *Tanda* is deprived of Electrification / Solar Light, Gyanmandir, grocery shop and they do not have any cultural troupe. It is facilitated with motorable road, school, anganwadi centre and other infrastructure & within a distance of 1.5 Km. Table below shows the availability of infrastructure facilities at the village. Table-2.15 and its corresponding graph shows the existing infrastructure facilities at the village.

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in acres	FRA Land in acres	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Centre
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Kalarangiatta / Mahlarasahi (H)	8.70	0.00	0.00	0	2	1	1
(Continued)							

Health Centre	Gyanmandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XXI
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0

- The survey reveals that the Birhor Mahlarasahi (Hamlet) of the village Kalarangiattahas not been facilitated with electricity/solar light, dance troupe, Gyanmandir, forest land and irrigation source.

2.1.7 Major Problems faced by the Birhor

- Housing: All the houses lack ventilation. Increasing number of Birhor families causes shortage of houses and the houses already provided to them badly need maintenance.
- Health: Malnutrition, skin diseases, tooth decay and endemic Malaria are the main health hazards.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 37.24 %. Mostly their literacy is leveled up to elementary stage. Due to poverty and ignorance higher education is a distant dream for them.
- Income Generation: Previously the Birhor primarily depended on collection of MFP for their subsistence. But the forest restrictions and mining activities, pose a major problem for them. Now, the Birhor community has been reduced to daily wage labour.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture is evidenced due to the impact of large scale mining operation and deforestation in the Sukinda valley.

2.1.8 Need Assessments & Development Priorities for the Birhor

- Education: Pre- Primary education at Anganwadi for all Birhor children, admission of all school going age Birhor boys and girls at nearby Ashram School, cash incentives to

parents of each school going student to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization at village through Welfare programmes.

- Housing: Construction of Houses for the needy families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Income Generating Schemes: Goat rearing and poultry schemes and non-farm activities through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits. Provision of govt. land and its development and kitchen garden at backyard.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme.
- Provision of electricity for domestic purpose.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion of cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandap*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, promotion of traditional crafts.

2.1.9 Profile of BirhorPVTGin Jajpur District at a Glance

Table -2.16

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Jajpur	
2	Name of the Blocks	Sukinda	
3	No./Names of GPs	Ransol	
4	No. of Village	One; At Malharsahi hamlet, Revenue Kalarangiatta	
5	No. of HHs	87	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	3	
7	Average Size of Household	4	
8	Population	Total	341
		Male	174
		Female	167
9	Sex-ratio	960 females per 1000 males.	
10	Literacy	Total	127 (37.24 %)
		Male	62 (35.63 %)

		Female	65 (38.92 %)
11	Own Houses		86
12	Pucca House		1
13	Work Force		170 (49.85%)
14	Tube well Water Source		87
15	Individual Household Toilets		Nil
16	Household Electricity Facility		Nil
17	Homestead Land		87
18	Agriculture Land		Nil
19	Forest Land		Nil
20	Average Size of Landholdings		0.11 dec.
21	Primary Source of Income		Wage earning
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)		Rs. 13,356 /-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)		Rs. 13,171/-
24	No. of Families Indebted		0
25	Average Loan Amount		0
26	Adhar Card		NA
27	Voter-ID		NA
28	Ration Card		PDS 33 + Antodaya 47
29	Health Card		NA
30	Job Card		NA
31	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)		NA
32	BPL		87
33	Bank Pass Book		NA
34	BKKY		1
35	Housing (IAY)		1

Table-2.17

Total HHs & Population of Birhorof Jajpur District

MP	Name of District	Name of Block/Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total

*Existing	Jajpur	There is no Micro Project in the District.						
** Present	Jajpur	Sukinda	Ransol	Kalarangiatta/ Malharsahi (H)	87	174	167	341
Total	Jajpur	Sukinda	Ransol	Kalarangiatta/ Malharsahi (H)	87	174	167	341

(Source: *CCD Survey, 2015 & ** Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.1.10 Conclusion&Suggestions:

The Baseline Survey has identified two PVTGs namely ‘Birhor’ and ‘Junag’ in Sukinda Block of the Jajpur district. There is no Micro Project, for the development of these two PVTGs in Jajpur district so far.

The Juang and Birhor PVTGs people are residing in same Sukinda cluster in Jajpur district. As per 2018 Baseline Survey, in the Sukinda cluster the total population of Birhor is 341 with 87 households in one village/GP and total population of Juang is 975 with 204 households in 12 villages of 2 GPs. Thus, the total population of two PVTGs, Birhor and Juang, is 1316 with 291 households in 13 villages of 3 GPs.

A cursory look on the aforementioned survey findings reveals that the Birhor people of Jajpur district are a hunting and food gathering community, who are occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the same like that of the Mankirdiapeople of Mayurbhanj district, where they have been recognised as a PVTG. TheBirhor of Jajpurdistrict shares the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observes religious festivals. They alsoobserve the principle of endogamy and other rites and rituals,like that of the Birhor and Mankirdia PVTGs of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.

The surveyed Birhor and Junag People confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these two PVTGs people were left out while implementingPVTG development programmes. Thus, the BirhorPVTG people living in thisvillage have been

deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes for development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

- The Birhor and Juang people living in the newly identified villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development and OPELIP may be extended to them.
- Since the Juang PVTG and Birhor PVTG people are found in the same cluster of Sukinda Block in Jajapur district, the Birhor PVTG development programmes may be implemented through creation of a new Micro Project namely, **“Birhor and Juang Development Agency” with headquarters at Kaliapani, Sukinda, Jajapur District.**
- For the implementation of the development programme for ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ PVTGs, the required funds under SCA to TSP, Article 275 (1), CCD and OPELIP may be placed with the Micro Project.
- The Micro Project Staff may be provided training at SCSTRTI on the life and culture of Birhor PVTG and their development programmes.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of two PVTGs ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ as per estimation of their population by Base Line Survey, 2018.

2.2 Bonda PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District for the total development of the Bonda PVTG in the year 1976-77. This Micro Project covers population of Bonda PVTG in 4 GPs and 32 villages of Khairiput Block in Malkangiri district. It is reported that there are 46 more villages with Bonda households found outside the Micro Project, BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Bonda households of

these 46 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.2.1 Distinguished Features of Bonda PVTG

The Bonda people are autochthons of Bonda hills in Malkangiri district. As per 2011 Census the Bonda population is 12,231 with 2,996 households. They are found in Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonepur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Boudh, Khurda, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sundergarh and Jharsuguda districts. But they are highly concentrated in Malkangiri district. They speak *Remo*, a Munda language. The distinguished appearance of Bonda women are seen with shaven heads. They wear a short hand-woven bark cloth, *ringa* and bead necklaces and ornaments covering neck and thorax. Bonda men keep long hair and armed with axe and bow and arrow. The Bonda people are known for their aggressiveness. They are expert hunters, gatherers, shifting cultivators and streambed rice growers. They have scattered housing pattern, dual social organization, otherwise known as moiety system. The community has girls' dormitory, *Selani dingo* and boys' dormitory, *Ingersing dingo*. Each Bonda village has a community centre, *Sindibor*. The Bondas observe *Patkhanda Jatra* every year.



2.2.2 Composition of Bonda households & population

The Bonda PVTG people are residing in 46 villages in 8 GPs of Khairiput, Korkunda & Mathili Blocks. These Bonda villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District. There are 879 Bonda households, including 65 female headed households, with a total population of 3210 persons. On an average, there are 19 Bonda households per village. The highest number of households (86) is reported at village Khurigudaat (sl. no. 9) and lowest number of household (1) each at 3 villages, namely RauliGuda (at sl. 15), Saragiguda (at sl. 16), and Malitikra (at sl. 37). Their family size is 4. The survey shows unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females than that of their counterpart males among the Bonda community. The Sex ratio of the community is 938 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Bonda households, population, family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1

Composition of Bonda PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of BDA, Mudulupada, Malkangiri district

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages	Total Nos. of HHs	Bonda Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Malkangiri	Matheli	Ambaguda	Khadimati	5	19	15	34
2.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Govindpally	18	30	31	61
3.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Khemaguru	36	69	70	139
4.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Sindiguda	8	16	21	37
5.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Dabaguda	10	16	17	33
6.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kadamguda	65	93	85	178
7.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kasuguda	26	43	34	77
8.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kenduguda	20	31	25	56
9.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Khuriguda	86	196	159	355
10.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Lacher	12	25	16	41
11.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Manipur	31	47	49	96
12.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PakanaGuda	22	31	34	65
13.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PandraGuda	49	84	56	140
14.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PusuriGuda	37	51	46	97
15.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	RauliGuda	1	1	2	3
16.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Saragiguda	1	3	3	6
17.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	SemiliGuda	60	82	86	168
18.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Boipariguda	10	17	18	35
19.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	HantalGuda	17	32	33	65
20.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	JhadiaGuda	4	7	6	13
21.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Kamarput	12	21	23	44
22.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	KenduGuda	29	49	48	97
23.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	KhairputColony	14	26	24	50
24.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Lamtaguda	18	36	35	71
25.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	MajhiGuda	7	12	15	27
26.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Upperput	10	20	18	38
27.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Parkramala	Kasamguda	2	7	4	11
28.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Parkramala	Sunanagar	13	30	35	65
29.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Balliguda	19	44	38	82
30.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Bandhaguda	31	79	55	134
31.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Budaguda	5	11	10	21
32.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Butiguda	2	4	7	11
33.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Chalanguda	5	12	10	22
34.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	DasunGuda	4	10	11	21
35.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Jaaguda	7	11	9	20
36.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Kaamguda	13	27	34	61
37.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Malitikra	1	4	4	8
38.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Mundaguda	5	11	15	26

39.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Mundi Guda	2	4	5	9
40.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Nandaniguda	22	59	53	112
41.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Nuaguda	42	79	89	168
42.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Rasabeda	40	75	87	162
43.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Semiliguda	21	57	47	104
44.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Sindhiguda	23	42	43	85
45.	Malkangiri	Korkunda	Somnatapur	Hatiamba	6	12	14	26
46.	Malkangiri	Korkunda	Torlokota	Kenduguda	8	21	15	36
Total	1 District	3 Blocks	8 GPs	46 Villages	879	1656	1554	3210

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
46	814	65	879	4	938

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

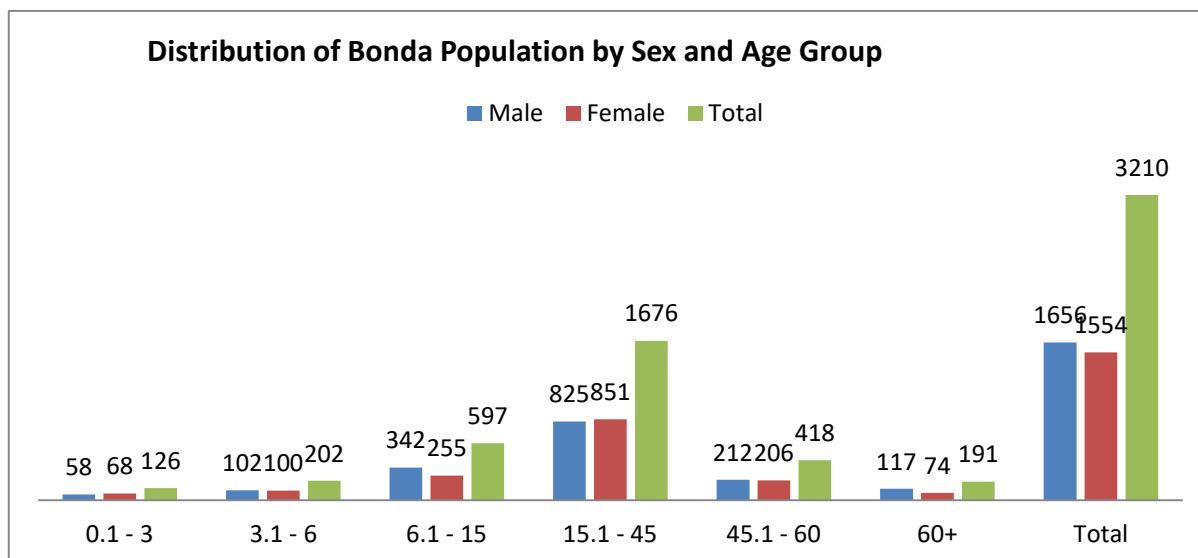
2.2.3 Age group wise distribution of Bonda Population

Out of total Bonda population of 3210, majority of the people numbering 2094 persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls is more than that of the boys. There are 191 senior citizens among the Bonda people of the village. While 202 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 597 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Out of 202 children in the age group of 3.1-6 years, only 62 (30.69 %) children are enrolled in Anganwadi. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Bonda population structure by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Bonda Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Bonda Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	58	68	126
3.1 - 6	102	100	202
6.1 - 15	342	255	597
15.1 - 45	825	851	1676
45.1 - 60	212	206	418
60+	117	74	191
Total	1656	1554	3210

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.2.4 Socio-economic profiles of Bonda PVTG found in the uncovered villages of BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

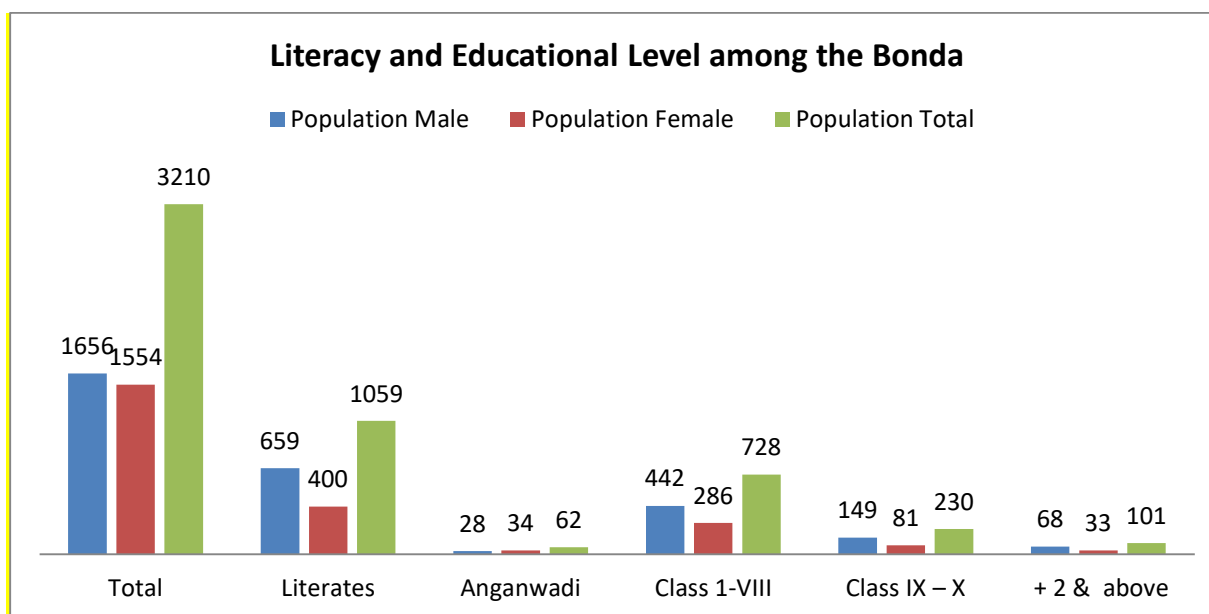
2.2.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

Among the Bonda, the literacy is levelled at 33.00 %. Their male literacy is 39.79 % and female literacy is 25.74 %. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Bonda community in 46 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Bonda

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1656	1554	3210
Literates	659 (39.79%)	400 (25.74 %)	1059 (33.00 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	28	34	62
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	442	286	728 (68.74 %)
High School/Class IX – X	149	81	230 (21.72 %)
+ 2& above	68	33	101 (9.54 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



Out of 1059 Bonda literate people, 728 (68.74%), 230 (21.72 %) and 101 (9.54 %), studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 including technical education, respectively. There are 2 Bonda boys who have completed Technical education, 2 students completed PG and one pursuing Ph. D.

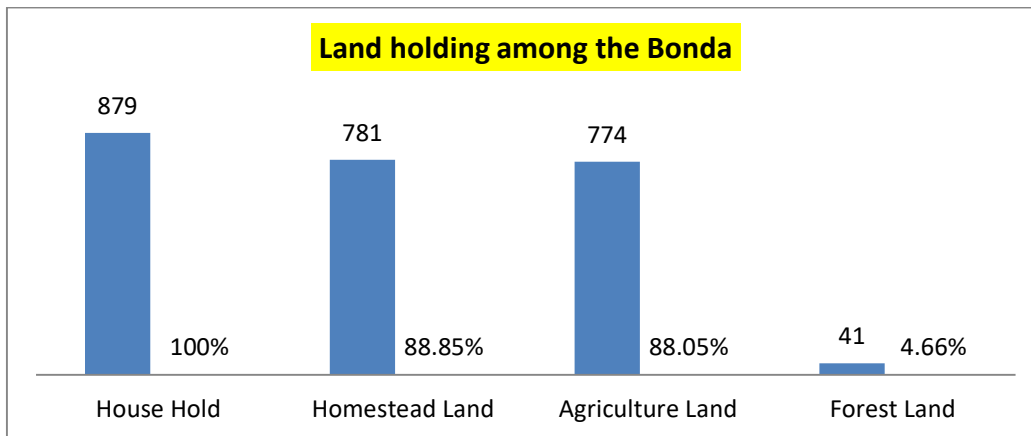
2.2.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 879 Bonda families, 781 (88.85%) families have own homestead land and 774 (88.05 %) families, agriculture land with patta. Only 32 families have horticulture land but without patta and 41 (4.66 %) families got forest land with titles under FRA. Thus, land based development programmes for the Bonda family is a possibility. They may be provided with more government land for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show status of land holding among the Bonda.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Bonda

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
879	781	NA	774	32	41	NA

100 %	88.85 %	-	88.05 %	-	4.66 %	-
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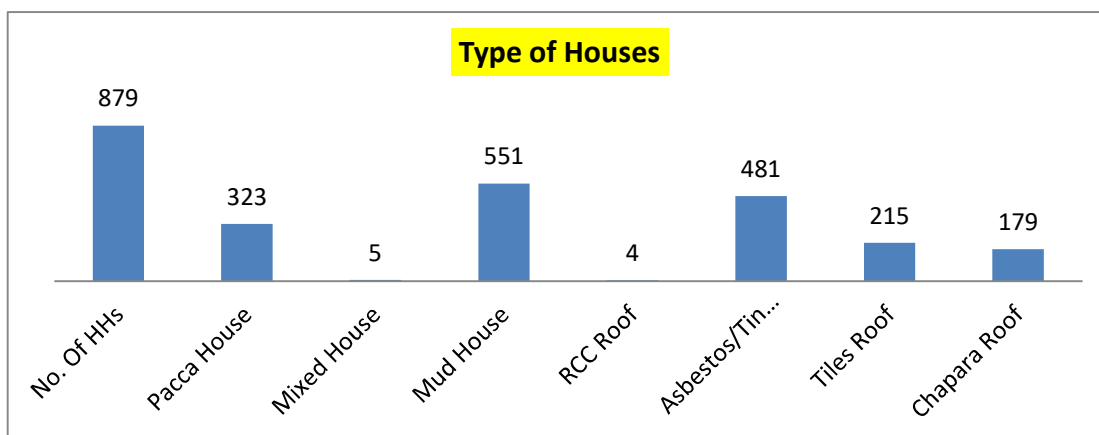


2.2.4.3 House Types

Out of 879 families, 551 (62.68 %) reside in mud houses, followed by 323 (36.75 %) pucca houses and only 5(0.57 %) families havemixed houses.Out of 323pucca houses, only4 have RCC roof and the remaining 481 houses are thatched with asbestos or tin, 215 houses with tiles and 179 houses with chhapara.Table below and its corresponding graph showtypes of Bonda houses.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof			
	Pucca	Mixed	Mud	RCC	Asbestos/Tin	Tiles	Chapara
879	323	5	551	4	481	215	179



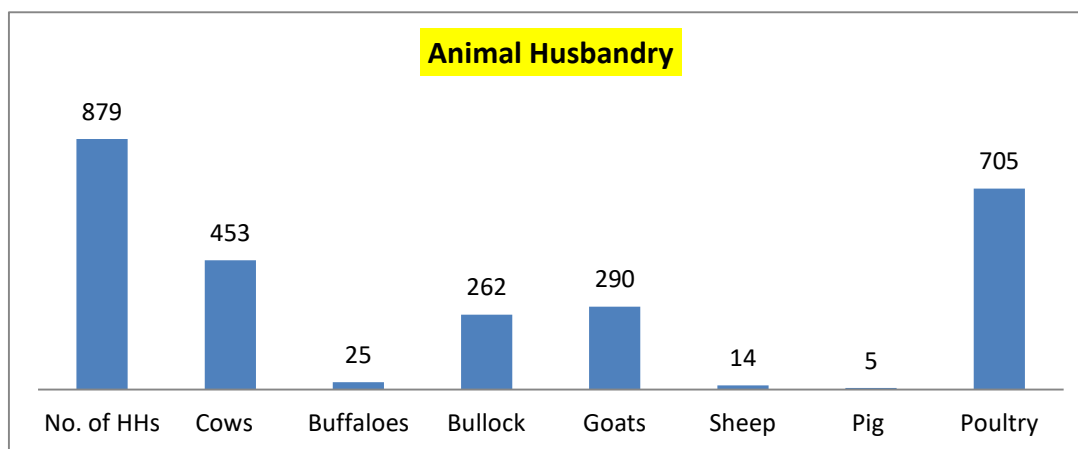
2.2.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Out of 879 households, most of them are reported to have domestic animals and birds, like poultry (705), followed by other domestic animals such as cows (453), goats (290), bullocks

(262), sheep (14) and pig (5). Table below and its corresponding graph show animal resources of Bonda households.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having no of Domestic Animals						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats	Sheep	Pig	Poultry
879	453	25	262	290	14	5	705

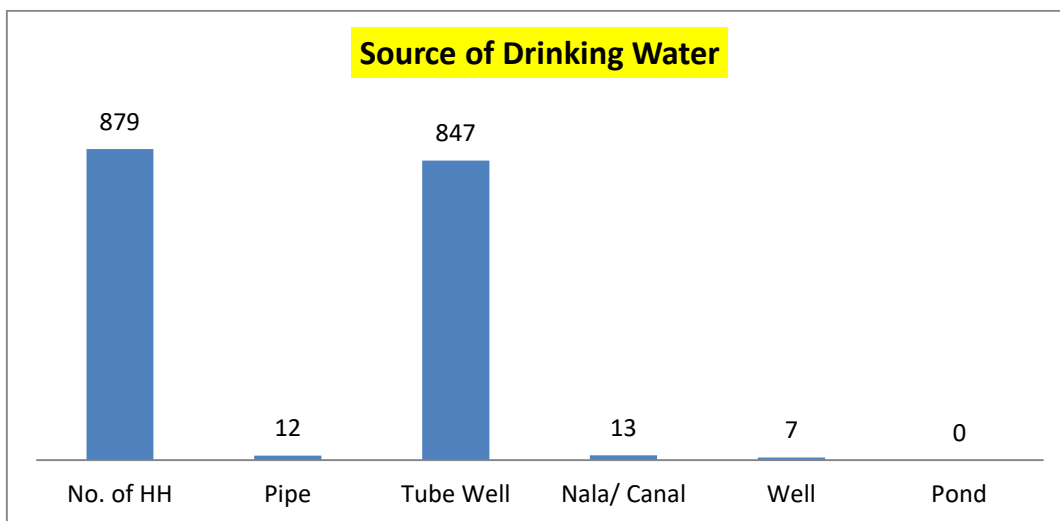


2.2.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 879 Bonda households, members of as many as 859 (97.73 %) households use safe drinking water through pipes (12 households) and tube well (847 households). The rest of the households 20 (2.27 %) depend on well/nala/canal for drinking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show the source of drinking water in Bonda villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal	Well	Pond
879	12	847	13	7	0

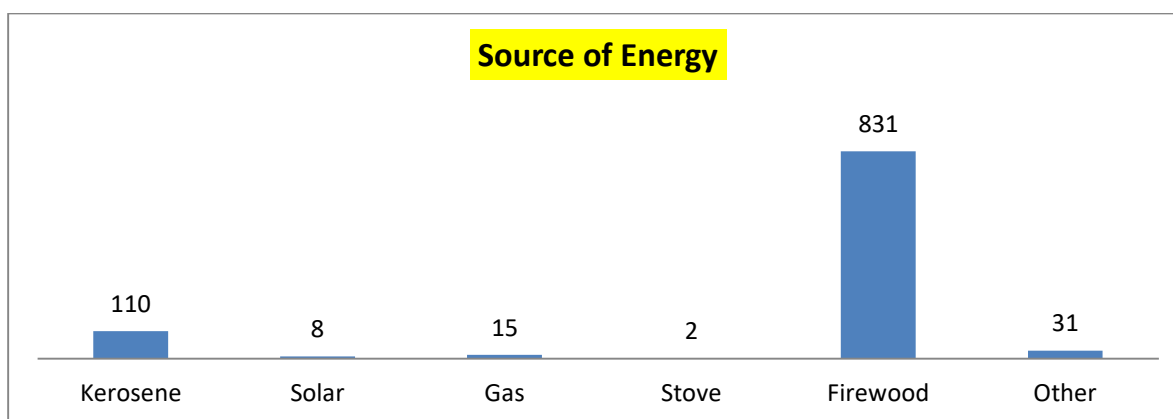


2.2.4.6 Source of Energy

As many as 761 (86.58 %) use electricity, followed by 110 (12.51 %) Kerosene and only 8 (0.91 %) households depend on solar energy for lighting the houses. Most of the Bonda households i.e. 831 (94.54%) use firewood for cooking purpose. The remaining Bonda households (5.46%), use Gas (15 nos), stove (2 nos.), and electricity (31 nos.) for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show the source of energy in Bonda villages.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other (Electricity)
879	761	110	8	15	2	831	31



2.2.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skills



Out of total Bonda population of 3210, majority of the people numbering 2094(65.23%) persons return as the workforce in the age group 15 - 60 years. In the workforce, the share of male workers is 1037(49.52 %). & and the female workers is 1057(50.48 %). A sound workforce among the Bonda is an indication of availability of human resources and thus, may be taken as a development index. Table below shows Bonda Work Force.

Table 2.10
Bonda Work Force

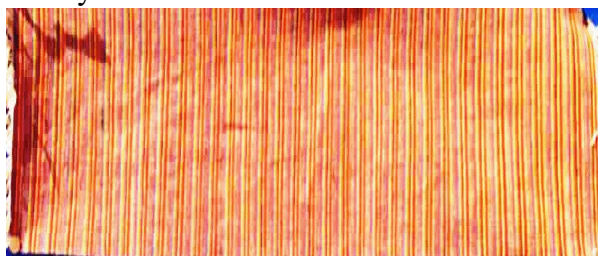
Age Group	Bonda Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	825	851	1676
45.1 - 60	212	206	418
Total	1037(49.52 %)	1057(50.48 %)	2094 (65.23%)

Bonda Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

The Bonda skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.



- ❖ Bead Necklace making
- ❖ Weaving of Clothes & Carpet
- ❖ Broomstick making
- ❖ Archery



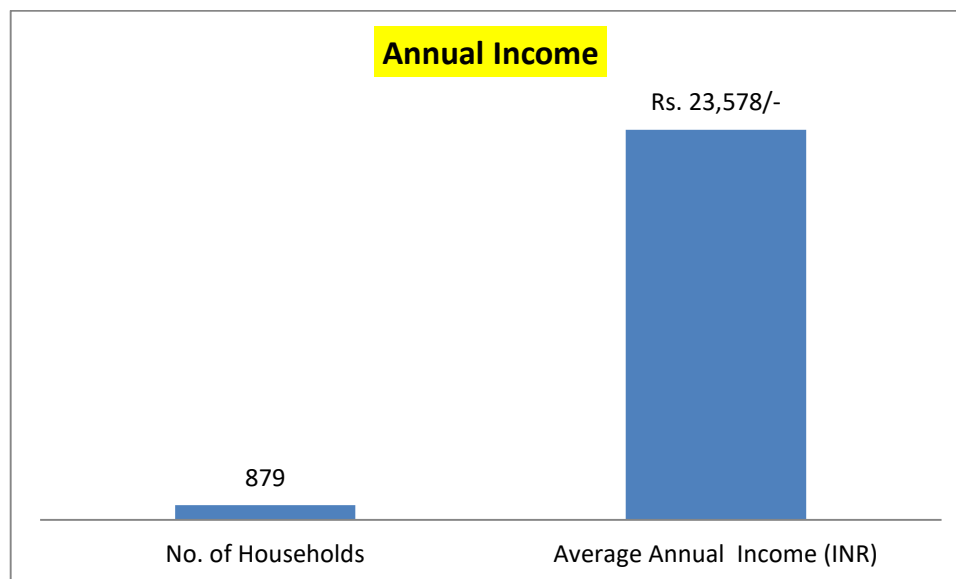
Ringa, the Craft of Weaving by Bonda Women

2.2.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Most of total Bonda families (879 nos.) derived their income from sources, like agriculture (729 nos.), followed by wage (695 nos.), NTFP collections, (546) service (129 nos.) and animal husbandry (06 nos.). Among the Bonda, the average annual income per household comes to Rs. 23,578/-. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Annual income pattern of Bonda.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

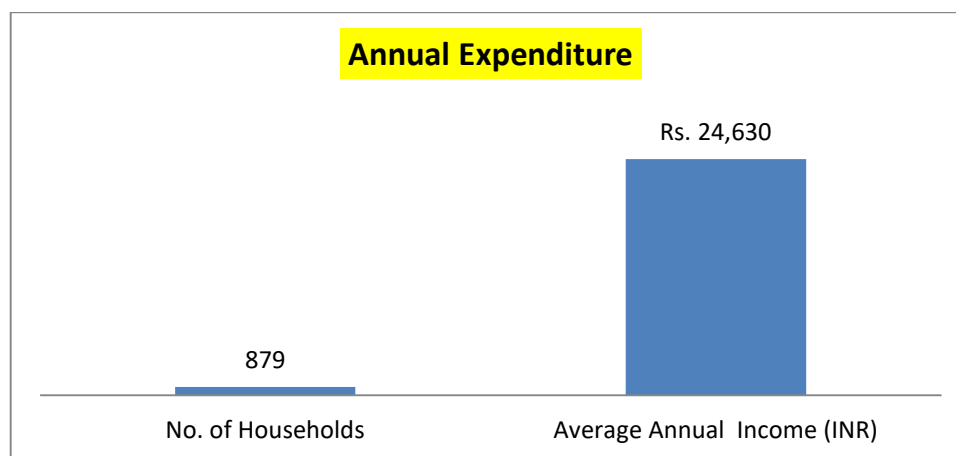
Source	No. of Households	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	729	Rs23,578/-
Animal Husbandry	6	
Fishery	1	
NTFP Collection & Selling	546	
Trained (Technical) Worker/Artisan	5	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	695	
Pension/Remittance	239	
Service	129	
Other Source	00	
Total	879	



The annual average expenditure of Bonda comes to Rs. 24,630/- per household. On an average, annually each Bonda household spend more on food consumption followed by health, Socio-religious functions, education, house repair, purchase of Assets, Loan Repayment and others including drinks. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Annual expenditure pattern of Bonda.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Average Annual Expenditure (INR)
Food	877	Rs 24,630/-
Clothing	874	
Education	642	
Health	255	
Social/ Religious Functions	246	
House Repair	708	
Purchase of Assets	879	
Agriculture Business	744	
Loan repayment	26	
Legal matter	-	
Others	717	
Total	879	

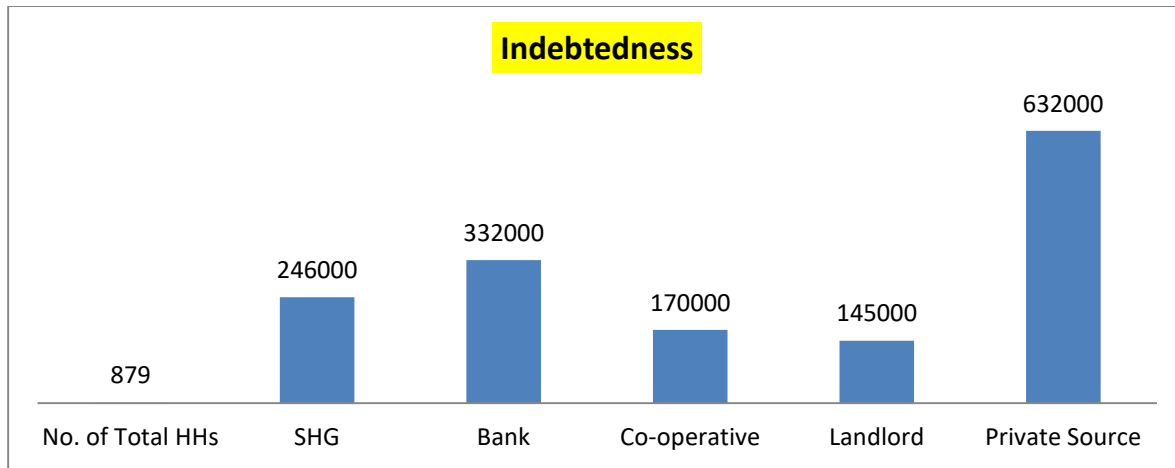


2.2.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 879 total Bonda households, as many as 86 (9.78 %) households are reported to be indebted. Among the indebted Bonda households, 40 (46.51%) households borrowed from Institutional sources like, SHGs (15 HHs), Bank (13 HHs), Co-operative (12 HH) and 46 (53.49 %) HH from private source like, relatives (37 HHs) and local money lenders (9 HHs). Table below and its corresponding graph show the indebted pattern of Bonda.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of Total HHs	Institutional Source						Private Source			
	SHG		Bank		Co-operative		Landlord		Relatives	
	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount
879	15	246000	13	332000	12	170000	9	145000	37	632000



2. 2.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed

Out of 879 Bonda households, 284 availed housing, 597 covered under Biju Krushaka Kalayan Yojana, 330 under Biju Swasthya Kalayan Yojana, 182 BPL Card holder, 670 availed food securities like PDS, Priority Households, Antadaya Arna Yojana, 85 got Pension, 9 get Gas and 636 benefitted under MGNREGS. Table below explains their status of availing different Govt. schemes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited											
	IAY/ Housing	BSKY	BKKY	MPY	BPL Card	PDS/ PHH/ AAY	Pension	Gas	MGNREGA	Aadhar Card	Bank A/c	Voter ID
879	284	330	597	NA	182	670	85	9	636	3101	2036	1904

2. 2.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table -2.15 below shows the existing infrastructure facilities at 46 surveyed villages.

Table-2.15
Existing Village Infrastructure

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue land (in Ac.)	Forest land (in Ac.)	Irrigation facility (in Ac.)	Electrification / Solar Light	Safe Drinking Water	School
II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
46	2517.10	1189.80	377.55	43/46	34/46	34/46

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Comm-unity House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XI	XII
46	-	-	46	28/46	-	-	-	3

- The survey reveals that all 46 villages have been facilitated with motorable road, Anganwadicentre and 43 villages with electricity/solar light facility.
- Out of 46 villages, only 3 villages have dance troupes and 34 villages each have safe drinking water source and schools.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir, Community House and Art and Craft Center.

2. 2.7 Major Problems faced by Bonda PVTG

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 33.00 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.

- Income Generation: Bonda being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.
- Migration: A total of 126 Bonda wage earners from 15 villages had migrated to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (Telengana) and Karala.

2.2.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Bonda PVTG

- Education: Admission of Bonda students in the existing educational complex of BDA, Mudulipada. Establishment of Chatalies for promoting pre-primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Repair of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;

- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipment, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under Janashree BimaYojana and Rastriya SwathyaVimaYojana.

2.2.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.2.9.1 Profile of Bonda at a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of BondaPVTGoutside BDA, Mudulipada, MalkangiriDistrict (Micro Project)
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Malkangiri	
2	Name of the Blocks	Korkunda, Mathili &Khairput	
3	No./Names of GPs	08 (Ambaguda, Govindpally, Kadamguda, Khairput, Parkramala, Rasabeda, Somnatapur&Torlokota)	
4	No. of Villages	46	
5	No. of HHs	879	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	65	
7	Average size of Household	4	
8	Population	Total	3210
		Male	1656
		Female	1554
9	Sex-ratio	938 females per 1000 males	
10	Literacy	Total	1059(33.00%)
		Male	659(39.79%)
		Female	400(25.74%)
11	Own Houses	879	

12	Pucca House	323 (36.75 %)
13	Work Force	2094 (65.23 %)
14	Tube well Water Source	847 + 12 Pipe Water
15	Individual Household Toilets	-
16	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	769
17	Homestead Land	781 (88.85 %)
18	Agriculture Land	774 (88.05 %)
19	Forest Land	41 (4.66 %)
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA
21	Primary Source of Income	Agriculture, Wage labour, Animal Husbandry.
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs. 23,578/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs .24,630/-
24	No. of Families Indebted	86 (9.78%)
25	Average Loan Amount	Rs. 17,733/-
26	Adhar Card	3101
27	Voter-ID	1904
28	Bank Passbook	2036
29	Ration Card	670
30	Health Card	330
31	Job Card	636
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	85
33	BPL	182
34	BKKY	597
35	Housing	284

2.2.9.2 Total HHs& Population of Bonda

Table-2.17
Abstract of Total HHs& Population of Bonda
(Existing and Outside Villages of Micro Project Area)

Micro Project BDA	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Malkangiri	Khairiput	04	32	1819	3279	3819	7098
** Outside	Malkangiri	Khairput Korkunda Mathili	08	46	879	1656	1554	3210
Total	Malkangiri	Khairput Korkunda Mathili	12 GPs	78 Villages	2698	4935	5373	10308

(Source: *CCD Survey, 2015 & ** Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

N.B:-# In one GP, the Bonda community are found in the existing area of the Micro Project and outside of its boundary.

2.2.10 Conclusion and Suggestions:

The Bonda (PVTG) population of 7098 from 1819 households of 32 villages in 4 GPs of Khairput Block (part) covered by the Micro Project, Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri district have identified their own community people numbering 3210 with 879 households in other 46 villages of 8 GPs in Khairiput, Mathili and Korkunda Block of Malkangiri district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Bondapeople of both the groups of these villages (existing and outside the BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri district Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

The surveyed Bonda People confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of primitive people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of BondaPVTG. Thus, the BondaPVTG people living in these 46 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Bonda people living in the newly identified 46 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada, Malkangiri district.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and State Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.

3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Bonda PVTG population of 12231(2011 Census) including 10308 people with 2698 households in 78 villages of 12 GPs in Khairiput, Mathili and Korkunda Block of Malkangiri district, Odisha.

2.3 Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency(CBDA), Sunabeda, Nuapada District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely ChuktiaBhunja Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda, Nuapada District for the total development of the ChuktiaBhunja PVTG in the year 1994-95. This Micro Project covers population of ChuktiaBhunja PVTG in 3 GPs and 14 villages of Komna Block in Nuapada district. It is reported that there are 21 more villages with ChuktiaBhunja households found outside area of the Micro Project, CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the ChuktiaBhunja of Nuapada District households of these 21 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.3.1 Distinguished Features of ChuktiaBhunja

The Chuktia Bhunjia people are inhabitants of Sonabera Plateau in Nuapada district. They speak Gondi, a Dravidian language. They, have linear housing pattern. *Sunadei* is their supreme deity. They build kitchen (*Lal Bungla*) separately, a little distance away from the main dwelling, because they consider it to be the most sacred seat of their ancestors. The community is socially divided into two exogamous moieties, *Barag* and *Nitam*. They are settled cultivators and become dependent on forest produce. They have village councils and inter village councils which are functional. Their main festival is *Chaitra Jatra*.



2.3.2 Composition of ChuktiaBhunja households & population

The ChuktiaBhunja PVTG people are residing in 21 villages in 10 GPs of two Blocks namely Komana and Nuapada. These ChuktiaBhunja villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District. There are 316 ChuktiaBhunja households, including 50 female headed households, with a total population of 684 persons. Their family size is 2. The

survey shows an unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females among the Chuktia Bhunjia community. The Sex ratio of the community is 977 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG households and population in Nuapada District.

Table 2.1
Composition of Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Name of GPs	Name of Village	No. of HH	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Komana	Michhapali	Barkot	46	53	55	108
2	Nuapada	Amanara	Dali pakhana	27	37	36	73
3	Nuapada	Amanara	Kuten	16	15	16	31
4	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Bharuamunda	34	35	30	65
5	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Katingpani	40	36	37	73
6	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Lodra	6	7	5	12
7	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Lanjimar	7	7	6	13
8	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Pandaripani	7	5	6	11
9	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Supali	11	12	13	25
10	Nuapada	Dharamabandha	Dharamabandha	4	3	4	7
11	Nuapada	Dumerapani	Haladi	7	6	6	12
12	Nuapada	Dumerapani	Nandapur	8	9	7	16
13	Nuapada	Kerameli	Pethiapali	4	1	6	7
14	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Kalmidadar	18	25	21	46
15	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Pasamara	6	6	5	11
16	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Set Jamapani	30	44	43	87
17	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Tarato	4	3	4	7
18	Nuapada	Sarabong	Sarabong	5	6	4	10
19	Nuapada	Sarabong	Uraibahal	6	4	7	11
20	Nuapada	KhutubanBhera	KhutubanBhera	20	21	18	39
21	Nuapada	KhutubanBhera	Patora	10	11	9	20
Total	2 Blocks	10 GPs	21 Villages	316	346	338	684

Table 2.2
Gender wise Chuktia Bhunjia Household

Total nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Households	Nos. of Female Headed Households	Total nos. of Households	Family Size	Sex Ratio
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21	266	50	316	2	977
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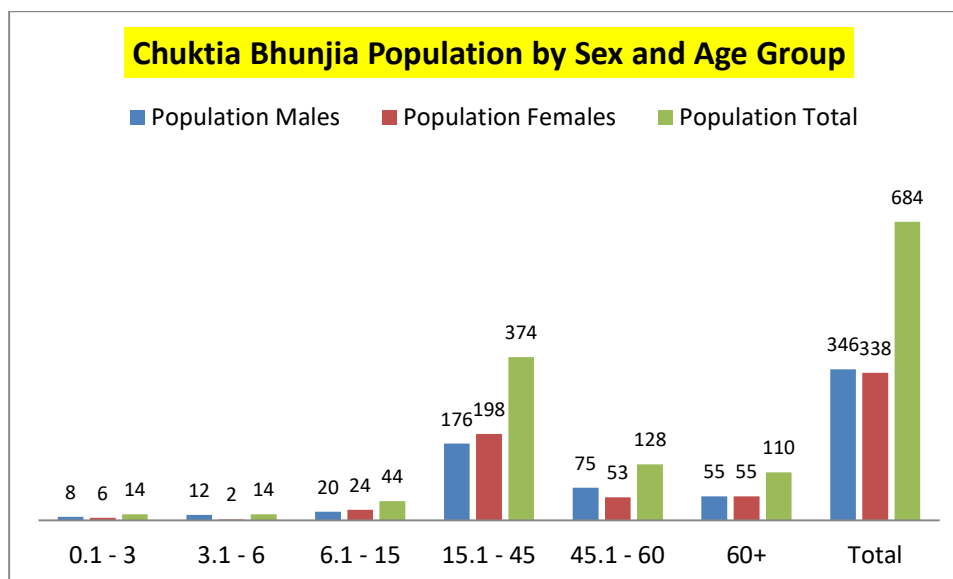
2.3.3 Age group wise distribution of Chuktia Bhunjia population

Out of total Chuktia Bhunjia population of 684, the population range between 0.1 to 15 years, the number of girls (32) is less than that of the boys (40), not showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 110 senior citizens among the Chuktia Bhunjia people of the village. While 14 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 44 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Chuktia Bhunjia population structure by sex and age group in 21 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Chuktia Bhunjia Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Chuktia Bhunjia Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	8	6	14
3.1 - 6	12	2	14
6.1 - 15	20	24	44
15.1 - 45	176	198	374
45.1 - 60	75	53	128
60+	55	55	110
Total	346	338	684

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.3.4 Socio-economic profiles Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG found in the uncovered villages of CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.3.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

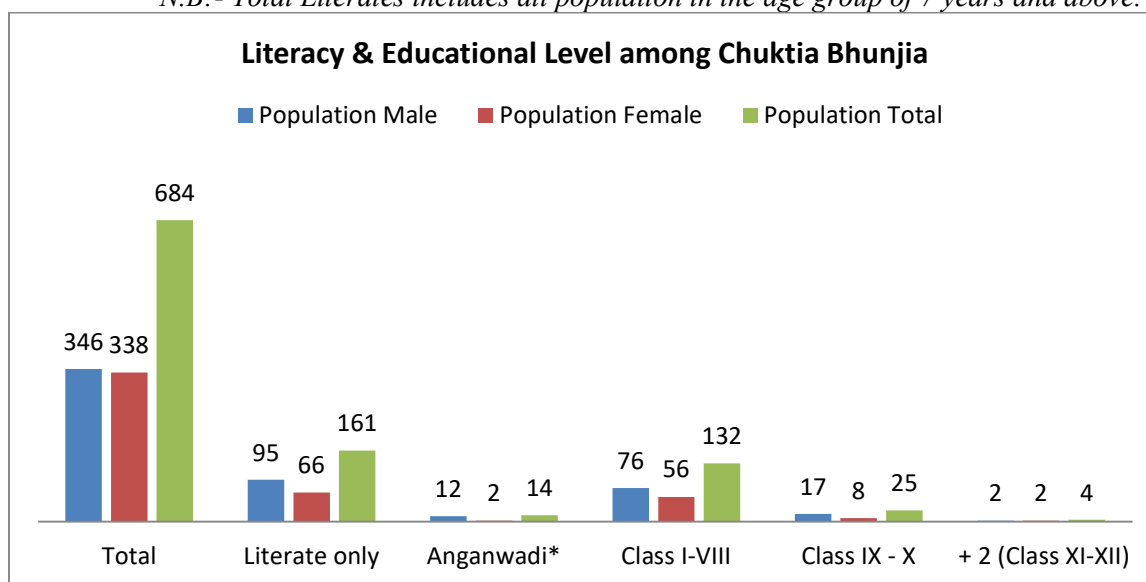
Among the Chuktia Bhunjia, the literacy is levelled at 23.53 %. Their male literacy is 27.45 % and female literacy is 19.52 %. Out of 161 total literate, 132 (81.99%) studied up to primary level, 25(15.53%) studied up to High School level and 4 (2.48%) studied up to +2 and above standard. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Chuktia Bhunjia Community in 21 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the ChuktiaBhunjia

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	346	338	684
Literates	95 (27.45%)	66 (19.52%)	161 (23.53%)
Pre- School/Anganwadi*	12	2	14
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	76	56	132 (81.99%)
High School/Class IX - X	17	8	25 (15.53%)
+ 2 (Class XI-XII)	2	2	4 (2.48%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

*N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above.

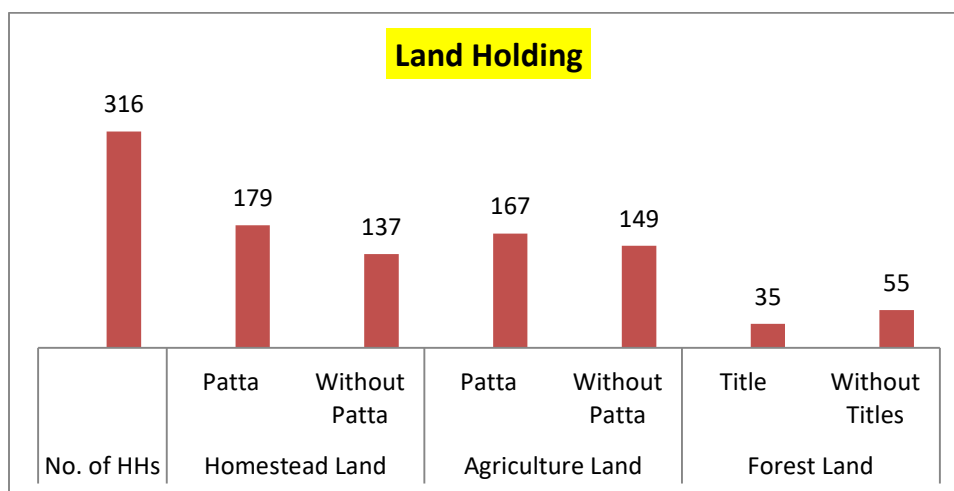


2.3.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 316 Chuktia Bhunjia households, 179 (56.65 %) households have homestead patta land and the rest 137 households have encroached land and are reported to be landless. Out of 316 households, 167 (52.85 %) households have agricultural land. There are 35 households who are distributed with forest land titles. Besides, 55 households have occupied forest land for recognition of rights under FRA. Their claims over forest land may be settled early. Thus, land based development programmes for the Chuktia Bhunjia may be taken up for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show land holdings among the Chuktia Bhunjia households in 21 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the ChuktiaBhunjia

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	Title Land	Without Titles
316	179	137	167	149	35	55

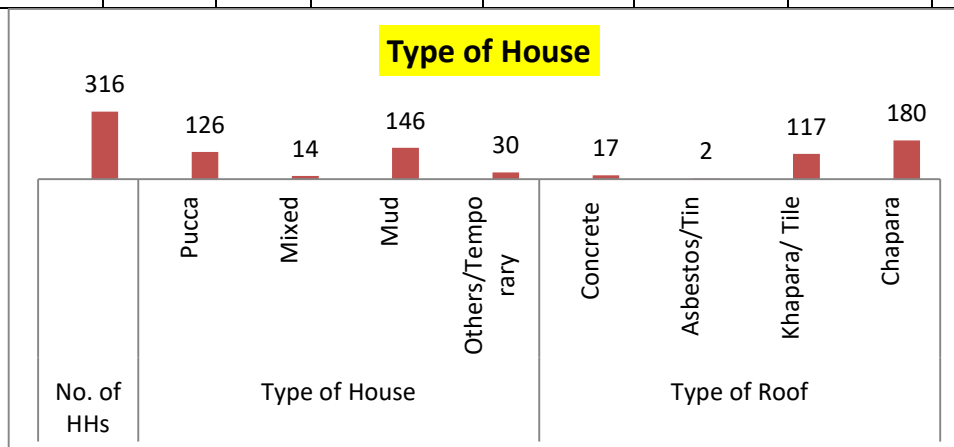


2.3.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 316 families, only 126 (39.87%) families have pucca house, 146(46.20%) families reside in mud houses, 14 (4.43%) families in mixed type housesand 30(9.49%) families in temporary houses. The roof of 17 households is Concrete, 2 houses are Tin, 117 houses are Khapara/Tile and 180 houses are Chapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all 190 needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph showtypes of houses of Chuktia Bhunjia Community in 21 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House				Type of Roof			
	Pucca	Mixed	Mud	Others/Temporary	Concrete	Asbestos/Tin	Khapara/Tile	Chapara
316	126	14	146	30	17	2	117	180

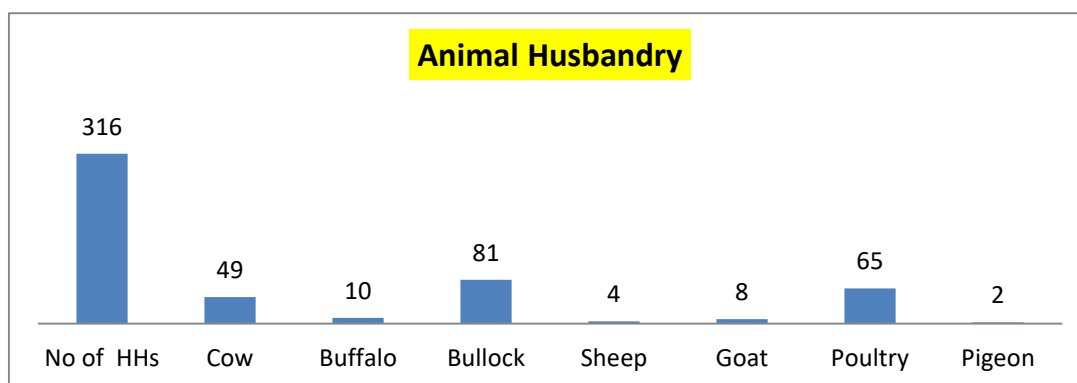


2.3.4.4 Animal Husbandry

A total of 316 households have possessed 219 nos of either domestic animals or birds or even both, like cow (49), buffalo (10), bullock (81), sheep (4), goats (8), poultry (65) and pigeon (2). Table below and its corresponding graph show animal resource of Chuktia Bhunjia Community in 21 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No of HHs	Cow	Buffalo	Bullock	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Pigeon
316	49	10	81	4	8	65	2



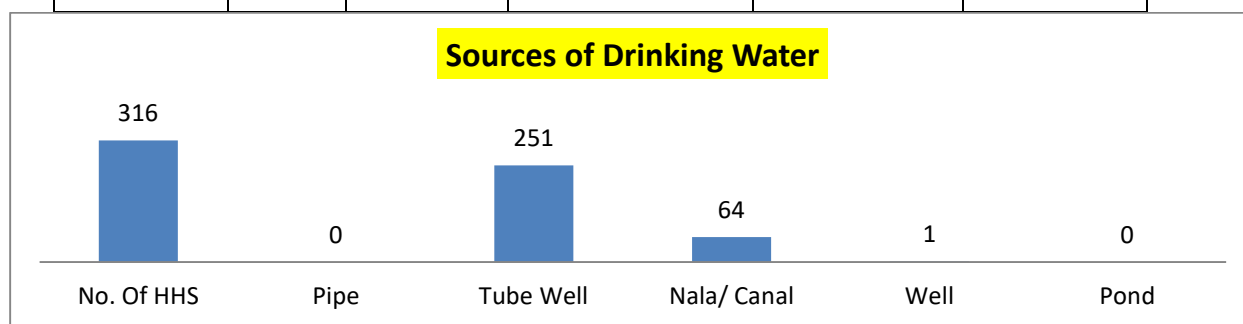
2.3.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 316 Chuktia Bhunjia households, 251 (79.43%) households use safe drinking water from tube wells. The remaining 65 (20.57%) households use water from sources like Nala/canal (64) and one

household from well. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of drinking water in Chuktia Bhunjia villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal	Well	Pond
316	0	251	64	1	0

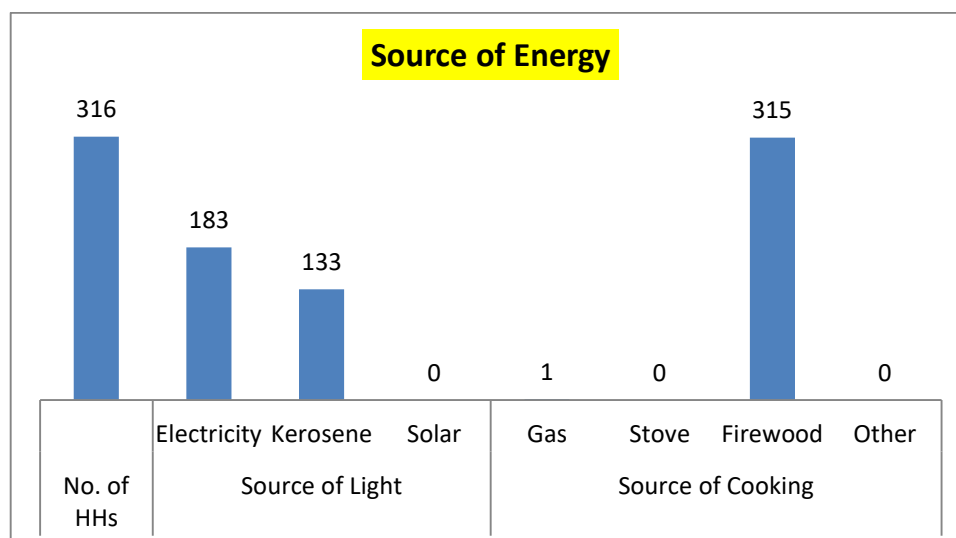


2.3.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 316 ChuktiaBhunjiahouseholds, 183(57.91%) use electricity and 133(42.08%) use keroseneas source of light. All most all households (315) use firewood, except one, who uses gasfor cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show differentsources of energy used by ChuktiaBhunjia families.

Table- 2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
316	183	133	0	1	0	315	0



2.3.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Chuktia Bhunjias are primarily agriculturist. Collection and sale of MFPs is their secondary occupation. Out of total Chuktia Bhunjia population of 684, majority of the people numbering 502 (73.39%) persons return as the work force in the age group 15 - 60 years. In the work force, the share of female workers and male workers is same i.e. 251 (50.00%) each. A sound workforce among the Chuktia Bhunjia is an indication of availability of human resources which provides community support for taking up labour intensive development activities. Their women folk have a rich tradition of making colourful bead necklace which have a great demand in the market.

Table- 2.10
Work Force

Age Group	ChuktiaBhunjia Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	176	198	374
45.1 - 60	75	53	128
Total	251 (50.00%)	251 (50.00%)	502 (73.39%)

ChuktiaBhunjiaTraditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

Traditionally, the ChuktiaBhunjiaPVTG people are skilled craft persons and females are expert in bead works.

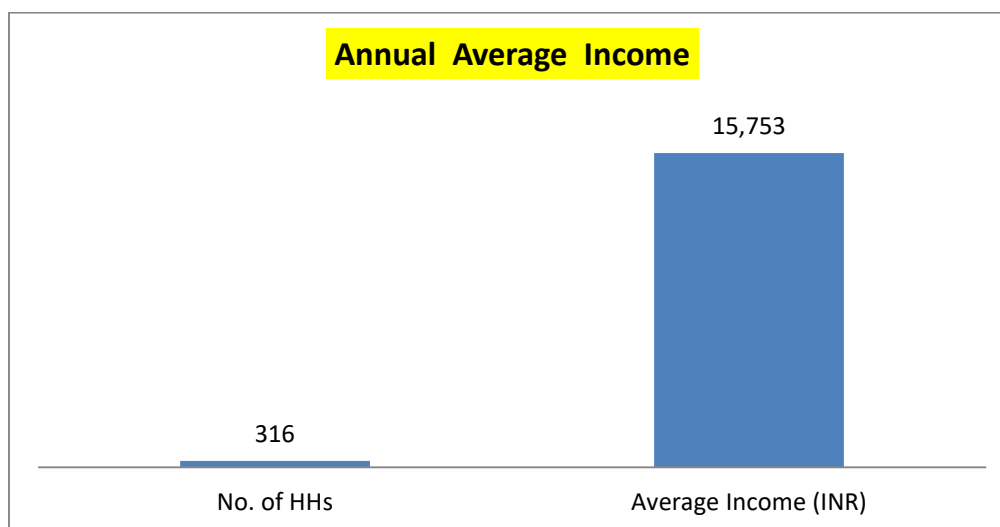


2.3.4.8 Income and Expenditure Pattern

Total 316 Chuktia Bhunjia families of 21 villages mostly derived their income from different sources, like daily wage/agricultural wage, agriculture, NTFP selling, etc. The average annual income of Chuktia Bhunjia families comes to Rs. 15753/- per household. Table below and its corresponding graph show Chuktia Bhunjia's income from different sources.

Table- 2.11
Annual Income

Source	No. of HHs	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	128	Rs 15,753/-
Animal Husbandry	2	
Fishery	1	
NTFP Collection & Selling	262	
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan	1	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	260	
Pension/Remittance	82	
Cottage	6	
Service	3	
Other Source	1	
All Households	316	



The average annual expenditure of ChuktiaBhunjia comes to Rs. 16573/-per household. The ChuktiaBhunjia mostly spend on the following items stated below. Table below and its corresponding graph show Chuktia Bhunjias’ annual expenditure pattern.

Table- 2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Source	No. of HHs	Average Expenditure(INR)
Food	316	Rs 16573/-
Clothing	316	
Education	125	
Health	78	
Social/ Religious Functions	62	
House Repair	232	
Purchase of Assets	12	
Business Investment	5	
Other	0	
All Households	316	

2.3.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 316 households, only 5 households are found indebted. All the 5 indebted households have borrowed from Institutional source (3 households borrowed from Bank and 2 households from SHGs) for purchase and development of land and treatment of diseases. Table below and its corresponding graph show ChuktiaBhunjias’ source of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

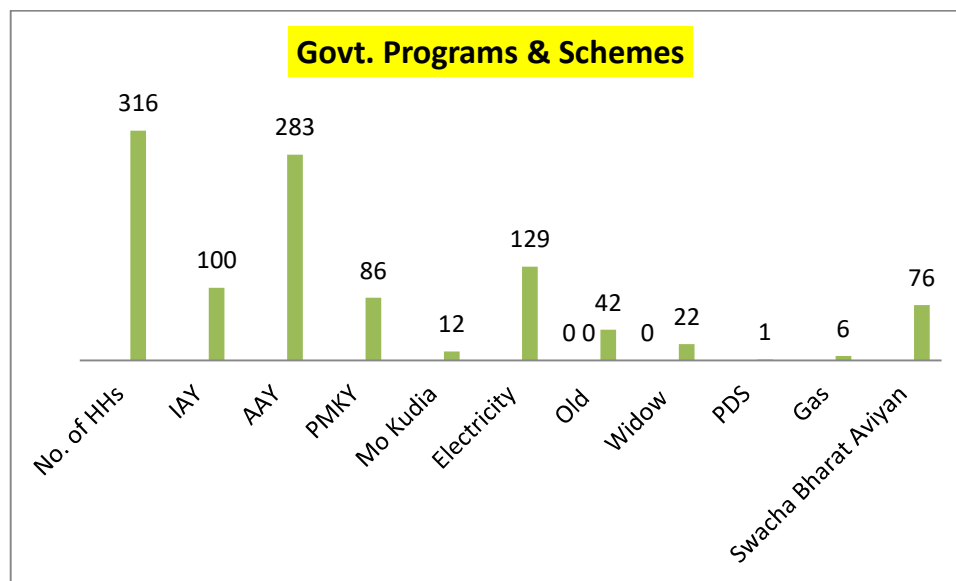
No. of Total HHs	Institutional Source						Private Source			
	SHG		Bank		Co-operative		Landlord		Relatives	
	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount
316	2	NA	3	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed and further Need Assessment

Out of 316 Chuktia Bhunjia households, 283 availed Antodaya, 86 PMKY, 100 IAY, 1 PDS, 12 Mo Kudia, 64 different pensions, 76 Swacha Bharat Aviyani benefitted under different Govt. Programs & Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph show the status of availing different schemes and programmes of Government by the Chuktia Bhunjia households.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	IAY	AAY	PMKY	Mo Kudia	Electricity	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	PDS	Gas	Swacha Bharat Aviyani
316	100	283	86	12	129	42	22	1	6	76



2.3.6 Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Table -2.15 below shows the existing infrastructure facilities at 21 Chuktia Bhunjia surveyed villages.

Table 2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Villages

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in acres	FRA Land in acres	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification/ Solar Light	Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Center
II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
21	297	84.5	109.6	18	21	21	18

(Cont.)

Health Centre	Gyanmandir	Motor- able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XXI	XXII
0	0	21	15	0	0	8	3

- The survey reveals that all 21 villages have been facilitated with motorable road, drinking water source and schools.
- Out of 21 villages, 18 villages have Anganwadicentre and electricity/solar light, 15 villages have shop, 8 villages have Art and Craft Center and only 3 villages have dance troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Community Center, Market Center and Gyanmandir.

2.3.7 Problems faced by ChuktiaBhunjia PVTG

- Poor health, nutrition and sanitation facilities.
- Lack of quality education
- Lack of improved agricultural programme.
- Lack of awareness and employment training.
- Threat to traditional ChuktiaBhunjia Culture, their knowledge and skill.
- Inadequacy of safe drinking water, communication, irrigation and electricity facility.

2.3.8 Need Assessments & Development Priorities for ChuktiaBhunjia PVTG

- Assuring quality education
- All weather communication to every habitation
- Creation and strengthening of irrigation facilities.
- Development of Tradition and culture of Bhunjia people their knowledge and skill.
- Ensure for Improved vegetable cultivation & WADI programme.
- Providing safe drinking water to all
- House for every household
- Health, Nutrition and sanitation facilities for all
- Ensuring for improved Agriculture activities.
- Newly Electrified but not current supply.
- Ensuring functioning of social security schemes

- Enterprise promotion & ensure for Employment Training
- Power supply through Solar and Electricity facilities

2.3.9 Abstract of Survey Findings

2.3.9.1 Profile of Chuktia Bhunjia(PVTG) outside the CBDA Micro Project at a Glance

Table -2.16
ABSTRACT

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Nuapada	
2	Name of the Blocks	Komna, Nuapada	
3	No. of GPs	10	
4	No. of Villages	21	
5	No. of HHs	316	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	50	
7	Average Size of Household	2	
8	Population	Total	684
		Male	346
		Female	338
9	Sex-ratio	977	
10	Literacy	Total	161(23.53%)
		Male	95(27.45%)
		Female	66(19.52%)
11	Own Houses	316	
12	Pucca House	126	
13	Work Force	502(73.39%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	251	
15	Individual Household Toilets	76	
16	Household Electricity Facility	183	
17	Households with Homestead Land	179	
18	Households with Agriculture Land	167	
19	Households with Forest Land Title	35	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Agriculture, Daily wage	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs. 15753/- Per household	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 16573/-Per household	
24	Nos. of indebted Households	5	
25	Average Loan Amount	NA	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Bank Passbook	NA	
29	Ration Card (AAY + PDS)	284 (283 + 1)	
30	Health Card	NA	
31	Job Card	NA	
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	64	
33	BPL	NA	
34	BKKY	NA	
35	Housing (IAY + Mo Kudia)	112	

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.3.9.2 Total HHs & population of Chuktia Bhunjia (Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

**Table 2.17
ABSTRACT**

CBDA MP	Name of District	Name of Blocks	No. of GPs	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Nuapada	Komna	3	14	622	1247	1155	2402
**Outside	Nuapada	Komna Nuapada	10	21	316	346	338	684
Total	Nuapada	2	12 (1 GP Common)	35	938	1593	1493	3086

(Source: CCD Plan Survey, 2015 & Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.3.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Chuktia Bhunjia (PVTG) population numbering 2402 persons from 622 households of 14 villages in 3 GPs of Komna Block (part) covered by the Micro Project, Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sunabeda, Nuapada district have identified their own community people in more 21 villages of 10 GPs in Nuapada and Komna Blocks of Nuapada district.

The total Chuktia Bhunjia population of 14 existing villages covered by the Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 21 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2019) is 3,086 with 938 households in 35 villages of 12 GPs of Komna and Nuapada blocks in Nuapada district of Odisha.

A cursory look on the aforementioned survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Chuktia Bhunjia people of both the groups of villages (existing and outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Chuktia Bhunjia people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these Chuktia Bhunjia villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG. The Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG people living in these 21 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes for development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

- The ChuktiaBhunjiapeople living in these newly identified villages may be recognized as PVTG by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion in the area of the CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District.
- These ChuktiaBhunjiapeople may be covered under the Schemes of PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended for their total development.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire ChuktiaBhunjia

Micro Projects	District	ITDAs	Blocks	No. of GPs	No. of Villages
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PVTG population of 3086 with 938 households in 35 villages of 12 GPs in Komna and NuapadaBlocks of Nuapada district, Odisha.

2.4 Dangria Kandha PVTG (in and outside the Micro Project, DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District)

Govt. of Odisha has established two Micro Projects for the total development of the Dangria Kandha PVTG in Rayagada District. One Micro Project, namely DangriaKandha Development Agency (DKDA), Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada District and the other Micro Project isDangriaKandha Development Agency (DKDA), Parsali, Rayagada District. The DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada District Micro Project covers population of Dangria Kandha PVTG in 5 GPs and 62 villages of Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda Blocks in Gunupur Sub-Division of Rayagada district. DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada District Micro Project covers population of Dangria Kandha PVTG in 2 GPs and 36 villages of Kalyansingpur Block in Rayagada Sub-Division of Rayagada district. Thus, the Dangria Kandha PVTG was identified in a total of 98 villages in 7 GPs of 3 Blocks in two Sub Divisions of Rayagada District as stated below.

D K D A, Parsali	Rayagada	Rayagada	K.Singh Pur	2	36
D K D A, Chatikona	Rayagada	Gunupur	Bisamkatak & Muniguda	5	62
Total	1	2	3	7	98

It is reported that there are 2 more villages with Dangria Kandha households found outside the Micro Project, DKDA, Chatiokona, Rayagada District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Dangria Kandha households of these 2 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.4.1 Distinguished Features of DangriaKandhaPVTG

TheDangriaKandhas are autochthons of the Niyamgiri hill ranges in Rayagada district. They speak *Kui*, a Dravidian dialect. They are shifting cultivators and expert horticulturists. They grow pineapples, banana, oranges, turmeric and a variety of cereals and pulses in their swiddens. They have linear housing pattern in Dravidian style. The community is organized into strong territorial clan groups. The community people follow clan exogamy and practise polygyny.



Among the DangriaKandha, the girls' Dormitory, '*Dashbeta*' is functional. They observe *Meria* or *Kedu* festival sacrificing buffaloes, worship earth goddess, *Dharnipenu* and *Kateiwalli*. Their community house is called *Sadar*. They are one of the feuding tribes of India.

2.4.2 Composition of Dangria Kandha Households &Population

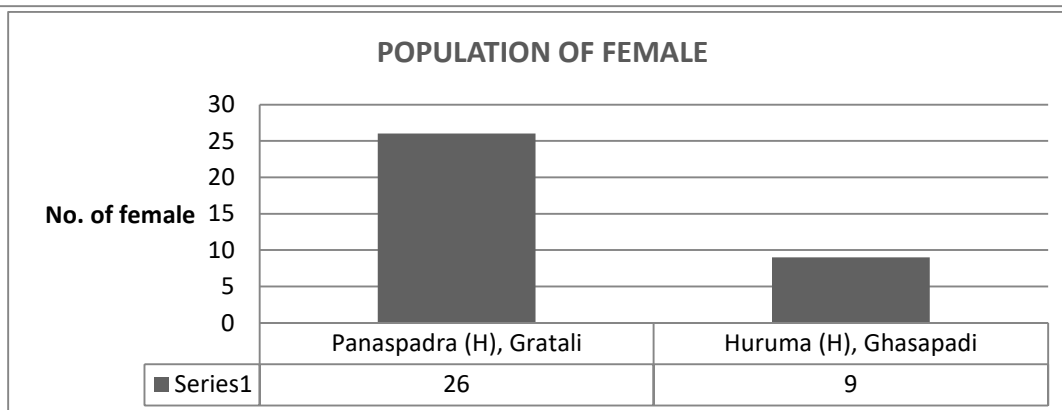
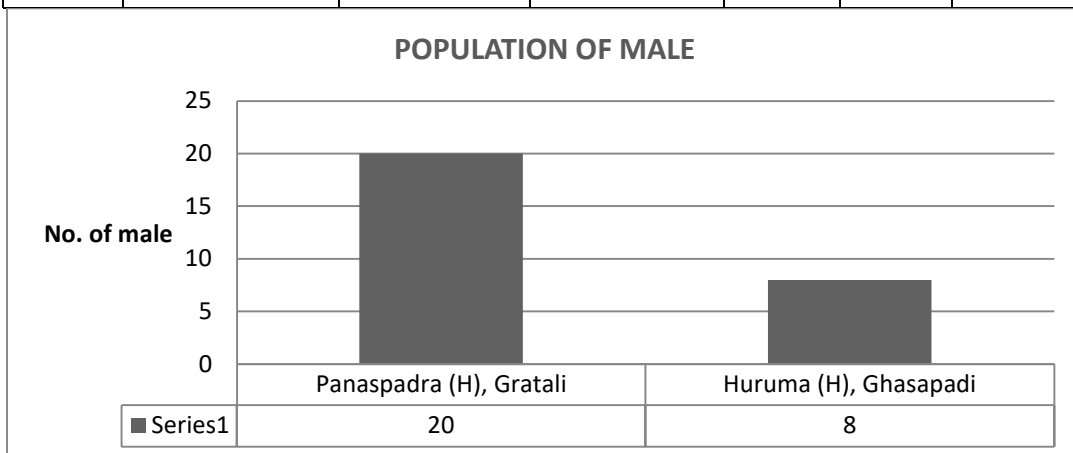
The Dangria Kandha people are found residing in two additional villages in 2 GPs of Bissam Cuttack Block in RayagadaDistrict. These DangriaKandhavillages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District. There are 17 DangriaKandhahouseholds, including 6 female headed households, with a total population of 63 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with less number of males among the DangriaKandhacommunity. The Sex ratio of the community is 1250 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and the corresponding graph below show composition of Dangria Kaandha households, population, family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1

Block, GP and Village wise composition of DangriaKandhahouseholds, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District

S.N.	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages	Total no. of HHs	Total Population		
					Male	Female	Total

1.	Bissam Cuttack	Kurli	Panaspadra (H), Gratali	11	20	26	46
2.		Kankubadi	Huruma (H), Ghasapadi	6	8	9	17
Total	1	2	2	17	28	35	63



(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

- Average population per Household: 4
- Female headed households: 6 (35.29%)
- Sex ratio: 1250 females per 1000 males

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
2	11	6	17	4	1250

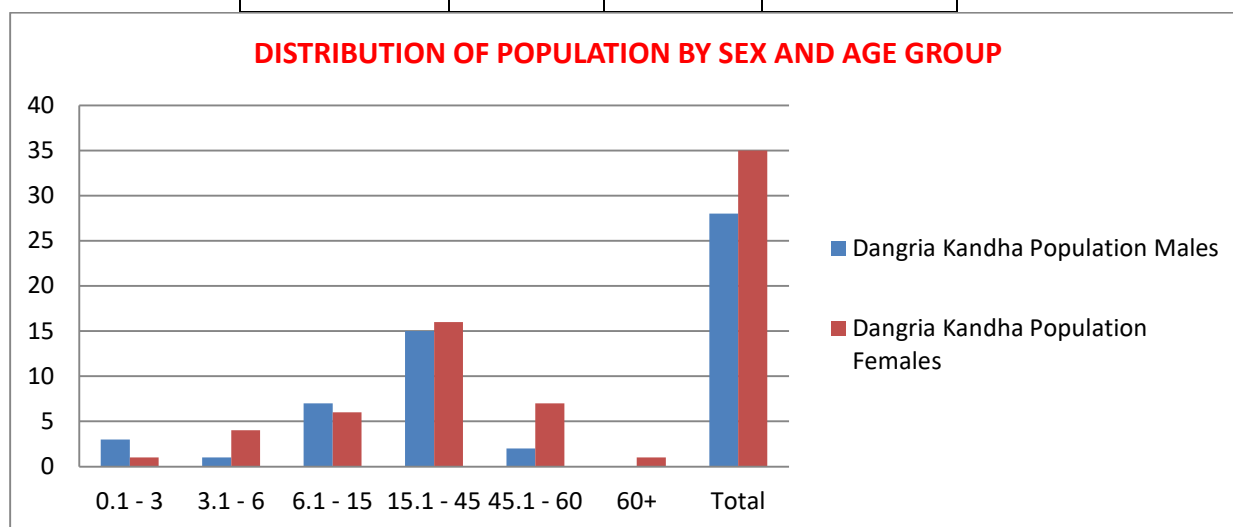
(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.4.3 Age & Sex group wise DangriaKandhapopulation distribution

Table below explains the DangriaKandhapopulation structure by sex and age group in 2 uncovered villagesby the Micro Project, DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District. Out of total DangriaKandhapopulation of 63.In, the child population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls and boys is equal (11 in each group), showing a balance sex ratio. There is onlyone senior citizen among the DangriaKandhapeople in twovillages. While 5 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 13 children in the age group of 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education.Tables 2.3 and its corresponding graph below show distribution of Dangria Kaandha populationby sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of DangriaKandhaPopulation by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	DangriaKandhaPopulation		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	3	1	4
3.1 - 6	1	4	5
6.1 - 15	7	6	13
15.1 - 45	15	16	31
45.1 - 60	2	7	9
60+	0	1	1
Total	28	35	63



2.4.4 Socio-economic profiles Dangria Kandha found in the uncovered villages of DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District.

2.4.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

Among the Dangria Kandha, the literacy is levelled at 6.35 %. Their male literacy is 7.14% and female literacy is 5.71%. Out of four Dangria Kandha literate people, all (100 %) studied up to Primary School. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, 5 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre under supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education programmes. A total of 5 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Dangria Kandha community in two villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Dangria Kandha

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School/Anganwadi	0	0	0
Primary School/Class 1- VIII	2	2	4
High School/Class IX - X	0	0	0
+ 2	0	0	0
* Total Literates	2 7.14%	2 5.71%	4 6.35%

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

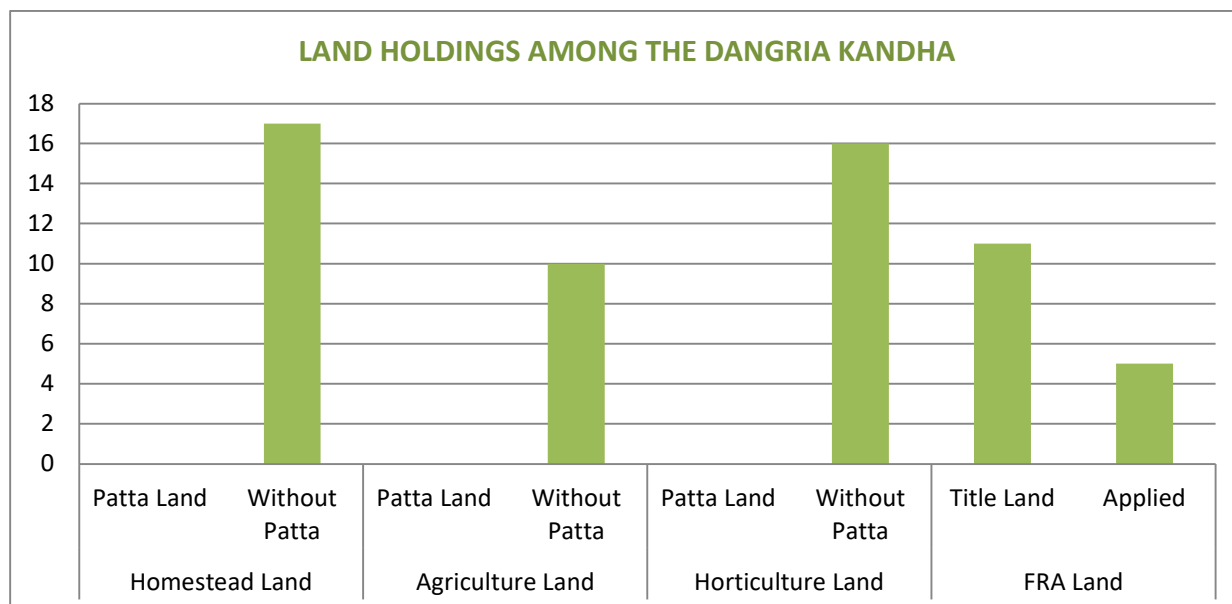
* *N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.*

2.4.4.2 Land holdings

All 17 Dangria Kandha families are reported to be landless as they do not have patta land. All these households have homestead, agriculture and horticulture land without patta. Out of 17 households, 11 have got FRA land titles and 5 households have applied for recognition of their rights over forest land under FRA. Arrangement may be made for recoding of the forest lands under occupation by the Dangria Kandha families. Thus land based development programmes for the Dangria Kandha is a possibility unless they are provided with government support for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the position of land holdings among them.

Table-2.5
Land holdings among the Dangria Kandha

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Horticulture Land		FRA Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	Title Land	Applied
17	0	17	0	10	0	16	11	5

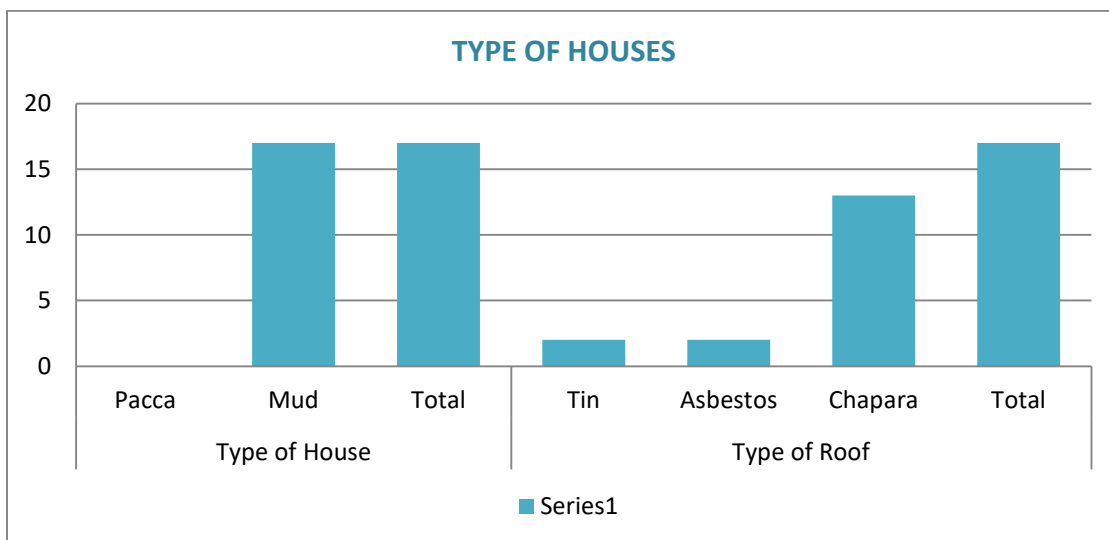


2.4.4.3 Houses Type

All 17 Dangria Kandha families live in mud houses. Out of 17 houses, the roofs of 2 houses are thatched with tin, 2 houses with Asbestos and the rest 13 houses with chapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show their house type.

**Table-2.6
Type of Houses**

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof			
	Pacca	Mud	Total	Tin	Asbestos	Chapara	Total
17	0	17	17	2	2	13	17

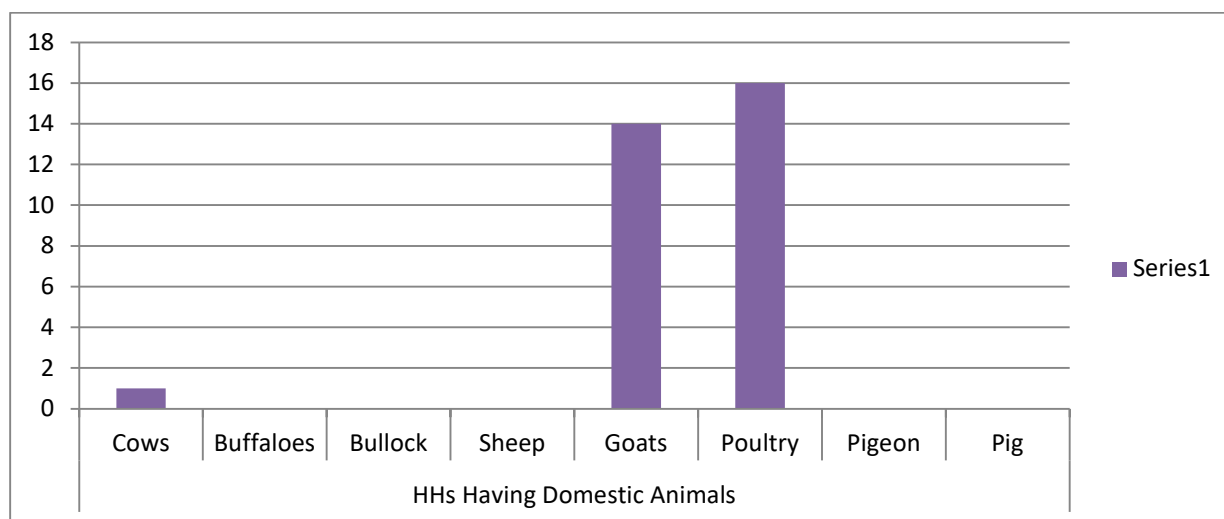


2.4.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Total 17 Dangria Kandha families, have possessed 16 poultry, 14 goats and only one cow. Table below and its corresponding graph show the animal resources of Dangria Kandha families.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs Having Domestic Animals							
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Pigeon	Pig
17	1	0	0	0	14	16	0	0

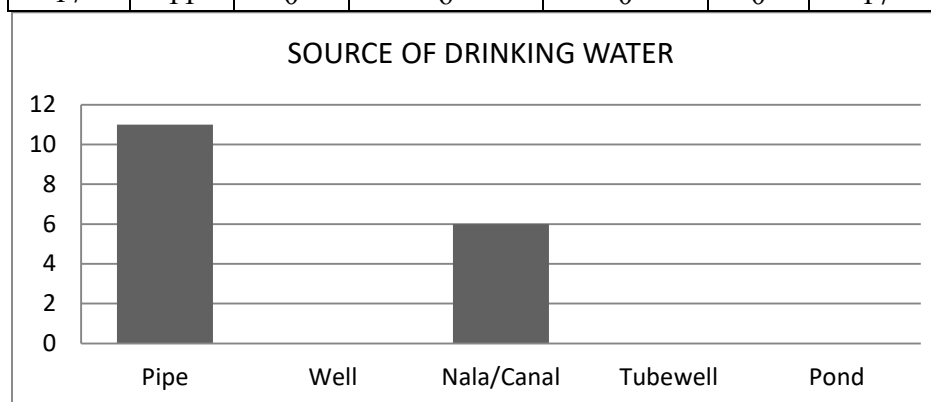


2.4.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 11 Dangria Kandha households use pipe water for drinking purpose. The remaining 6 families depend on unsafe source of drinking water, i.e. either Nala or Canal. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Source of drinking water of Dangria Kandha families.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Pipe	Well	Nala/Canal	Tube well	Pond	Total
17	11	0	6	0	0	17

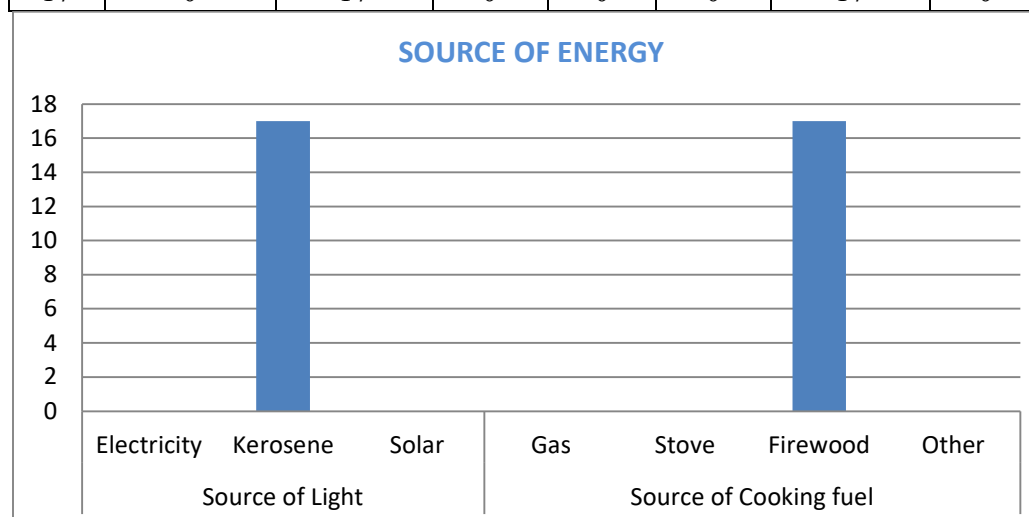


2.4.4.6 Source of Energy

All 17 DangriaKandhafamilies use kerosene as source of light. Also all of them use firewood for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Source of energy used by Dangaria Kandha families.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking fuel			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0



2.4.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Dangria Kandha population of 63, majority of the people numbering 40 (63.49%) persons return as the workforce in the age group of 15 - 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 23 (57.50%) & and male workers is 17 (42.50 %). A good number of working hands among the Dangria Kandha shows availability of human resources and thus, may be conducive for taking up labour intensive development programmes.

Table 2.10
DangriaKandha Work Force

Age Group	DangriaKandha Work Force		
	Male	Female	Total
15.1 - 45	15	16	31
45.1 - 60	2	7	9
Total	17	23	40(63.49%)

The Dangria Kandhas are shifting cultivators and expert horticulturists. They grow pineapples, banana, oranges, turmeric and a variety of cereals and pulses in their swiddens. Their skilled hands produce huge quantity of pineapple, up in the Niyamgiri hills, popularly known as the Fruit Orchards of Rayagada District. They practice labour cooperative in their agro-forest horticulture activities in the Niyamgiri hills. Collection and sale of Minor Forest Produce is their secondary occupation. The DangriaKandhas are famous for their traditional skills, Art and craft.

- The craft persons from Dongria womenfolk make ScarfEmbroidery which has a great demand in the market.
- DongriaKandhas’ art of wood carving, decorating, comb making & colourful Wall Painting attract the visitors most.



Scarf Embroidery; Traditional Skills of Dangria Womenfolk

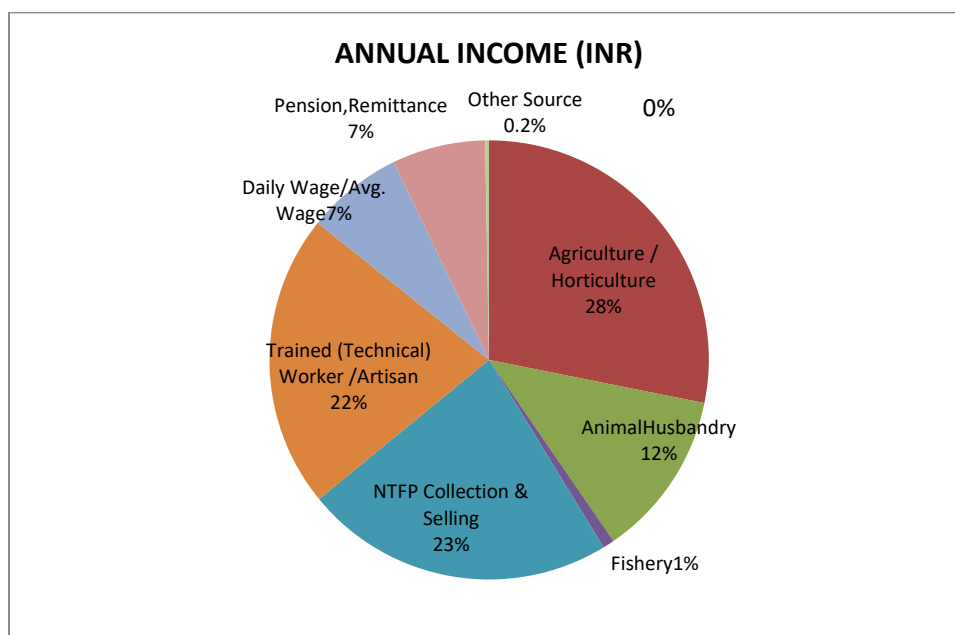
2.4.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Out of 17DangriaKandhafamilies, 11 families mostly derive their income from primary sources, like agricultureand horticulture and 6 families from pension/remittance. All 17 families supplement their income from NTFP collection. While 15 families supplement their income from animal husbandry, daily wage/ agriculturalwage supplements the income of 11 families and fishery supplements income of one family. Agricultural and horticulturalactivities fetch the highest annual income of Rs. 97500/- for 11 family followed by NTFP collection &selling, Rs. 79000/- and the least income i.e. Rs. 3000/- is obtained from fishery. The average annual income of a Dangria family is estimated to Rs. 20,376/-. Tables below and their corresponding graphs show the average annual income and expenditure of Dangaria Kandha families.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

Source	No of Households	Annual Income (INR)	Average Income (INR)

Agriculture / Horticulture	17	97500	8864
Animal Husbandry		42500	2833
Fishery		3000	3000
NTFP Collection & Selling		79000	4647
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		75000	75000
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		24600	2236
Pension/Remittance		23800	3967
Other Source		1000	1000
All /Average Income		3,46,400	20,376

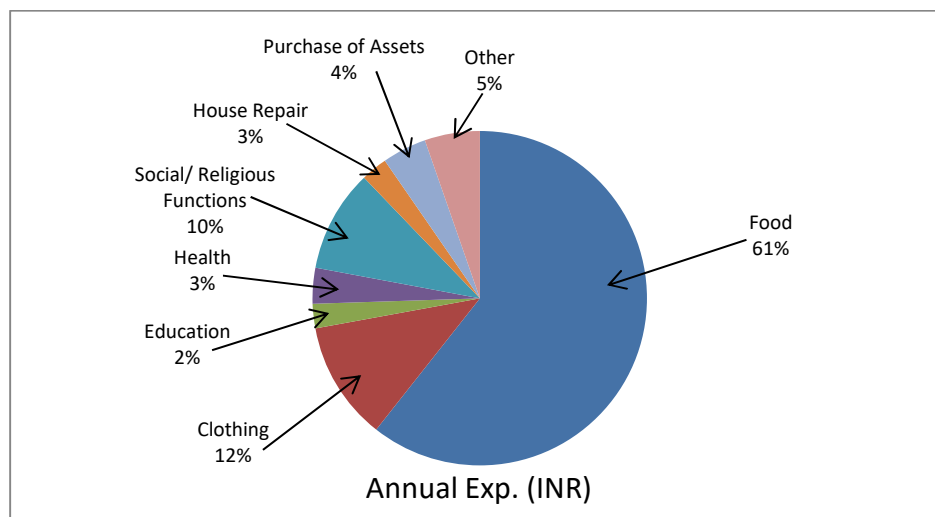


Annually Dangria Kandha households spend more on food consumption (Rs. 239000/-) followed by clothing (Rs. 45400/-), socio-religious function (Rs 39000), others including drinks (Rs.21000/-), Purchase of Assets (Rs.16900/-), health (Rs.13600) and house repair (Rs.10100/-) education (Rs. 9300/-).The average annual expenditure of a Dangria family is estimated to Rs. 23,194 /-.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Sector	No of Households	Annual Exp. (INR)	Annual Average Exp. (INR)
Food	17	239000	14059

Clothing		45400	2671
Education		9300	1329
Health		13600	850
Social/ Religious Functions		39000	2438
House Repair		10100	918
Purchase of Assets		16900	1056
Other		21000	1400
Total /Average Expenditure		3,94,300	23,194



2.4.4.9 Indebtedness

The Dangria Kandha people live in abject poverty. All the 17 Households are reported to be obtained loans from local money lenders. Their average annual expenditure exceeds their average annual income by Rs.2818/-. They primarily depend on local money lenders for borrowing money mostly for incurring expenditure on social/ religious functions. This indicates that indebtedness among them is conspicuously found. Table below shows their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Institutional Source			Private Source	
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money Lenders	Relatives
17	0	0	0	17	0

2. 4.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed

Out of 17 households, 2 availed Antodaya, 33 PDS, 9 PMY and 1 each benefitted by BKKY and IAY under different Govt. Programs & Schemes. Table below explains their status of availing different.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
17	2	0	2	2	17

2.4.6 Existing village Infrastructure

Table -2.15 below shows the existing infrastructure facilities at 2 Dangria Kandha surveyed villages.

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Connectivity	Safe Drinking Water	Electrification/ Solar Light	Anganwadi Center	Gyanmandir
1.	Panaspadra (H), Gartali	No	No	Yes	No	No
2.	Huruma (H), Ghasapadi	Yes Motorable Road	Yes	Yes	No	No

Sl. No	School	Health Centre	Community House	Market Centre	Post Office	Irrigation facility	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
1	No./ 8 km	No / 15 km	Yes	No./ 8 km	No.	No	No	No
2	No. / 8 km	No / 15 km	Yes	No. / 8 km	Yes	No	No	No

- The survey reveals that out of 2 villages, one village is facilitated with motorable road, safe drinking water source and post office.
- Both the villages have facilities like Electrification/ Solar Light, community house. Anganwadicentre and electricity/solar light.
- None of the two villages have facilities, like school and health center, Market Center, Anganwadi Centre, Gyanmandir, Art & Craft center and Dance Troupe.
- The critical infrastructure gap may be filled up under the scheme of PVTG development Programmes.

2. 4.7 Major Problems Faced by the Dangaria Kandha PVTG:

- Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases and malnutrition are the main health hazards.
- Very low rate of literacy, and lack of development awareness.
- Lack of ventilation. Maintenance of thatch for want of piri, wild grass.

- Villages are inaccessible for which the DangriaKandh fails to get market prices for their produce and fail to avail health care facilities down the hills.
- Socio-culture practices like clan feuds, payment of high bride price, heavy drinking habits and expensive rites and rituals lead to deficit economy and indebtedness and ultimately they become vulnerable to exploitation by local money lenders.
- Shifting Cultivation resulting in deforestation, soil erosion, uneconomic harvest & eco-hazard, un-development land for paddy cultivation lack of irrigation adversely affect their income.
- Depletion of forest and soil erosion adversely affecting the habitats ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2. 4.8Needs Assessment and Development priorities:

- Setting up of a Gyanmandir for promoting education in each village, enrolment of Dangria boys and girls in the Existing Educational Complex, Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization on educational promotion in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works etc.
- Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation.
- Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, and coverage on national health insurance scheme.
- Setting up Museum Restoration of their community centers for promotion of cultural activities and revival of their traditional arts and crafts, organizing cultural programme etc.
- Construction of IAY houses for the needy families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Stream abased gravitational flow pipe water and construction of cistern installation of Tube wells with Pipe water supply.
- Construction of Check dams, Canal system.
- Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits.

2.4.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.4.9.1 Profile of Dangria Kandha a Glance is presented below

**Table-2.16
Profile of DangriaKandha a Glance**

Sl.	Particulars	Magnitude
------------	--------------------	------------------

No		
1	Name of the District	Rayagada
2	Name of the Blocks	Bissam Cuttack
3	No./Names of GPs	2: Kurli&Kankubadi
4	No. of Villages/Settlements	2
5	No. of HHs	17
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	6
7	Average size of Household	4
8	Population	Total
		Male
		Female
9	Sex-ratio	1250 females per 1000 males.
10	Literacy	Total
		Male
		Female
11	Own Houses	17
12	Pucca House	0
13	Work Force	40 (63.49%)
14	Tube well Water Source	Nil
15	Individual Household Toilets	Nil
16	Household Electricity Facility	11 HHs
17	Homestead Land	17 HHs without Patta
18	Agriculture Land	Nil
19	Forest Land	11 HHs
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA
21	Primary Source of Income	Horticulture
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs. 20376 /-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 23194/-
24	No. of Families Indebted	17
25	Average Loan Amount	2818/-
26	Housing (IAY)	1
27	Adhar Card	249
28	Voter-ID	107
29	Ration Card	PDS 33 + Antodaya 47
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	NA
32	Pension	9
33	BPL	NA
34	Bank Pass Book	63
35	BKKY	1

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.4.9.2 Total HHs & Population of Dangria Kandha

Table-2.17
ABSTRACT

Total HHs & population of Dangaria Kandha(Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

DKDA Micro Project, Kurli	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Rayagada	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	5	62	1633	2879	3886	6765
** Outside	Rayagada	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	2	2	17	28	35	63
Total	1 District	2 Blocks	7	64	1650	2907	3921	6828

(Source: CCD Plan Survey, 2015 & Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

2.4.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Dangria Kandha(PVTG) population of 6765 from 1633 households in 62 villages of 5 GPs of Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda blocks covered by the Micro Project, DangriaKandha Development Agency, Chatikona, Rayagada district have identified their own community people in another 2 villages of 2 GPs in Bissam Cuttack Block of Rayagada district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the DangriaKandha people of both the groups of villages (existing and outside) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

The surveyed Dangaria Kandha people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these two villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of DangriaKandha PVTG. Thus, the DangriaKandhaPVTG people living in these 2 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Dangria Kandha (PVTG) people living in these two villages of Bissam cuttack block may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, DKDA, Chatikona, Rayagada district.
2. These people may be covered under the schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and State Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Dangria Kandha PVTG population of 6828 from 1650 households of 64 villages found in 7 GPs of Bissam Cuttack and Muniguda Blocks in Rayagada district of Odisha through the Micro Project DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada District, Odisha

2.5 Didayi PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Didayi Development Agency (DDA), Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulguma, Malkangiri District for the total development of the Didayi PVTG in the year 1986-87. This Micro Project covers population of Didayi PVTG in 4 GPs and 37 villages of Kudumulguma and Khairiput Blocks in Malkangiri district. It is reported that there are 13 more villages with Didayi households found outside the Micro Project, DDA, Kudumulguma, Malkangiri District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Didayi households of these 13 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.5.1 Distinguished Features of Didayi PVTG:

Didayi is a small hill tribe. As per 2011 Census Didayi population is 8,890 with 1993 households. Didayi people are found in Angul, Ganjam, Gajpati, Koraput, Malkangiri, K`hurda, Sundergarh and Cuttack districts. They are concentrated in Malkangiri district. They speak *Gata*, a Munda language. Primarily they are shifting cultivators. Besides they depend on forest produce. Their house pattern is scattered. They have *gulisung*, a central place in the village for communal activities. They are grouped into five exogamous totemic clans. Their traditional village council, *lepar* continues to be functional. Their two main festivals are *Lendipande* and *Bhaira puja*.



Didayi

2.5.2 Composition of Didayi households & population:

The Didayi PVTG people are residing in 13 villages in 4 GPs of Kudumulguma and Khairiput Blocks (Part). These Didayi villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of DDA, Kudumulguma, Malkangiri District. There are 376 Didayi households, including 53 female headed households, with a total population of 1470 persons. On an average, there are 29 Didayi households per village. The highest number of households (54) is reported at villages, RSC No. 1 (sl. no. 1) and Sindhiguda (sl. no. 6) and lowest number of household (4) at Patraput (sl. no. 5). Their family size is 4. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the Didayi community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1121 females per 1000 males.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show the Composition of Didayi households and population, family size and sex ratio in 13 villages (outside area) of the Micro Project, DDA, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri District.

Table 2.1

Composition of Didayi PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of DDA, Kudumulul Gumma, Khariaput Block, Malkangiri district

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Didayi PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Doraguda	RSC No. 1	54	91	105	196
2.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Doraguda	RSC No. 4	9	16	15	31
3.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Andeipadar	32	56	78	134
4.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Kalaguda	47	85	109	194
5.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Patraput	4	7	5	12
6.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Sindhi guda	54	109	115	224
7.	Malkagiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	SargiGuda	23	36	57	93
8.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Bhajaguda	18	28	28	56
9.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	BaghaDangar	7	21	13	34
10.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Dabuguda	47	99	94	193
11.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Jamariguda	11	16	17	33
12.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Soma Kunda	20	38	44	82
13.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Nakamamudi	Gondhi	50	91	97	188
Total	Malkangiri	2 Blocks (Part)	4 GPs	13 Villages	376	693	777	1470

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2

Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
13	323	53	376	4	1121

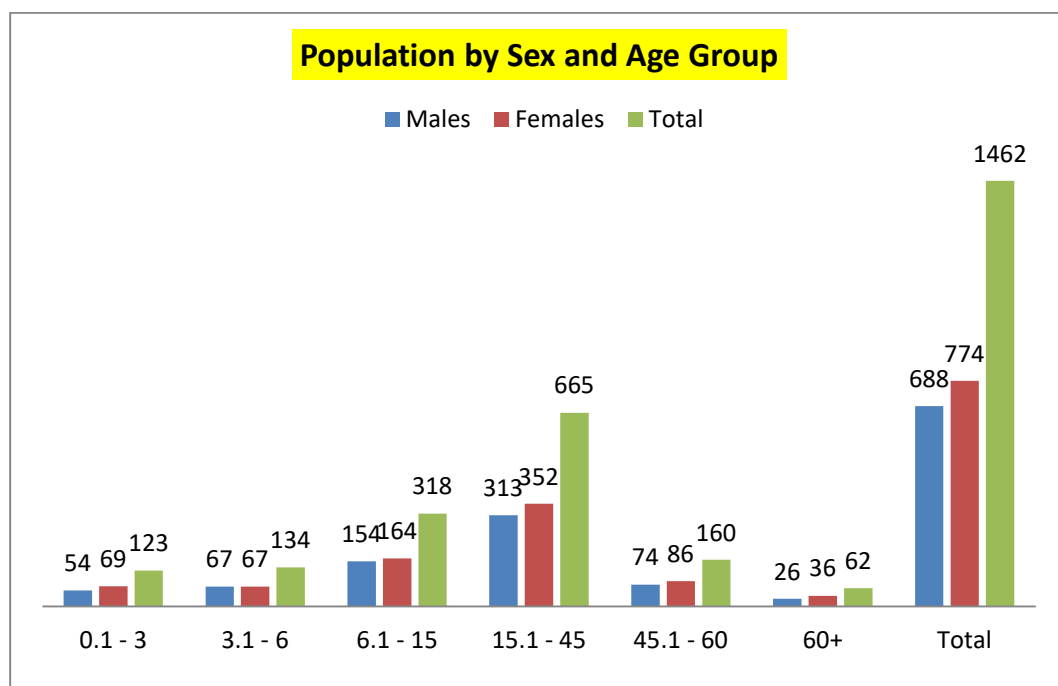
2.5.3 Age group wise distribution of Didayi population:

Out of total Didayi population of 1470, the population range between 0.1 to 15 years, the number of boys is less than (275 nos) that of the girls (300 nos), a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 62 senior citizens among the Didayi people of the village. While 134 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 318 children in the age group 6.1- 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the Didayi population structure by sex and age group in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project, DDA, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Didayi Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Didayi Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	54	69	123
3.1 - 6	67	67	134
6.1 - 15	154	164	318
15.1 - 45	318	355	673
45.1 - 60	74	86	160
60+	26	36	62
Total	693	777	1470

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.5.4 Socio-economic profiles of Didayi PVTG found in the uncovered villages of DDA, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri District:

2.5.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

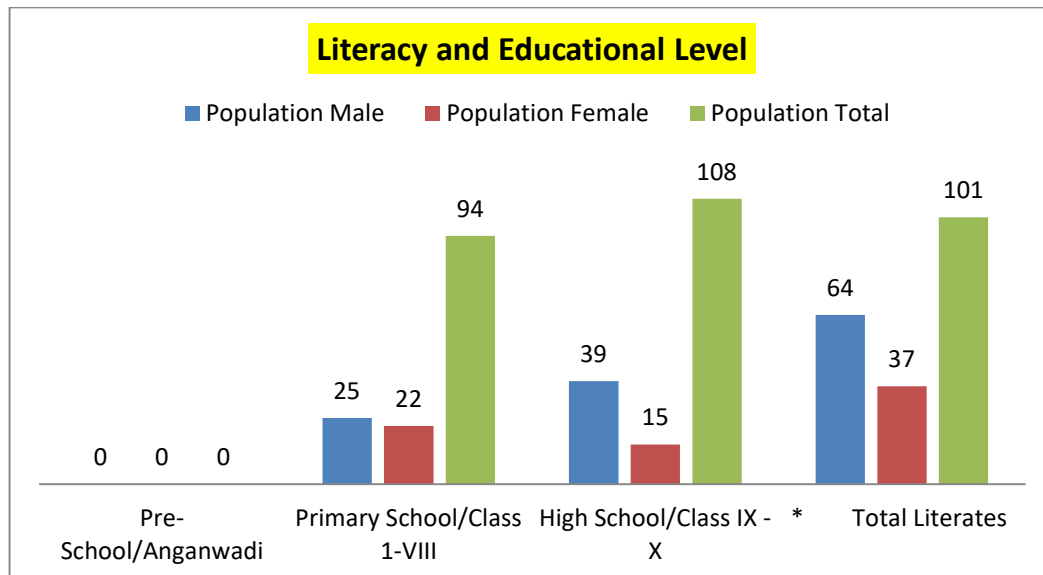
Among the Didayi, the literacy is levelled abysmally low, i.e. at 6.87 %. Their male literacy is 9.24 % and female literacy is 4.76%. The table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Didayi

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	693	777	1470
Total Literates	64 (9.24%)	37 (4.76 %)	101 (6.87 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	00	00	00
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	39	22	61 (60.40 %)
High School/Class IX - X	25	15	40 (39.60 %)
+2 & above	0	0	0

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* *N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.*



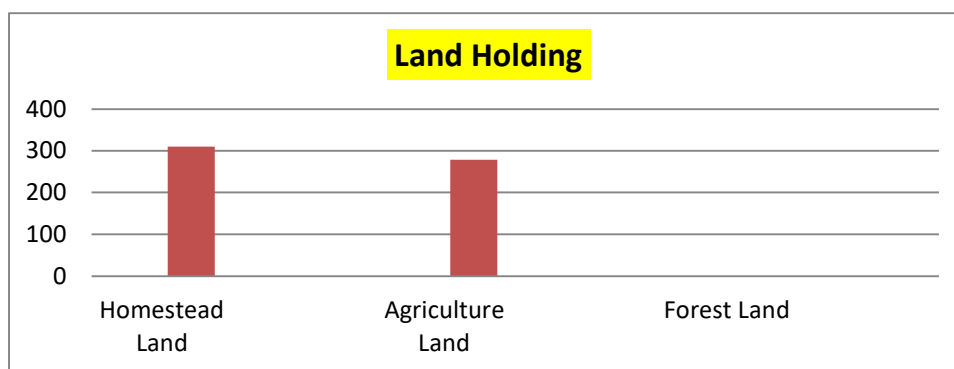
Out of 101 Didayi literate people, 61(60.40 %) and 40(39.60 %) studied up to Primary School and High School respectively. In the age group of 3.1 – 06 years, 134 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and avail supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.5.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 376 Didayi families, 310 (82.45 %) families are reported to have homestead land and 278 (73.94%) families have agricultural land. They have not been provided any title under FRA. Among the Didayi families there are 96(25.53 %) landless families. They may be provided with govt. land. Thus, land based development programmes for the Didayi may be taken for improvement of their agro-forest based cultivation and plantation purpose. The table below and its corresponding graph show land holding of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Didayi

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
376	310 (82.45 %)	-	278 (73.94%)	-	NA	NA



2.5.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 376 families, as many as 352 (93.61%) families have houses and 24 (6.38%) families are houseless. Among the house owning families, 10 families have pucca houses, 158 families reside in brick houses, 184 families live in mud houses. Regarding roof structure, 26 houses are thatched with chapara and 326 with asbestos. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. The table below shows house type of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

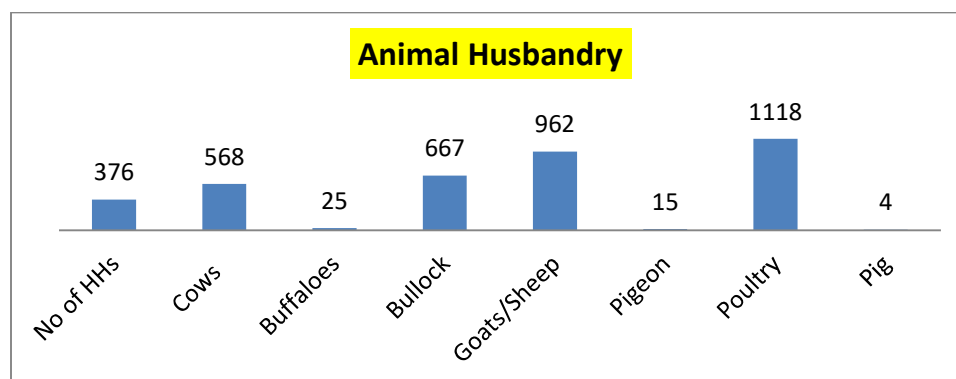
No. of HHs	Type of House				Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Brick	Mud	Total	Polythene	Asbestos/Tin/Tiles	Chapara/Thatched
376	10	158	184	352 (93.61%)	-	326	26

2.5.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Most of the land owning Didayi families has domestic animals and birds, like cows, buffaloes, bullock, goats, pigeon, poultry and pig. Ownership of Land and having large number of animal resources like 568 cows, 667 bullocks and 25 buffaloes indicate that the Didayi are an agrarian community. Besides, they have possessed 962 nos of goats/ sheep, 1118 Poultry, 15 pigeon and 4 Pigs. The table below and its corresponding graph show animal resource of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/Sheep	Pigeon	Poultry	Pig
376	568	25	667	962	15	1118	4

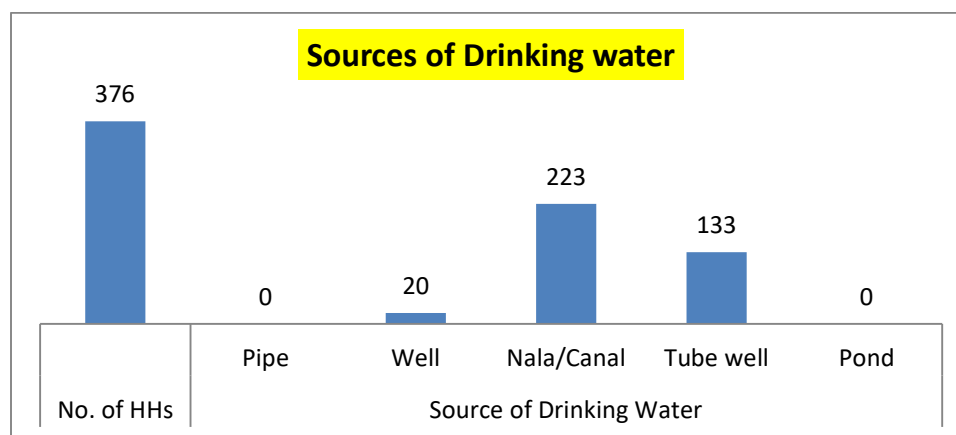


2.5.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 376 Didayi households, 133 (35.37 %) households use safe drinking water from tube well, and 243 (64.63 %) use Nala/Canal/well water for drinking purpose. The table below and its corresponding graph show source of drinking water of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Well	Nala/Canal	Well	Pond
376	0	133	223	20	0

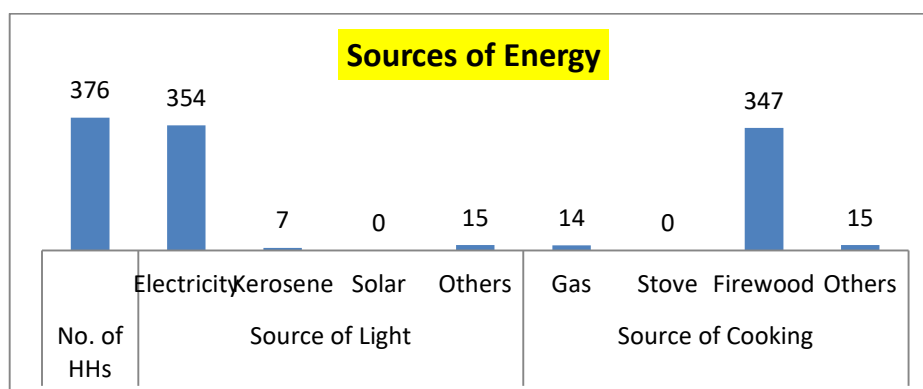


2.5.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 376 households, 354 (94.15%) Didayifamilies use electricity and 7 (1.86%) families use kerosene and 15 (3.99%) families use other as source of light. For cooking purpose, 347 (92.29%) families use firewood, 14 families use gas and 15 families depend on other traditional sources. The table below and its corresponding graph shows source of energy used by Diday community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light				Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Others	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Others
376	354	7	0	15	14	0	347	15



2.5.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Didayipopulation of 1470, majority of the people numbering 833 (56.67 %). persons return as the work force in the age group 15 - 60 years. In the workforce, the share of

female workers is 441 (52.94 %) & and male workers is 392(47.06 %). A sound workforce among the Didayi is an indication of availability of human resources and thus, may be taken as a development index.

Table- 2.10
Work Force

Age Group	Didayi Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	318	355	673
45.1 - 60	74	86	160
Total	392 (47.06%)	441 (52.94%)	833 (56.67%)

Didayi Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

The Didayi skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Bamboo basketry
- ❖ Weaving
- ❖ Broomstick making
- ❖ Archery



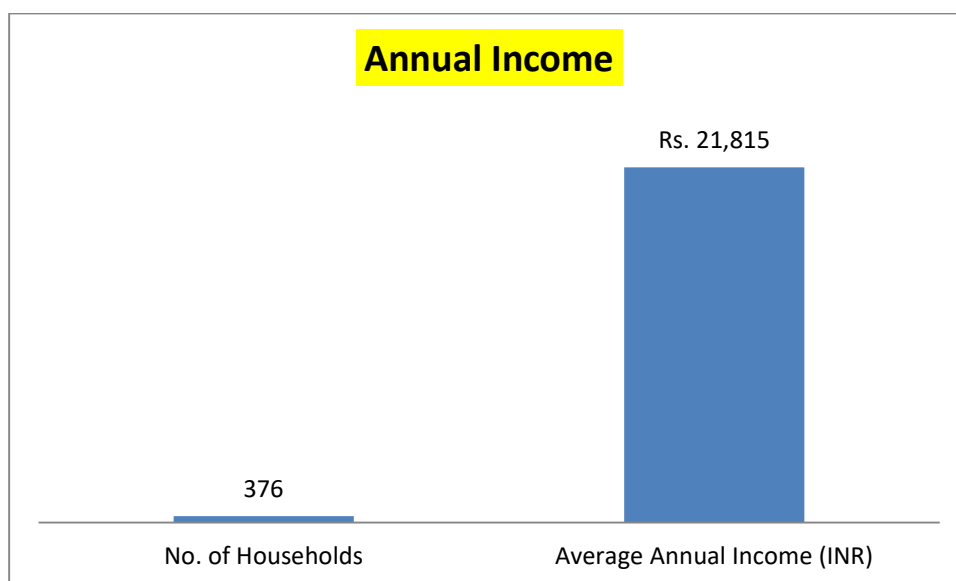
2.5.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

About 246 Didayi families mostly derived their income from primary source, i.e. agriculture and horticulture. Daily wage/agricultural wage and NTFP collection supplement their income. The Average annual income of Didayi is Rs. 21,815/- per household. The table below and its corresponding graph show annual income of Didayi community in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

Sector	No. of Households	Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	246	Rs 21,815/-
Animal Husbandry	2	
Fishery	0	
Service	1	
NTFP Collection & Selling	22	
Trading	3	
Trained (Technical) Worker	3	

/Artisan	
Daily Wage/Agrl. Wage	209
Pension/Remittance	75
Cottage Industry	1
Other Source	1
Total Income	376

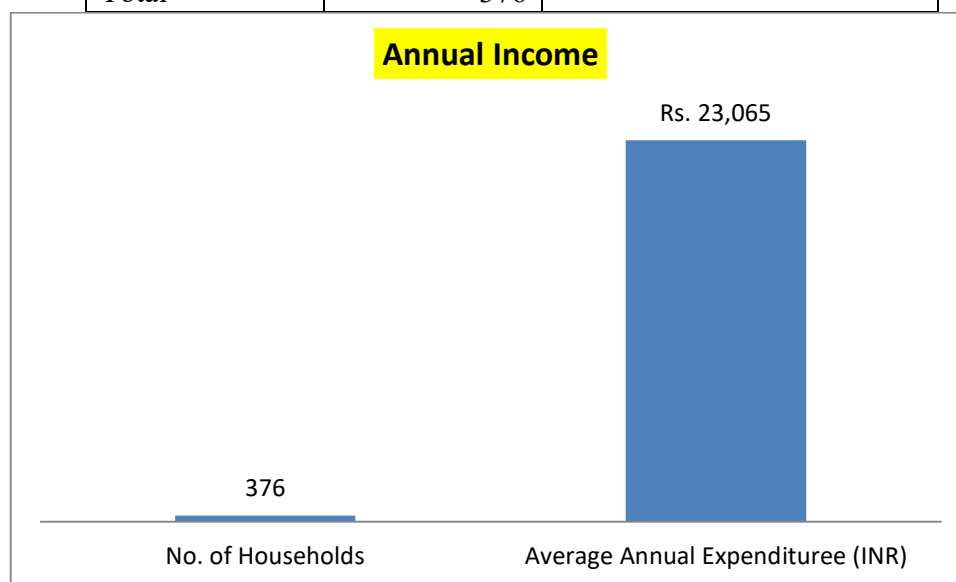


The Average annual expenditure of Didayi is Rs. 23065/-per household. The table below and its corresponding graph show the expenditure pattern of Didayi on different purposes.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Average Annual Expenditure (INR)
Food	344	Rs 23,065/-
Clothing	315	
Education	60	
Health	340	
Social/ Religious Functions	342	
House Repair	313	
Purchase of	330	

Assets	
Agriculture or Business Investment	314
Loan/Credit Repayment	6
Legal cases	3
Others	302
Total	376



2.5.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 376 households, 190 (50.53%) households are indebted. Among the Indebted households, 90 households borrowed from Institutional source and 100 households from private source (relatives). Table below shows indebtedness among the Didayi households. The table below shows animal resource of Didayi households in 13 villages, outside area of the Micro Project.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

2. 5.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed

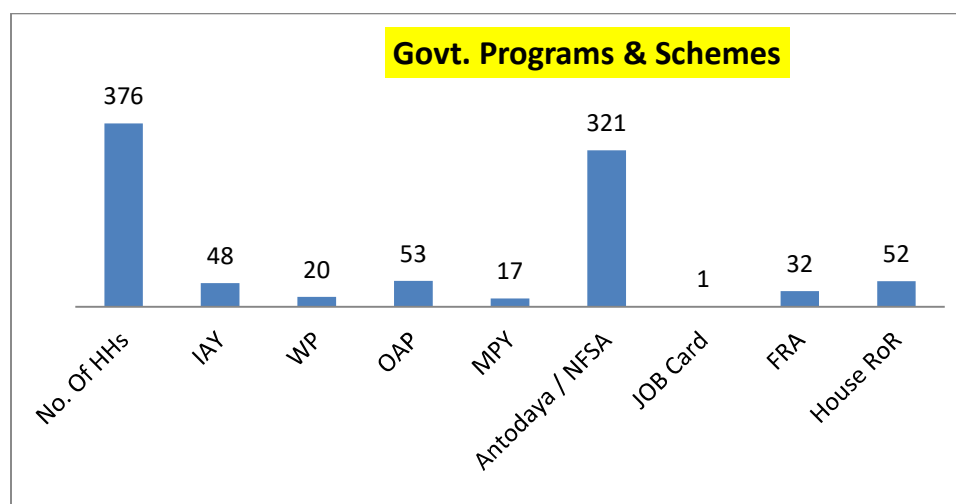
No. of HHs	Institutional Source			Private Source		Total
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money lenders	Relative	
376	90	0	0	0	100	190

Out of 376 households, 48 availed IAY, 321 availed Antodaya/ NFSA, 20WP, 53 OAP, 17 MPY, 1 Job Card, 32 land under FRA and 52 benefitted under House RoR. Table below and it

corresponding graph show their status of availing different Government schemes and programmes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited							
	IAY	WP	OAP	MPY	Antodaya / NFSA	JOB Card	FRA	House RoR
376	48	20	53	17	321	1	32	52



2. 5.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

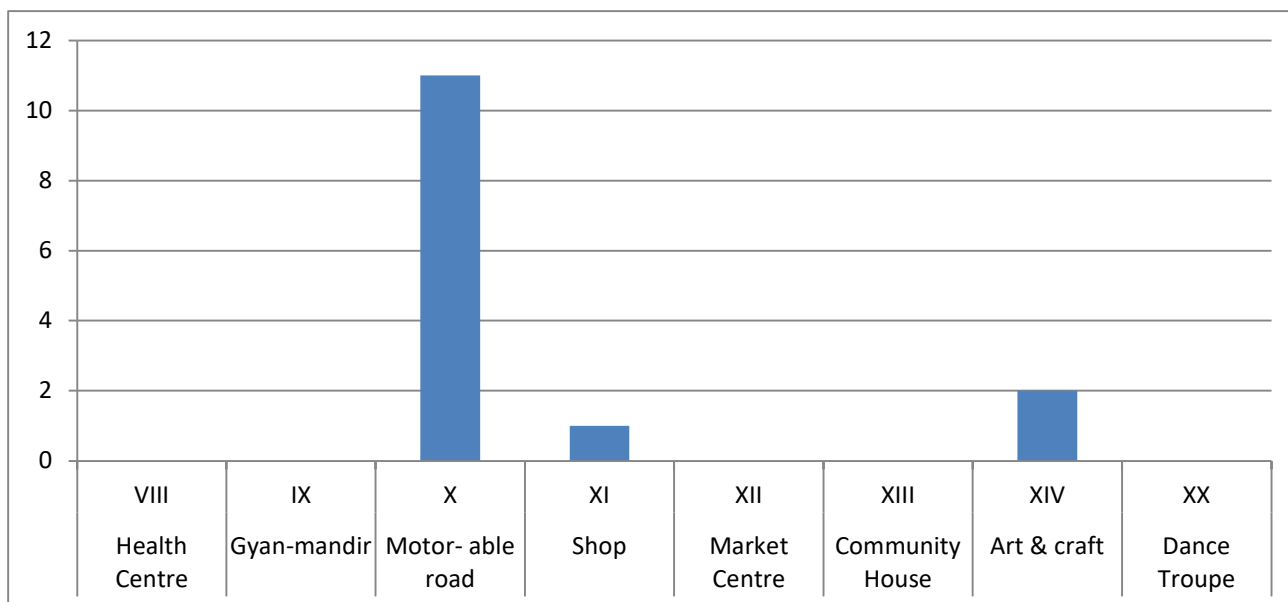
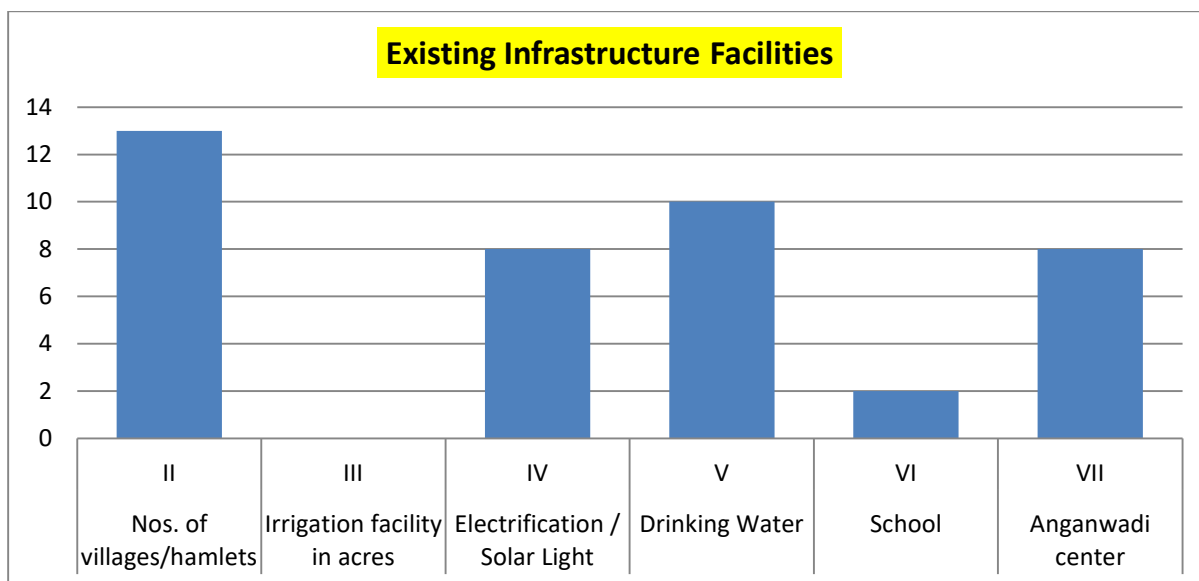
Table-2.15 below and its corresponding graph show the existing infrastructure facilities in Didayi villages.

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Nos. of Villages/ Hamlets	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Center
II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
13	NA	8	10	2	8

Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
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Road							
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX
0	0	11	1	0	0	2	0



- The survey reveals that out of 13 villages, 11 villages are connected with motorable road, 10 village safe drinking water facility, 8 villages each have electricity/solar light facility and Anganadi center, 2 villages have art and craft center and only village has shop facility.
- None of the villages have facilities like health center, Gyanmandir, market center, community house and dance troupe.

2. 5.7 Major Problems faced by Didayi:

- Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- The rate of literacy is 6.87 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season. Lack of schooling facilities deprives the Didayi children for achieving education.
- Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- This is a prime need for this remote forest area and cut area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society these days.
- The Didayi being forest dwellers primarily depend on, agriculture, horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.5.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Didayi :

Enrolment of all school-going age children in the Educational Complexes of Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.

- Provision of Mini-Anganwadi Center in all villages with 20 and more households and Anganwadi Center in all villages with 50 and above households by way of relaxing norms.
- Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works etc.
- Installation of tube well, bore well with pipe water supply and sanitary well, spring -based pipe water supply.
- Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision and development of *gulisung*, a central place in the village for communal activities, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts
- Construction of houses for the all left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.

- Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTG including issue of health cards indicating health status, Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Conservation of traditional bio-farming
- Construction of check dams, MIP, supply of diesel pump set and lift irrigation,
- Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like goatry, poultry, fishing (net &boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units.
- Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.

2.5.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.5.9.1 Profile of Didayiat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of DidayiPVTGoutside the Micro Project Area
(DDA Kudumulugumma, MalkangiriDistrict) at a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude
1	Name of the District	Malkangiri
2	Name of the Blocks	Kudumulguma&Khairiput
3	No./Names of GPs	4
4	No. of Villages	13
5	No. of HHs	376
6	No. of Female Headed HHs	53
7	Average Size of Household	4
8	Population	Total
		Male
		Female
9	Sex-ratio	1121

10	Literacy	Total	101(6.91 %)
		Male	64(9.30%)
		Female	37(4.78 %)
11	Own Houses		352 (93.61%)
12	Pucca House		10
13	Work Force		833(56.67%)
14	Tube well Water Source		133
15	Individual Household Toilets		NA
16	Household Electricity Facility		354
17	Homestead Land		310
18	Agriculture Land		278
19	Forest Land		32
20	Average Size of Landholdings		NA
21	Primary Source of Income		Agriculture, Horticulture
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)		21,815/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)		23,065/-
24	No. of Families Indebted		190
25	Average Loan Amount per Household		1728/-
26	Adhar Card		NA
27	Voter-ID		NA
28	Bank Passbook		NA
29	Ration Card		NA
30	Health Card		NA
31	Job Card		01
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)		90
33	BPL(Antodaya/NFSA)		321
34	BKKY		NA
35	Housing		48

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.5.9.2 HHs & Population of Didayi (Existing and outside area of MP areas)

2.17

ABSTRACT

Total HHs & Population of Didayi

DDA, MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total

*Existing	Malkangiri	Kudumulguma	4	37	1828	3663	3987	7650
** Outside	Malkangiri	Kudumulguma & Khairiput	4	13	376	693	777	1470
Total	1 District	2 Blocks	7 GPs (1 GP Common)	50	2204	4356	4764	9120

(Source: CCD Plan Survey, 2015 & Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

2.5.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Didayi (PVTG) population of 37 villages covered by the Micro Project, Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulguma, Malkangiri district have identified their own community people of 1470 persons in 13 more villages of 4 GPs in Kudumulguma and Khairiput Blocks of Malkangiri district.

The total Didayi population of 37 existing villages covered by the DDA, Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 13 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2019) is 9,120 with 2,204 households in 50 villages of 7 GPs of Kudumulguma and Khairiput blocks in Malkangiri district of Odisha. The Didayi population (9,120) covered in 2015 and 2019 Surveys is 230 more than that of the 2011 Census Didayi population (8,890).

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Didayi people of both the groups of villages (existing in the DDA Micro Project and newly identified) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Didayi people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages with Didayi PVTG people were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Didayi PVTG. The Didayi PVTG people living in the newly identified 13 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

- The Didayi people living in the newly identified 13 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their

inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri district.

- These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and State Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Didayi PVTG population of 9120 from 2204 households of 50 villages found in 7 GPs (1 GP Common) of Kudumulguma&Khairiput blocks in Malkangiridistrict of Odisha through the Micro Project, DDA, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri district, Odisha.

2.6 Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia PVTGs: Outside the Micro Project, Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency (HKMDA), Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project for the total development of two PVTGs namely "Hill-Kharia" and 'Mankirdia' in Mayurbhanj District. The HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District Micro Project covers population of "Hill-Kharia" and 'Mankirdia' PVTGs in 12 GPs and 18villages of Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks in Karanjia Sub-Division of Mayurbhanj

district. It is reported that there are 20 more villages in 4 blocks (Karanjia, Jashipur, Thakurmunda of Karanjia Sub Division and Bisoi of Rairangpur Sub Division) with “Hill-Kharia” (19 Villages) and ‘Mankirdia’ (1 village) households found outside the Micro Project, HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the “Hill-Kharia” and ‘Mankirdia’ households of these 20 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

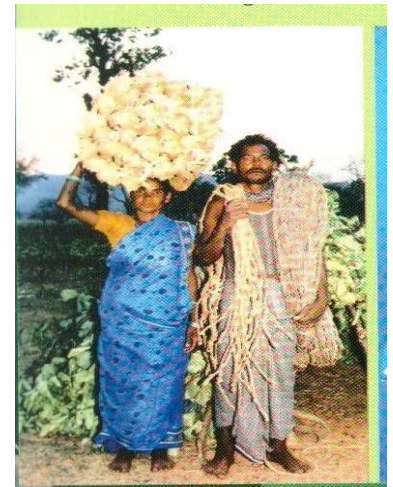
2.6.1 Distinguished Features of Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTGs:

The Hill-Kharias are a primitive section of the Kharia tribe. They are inhabitants of the Similipal hills. They speak Kharia, a Munda language. They live in small forest settlements with scattered housing pattern. They subsist on hunting and gathering. Economically, they are expert in collection of honey, arrowroot and resin. They also cultivate paddy and pulses in small chunks of lands.



Hill Kharia Couple

The Mankirdia people are mostly distributed in and around Similipal hills in Mayurbhanj district. They speak a form of Munda language. They are semi-nomadic hunters and food-gatherers. At times they move to different places in the districts of Jajpur, Keonjhar etc. They catch Monkeys and eat their meat. They make *Siali*/ jute ropes, wander inside forest in small bands, *Tanda*, live in temporary dome shaped leaf huts, *Kumbha*. The Birhor/ Mankirdia have girls' dormitory, *Kudi-ada*. They shuttle between market and forest and observe Hera or *Chaitaparba*.



Mankirdia Couple

2.6.2 Composition of Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG households& population:

The Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG people are residing in 20 villages in 13 GPs and one NAC of four Blocks namely Bisoi, Jashipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda. These Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District. There are 238 Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia households, including 52 female headed households, with a total population of 673 persons. Their family size

is 3. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia communities. The Sex ratio of the community is 1110 females per 1000 males. Table 2.1 and 2.2 below show GP and village wise HKMDA households, population and their family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1
Composition of Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG households, populationOutsideof the HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Villages	No. of HHs	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Bisoi	Asana	Bankidihi	7	14	9	23
2.	Bisoi	Bautibeda	Chotani	22	30	27	57
3.	Jashipur	Chakidi	Dalkibeda	14	17	21	38
4.	Jashipur	Dhalabani	Alkudar	9	12	15	27
5.	Jashipur	Dhalabani	Suanpal	2	3	3	6
6.	Jashipur	Jamdasahi	Goudgan	39	41	28	69
7.	Jashipur	Jamdasahi	Padmapur	5	6	9	15
8.	Jashipur	Jashipur	Gadatalashi	16	22	24	46
9.	Jashipur	Matiagarh	Kapand	4	3	7	10
10.	Jashipur	Podagarh	Brundeiposi	1	1	2	3
11.	Jashipur	Podagarh	Sanjhili	2	3	2	5
12.	Karanjia	Badagan	Sangan	16	24	26	50
13.	Karanjia	Badagan	Saradha	2	2	4	6
14.	Karanjia	Bala	Bala	5	5	10	15
15.	Karanjia	Bala	Kurulia	15	25	29	54
16.	Karanjia	Kuliposi	Kapandra	2	5	3	8
17.	Karanjia	Kuliposi	Kuliposi	2	4	3	7
18.	Karanjia	NAC	Sarubali	18	26	32	58
19.	Karanjia	Rasuntala	Kuduma	6	7	8	15
20.	Thakurmunda	Hatigoda	Asankudar	51	70	91	161
Total	4 Blocks	13 GPs	20 Villages	238	319	354	673

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
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20	186	52	238	3	1010
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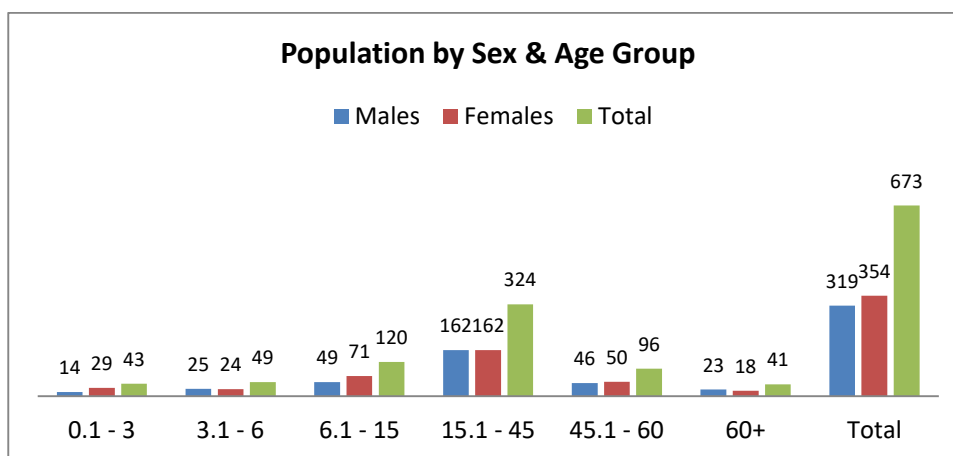
2.6.3 Age group & Sex wise Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTGs population distribution:

Out of total Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia population of 673, majority of the people numbering 420 persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the population range between 0.1 to 15 years, the number of girls (124) is more than that of the boys (88), a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 41 senior citizens among the Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia people. While 49 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitle for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 120 children in the age group 6.1-15 years, who deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph shows explains the Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia population structure by sex and age group in 20uncovered villages of the Micro Project, HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Hill-Kharia &Mankirdia Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1-3	14	29	43
3.1-6	25	24	49
6.1-15	49	71	120
15.1-45	162	162	324
45.1-60	46	50	96
60+	23	18	41
Total	319	354	673

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.6.4 Socio- economic Profile of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia PVTGs:

2.6.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

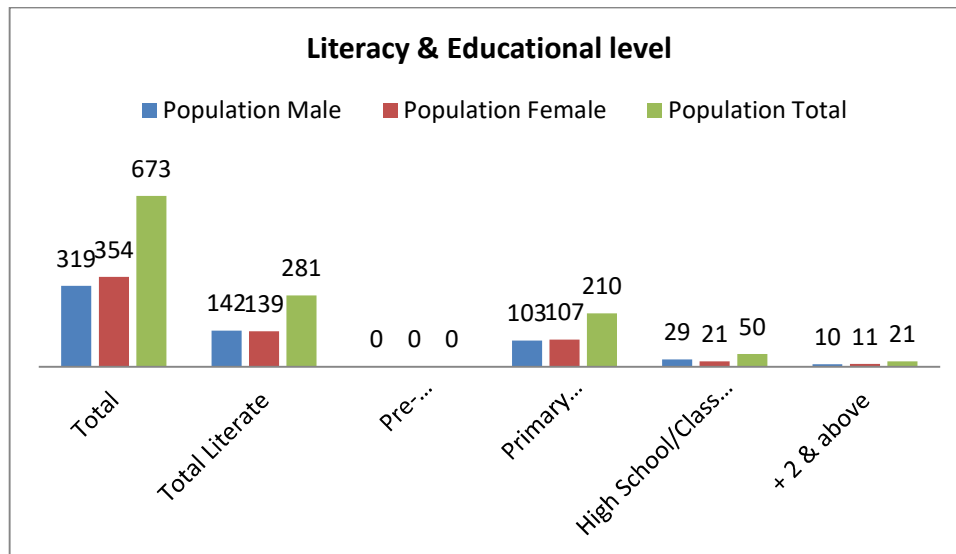
Among the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia, the literacy is levelled at 41.75 %. Their male literacy is 44.51 % and female literacy is 39.26 %. Table below and its corresponding graph shows literacy and educational level of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia community in 20 villages uncovered of the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	319	354	673
Total Literate	142 (44.51%)	139 (39.26%)	281 (41.75%)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	0	0	0
Primary School/Class 1- VIII	103	107	210 (74.74%)
High School/Class IX - X	29	21	50 (17.79%)
+ 2& above	10	11	21 (7.47%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



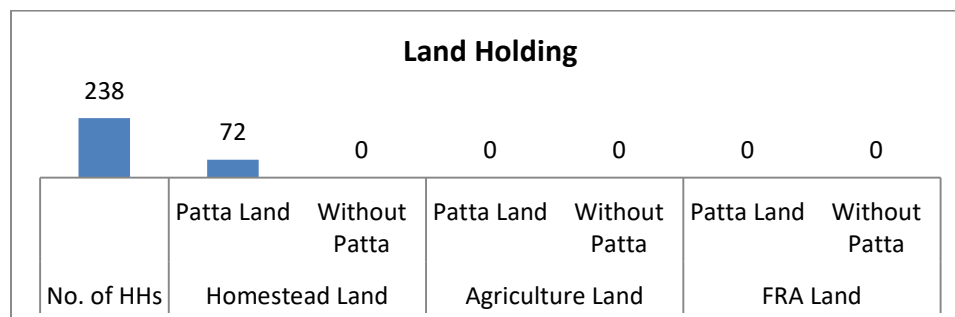
Out of 281 Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia literate people, 210(74.74 %),50 (17.79 %),14 and 21(7.47%) studied up to Primary School, High School , + 2and above level respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 49 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre.

2.6.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 238 Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia households, 72 Households are reported to have homestead patta land. None of them have agricultural land. Nor even they have occupied any forest land. Thus, land based development programmes for the Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia is a remote possibility unless and until they will be provided with government land for cultivation and plantation purpose.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		FRA Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta
238	72	0	0	0	0	0

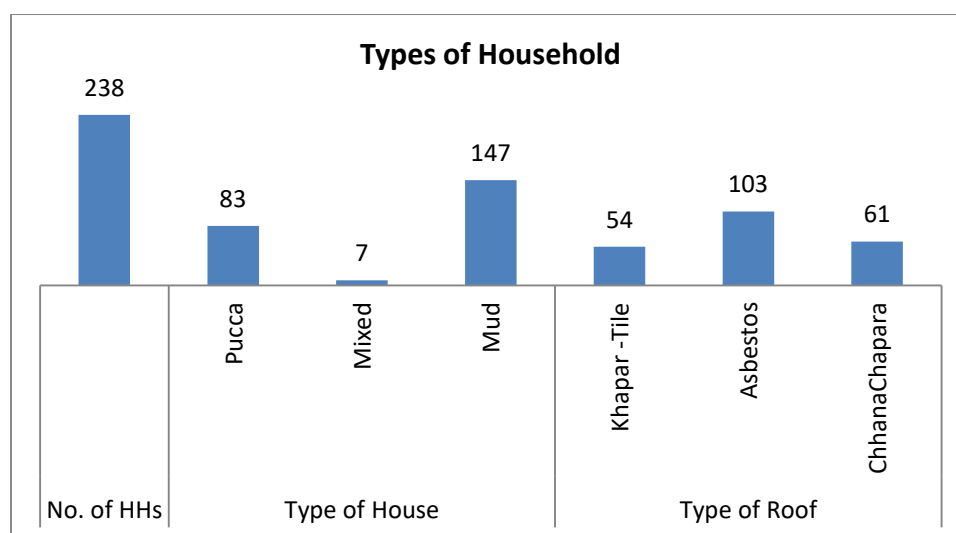


2.6.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 238 families, only 83 families has pucca house, 7 families reside in mixed houses, 147 families in mud houses. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph shows housing condition of the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Mixed	Mud	Khapar - Tile	Asbestos	ChhanaChapara
238	83	7	147	54	103	61



2.6.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Total 238 households have possessed 111 domestic animals and birds.

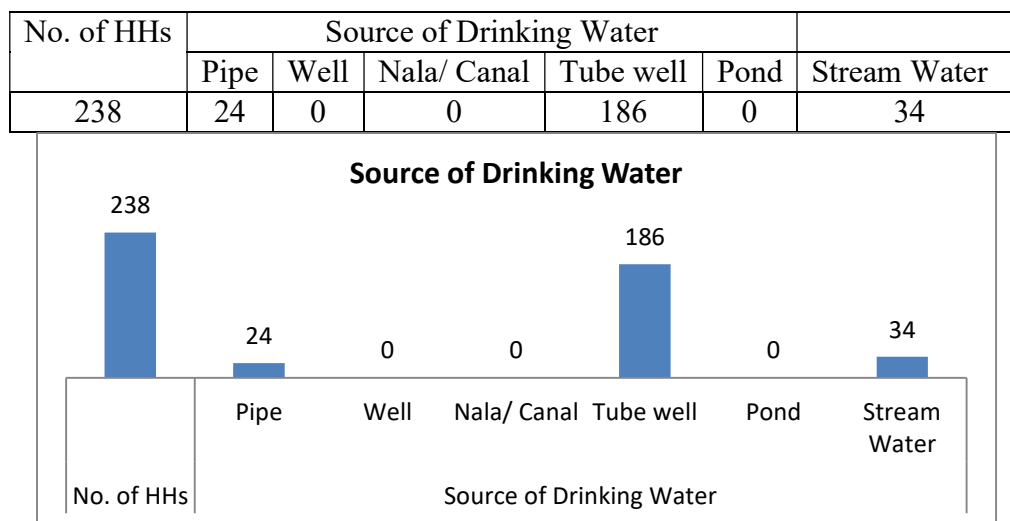
Table 2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats	Poultry	Total
238	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	111

2.6.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 238 Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia households, 210 get safe drinking water from pipe and Tube well. 34 house holds use stream water for drinking purpose. Six households use multiple source of drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph shows different source of drinking water of Hill-Kharia&Mankirdiafamilies.

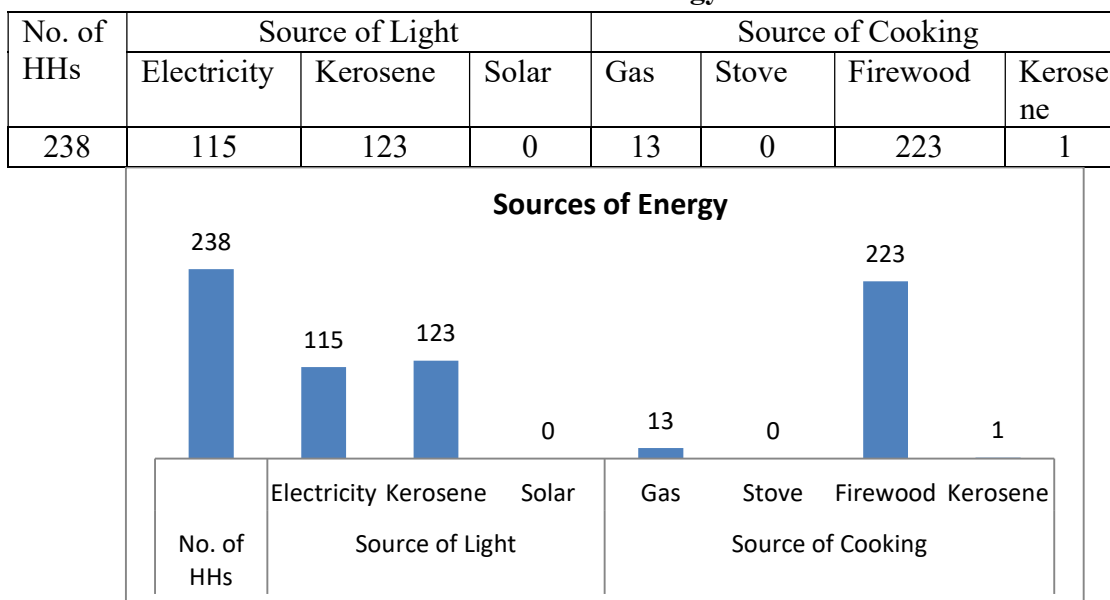
Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water



2.6.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 238Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia households, 115 (48.32%) use electricity followed by123 households kerosene as source of light.While most of them, 223 (93.70%) use firewood, 13 use gas and only one household uses kerosene as source of fuel for cooking.Table below and its corresponding graph shows different source of energy used by the Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia families.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

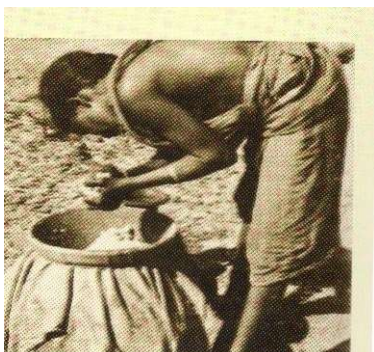


2.6.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia population of 673, majority of the people numbering 420 persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 212 (50.48 %) & and male workers is 208 (49.42 %). A sound workforce among the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia is an indication of availability of sound human resources and thus may be taken as an index for development.



Collection of Resin by Hill –Khadia



Processing of Palua and Collection of Honey by Hill Khadia PVTG

Table 2.10
Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Work Force

Age Group	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	162	162	324
45.1 - 60	46	50	96
Total	208(49.42 %)	212(50.48 %)	420(62.41%)

Traditionally, the Hill Khadia PVTG is skilled craft persons on the following activities.

- Collection and processing of honey, value addition & marketing.
- Collection of resin and marketing
- Leaf plate stitching and pressing and marketing
- Broom stick making/Mat making

Mankirdia Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

Traditionally the Mankirdia PVTG is skilled craft persons on the following activities.

- ❖ Basket & Rope making out of sialifiber,& jute
- ❖ Leaf plate stitching and pressing



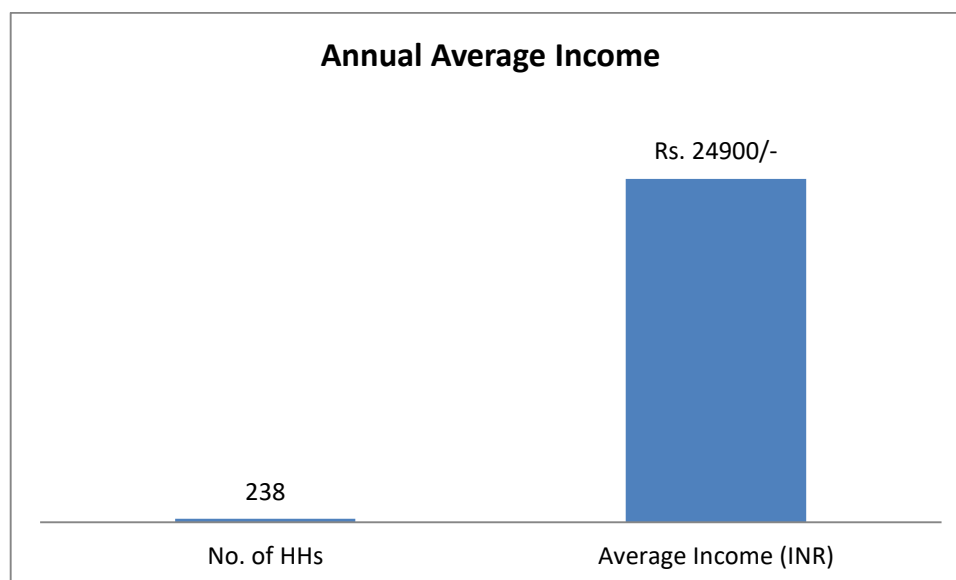
Craft of Rope & Basket Making by Mankirdia PVTG

2.6.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Most of the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia families derive their income from daily wage (189 households) and NTFP Collection & selling (138 households). The average annual income of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia is Rs. 24900/- per household. The table below shows the Annual Income of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia PVTG in surveyed villages.

Table-2.11
Annual Income of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia PVTG

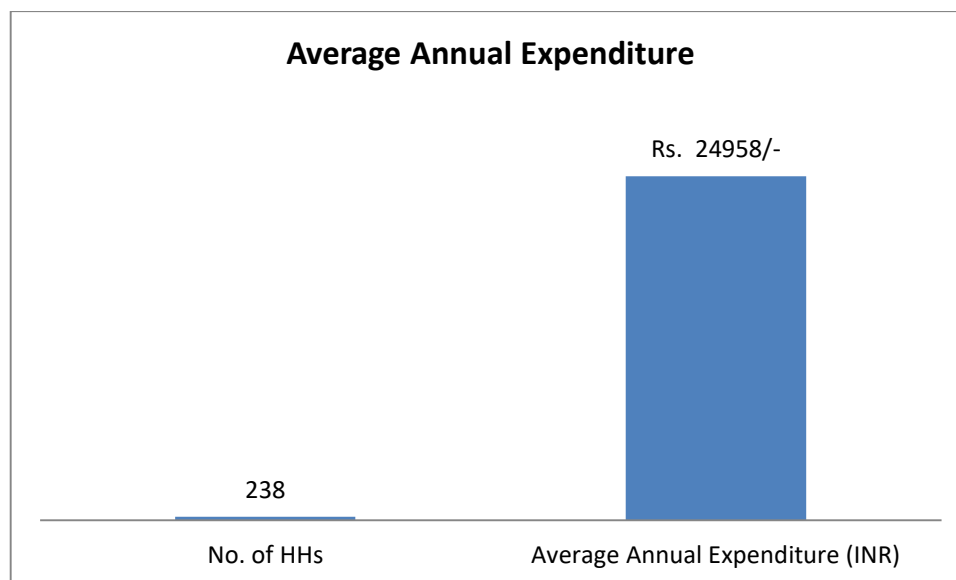
Source	No. of HHs	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	3	13000
Animal Husbandry	31	5090
Fishery	0	0
NTFP Collection & Selling	138	7819
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan	8	34625
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	189	18350
Service	2	80000
Pension/Remittance	35	16571
Trading	8	15250
Other Source	7	6171
Total Income	238	Rs 24900/-



The average annual expenditure of Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia is Rs. 24958/- per household. On an average annually each Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia household spend more on food consumption (Rs. 17564/-) followed by Agriculture or Business Investment (Rs.5200/-) health (Rs. 2671/-), clothing (Rs. 2308/-), education (Rs. 1020/-), socio-religious function Rs. 671/-, House Repair Rs. 559/-, loan repayment Rs. 411/- and others including drinks (Rs.832/-). The table below shows the Annual expenditure pattern of Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTG in surveyed villages.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of HHs	Average Annual expenditure (INR)
Food	220	17564
Clothing	219	2508
Education	83	2925
Health	207	3071
Social/ Religious Functions	112	1427
HH Assets	38	1161
Agriculture or Business Investment	2	5200
Loan Repayment	19	5174
Legal Cases	1	5000
House Repair	77	559
Other	104	1904
Total	238	Rs 24958/-



2.6.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of total 238 Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia households, only 19 (7.98 %) households borrowed from money lenders. Table below and its corresponding graph shows their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

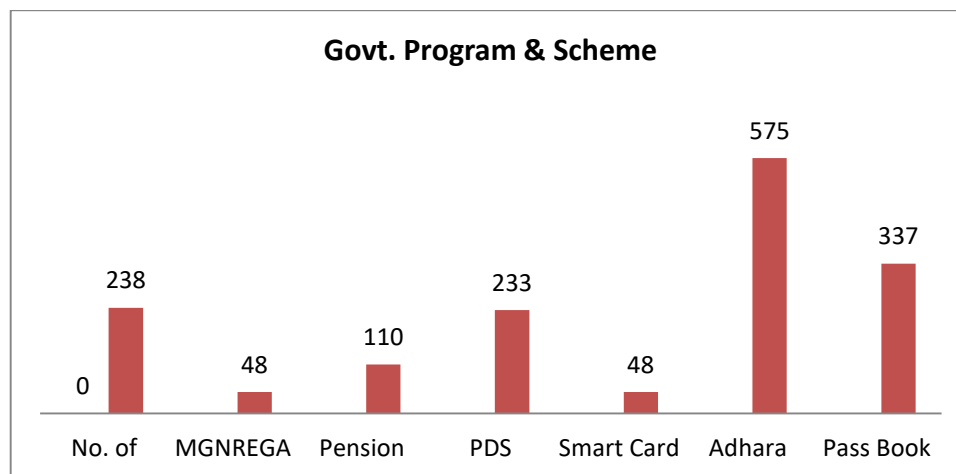
No. of HHs	Source of Indebtedness					
	Institutional			Private		
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money Lenders	Other	Total
238	0	0	0	19		19

2.6.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed and further Need Assessment

Out of 238 households, 48 availed MGNREGA, 110 Pension, 233 PDS, and 48 benefitted by Smart Card under different Govt. Programmes & Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph shows their status of availing different government programmes and schemes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programmes & Schemes

No. of HHs	MGNREGA	Pension	PDS	Smart Card	Adhara	Pass Book
238	48	110	233	48	575 Persons	337 Persons



2. 6.6 Existing Village Infrastructure

Table -2.15 below shows the existing infrastructure facilities at 20 surveyed villages.

Table -2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in Ac.	FRA Land in Ac.	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
20	NA	NA	NA	16	16	15

(Cont.)

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XII
19	7	0	19	3	2	6	3	1

- The survey reveals that out of 20 villages, 19 have both Anganwadicenters and motor-able roads, 16 villages have both electricity and drinking water facilities, 15 villages have schools, 6 villages have community house, 3 villages have both shop and art and craft center and 2 villages market center and only one village has dance troupe.
- Basic infrastructure facilities may be provided where such facilities are not available.

2.6.7 Major Problems faced by Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTGs:

The Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTGs have faced the following problems.

- Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases and malnutrition are the main health hazards.
- The rate of literacy is 45.32%. But due to geographical barriers like hill streams, hills and forest between certain villages absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of houses and the houses already provided to them badly need maintenance.
- This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society these days.
- Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia primarily depend on collection of MFP for their subsistence. But the restrictions, particularly in Tiger Reserve Forest (Similipal Hills) pose a major problem for them. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.6.8 Need Assessments & Development Priorities for Hill-Kharia &Mankirdia PVTGs:

The Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTGs have identified their own needs. They are; Land and land development, Kitchen Garden, Goat Rearing & Poultry, Housing and Education for children and Electricity. The following are the development priorities of both the PVTGs.

- Establishment of an Nursery Schools for boys and girls for Pre- Primary education in each village, Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts
- Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme.
- Construction of Check Dams, Canal System, Diesel Pump set etc
- Construction of Houses for the needy families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits.
- Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works etc.
- Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply.

2.6.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.6.9.1 Profile of Hill-Kharia&Mankirdiaoutside the Micro Project at a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia PVTGs outside the Micro Project
in Mayurbhanj District at a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Mayurbhanj	
2	Name of the Blocks	Biso, Jashipur, Karanjia, Thakurmunda	
3	No./Names of GPs	13	
4	No. of Villages	20	
5	No. of HHs	238	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	52	
7	Average size of Household	3	
8	Population	Total	673
		Male	319
		Female	354
9	Sex-ratio	1110	
10	Literacy	Total	281(41.75%)
		Male	142(44.51%)
		Female	139(39.26%)
11	Own Houses	237	
12	Pucca House	83	
13	Work Force	420(62.41%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	186	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity Facility	115	
17	Homestead Land	72	
18	Agriculture Land	0	
19	Forest Land	0	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage, NTFP Collection & Selling	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	24900/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	24958/-	
24	No. of Families Indebted	Nil	
25	Average Loan Amount	Nil	

26	Adhar Card	575
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Bank Passbook	337
29	Ration Card	233
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	48
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	110
33	BPL	NA
34	BKKY	NA
35	Housing	NA

(SCSTRTI, Baseline Survey, 2018 in Outside villages of HKMDA, Jashipur MP areas)

2.6.9.2 Total Households & Population of Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia (Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

HKMDA Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur&Karanjia	12	18	756	1192	1214	2406
**Outside	Mayurbhanj	Bissoi, Jashipur, Karanjia & Thakurmunda	13	20	238	354	319	673
Total	Mayurbhanj	4 Blocks	21#	38	994	1546	1533	3079

(Source: *CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

4 GPs are common for both existing and newly identified areas

2.6.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia (PVTG) population of 2406 from 756 households in 12 GPs of 18 villages in two blocks, Jashipur and Karanjia covered by the Micro Project, Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Mayurbhanj district have identified their own community people in another 20 villages of 13 GPs in 4 Blocks such as Bissoi, Jashipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda Blocks of Mayurbhanj district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia people of both the groups of villages (existing and outside the Micro Project area) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages with Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia people were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTGs. The Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG people living in these 20 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore it is suggested that:

- The Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG people living in the newly identified 20 villages of 13 GPs in 4 Blocks such as Bissoi, Jashipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda Blocks of Mayurbhanj district may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district.
- These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Hill-Kharia&MankirdiaPVTG population of 3079 from 994 households of 38 villages found in 21 GPs of four Blocks in Mayurbhanj district through the Micro Project HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha.

2.7 JuangPVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Banspal, Keonjhar District

Government of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Juang Development Agency (IDA), Banspal, Keonjhar District for the total development of the Juang PVTG in 1978-79. This Micro Project covers 6 GPs and 35 villages of Banspal Block, Keonjhar District. It is reported that there are 102 more villages with Juang households in 37 GPs of Ghatagaon, Harichandanpur, and Telkoi blocks found outside the Micro Project, JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Juang households of 102 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.7.1 Distinguished Features of Juang PVTG :

The Juangs are autochthons of the Gonasika hills in Keonjhar district. They are mostly found in the districts of Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Jajpur. They speak Juang, a Munda language. They are primarily shifting cultivators but also depend on forest collections. They live in uni-clan village settlements. They are traditionally organized into strong corporate groups - *Barobhai*, at the village level, *pirha*, at the village-cluster level. They practise village exogamy. Their Youth Dormitory-cum-Community Centre is called *Mandaghar/ Majang*.



Juang

2.7.2 Composition of Juang households & population:

The Juang PVTG people are residing in 102 villages in 37 GPs of 3 Blocks namely Telkoi, Harichandanpur and Ghatagaon. These Juang villages are located outside areas of JDA, Banspal, Keonjhar District, which are not covered by the micro-project JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar district. There are 2532 Juang households, including 493 female headed households, with a total population of 15309 persons. Their family size is 6. The Sex ratio of the community is 997 females per 1000 males. The survey shows an unfavourable sex ratio among the Juang community. Table below shows composition of Juang households and population in the surveyed 102 villages. Table 2.1 and 2.2 below show GP and village wise Juang households, population and their family size and sex ratio.

Table – 2.1
Composition of Juang households & population outside Micro Project , Gonasika , Banspal, Keonjhar District

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/Hamlet	No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Bhoka	6	11	18	29
2.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Baunru	10	34	30	64
3.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Kanheigola	42	175	143	318
4.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Nola	35	107	93	200
5.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Baksibaringa	Baksibaringa/ Balisahi	53	158	154	312
6.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Baksibaringa	Baktibaringa/ Talasahi	22	44	45	89
7.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	BhanraPur	Roli / Chadakamara	27	70	62	132
8.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Rebana	26	78	77	155
9.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	NadagiPentha	15	41	42	83
10.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Kanjiapala	21	95	110	205
11.	Kendujhar	Harichandan Pur	Bareigoda	KusumaJoda	20	92	83	175
12.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPu r	Bareigoda	Rebana	17	46	52	98
13.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Talapadha	38	131	155	286
14.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Talanadama	20	77	84	161
15.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Batunidhoda	19	51	51	102
16.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	SarataPada	40	106	112	218
17.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPu r	BudhaKhamana	Sahara Tangiri	26	75	63	138
18.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Somagiri	54	158	165	323
19.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Nalapanga	48	195	180	375
20.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Budhakhama na	105	310	328	638
21.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Balidanda	30	70	73	143
22.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Khajuribani	53	180	169	349
23.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Tumukapasi	20	56	48	104
24.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Khunata Mara	20	48	39	87
25.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Manipur	16	28	23	51
26.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Tankajoda	8	21	14	35
27.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Hunda	Barapada	46	102	114	216
28.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Jamunjodi	Jamunjodi	15	31	29	60

29.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Janghira	Kantapada	21	52	43	95
30.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Jiranga	Khuntapasi	1	2	2	4
31.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Jiranga	Panasia	51	203	182	385
32.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Junga	Junga	18	41	33	74
33.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Kadadiha	Kadadiha	1	2	4	6
34.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPur	Pitamita	Kuyajarana	40	121	123	244
35.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Maragola	41	136	125	261
36.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Pithagola	Kula Dhankuni	40	137	123	260
37.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Alanga	60	208	223	431
38.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Karaba	21	42	46	88
39.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Pithagola	9	17	16	33
40.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	BudhiPada	30	115	91	206
41.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	Banitangara / JuangaSahi	38	134	147	281
42.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	Masina Jodi	21	65	59	124
43.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Chutunga	10	27	21	48
44.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Godinarada	5	12	15	27
45.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	TunguriKantala/ Tungurisahi	14	30	25	55
46.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala	22	61	68	129
47.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ PokhariKiari	15	49	46	95
48.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ Baiganajharana	13	33	29	62
49.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ Balisahi	22	67	82	149
50.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Talapada	Godinarada	40	187	196	383
51.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Hatinota	19	46	30	76
52.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Sanakamandara	14	33	32	65
53.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Badakamandara	31	77	84	161
54.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Khuntabandha	31	97	91	188
55.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Mishramala	30	76	69	145
56.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Masanijodi	38	112	101	213
57.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Chandinigiri	18	29	38	67
58.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Fuljhar / HulitalaSahi	17	36	27	63

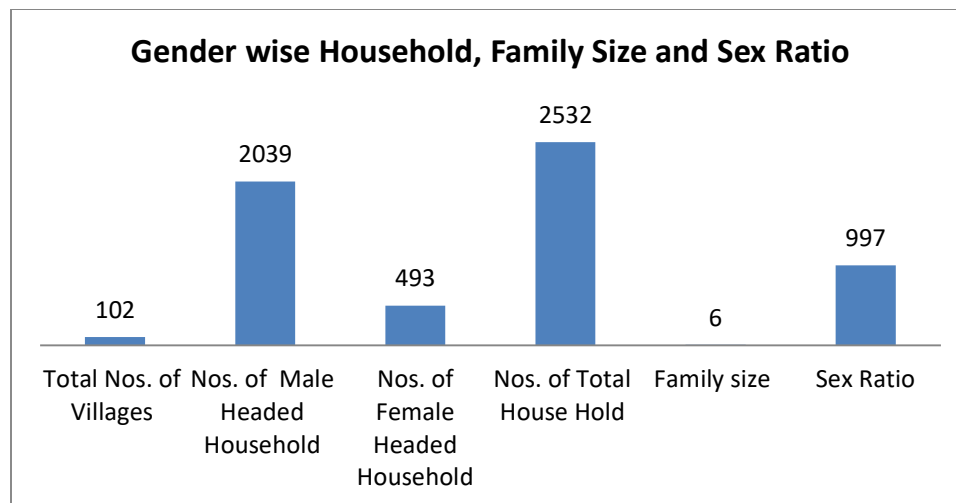
59.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Patilo	Deobandha	11	23	25	48
60.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Patilo	Adakata	48	148	169	317
61.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Asanbahali / JuangaSahi	5	17	11	28
62.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Gayalmunda / JuangaSahi	40	119	133	252
63.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Patabari / JuangaSahi	21	47	55	102
64.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Pandapada	Dharapada	40	119	113	232
65.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Pandapada	Kamarnali / JuangaSahi	13	17	26	43
66.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Santarapur	Santarapur / Kulatera	23	45	50	95
67.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Akul	Khajuria	38	142	144	286
68.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Balabhadrapur	Balabhadrapur	23	49	53	102
69.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Balabhadrapur	Patakhal	30	105	88	193
70.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Tangiri	21	56	50	106
71.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Namakani	30	73	61	134
72.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Kulanga	22	56	56	112
73.	Kendujhar	Telkoi	Binjhabahal	Binjhabahal	32	111	138	249
74.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Dublalpal	Baunsapal	40	153	146	299
75.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Jagamohanpur	Tungurbahal	28	70	68	138
76.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Jagamohanpur	Saruali	25	59	56	115
77.	Kendujhar	Telkoi	Khuntapada	Gundurijoda	35	151	130	281
78.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Karamangi	20	69	91	160
79.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Krushnapur	21	50	53	103
80.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Padiapasi	7	22	18	40
81.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Karadabani	10	27	17	44
82.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kaliahata	Keranga	9	24	28	52
83.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kaliahata	Galda	20	58	55	113
84.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kardangi	Kardangi	25	70	84	154
85.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Kaliapani	18	51	73	124
86.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Pitanali	28	84	103	187
87.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Saplanji	28	80	93	173
88.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Dhanurjaypur	16	48	46	94
89.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Ahigola	18	54	53	107
90.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Rainki	18	51	36	87
91.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Tenteinali	28	125	135	260
92.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Padanga	12	31	28	59
93.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Sankoi	7	20	22	42

94.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Badhamba	18	42	59	101
95.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Raisuan	Merda	15	52	49	101
96.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Raisuan	Ranibeda	2	2	7	9
97.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Saleikena	Jansanpur	15	35	34	69
98.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Saleikena	Saleikena	8	19	17	36
99.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Sibanarayapurgoda	Sankumudu	16	45	48	93
100.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Sibanarayapurgoda	Sibanarayapur goda	20	46	39	85
101.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Talapada	Rangamatia	18	65	68	133
102.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Talapada	Guruma	27	95	92	187
TOTAL	Keonjhar	Telkoi, Ghatagaon&Ha richandanpur	37 GPs	102 Villages	2532	7662	7647	15309

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	No of Male Headed Household	No of Female Headed Household	No of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
102	2039	493	2532	6	997

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.7.3 Age group wise distribution of Juang population:

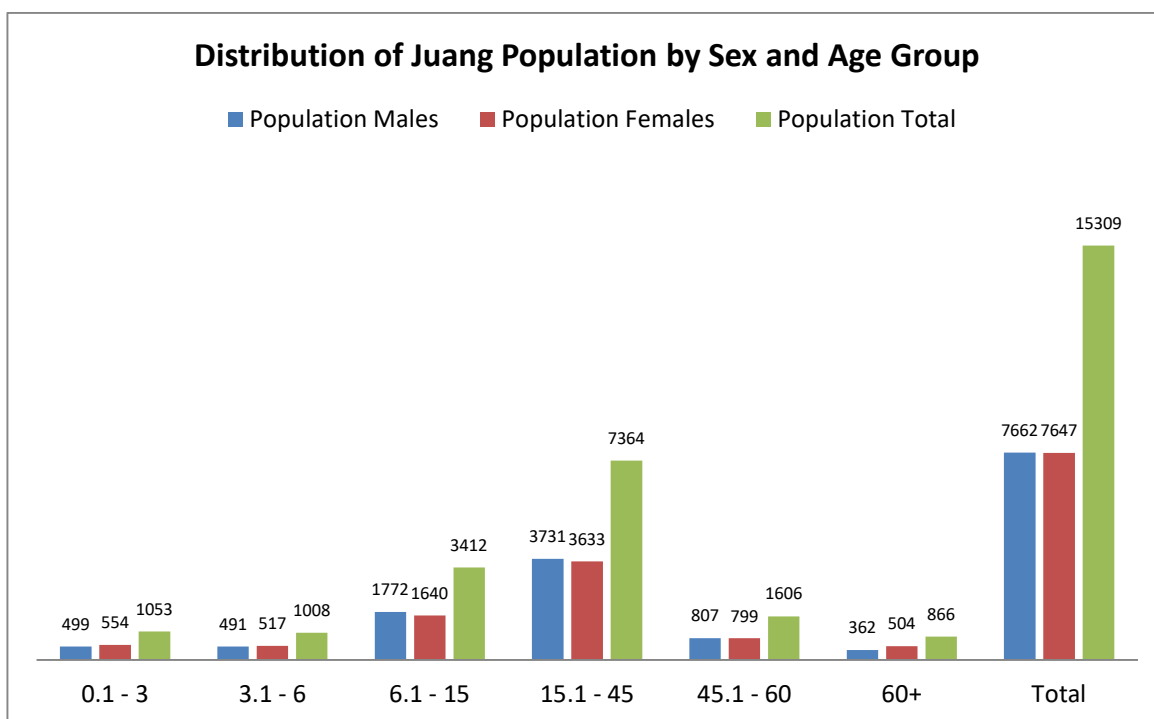
Out of total Juangpopulation of 15,309, majority of the people numbering 8,970 (58.59 %) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (2711) is less than that of the boys (2762), not showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 866 senior citizens among the Juangpeople. While 1,008 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for preschool education and supplementary

nutrition at Anganwadi, 3,412 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Juang population structure by sex and age group in 102 surveyed villages.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Juang Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Juang Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	499	554	1053
3.1 - 6	491	517	1008
6.1 - 15	1772	1640	3412
15.1 - 45	3731	3633	7364
45.1 - 60	807	799	1606
60+	362	504	866
Total	7662	7647	15309

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.7.4 Socio-economic profiles of Juang PVTG found in the uncovered villages of JDA, Banspal, Keonjhar District:

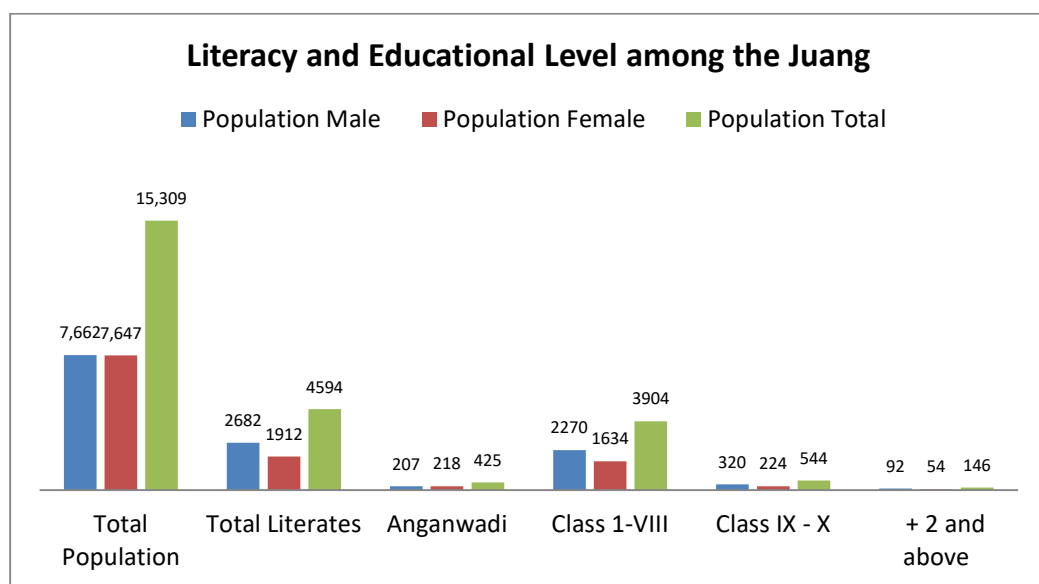
2.7.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

Among the Juang, the literacy is levelled at 30.00 %. Their male literacy is 35.00% and female literacy is 25.00 %. Table below and its corresponding graph shows literacy and educational level of Juang community in 102 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Juang

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	7,662	7,647	15,309
Total Literates	2682 (35.00%)	1912 (25.00%)	4594 (30.00%)
Pre- School/ Anganwadi	207	218	425
Primary School/ Class 1-VIII	2270	1634	3904
High School/ Class IX - X	320	224	544
+ 2 and above	92	54	146

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



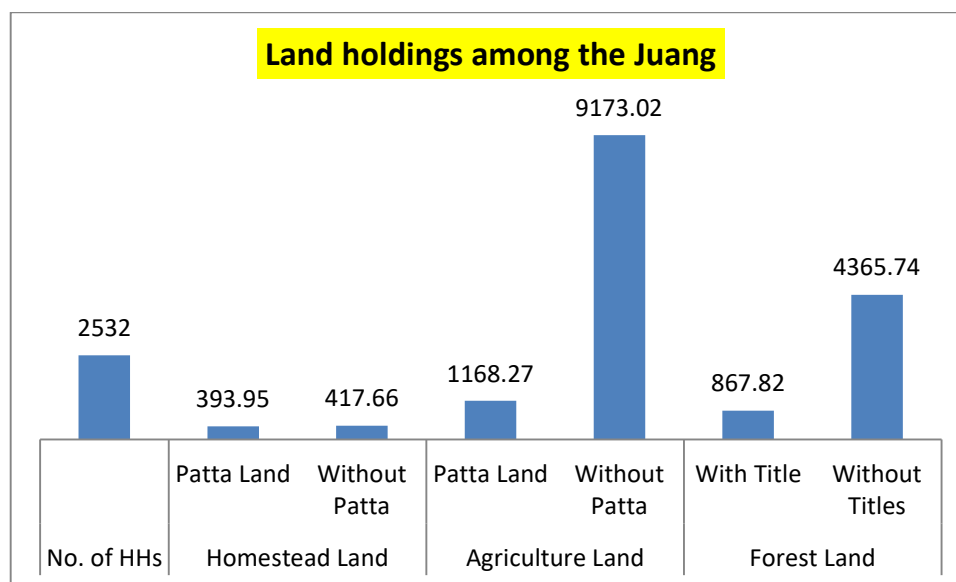
Out of 4594 Juang literate people, 3904 (85.00 %), 544 (11.84 %) and 146 (3.18 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 and above level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 583 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoy supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.7.4.2 Land holdings

The land holdings among 2532 Juang families includes 393.95 Ac. Homestead land and 1168.27 Ac. agricultural land with Patta and 867.82 Ac. Forest land with titles. Besides, they possess 417.66 Ac. homestead land and 9173.02 Ac. agricultural lands without Patta and 4365.74 Ac. Forest land without titles. Table below and its corresponding graph shows land holdings among the Juangs.

Table-2.5
Land holdings among the Juang

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
2532	393.95 Ac	417.66 Ac.	1168.27 Ac	9173.02 Ac	867.82 Ac.	4365.74 Ac.



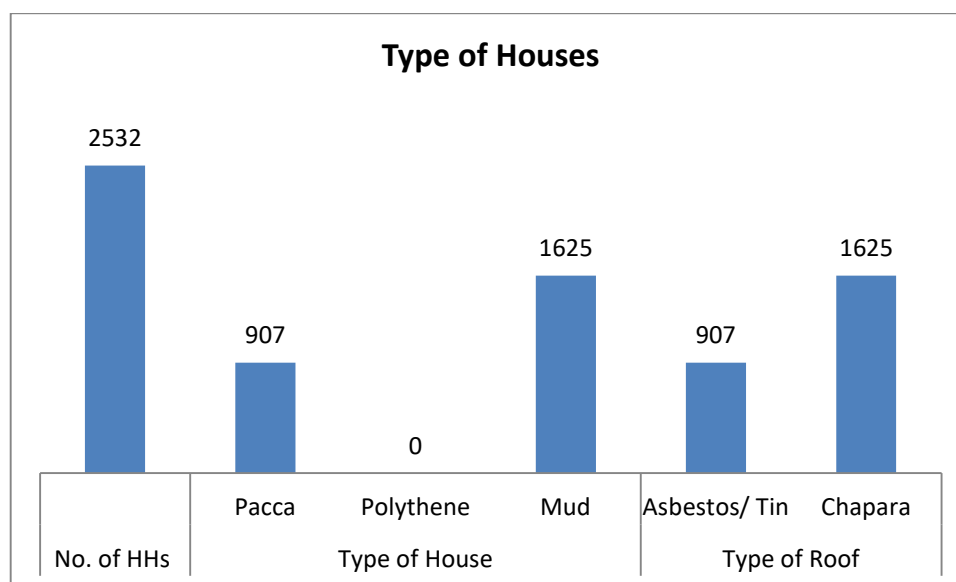
2.7.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 2532 families, 907 families have pucca houses and 1625 families have mud houses. The roof of as many as 907 houses is asbestos/tin and 1625 houses are thatched with chhapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph shows types of houses of Juangs.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof	
	Pacca	Polythene	Mud	Asbestos/ Tin	Chapara

2532	907	-	1625	907	1625
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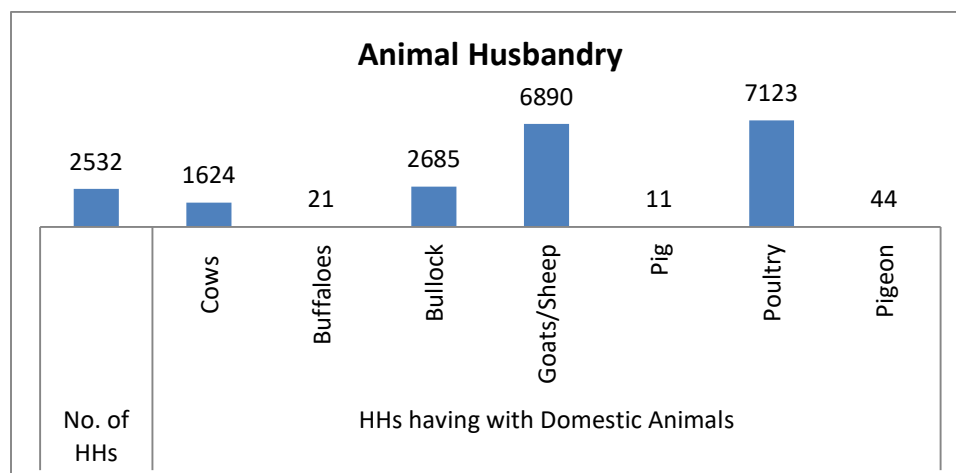


2.7.4.4 Animal Husbandry

The animal resources of 2532 juang families comprise of 1624 cows, 21 buffaloes, 2685 bullocks, 6890 goats and sheep, 11 pigs, 7123 poultry and 44pigeon. Table below and its corresponding graph shows animalresources of Juangs.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Pigeon
2532	1624	21	2685	6890	11	7123	44

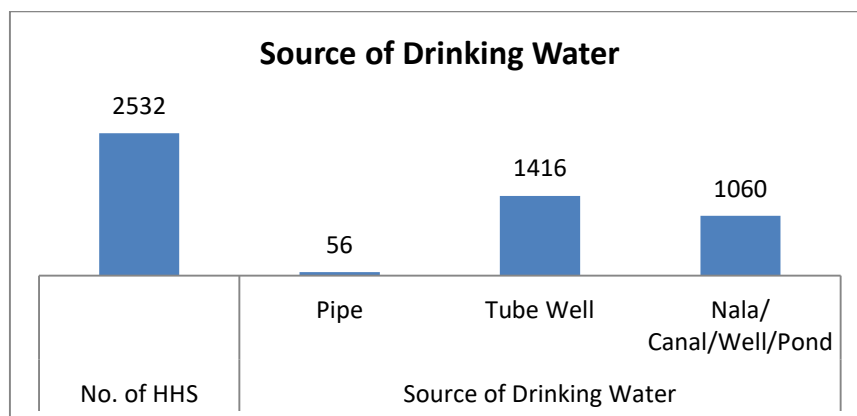


2.7.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 2532 Juang households, 1472 (58.14 %) households use safe drinking water (56 from pipe and 1416 from tube well) and the remaining 1060 (41.86 %) households depend on Nala/ Canal/Well/Pond for drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of drinking water of Juangs.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water		
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal/Well/Pond
2532	56	1416	1060

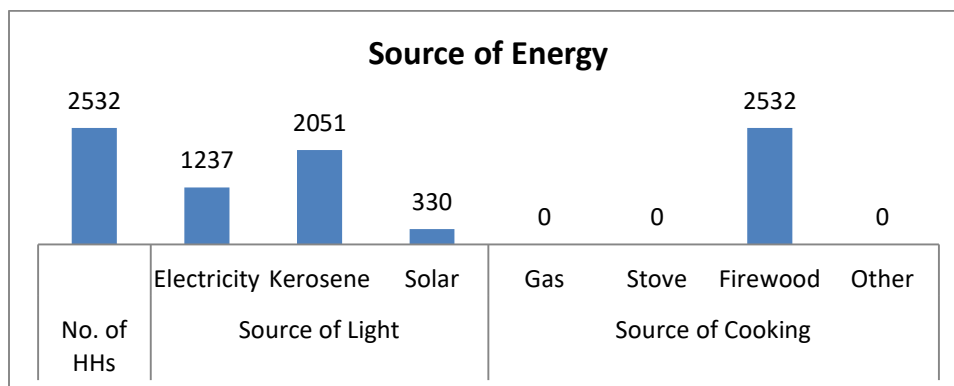


2.7.4.6 Source of Energy

Among 2532 Juang families, 1237 families use electricity, 330 families use solar power and 2051 families use kerosene as source of light. This shows that Juangs use multiple source of lights. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of light of Juangs. All the households use firewood for cooking purpose.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
2532	1237	2051	330	NA	NA	2532	NA

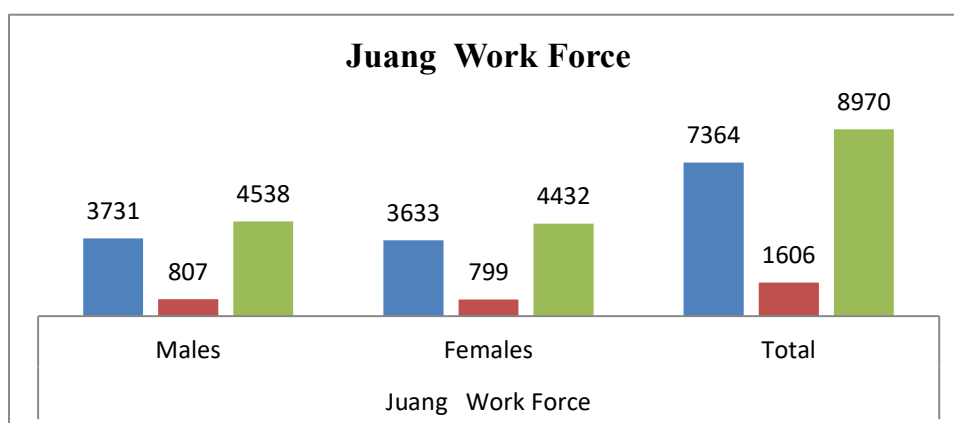


2.7.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Juang population of 15,309, majority of the people numbering 8,970 (58.59 %) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 4432 (49.41 %) & and male workers is 4538 (50.59 %). A sound workforce among the Juang is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as a development index.

Table 2.10
Juang Work Force

Age Group	Juang Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	3731	3633	7364
45.1 - 60	807	799	1606
Total	4538 (50.59 %)	4432 (49.41 %)	8970 (58.59 %)



Juang Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The Juangskilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.



- ❖ Mat makingBasketry
- ❖ Litchi cultivation
- ❖ Tussar rearing
- ❖ Broomstick making

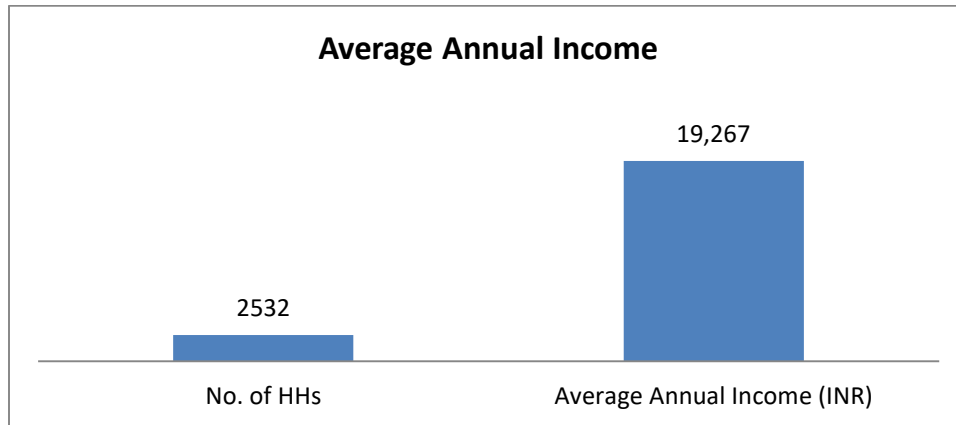
2.7.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The Juang families mostly derive their income from primary sources, like Agriculture/ Horticultural activities and NTFP Collection & Selling daily wage/agricultural wage. While 45 families supplement their income from NTFP collection & fire wood selling, Pension/Remittance, fishery and other sources also supplements income of Juang families. Daily Wage/Ag. Wage fetches the highest average annual income of Rs. 22260/- per family followed by agricultural activities Rs 6578/- and the least average income i.e. Rs. 98/- from fishery. The average income comes to Rs 19,267/-. Table below and its corresponding graph shows income source of Juangs.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

Sector	No. of HHs	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	2532	19,267/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker/Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		

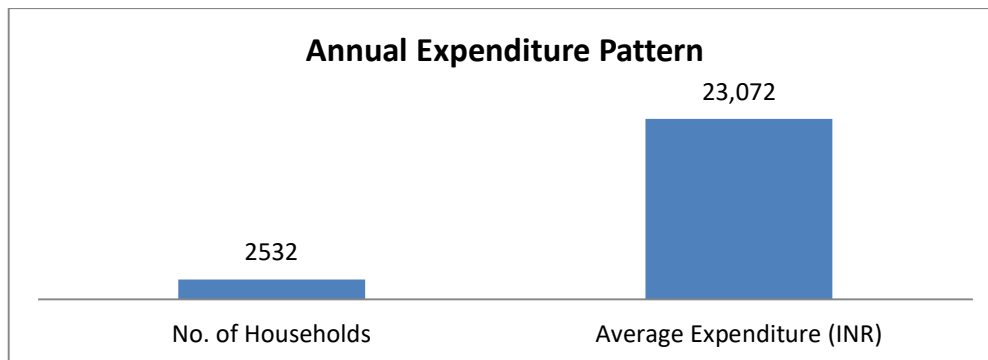
Total		
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On an average annually each Juang household spend more on food consumption followed by health, education, clothing and others including drinks. Table below and its corresponding graph shows expenditure pattern of Juangs. Their average annual expenditure comes to Rs 23,072/-.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Sector	No. of Households	Average Expenditure (INR)
Food	2532	23,072/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total Expenditure		

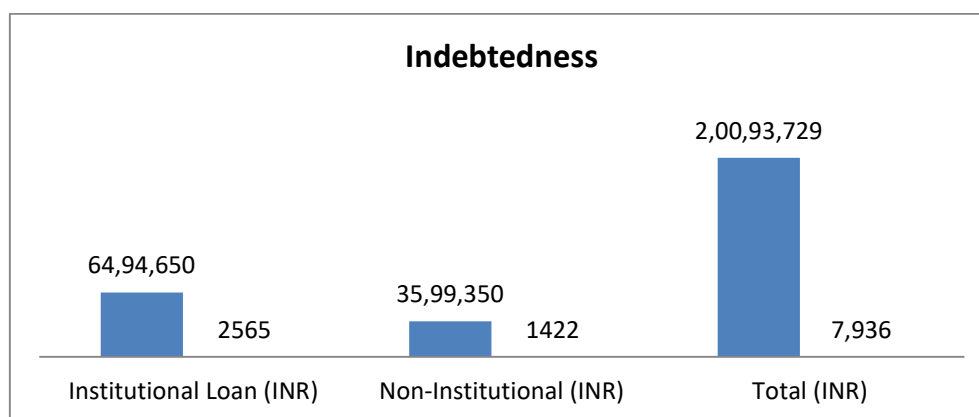


2.7.4.9 Indebtedness

The average debt amount of Juang household is Rs. 7936/- (Rs. 2565/- from institutional and Rs.1422/- from private source). Table below and its corresponding graph shows their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Source of Indebtedness(INR)			
	Total Indebted HHs	Institutional Loan(INR)	Non-Institutional (INR)	Total (INR)
2532	475	64,94,650/-	35,99,350/-	20,093,729/-
	Average	2565/-	1422/-	7,936/-

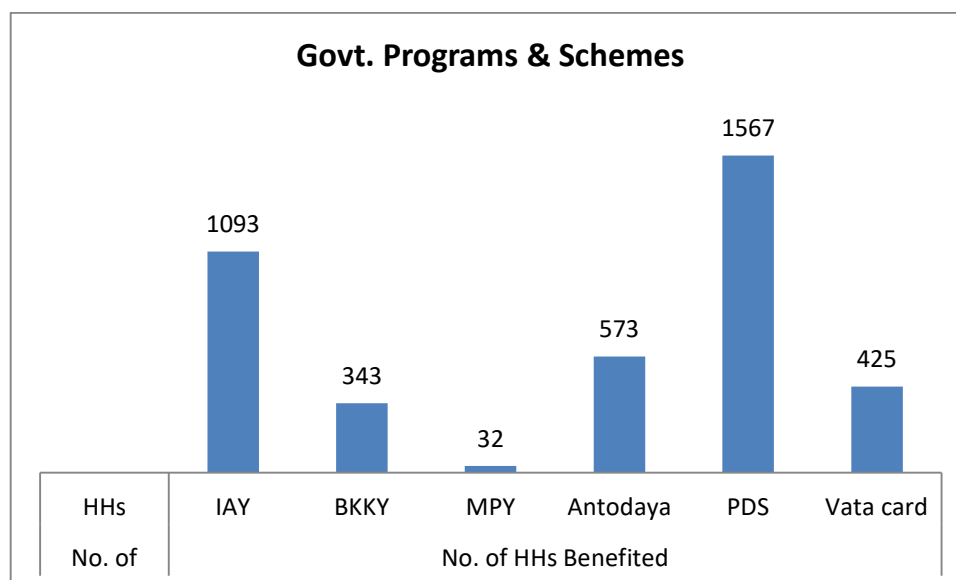


2.7.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed:

Out of 2532 households, 573 availed Antodaya, 1567 PDS, 32 MPY and 343 benefitted by BKKY, 1093 IAY and 425 Vatta Cards under different Govt. Programs & Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of availing different govt. schemes and programmes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited					
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS	Vata card
2532	1093	343	32	573	1567	425



2.7.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities:

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in Ac.	FRA Land in Ac.	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
102	-	-	-	88	95	84

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyanmandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XII
92	-	-	85	30	2	4	3	-

- The survey reveals that out of 102 villages, 85 villages have been facilitated with motorable road, 88 villages with electricity and solar light ,95 villages have safe drinking water source and 84 villages have school.
- Out of 102 villages, 92 villages have Anganwadicentre and electricity/solar light, 30 villages have shop, 3 villages have Art and Craft Center and no villages have dance troupes.
- The villages have facilities with 4 Community Centers and 2 Market Centers.
- None of the villages have facilities like Gyanmandir , Health Center or any dance troupe.

2.7.7 Major Problems faced by Juang PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 30.00 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages and due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: Juang being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.7.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Juang PVTG:

- Education: Strengthening of the existing educational complex for Boys and girls for spread of primary education. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.

- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.7.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.7.9.1 Profile of Juangat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Juang PVTG Outside JDA(Micro Project), Banspal, KeonjharDistrict
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude
1	Name of the District	Keonjhar
2	Name of the Blocks	3 nos (Ghatagaon Telkoi & orichandanpura)
3	No./Names of GPs	37
4	No. of Villages	102
5	No. of HHs	2532

6	No. of Female-headed HHs	493	
7	Population	Total	15309
		Male	7662
		Female	7647
8	Average size of Household	6	
9	Literacy	Total	4594(30.00%)
		Male	2682(35.00%)
		Female	1912 (25.00%)
10	Sex-ratio	997 Per 1000 males	
11	Own Houses	2532	
12	Pucca House	907	
13	Work Force	8970 (58.59%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	1416	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	1237+330	
17	Homestead Land	417.66(with patta)	
18	Agriculture Land	1168.27(with patta)	
19	Forest Land	867.82 Ac (with tittles)	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	0.96 ACs	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily Wage, Agriculture & selling of NTFP	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	19, 267/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	23,072/-	
24	No. of Families Indebted	NA	
25	Average Loan Amount	NA	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Bank Passbook	NA	
29	Ration Card	2532	
30	Health Card	NA	
31	Job Card	NA	
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY	32	
33	BPL	2532	
34	BKKY	343	
35	Housing	1093	

2.7.9.2 Total HHs & population of Juang
(Existing and outside villages of MP areas as per CCD Survey, 2015 & SCSTRTI Survey, 2018)

Table-2.17
ABSTRACT

JDA Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Keonjhar	Banspal	6	35	2054	4471	4575	9046
**Outside	Keonjhar	Ghatagaon, Harichandanpur, & Telkoi	37	102	2532	7662	7647	15309
Total	Keonjhar		43	137	4586	12133	12222	24355

*(Source: *CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)*

2.7.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Juang (PVTG) people of 35 villages covered by the Micro Project, Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar District have identified their own community people of 2532 households in other 102 villages of 37 GPs in Telkoi, Ghatagaon & Harichandanpur Blocks of Keonjhar district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Juang people of both the groups of villages (existing and outside the JDA) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Juang people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Juang PVTG. The Juang PVTG people living in these 102 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes for development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Juang people living in the newly identified 102 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar District.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Juang PVTG population of 24,355 from 4,586 households of 137 villages found in 43 GPs of 4 blocks in Keonjhar district of Odisha through the Micro Project, JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar district, Odisha.

2.8 Juang PVTG in Jajpur District: (Non-Micro Project District)

Government of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Juang Development Agency (JDA), Banspal, Keonjhar District in 1978-79 for the total development of the Juang PVTG. This Micro Project covers 6 GPs and 35 Juang villages of Banspal Block, Keonjhar District. It is reported that there are 12 more villages with Juang households in 2 GPs of Sukinda block of Jajpur district found outside the Micro Project areas for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Juang households of 12 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.8.1 Distinguished Features of Juang PVTG:

The Juangs are autochthons of the Gonasika hills in Keonjhar district. As per 2011 Census their population is 47095. They are mostly found in three districts like namely Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, and Jajpur. They speak Juang, a Munda language. They are primarily shifting cultivators, but depend on forest collections. They live in uni-clan village settlements. They are traditionally organized into strong corporate groups – ‘*Barabhai*’ at the village level, ‘*pirha*’ at the village-cluster level. They practise village exogamy. Their Youth Dormitory-cum-Community Centre is called ‘*Mandaghar/ Majang*’.



Juang

2.8.2 Composition of Juang households & population:

The Juang PVTG people are residing in 12 villages in 2 GPs of Sukinda Block. These Juang villages are found in Jajpur District outside the Juang Development Agency, Gonasika Micro Project area in Keonjhar district. There are 204 Juang households, including 22 female headed households, with a total population of 975 persons. Their family size is 5. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the Juang community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1171 females per 1000 males. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 below show composition of Juang households, population, family size & sex ratio.

Table 2.1
Composition of Juang PVTG households, population in Jajpur district

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Juang PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Guhiasala	26	81	75	156
2	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Guhiasala/ TalaDihi (H)	10	16	28	44
3	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / MajhiNagada (H)	12	23	30	53
4	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / TalaNagada (H)	32	81	78	159
5	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / UparNagada (H)	16	31	38	69
6	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada/ Tumuni (H)	22	23	52	75
7	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ KankadaKudi (H)	23	54	60	114
8	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ Ashokjhar (H)	25	60	70	130
9	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ School Sahi (H)	11	23	26	49
10	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ KumudiBahali (H)	12	30	37	67
11	Jajpur	Sukinda	Kanasa	Kanasa	1	0	1	1
12	Jajpur	Sukinda	Kanasa	Kanasa / Tikarapada (H)	14	27	31	58
Total	1 District	1 Block	2 GPs	12 villages/Hamlets	204	449	526	975

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRIL, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio of Juang

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio

12	182	22	204	5	1171
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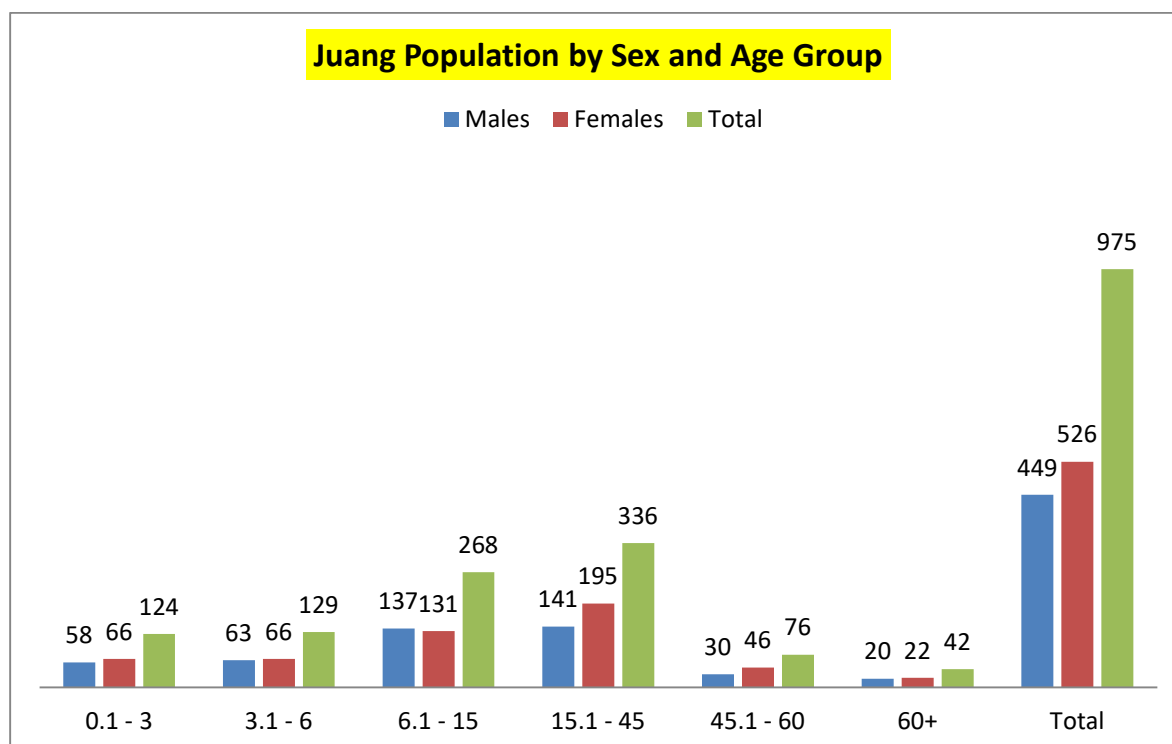
2.8.3 Age group wise distribution of Juang population:

Out of total Juang population of 975, the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (263 nos) is more than that of the boys(258 nos), shows a favourable sex ratio. There are 42 senior citizens among the Juang people of these villages. Only 29 children attend Anganwadi as against total 129 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years, who are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi. As many as 268 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below shows Juang population structure by sex and age group in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Juang Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Juang Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	58	66	124
3.1 - 6	63	66	129
6.1 - 15	137	131	268
15.1 - 45	141	195	336
45.1 - 60	30	46	76
60+	20	22	42
Total	449	526	975

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.8.4 Socio-economic profiles of Juang PVTG found in the uncovered villages in Jajpur District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018):

2.8.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

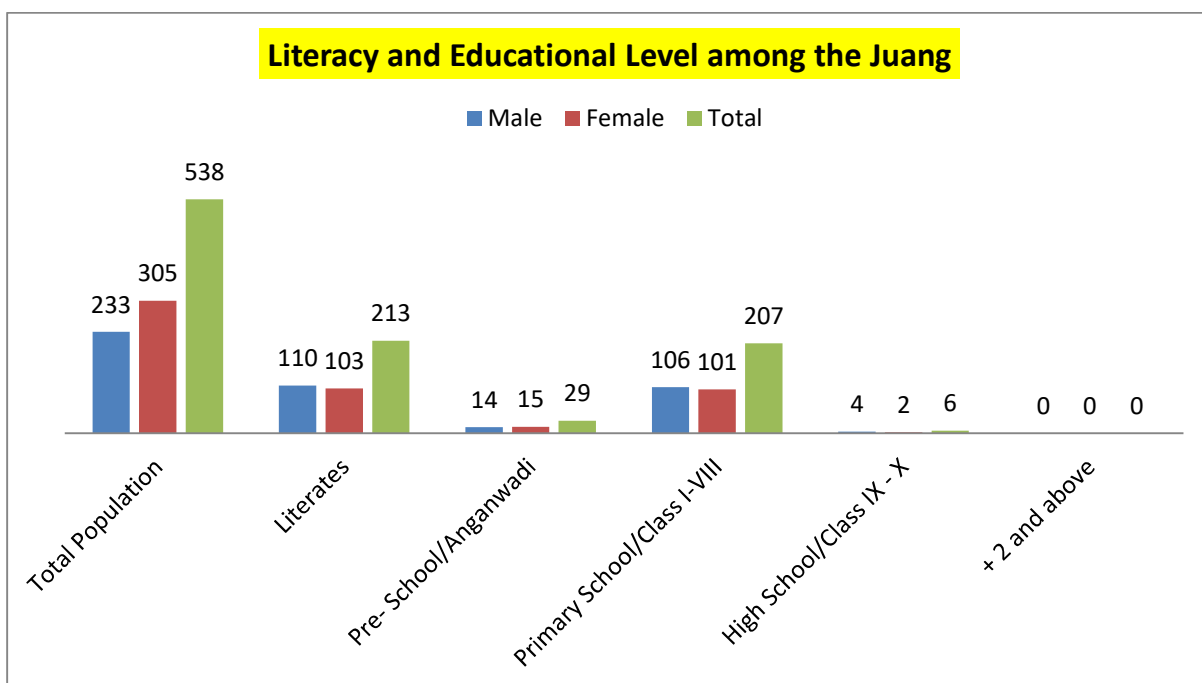
Among the Juang, the literacy is levelled at 39.59%. Their male literacy is 47.21 % and female literacy is 33.77%. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Juang community in 12 villages located in Jajpur District. Table below & its corresponding graph shows the literacy & educational level of Juang people in jajpur district.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Juang

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	233	305	538
Literates	110 (47.21 %)	103 (33.77 %)	213 (39.59 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	14	15	29
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	106	101	207 (97.18%)
High School/Class IX - X	4	2	6 (2.82%)
+ 2 and above	-	-	-

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



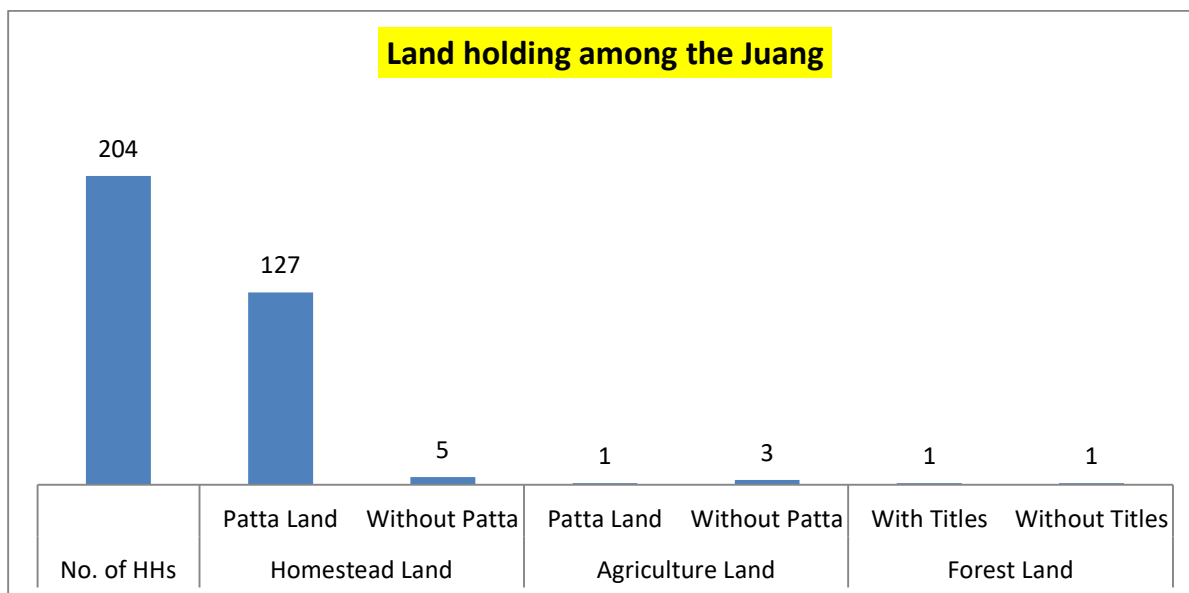
Out of 213 Juang literate people, 207 (97.18%) and 6 (2.82 %) studied up to Primary School and High School level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, out of 129 children, 29 students are in Anganwadi and the remaining 100 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and to enjoy supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.8.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 204 families, 127 families have homestead land; one family each has agricultural land with patta and forest land with titles. Besides, one family each has agricultural land without patta and forestland without titles. On an average the revenue lands of the villages is 1.04 Acre per house hold. On an average the forest lands of the villages is 5.86 Acre per house hold. Table below and its corresponding graph shows land holding of the Juang community in 12 villages.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Juang

No. of HHs	No. of HH with Homestead Land		No. of HH with Agriculture Land		No. of HH with Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
204	127	5	1	3	1	1
	212.64 Acre				1194.60 Acre	

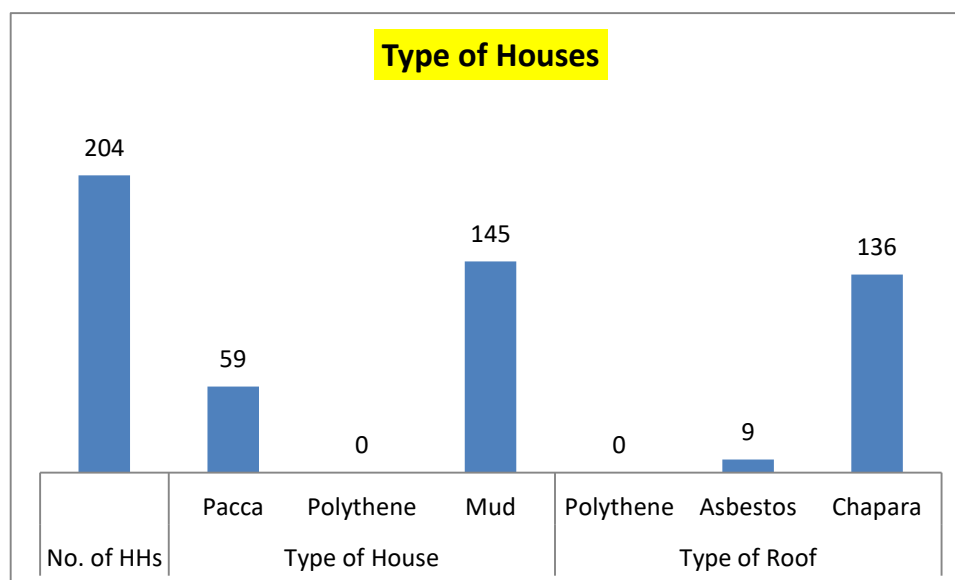


2.8.4.3 House Type

Out of 204 families, 59 family has pucca houses. As many as 145 families have mud houses out of which 136 houses are thatched with chappar and the rest 9 houses are of asbestos roof. Table below and its corresponding graph shows types of house of Juang community in 12 villages.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos	Chapara
204	59	-	145	-	9	136

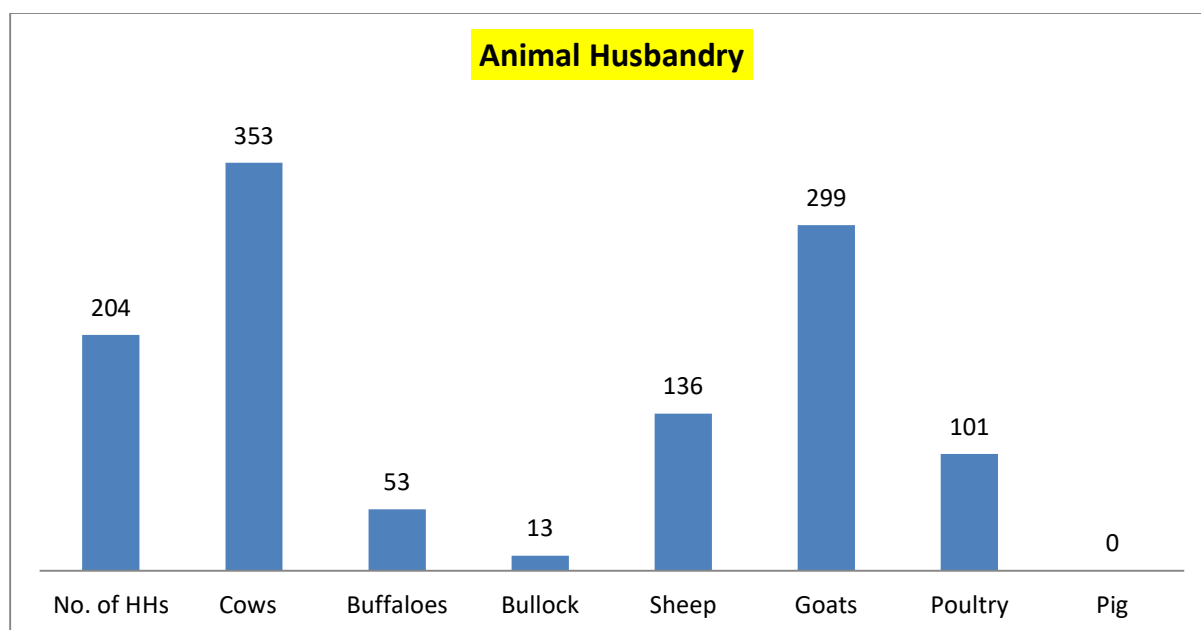


2.8.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All 204 families reported to have animal resources like 353 cows, 53 buffaloes, 13 bullocks, 136 sheep and 229 goats and 101 poultry. Table below & its corresponding graph shows animal resources of Juang community in 12 villages.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Pig
204	353	53	13	136	299	101	-

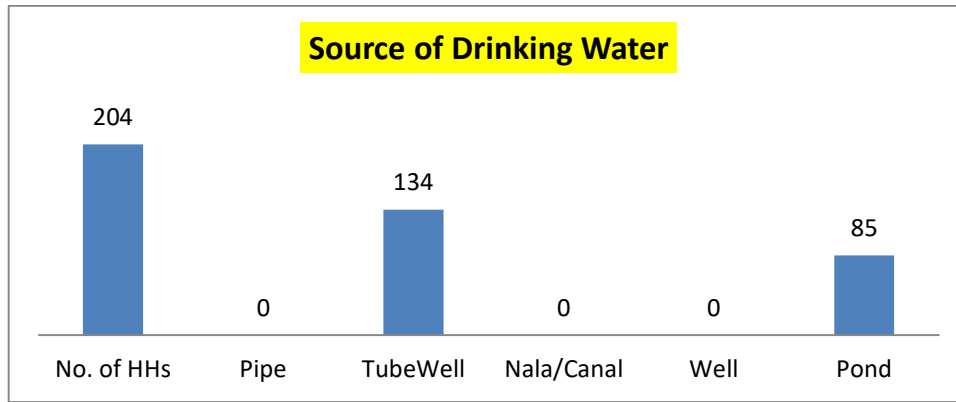


2.8.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 204 Juang families, 134 use safe drinking water from Tube well, 85 families use pond water. Table & its corresponding graph below shows source of drinking water of Juang community in 12 villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	TubeWell	Nala/Canal	Well	Pond
204	-	134	-	-	85

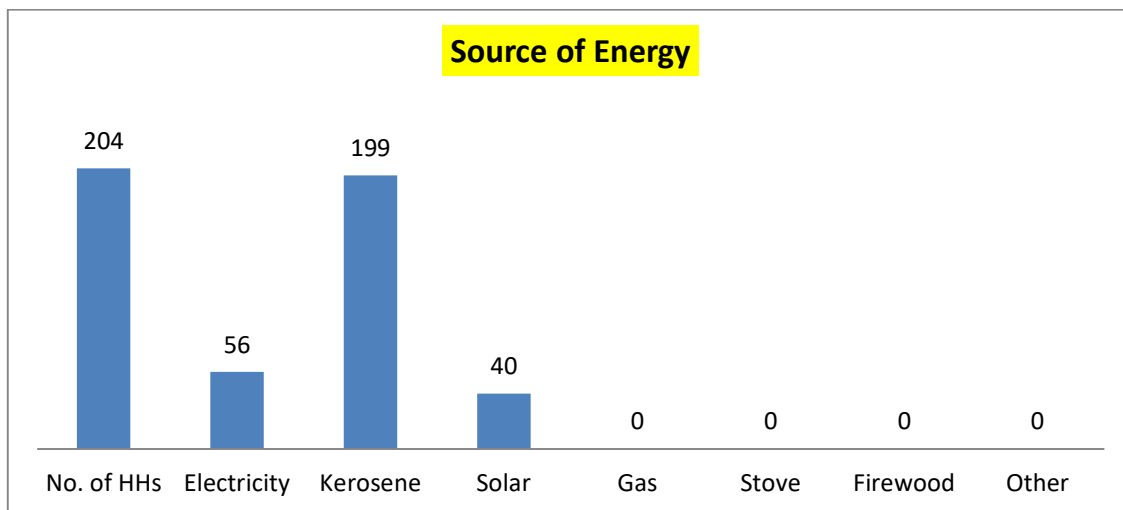


2.8.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 204 Juang families, 56 families use electricity, 40 families use solar light and 199 families use kerosene as source of light. Juang families report reducing multiple source of light. Table below shows source of energy of Juang community in 12 villages.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
204	56	199	40	-	-	-	-



2.8.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Juang population of 975, majority of the people numbering 412(42.26%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 241 (58.50 %) & male workers is 171 (41.50 %). A sound workforce among the Juang is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as positive development index.

Table 2.10
Juang Work Force

Age Group	Juang Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	141	195	336
45.1 - 60	30	46	76
Total	171 (41.50%)	241 (58.50%)	412 (42.26%)

Juang Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts



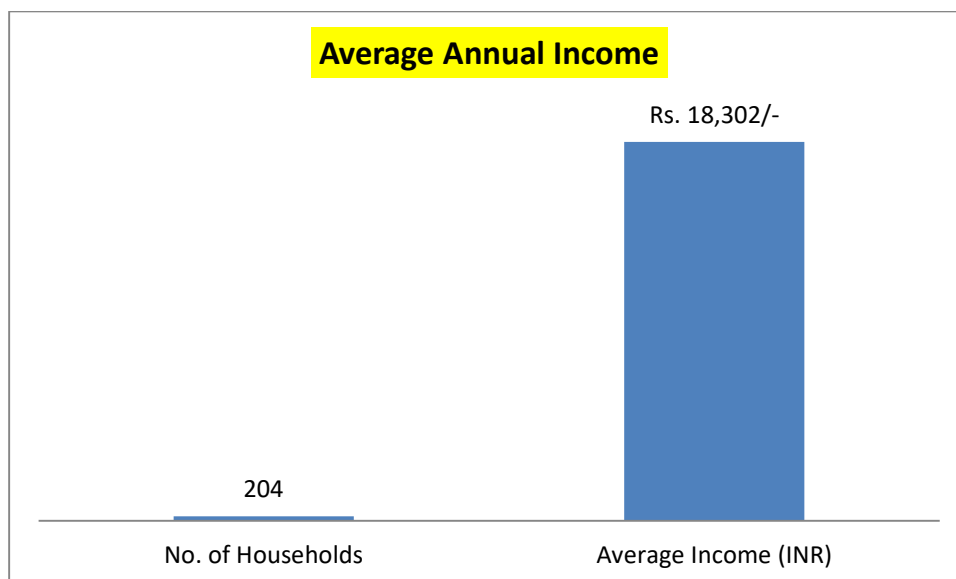
The Juang skilled craft persons doing activities like broomstick making, mat making and carpentry.

2.8.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Juang families mostly derived their income from sources, like agriculture and horticulture, fishery, NTFP collection and sales, daily wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry etc. The average annual income of the Juang family is .Rs. 18,302/-. Table below and its corresponding graph shows average annual income of Juang families in 12 villages.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

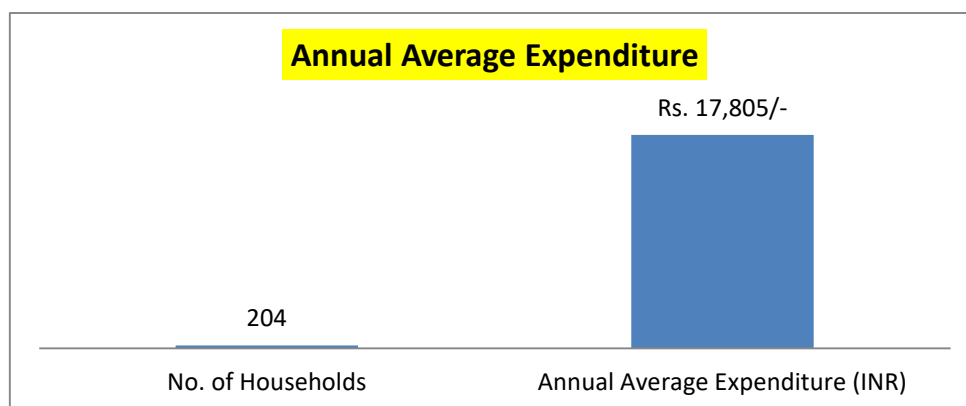
Source	No. of Households	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	204	18,302/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		



The average annual expenditure of the Juang family is .Rs.17,805/-. Table below shows average annual expenditure of Juang families in 12 villages.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of Households	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	204	17,805/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total		



2.8.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 204 Juang families, none of the families are reported to be indebted either from the institutional source or from the private source. Table below show their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

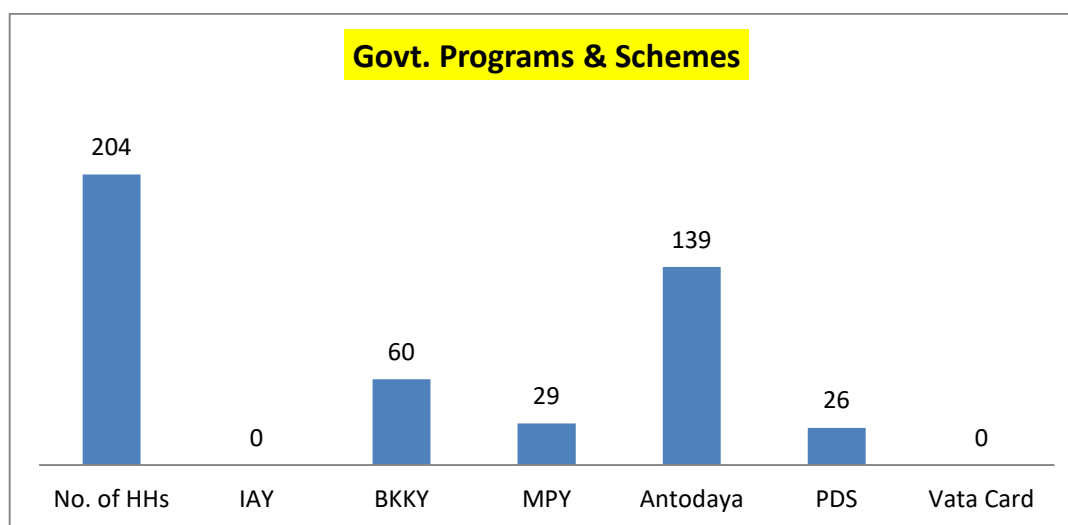
No. of HHs	Indebtedness					
	Institutional			Private		
204	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money Lenders	Other	Total
		0			0	

2. 8.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed

Out of 204 households, 139 availed Antodaya, 60 BKKY, 29 MPY and 26 PDS under different Govt. Programmes & Schemes. Table & its corresponding graph below shows their status of availing different government schemes and programmes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programmes & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited					
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS	Vata Card
204	0	60	29	139	26	0



2.8.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in Ac.	FRA Land in Ac.	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
12	3	9	0	7	2	5

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
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VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX	XII
8	0	1	6	3	1	6	1	0

- Out of 12 villages, 9 villages have been facilitated with provision of FRA land and 8 villages with Anganwadi Center.
- None of the 12 villages have irrigation facility and health center.
- Market center, Gyanmandir, Art & Craft facilities are available in one village each.
- Out of 12 villages, 7 have electricity, 6 have motor able roads, 6 have community center, 5 have schools, 3 have shops and 2 villages have drinking water facility.

2.8.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy of Juang is (39.59 %). Due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages & due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: Juang being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.8.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Juang PVTG:

- Education: Establishment of chatalies for Boys and girls for promoting pre-primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.

- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of Museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on National Health Insurance Scheme. Para Veterinary Training to tribal youths, health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to Sickle-Cell Anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line showing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, papaya, etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a Minor Forest Produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under Janashree Bima Yojana and Rastriya Swathya VimaYojana.

2.8.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.8.9.1 Profile of Juang at a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Juang PVTG in Jajpur District
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Jajpur	
2	Name of the Blocks	Sukinda	
3	No./Names of GPs	2	
4	No. of Villages	12	
5	No. of HHs	204	
	No. of Female-headed HHs	22	
6	Population	Total	975
		Male	449
		Female	526
7	Average size of Household	5	
8	Literacy	Total	213 (39.59%)
		Male	110(47.21%)
		Female	103 (33.77%)
9	Sex-ratio	1171	
10	Own Houses	204	
11	Pucca House	59	
12	Work Force	412	
13	Tube well Water Source	134	
14	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
15	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	56+40 = 96	
16	Homestead Land	127 HH	

17	Agriculture Land	1 HH
18	Forest Land	1 HH
19	Average Size of Landholdings	NA
20	Primary Source of Income	Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, NTFP Collection
21	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	18302/-
22	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	17805/-
23	No. of Families Indebted	NA
24	Average Loan Amount	NA
25	Adhar Card	NA
26	Voter-ID	NA
27	Bank Passbook	NA
28	Ration Card, (Antodaya+PDS)	175
29	Health Card	NA
30	Job Card	NA
31	Pension	NA
32	BPL	NA
33	BKKY	60
34	Housing	0
35	MPY	29

2.8.9.2 Total HHs & population of Juang

Table-2.17
(Existing and outside villages of MP areas as per SCSTRTI, 2015 & 2018)

Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Existing	Jajpur	No Micro Project						
Outside	Jajpur	Sukinda	2	12	204	449	526	975
Total	Jajpur	Sukinda	2	12	204	449	526	975

2.1.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Baseline Survey has identified two PVTGs namely 'Birhor' and 'Junag' in Sukinda Block of the Jajpur district. There is no Micro Project, for the development of these two PVTGs in Jajpur district so far.

The Juang and Birhor PVTGs people are residing in same Sukinda cluster in Jajpur district. As per 2018 Baseline Survey, in the Sukinda cluster the total population of Birhor is 341 with 87 households in one village/GP and total population of Juang is 975 with 204 households in 12 villages of 2 GPs. Thus, the total population of two PVTGs, Birhor and Juang, is 1316 with 291 households in 13 villages of 3 GPs.

A cursory look on the aforementioned survey findings reveals that the Birhor people of Jajpur district are a hunting and food gathering community, who are occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the same like that of the Mankirdia people of Mayurbhanj district, where they have been recognised as a PVTG. The Birhor of Jajpur district shares the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observes religious festivals. They also observe the principle of endogamy and other rites and rituals, like that of the Birhor and Mankirdia PVTGs of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.

The surveyed Birhor and Junag People confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these two PVTGs people were left out while implementing PVTG development programmes. Thus, the Birhor PVTG people living in this village have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes for development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

- **The Birhor and Juang people living in the newly identified villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development and OPELIP may be extended to them.**
- **Since the Juang PVTG and Birhor PVTG people are found in the same cluster of Sukinda Block in Jajpur district, the Birhor PVTG development programmes may be implemented through creation of a new Micro Project namely, “Birhor and Juang Development Agency” with headquarters at Kaliapani, Sukinda, Jajapur District.**
- **For the implementation of the development programme for ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ PVTGs, the required funds under SCA to TSP, Article 275 (1), CCD and OPELIP may be placed with the Micro Project.**
- The Micro Project Staff may be provided training at SCSTRTI on the life and culture of Birhor PVTG and their development programmes.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of two PVTGs ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ as per estimation of their population by Base Line Survey, 2018.

2.9 JuangPVTG in Dhenkanal District :(Non-Micro Project District)

The Juang ST has been identified as a PVTG in Odisha in the year 1978.79. In the same year, Govt. of Odisha established a Micro Project namely Juang Development Agency (JDA) at Gonasika in Keonjhar district to look after the development programmes of Juang people in Keonjhar district. There are no Micro Projects for the Juang PVTG in Dhenkanal and Jajpur District. The Juang in both the districts have not been covered under the scheme of PVTG development so far. However, during the Baseline Survey in Dhenkanal district, the Juang (ST) community has been found in 112 villages in 52 Gram Panchayats of 7 Blocks in Dhenkanal district. A Baseline Survey among the Juang ST households of these villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.9.1 Distinguished Features of JuangPVTG:

The Juangs are autochthons of the Gonasika hills in Keonjhar district, Odisha. As per 2011 Census, their population is 47095. They are mostly found in three districts namely Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, and Jajpur. They speak Juang, a Munda language. They are primarily shifting cultivators but depend on forest collections. They live in uni-clan village settlements. They are traditionally organized into strong corporate groups - *Barobhai*, at the village level, *pirha*, at the village-cluster level. They practise village exogamy. Their Youth dormitory-cum-community centre is called *Mandaghar/Majang*.



Juang

2.9.2 Composition of Juang households & population:

The Juang PVTG people are residing in 112 villages/settlements in 52 GPs of 7 blocks namely Bhuban, Dhenkanal, Gandia, Hindol, Kankadahad, Kamakshyanagar, Odapada in Dhenkanal District. There are 2913 Juang households, including 516 female headed

households, with a total population of 10931 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows afavourable sex ratio with more number of females among the Juangcommunity. The sex ratio of the community is 1066 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Juang PVTG households and population and their family size and sex ratio in Dhenkanal district.

Table 2.1
Composition of Juang PVTG households & population in Dhenkanal district

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/ Hamlet	No. of HHs	Female	Male	Total
1.	Dhenkanal	Bhubana	DayanaBili	JharanaSahi	22	52	41	93
2.	Dhenkanal	Bhubana	Mathakara-gola	Sarpani/ Nuasahi	8	20	14	34
3.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Baladiabandha	BaladiaBandha/ KalyaniSahi	19	41	39	80
4.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Baladiabandha	Kurumatangar/ Gajibenia	29	59	54	113
5.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Baladiabandha	Baunsagothi	11	25	19	44
6.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Belatikira	Jangira/ JuangaSahi	8	16	14	30
7.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Belatikiri	Jangira/ JuangaSahi	14	29	22	51
8.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Belatikiri	Damodaranali/ Juangasahi	8	16	12	28
9.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Bhaliakoikabeni	JuangaSahi	75	143	148	291
10.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Bhapur	Karadamada/ Balangipatna	17	30	28	58
11.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Gobindapur	Gobindapur/ Godisahi	26	49	42	91
12.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Gobindapur	Barapada/ JuangaSahi	8	15	8	23
13.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Gobindapur	Kandheikulia/ JuangaSahi	12	24	20	44
14.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Gobindapur	Maranga Pal/ JuangaSahi	18	27	26	53
15.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kaimati	Gahamakhunti/ Juangasahi	19	34	32	66
16.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kaimati	Kaimati/ Juangasahi	29	54	37	91
17.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar/ Majhisahi	6	9	10	19
18.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar /Talasahi	8	18	16	34
19.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar / Uparasahi	7	14	16	30
20.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kankada Pala	SuakhaiKateni/ Kankadapal/ Juangasahi	26	48	54	102
21.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Kankada Pala	Dadhikhai/ Juangasahi	22	34	43	77

22.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	MunsiPalti	Gajamara	32	42	45	87
23.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Nagiapasi	Harekrushnapur/ Juangasahi	16	29	31	60
24.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi/ Badasahi	21	38	40	78
25.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi/ GunthatailaSahi	14	27	23	50
26.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi	16	25	27	52
27.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Nagiapasi	TangaraSahi	4	13	9	22
28.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	SadarDhenkanal	BanjhaKusuma	20	37	53	90
29.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Saptasajya	Patrabhaga/ Godisahi	33	54	51	105
30.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Tarava	HaladiGanthi/ Juangasahi	13	23	21	44
31.	Dhenkanal	DhenkanalSadar	Tarava	Tarava/ BangalaSahi	9	17	20	37
32.	Dhenkanal	Gandia	Kabara	Chirulei/ JuangaSahi	6	12	12	24
33.	Dhenkanal	Gandia	Neulapoi	Chhatia/ JuangaSahi	16	29	27	56
34.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Bampa/ JuangaSahi	20	23	35	58
35.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Ganjara/ Jhargadia	10	19	19	38
36.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Jagannathpur/ JuangaSahi	1	2	1	3
37.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Guagara/ JuangaSahi	15	29	30	59
38.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Jagannathpur/ JuangaSahi	18	37	31	68
39.	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Kharitali/ JuangaSahi	18	30	35	65
40.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Anlaberani	Anlaberani	33	68	71	139
41.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	Godipokhari	58	105	145	250
42.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	Lokanathpur	56	94	106	200
43.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	TulasiPasi	84	162	149	311
44.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baligorada	Bhandaria	54	100	107	207
45.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baligorada	Khatakhura	57	90	101	191
46.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-1	15	27	23	50
47.	Dhenkanal	nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-2	16	39	34	73
48.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-3	48	85	92	177
49.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-8	9	17	18	35
50.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Pallikatani	41	63	58	121
51.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baruan	Baruan	9	12	20	32

52.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Jamujhara	Jamujhara	45	92	94	186
53.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Jamujhara	Kaliataila	24	44	52	96
54.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar -	Jamujhara	kandhiataila	2	8	5	13
55.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Jamujhara	Talajahi	8	15	14	29
56.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Bharapur	DauliSahi	26	54	50	104
57.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Bharapur	Ghatagatia	24	41	49	90
58.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Bharapur	NuaGhatagatia	17	26	25	51
59.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	BudhiBili	Kantajharia	17	27	29	56
60.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Jagannathpur	Pippala	31	51	55	106
61.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kadua	Markata	46	91	81	172
62.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar -	Kanpura	Bhalumunda	15	29	38	67
63.	Dhenkanal	nagar	Kanpura	GundichaNali	20	37	48	85
64.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kanpura	Kandhabola	40	83	88	171
65.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kanpura	Kanpura	17	48	39	87
66.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kantilokateni	Adibasisahi	9	14	20	34
67.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kantilokateni	Kadalipal	11	26	23	49
68.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Kusumjodi	AluaJharana	43	78	87	165
69.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Mahulapal	Bijadihi	23	39	34	73
70.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Saruali	Khoksa	50	72	68	140
71.	Dhenkanal	nagar	Saruali	Sunajhari	47	71	84	155
72.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya-nagar	Sogar	Kendubereni	27	56	60	116
73.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Balikuma	Palasadangi	55	106	125	231
74.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Balikuma	Palasadhanki	13	31	32	63
75.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Bama	Kirtanpur	45	95	84	179
76.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Bama	PakataMunda	29	58	58	116
77.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Bama	Patharagada	22	42	48	90
78.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Bama	Ghuntulipasai	21	39	50	89
79.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Batanga	Kairatangara	33	76	70	146
80.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Birasala	Birasala	60	116	134	250
81.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	GadaPalasuni	Jarada	16	28	27	55
82.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Kankadahada	Rupabedha	34	60	64	124
83.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Kantapala	Ambili	39	63	68	131
84.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Kantol	Kot(Putipal	27	47	47	94
85.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Karagola	Karagola	21	44	38	82

86.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Kerojoli	Madhamunda	18	26	30	56
87.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Ketarjali	Jhanjiribeni	10	16	20	36
88.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakarKatani	Baghabasa	58	98	90	188
89.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	Baghua	32	63	57	120
90.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	Haladikundi/ BelabaniaSahi	7	19	16	35
91.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	Haladikundi/ Kaiansahi	48	101	101	202
92.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	MakuaKatani / Juangsahi	40	74	87	161
93.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	Baghabasa	38	61	68	129
94.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Makuakatani	Baghua	69	148	154	302
95.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	MakuaKatani	Haladikundi	32	61	68	129
96.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Raibol	Hadagari	56	104	118	222
97.	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	Raibola	Bhalumunda	49	98	105	203
98.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gadasila	Chainnpur	15	25	33	58
99.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gadasila	Saibiri	10	18	22	40
100.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Ghatipiri	Madhapur	42	70	80	150
101.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gobinda Prasad	Gobinda Prasad	53	77	75	152
102.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gobinda Prasad	Godibania / Juangasahi	26	24	48	72
103.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	GundichaPada	Haripur	15	31	30	61
104.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	GundichaPada	Gundichapada	36	67	83	150
105.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Indipur	Indpur	12	29	25	54
106.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Indpur	Indpur	20	39	40	79
107.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kadabidha	Kadabidha	15	26	34	60
108.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kalanga	Bhubanpur	24	16	51	67
109.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kalanga	Kalanga	20	1	61	62
110.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kandabindha	Tamunda	21	43	42	85
111.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kottam	Jaripala	24	24	60	84
112.	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Sadasibpur	Tentuluiapada	12	21	24	45
Total	Dhenkanal	7 Blocks	52 GPs	112 villages	2913	5292	5639	10931

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
112	2397	516	2913	4	1066

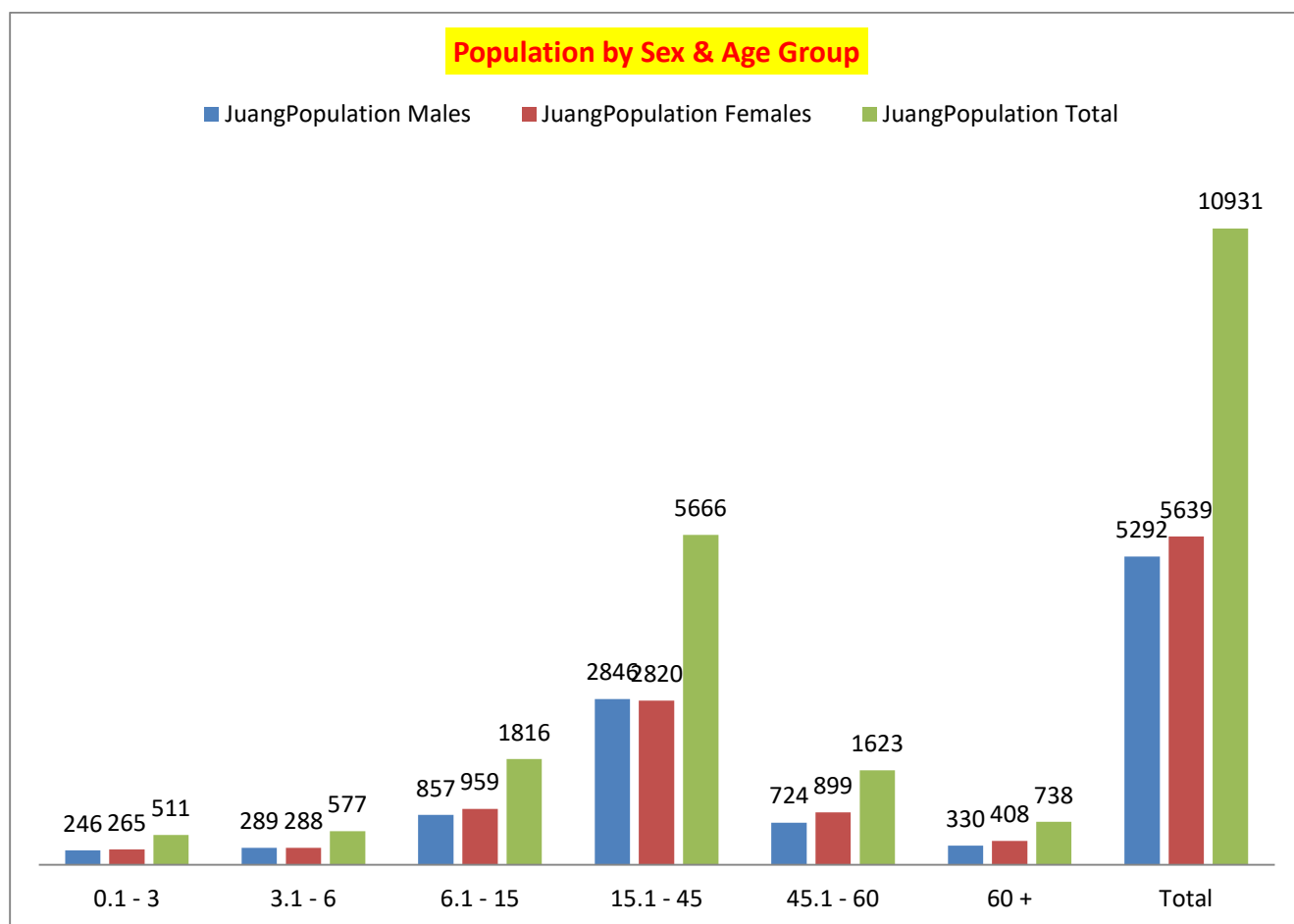
2.9.3 Age group & Sex wise distribution of Juang population:

In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (1512) is more than that of the boys (1392), showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 738 senior citizens among the Juangpeople of the village. While 1088 children in the age group of 0.1 - 06 years are entitled for supplementary nutrition and 577 children (3.1-6 years) deserve preschool education at Anganwadi and 1816 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years need school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show distribution of JuangPopulation by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of JuangPopulation by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	JuangPopulation		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	246	265	511
3.1 - 6	289	288	577
6.1 - 15	857	959	1816
15.1 - 45	2846	2820	5666
45.1 - 60	724	899	1623
60 +	330	408	738
Total	5292	5639	10931

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.9.4 Socio-economic profiles of Juang PVTG found in the uncovered villages of Dhenkanal District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.9.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

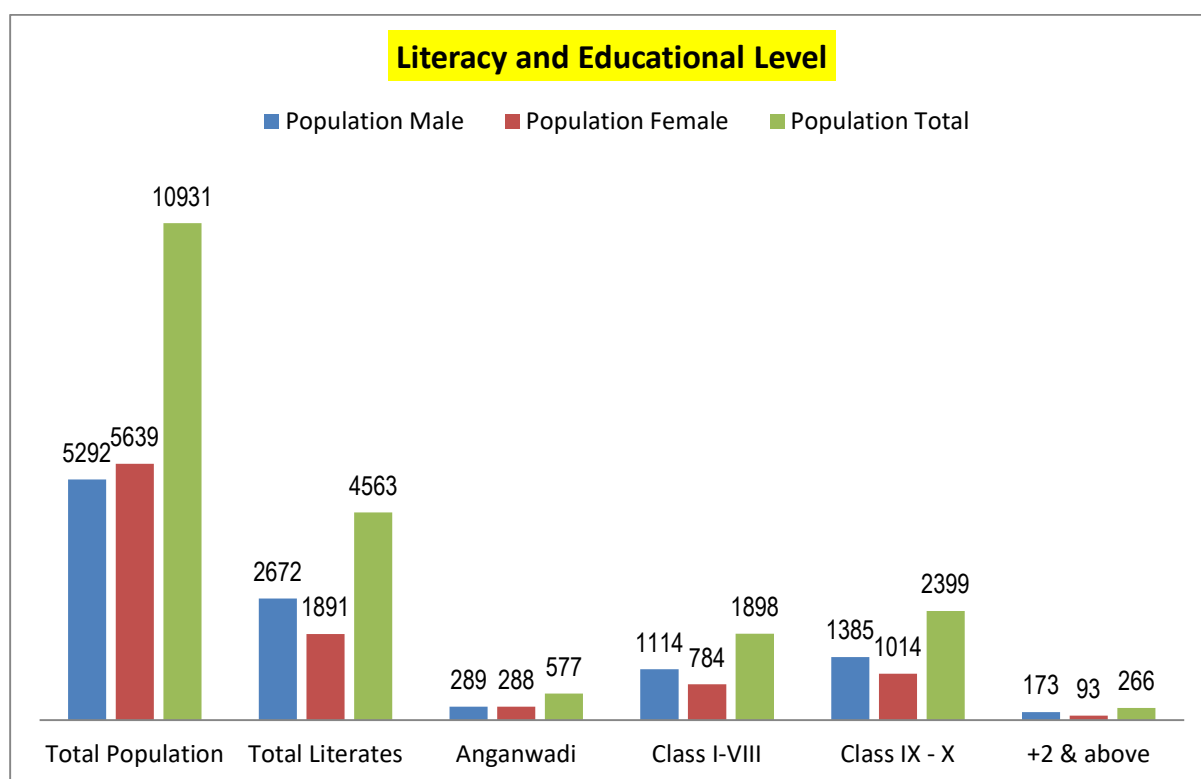
Among the Juang, the literacy is levelled at 41.74 %. Their male literacy is 50.49 % and female literacy is 33.53 %. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Juang community in 112 villages uncovered by the Micro Project. Out of 4563 Juang literate persons, 1898 (41.60 %), 2399 (52.58 %) and 266 (5.83 %), studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 and above level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 577 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. Table below and its corresponding graph shows literacy and educational level among the Juang.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Juang

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	5292	5639	10931
Total Literates	2672 (50.49 %)	1891 (33.53 %)	4563 (41.74%)
Pre-School/Anganwadi	289	288	577
Primary School/Class I-VIII	1114	784	1898 (41.60 %)
High School/Class IX - X	1385	1014	2399 (52.58 %)
+ 2& above	173	93	266 (5.83 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



2.9.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 2913 Juang families, 2613 families have homestead land, 1552 have Agriculture land with patta. Besides, 300 families have homestead land, 103 families have agriculture land

and 420 families have forest land without patta and titles. Table below and its corresponding graph show land holdings among the Juang households.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Juang

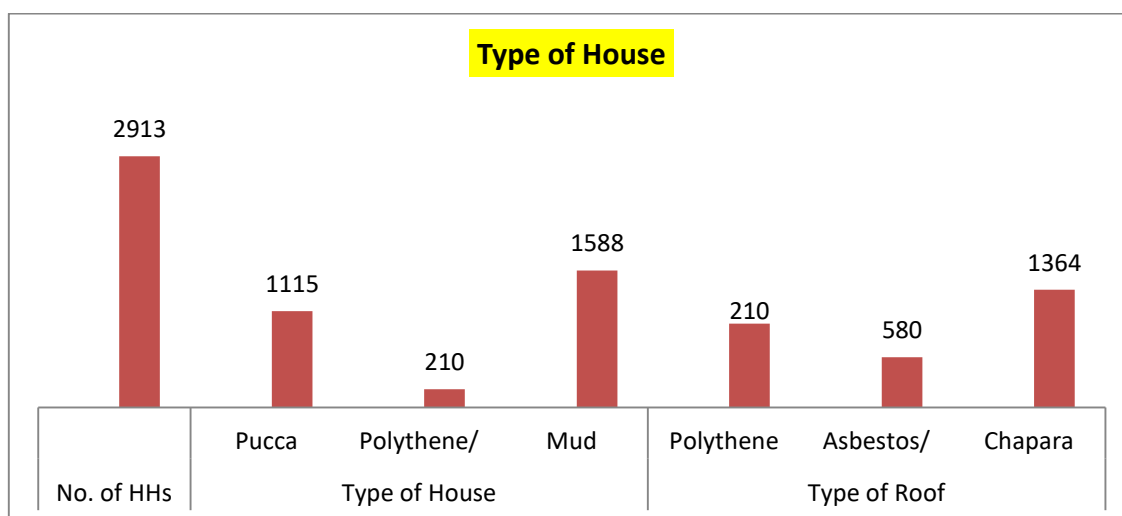
No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
2913	2613	300	1552	103	00	420

2.9.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 2913 families, 1115 (38.28 %) families have pucca houses and 1588 (54.51 %) families have mud houses and 210 (7.21 %) families live in polythene/ temporary houses. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show house types of the Juangs.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene/ Temporary	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos/ Tile/Tin	Chapara
2913	1115	210	1588	210	580	1364

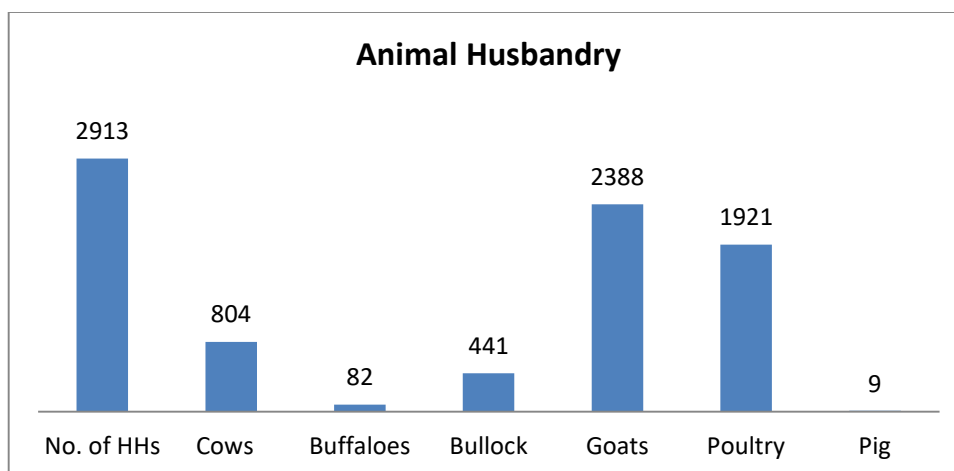


2.9.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All Jung families (2913) have animal resources, like 804 cows, 82 buffaloes, 441 bullocks, 2388 goats and sheep, 1921 poultry and 9 pigs. Table below and its corresponding graph show the animal resource of Juangs of Dhenkanal district.

Table 2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	BullockS	Goats	Poultry	Pigs
2913	804	82	441	2388	1921	9

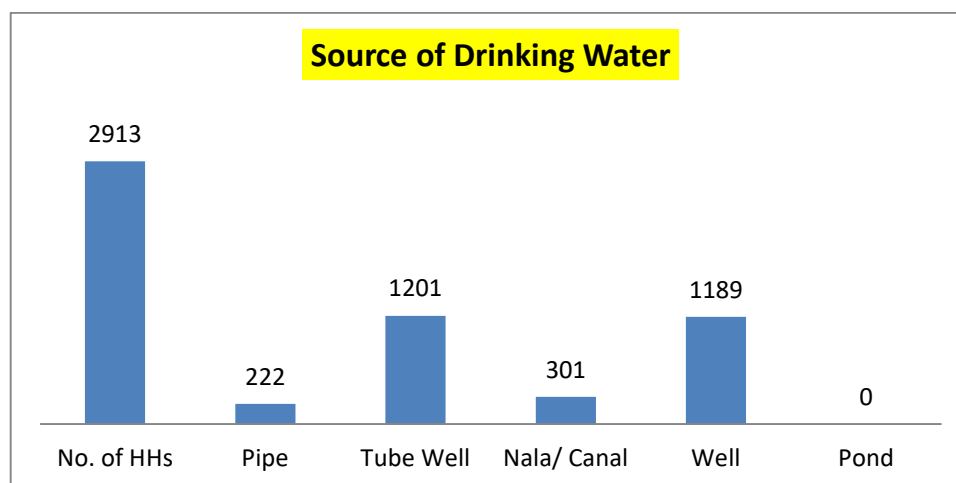


2.9.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 2913 Juang households, 1423 (48.85 %) family members use safe drinking water (1201 from Tube Well 222 from Pipe). The remaining 1490 families use drinking water from well (1189), Nala and Canal (301) who may be provided safe drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph show the sources of drinking water used by Juang PVTG of Dhenkanal district.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal	Well	Pond
2913	222	1201	301	1189	0

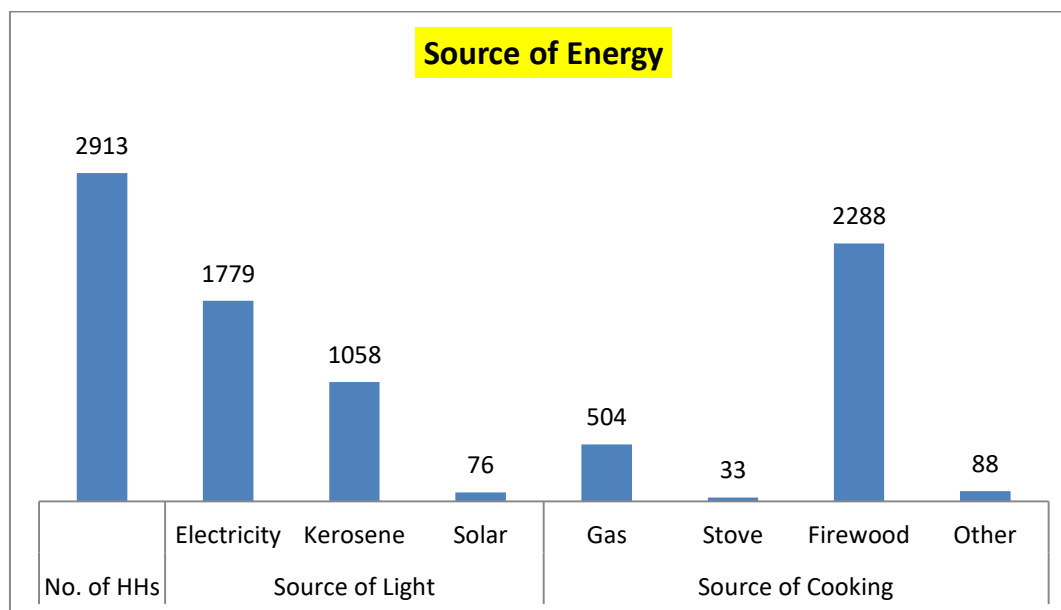


2.9.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 2913 Juang households, 1779 (61.07 %) use electricity, 1058 (36.32 %) use kerosene lamp and only 76 (2.61%) use solar light for lighting the houses. Besides, 504 use gas, 33 stoves, 2288 use firewood and others, 88 families for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show the source of energy used by Juang PVTG in Dhenkanal district.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
2913	1779	1058	76	504	33	2288	88



2.9.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Juang population of 10931, majority of the people numbering 7289 (66.68 %) persons return as the workforce in the age group 15 - 60 years. In the workforce, the share of

female workers is 3719 (51.02 %) & and male workers is 3570 (48.98 %). A sound workforce among the Juangs is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as a pro-development index. Table below shows the workforce of the Juang PVTG in Dhenkanal district.

Table 2.10
Juang Work Force

Age Group	Juang Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	2846	2820	5666
45.1 - 60	724	899	1623
Total	3570 (48.98 %)	3719 (51.02 %)	7289 (66.68 %)

Juang Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

The Juang skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Broomstick making
- ❖ Mat making Basketry
- ❖ Tussar rearing



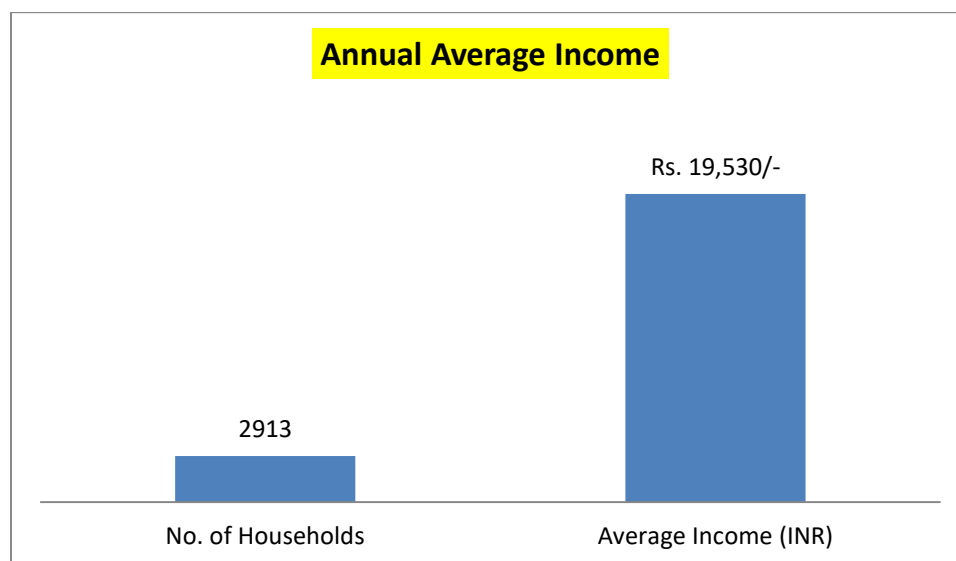
2.9.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Out of 2913 Juang families, mostly derive their income from primary sources, like agriculture, daily wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry and service. The average annual income of Juang comes to Rs. 19,530/- per family. Table below and its corresponding graph show average annual income of the Juangs.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

Source	No. of Households	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	1240	
Animal Husbandry	329	
Fishery	25	
NTFP Collection & Selling	1734	

Trained (Technical) Worker/Artisan	159	Rs19,530/-
Cottage Industry	5	
Service	15	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	2412	
Pension/Remittance	589	
Other Source	130	
Total	2913	

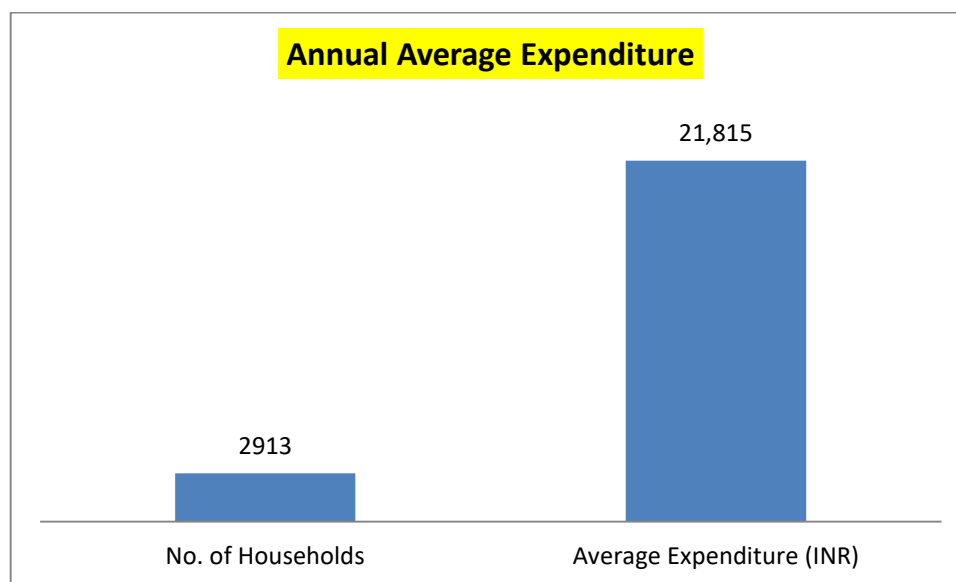


On an average the annual expenditure of Junag is Rs.21,815/- per family. Table below and its corresponding graph show average annual expenditure of the Juangs.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of Households	Average Expenditure. (INR)
Food	2913	Rs 21,815/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/Religious Functions		
Purchase of Assets		
House Repair		
Agriculture or Business Investment		
Loan/Credit Repayment		
Legal Cases		

Other		
Total		

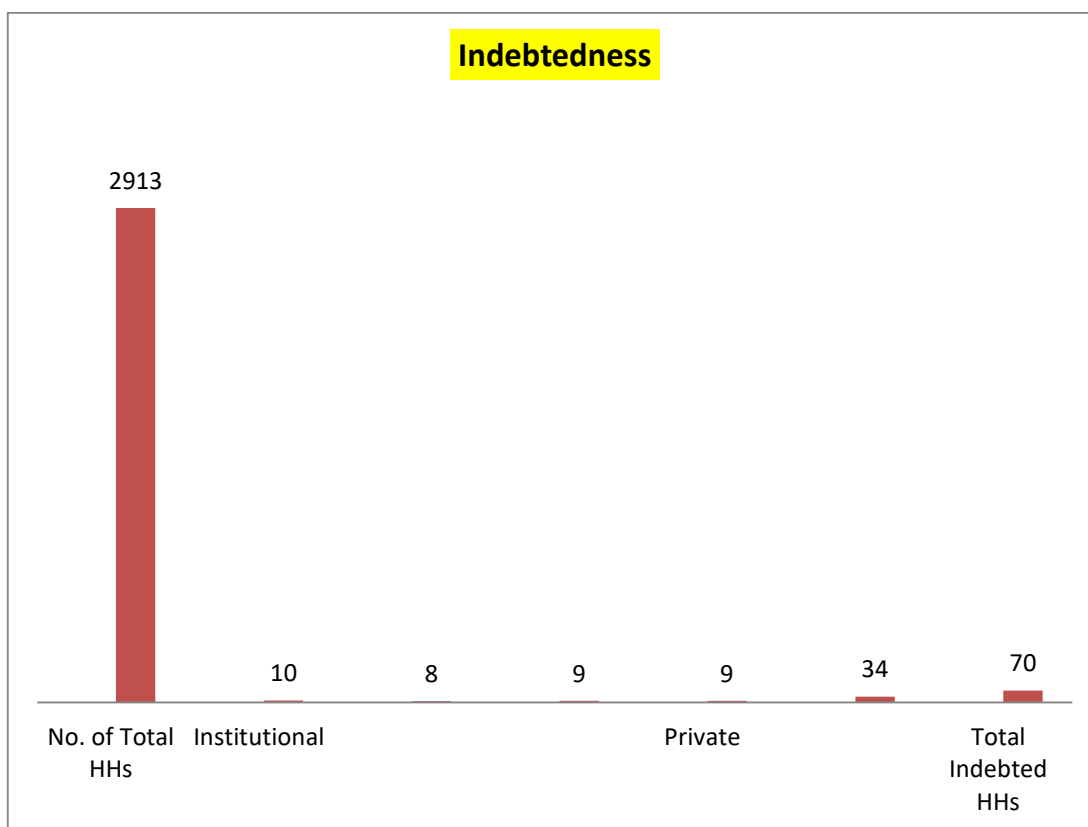


2.9.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 2913 Juang families, 70 (2.40 %) families are reported to be indebted. Among them, 27 (38.57 %) families borrowed from institutional source and 43 (61.43 %) borrowed from private source. Table below and its corresponding graph show their extent of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of Total HHs	Source of Indebtedness					Total Indebted HHs
	Institutional			Private		
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money lenders	Relatives & Others	
2913	10	8	9	9	34	70



2. 9.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed:

Out of 2913 households, 521 availed Antodaya, 2913 PDS, 10 MPY and 52 benefitted by BKKY and 153 IAY under different Govt. Programs & Schemes. Table below explains their status of availing different Govt. Programs & Schemes.

**Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes**

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
2913	153	52	10	521	2913

2.9.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities:

**Table-2.15
Existing Village Infrastructure**

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue land (in Ac.)	Forest land (in Ac.)	Irrigation facility (in Ac.)	Electrification / Solar Light	Safe Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Center
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII

112	NA	NA	NA	95	95	87	90
Health Centre	Gyan- mandir	Motor- able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Comm- unity House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
-	-	95	23	2	5	4	-

- The survey reveals that out of 112 villages, 95 villages have been facilitated with motorable road, safe drinking water and electricity and solar light, 90 villages have Anganwadi center, 87 villages have schools, 23 have shops, 5 have community center, 4 have Art & craft center and 2 have market center.
- None of the villages have facilities, like irrigation, Health Center, and Gyanmandir and Dance Troupe.

2.9.7 Major Problems faced by the Juang PVTG:

- Health: Endemic malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is (41.74 %). Due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season. There is no specific educational complex for Girls and boys for spread of education.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of pristine tribal culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: Juangbeing forest dwellers primarily depend on, agriculture, horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly, lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.9.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Juang PVTG:

- Education: Provisions of Nursery Schools and Mini Anganwadi/Anganwadi centers in all villages having 20 or more number of households. Establishment of an educational complex for boys and girls for promoting primary education in central location. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural centre Mandaghara/Majeng, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;

- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like black gram, mung and arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.9.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.9.9.1 Profile of Juangat a Glance

Table-2.16

Profile of JuangPVTG in DhenkanalDistrict: At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Dhenkanal	
2	Name of the Blocks	7 (Bhuban, DhenkanalSadar, Gandia, Hindol, Kamakhya Nagar, Kankadahad, Odpada)	
3	No./Names of GPs	52	
4	No. of Village	112	
5	No. of HHs	2913	
	No. of Female-headed HHs	516	
6	Average Size of Household	04	
7	Population	Total	10931
		Male	5292
		Female	5639

8	Sex-ratio	1066 females per 1000 males.
9	Literacy	Total 4563 (41.74%)
		Male 2672(50.49%)
		Female 1891(33.53%)
10	Own Houses	2900
11	Pucca House	1115
12	Work Force	7289(66.68 %)
13	Tube well Water Source	1201
14	Individual Household Toilets	NA
15	Household Electricity Facility	1779
16	Homestead Land (With Patta)	2613 HH
17	Agriculture Land (With Patta)	1552 HH
18	Forest Land (With out Title)	420
19	Average Size of Landholdings	3
20	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage / Agriculture/ NTFP
21	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs. 19530/- /-
22	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 21815/-
23	No. of Families Indebted	70
24	Average Loan Amount	NA
25	Housing (IAY)	153
26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Ration Card	PDS 2913 + Antodaya521
29	Health Card	NA
30	Job Card	NA
31	Pension	NA
32	BPL	NA
33	Bank Pass Book	NA
34	BKKY	52
35	MPY	10

2.9.9.2 Total HHs & Population of Juang

Table-2.17
Total HHs & population of Juang (Existing and Outside Areas of MP)

Micro	Name of	Name of	No of	No of	Total	PVTG Population
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Project	District District	Block/ Taluk	GP	Villages/ Hamlets	no. of HHs			
						Male	Female	Total
Existing	No Micro Project							
Outside	Dhenkanal	7	51	112	2913	5292	5639	10931
Total	Dhenkanal	7	51	112	2913	5292	5639	10931

(Source: Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.9.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Juang (PVTG) population of the villages covered by the Micro Project, Juang Development Agency, Banspal, Dhenkanal district have identified their own community people in another 112 villages/hamlets of 52 GPs in 7 Blocks of Dhenkanal district.

The total Juang population of 112 villages outside area of Micro Project (Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar) of 52 GPs of 7 blocks in Dhenkanal district of Odisha. is 10,931 with 2913 households.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Juang people of both the groups of villages (i.e. Micro Project villages of (JDA) Gonasika in Keonjhar district and newly identified Juang villages of 7 Blocks of Dhenkanal district) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Juang people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Juang PVTG. The Juang PVTG people living in 112 villages/hamlets have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs as there is no Micro Project for their development in Dhenkanal district.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Juang people living in the newly identified 112 villages of 7 Blocks in Dhenkanal district may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development.

2. These people may be covered under the Schemes of PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Since the Juang PVTG people are found in a cluster of 7 Blocks of Dhenkanal district, the Juang PVTG development programmes may be implemented through creation of a new Micro Project namely, **“Juang Development Agency” with headquarters at Dhenkanal Sadar, Dhenkanal District.**
4. For the implementation of the development programme for ‘Juang’ PVTG, the required funds under SCA to TSP, Article 275 (1), CCD and OPELIP may be placed with the Micro Project.
5. The Micro Project Staff may be provided training at SCSTRTI on the life and culture of Birhor PVTG and their development programmes.
6. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of ‘Juang’ PVTG as per estimation of their population by Base Line Survey, 2018.

2.10 KutiaKandha PVTG: (Outside the Micro Project, KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District)

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely KutiaKandha Development Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal District for the total development of the KutiaKandha PVTGs of Kandhamal area in the year 1978-79. This Micro Project covers population of KutiaKandha

PVTG in 3 Gram Panchayats and 68 villages of Tumudibandha Block in Kandhamal District. It is reported that there are 55 more villages with 936 KutiaKandha households in 6 GPs of Tumudibandha block found outside the Micro Project, KKDA, Belghar area, Kandhamal District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG Development Programme. A Baseline survey among the KutiaKandha households of 55 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.10.1 Distinguished Features of KutiaKandha:

The KutiaKandha is a section of Kandha tribe inhabiting in Belghar area of Kandhamal and Lanjigarh area of Kalahandi district. 'Sopangada' is regarded by them as their place of origin and therefore, they consider the place as their main sacred centre. They speak *Kui*, a Dravidian dialect. They have linear housing pattern. They are primarily shifting cultivators and depend on forest collections. They mainly grow turmeric and varieties of cereals and pulses. They have separate dormitory for boys and girls. They observe 'Kedu' festival by sacrificing buffalo to appease the Earth Goddess for bumper crops. Girls are expert in making beautifully designed bead necklaces. Boys make beautiful bamboo combs. They organize themselves into strong clan groups.



2.10.2 Composition of Kutia Kandha households & population:

The KutiaKandha PVTG people are found residing in 55 more villages in 6 GPs of Tumudibandha Block of Kandhamal district. These KutiaKandha villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District. There are 936 KutiaKandha households, including 99 female headed households, with a total population of 3696 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females than that of their male counterparts among the KutiaKandha community. The Sex ratio of the community is 967 females per 1000 males.

Table 2.1

Composition of KutiaKandha PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal district

Sl.	District	Block	GP	Village	Total	Total Population
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No.					No of HHs	Male	Female	Total
1	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Artabali	13	28	21	49
2	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Bandika	18	47	43	90
3	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Bankia	23	50	56	106
4	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Barengeli	16	40	24	64
5	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Basuganda	17	44	39	83
6	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Ramgiri (Batadaganda H)	7	18	12	30
7	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandarangi	Birighati	13	20	21	41
8	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandarangi	Sindhiripada	15	21	19	40
9	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Kadam	14	25	25	50
10	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Nelingpadar	6	15	9	24
11	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Balam	12	23	20	43
12	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Palam	20	30	28	58
13	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Mankadshua	7	13	13	26
14	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Baragaon	20	32	31	63
15	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Budigalu	46	87	83	170
16	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Chhachinga	26	65	48	113
17	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Dumerpada	4	7	14	21
18	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Gahili	14	30	31	61
19	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Ghumuragoan	26	60	38	98
20	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Golmara	11	27	16	43
21	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Hatimunda	9	17	12	29
22	Kandhamal	Tumdibandha	Bhadarangi	Maskaruda	23	44	41	85
23	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Sirki	36	58	68	126
24	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gumi (Upper -H)	17	35	29	64
25	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gumi (Lower -H)	4	13	4	17
26	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gandhabaru	15	34	32	66
27	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandrangi	Landulu	8	11	15	26
28	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Jarna	6	12	17	29
29	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Sileng	12	33	23	56
30	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Sikerpada	7	10	15	25
31	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Lundubanga	10	24	21	45
32	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	M Tarlangi (Tapili-H)	11	25	28	53
33	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Mundapadar	9	16	20	36
34	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Muduti	22	51	56	107
35	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Similipadara	22	46	47	93
36	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Jarna	25	53	64	117

37	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Ramgiri	13	20	24	44
38	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Sarangmundi	9	24	26	50
39	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Munidigarh	Pralkipadar	8	15	13	28
40	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Pingadi	11	20	26	46
41	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Pradari	14	29	29	58
42	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Karkudi	30	61	63	124
43	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Kuanbadi (Sulereju-H)	30	63	56	119
44	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Tarlangi	36	65	65	130
45	Kandhamal	Tumdibandha	Jhiripani	Baragaon	24	51	53	104
46	Kandhamal	Tumdibandha	Jhiulipani	Mendhabaru	13	23	23	46
47	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Surgabaru	37	84	84	168
48	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Sikoki	23	51	37	88
49	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Lalakuti	17	25	30	55
50	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Kumsurpa	17	15	34	49
51	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhripani	Depata	3	15	5	20
52	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Desughati	31	63	67	130
53	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Serchengada	19	29	37	66
54	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Kunabeda	13	22	18	40
55	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Bileisorada	24	40	44	84
Total	Kandhamal	1 Block	6 GPs	55 Villages	936	1879	1817	3696

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, average size of family & sex ratio average size of family

Total Village	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household	Total House Hold	Average size	Sex Ratio
55	837	99	936	4	967

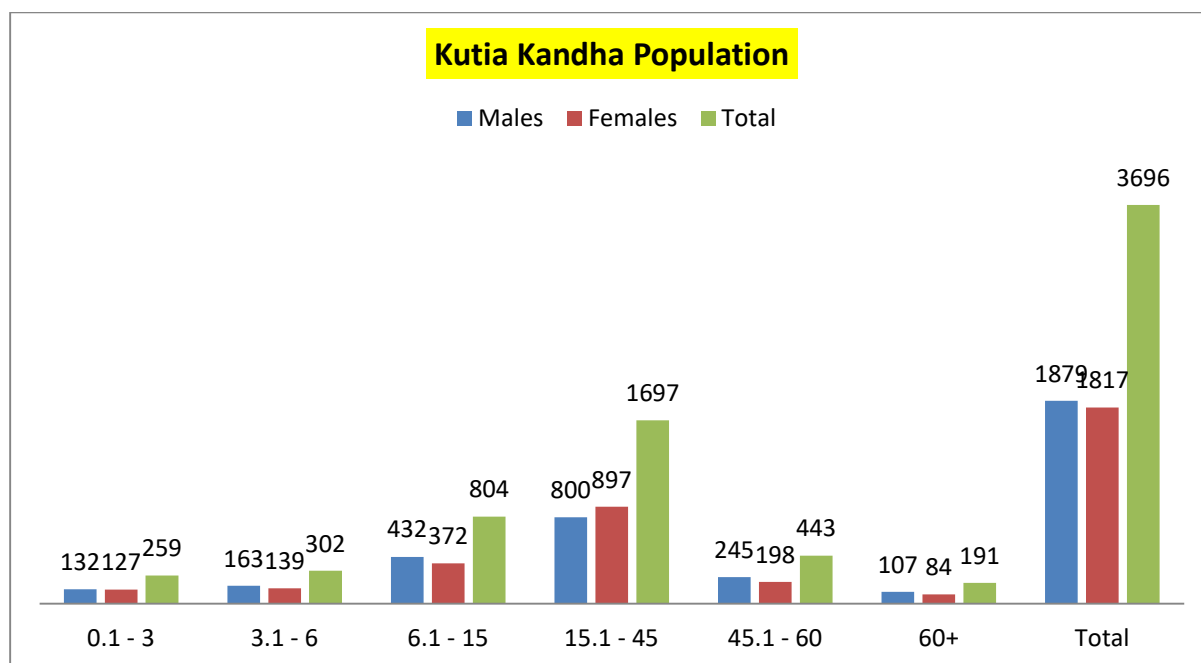
2.10.3 Age group & Sex wise distribution of Kutia Kandha population:

Table below explains the Kutia Kandha population structure by sex and age group in 55 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (638) is less than that of the boys (727), showing an unfavourable sex ratio for females. There are 191 senior citizens among the Kutia Kandha people of the village. While 302 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 804 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Kutia Kandha Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Kutia Kandha Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	132	127	259
3.1 - 6	163	139	302
6.1 - 15	432	372	804
15.1 - 45	800	897	1697
45.1 - 60	245	198	443
60+	107	84	191
Total	1879	1817	3696

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.10.4 Socio-economic profiles of KutiaKandha PVTG found in the uncovered villages of KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.10.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

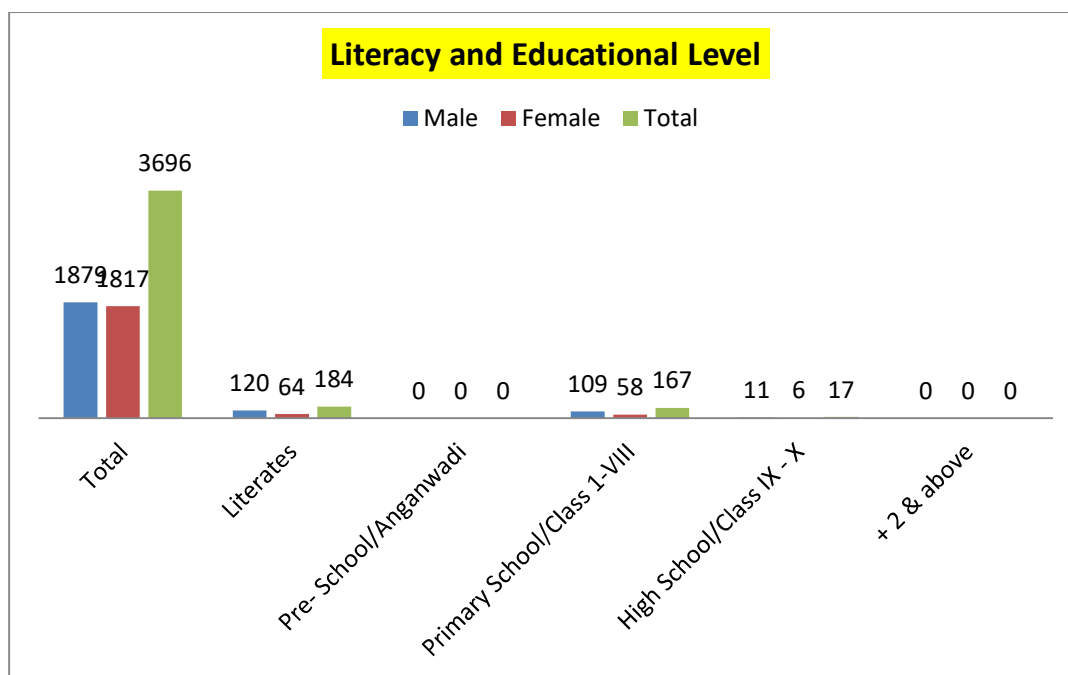
Among the KutiaKandha, the literacy is abysmally low i.e. at 4.98 %. Their male literacy is 6.39 % and female literacy is 3.52 %. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Kutia Kandha community in 55 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the KutiaKandha

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	1879	1817	3696
Literates	120 6.39 %	64 3.52 %.	184 4.98 %
Pre- School/Anganwadi	0	0	0
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	109	58	167
High School/Class IX - X	11	6	17
+ 2& above	0	0	0

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

- * N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



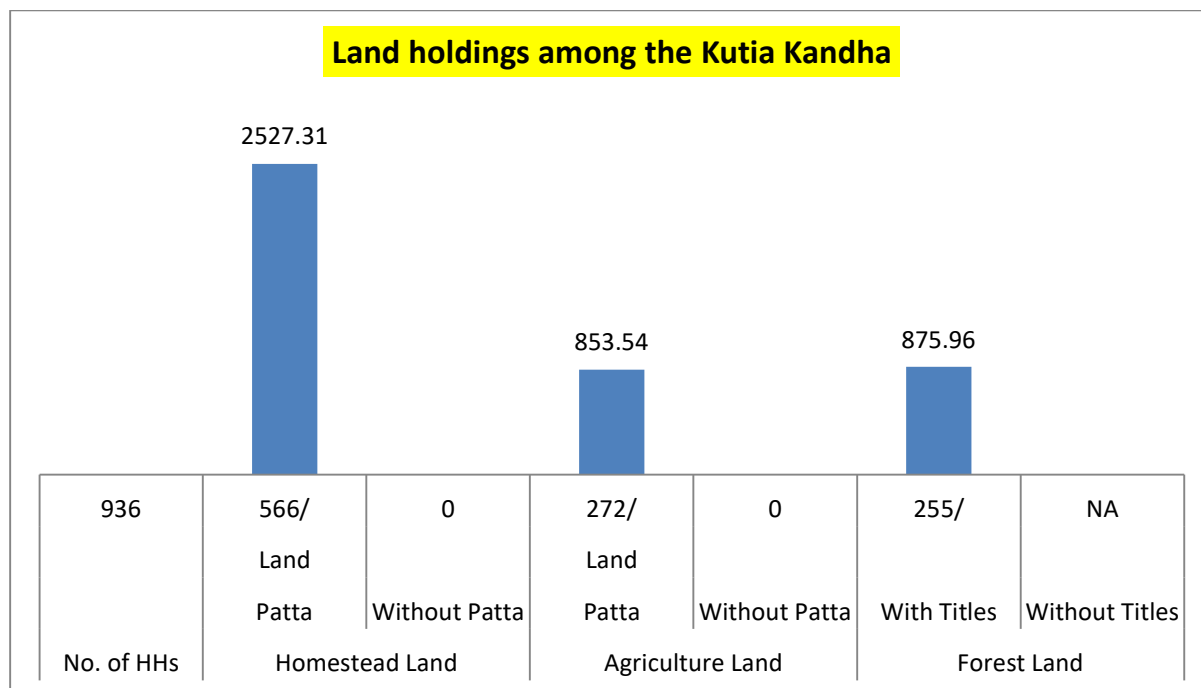
Out of 184 Kutia Kandha literate people, 167 (90.76 %) and 17 (9.24 %) studied up to Primary School and, High School level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 302 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and to enjoy supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.10.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 936 Kutia Kandha 566 families own homestead patta land and 272 families own Agriculture patta land. Besides, 255 families own forest land with titles. Thus, land based development programmes for the Kutia Kandha is a remote possibility unless and until they will be provided with government land for cultivation and plantation purpose.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Kutia Kandha

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
936	566/ 2527.31	0	272/ 853.54	0	255/ 875.96	NA

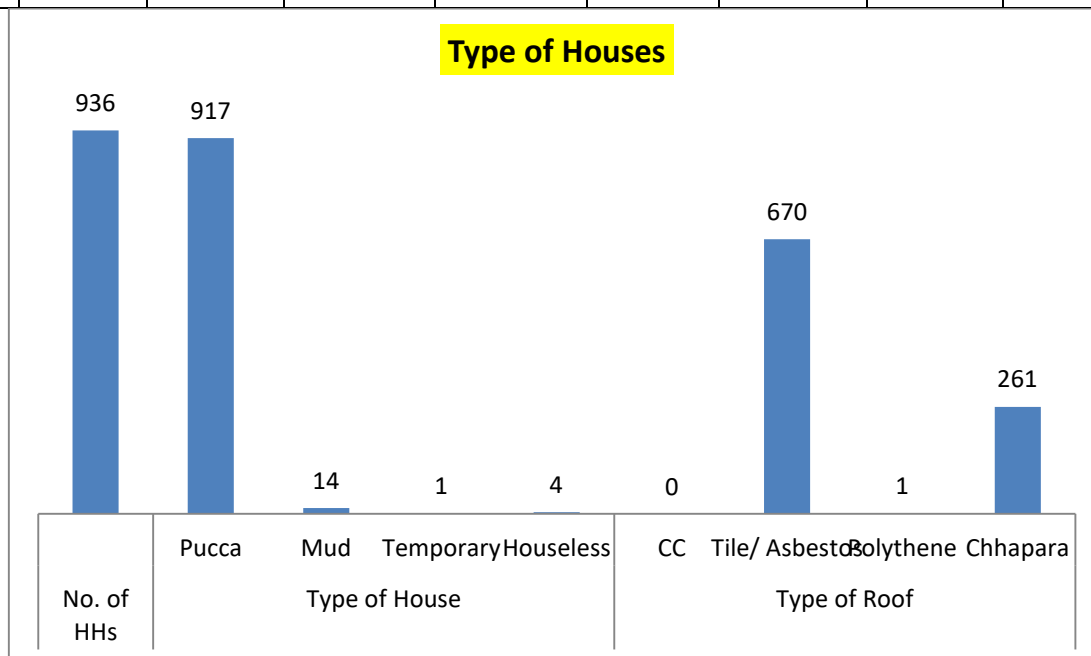


2.10.4.3 House Type

Out of 936 families, 932 families have houses and 4 families are houseless. Among the house owning families, 917 (98.39%) families have pucca houses, 14 (1.5 %) families have mud houses and only one family resides in a temporary house. Out of 932 of houses, the roof material of 670 (71.89 %) houses is either tiles or asbestos. The remaining 262 (28.11 %) houses are thatched with Chhappar including one polythene house. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below shows the housing condition of the PVTG people.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House				Type of Roof			
	Pucca	Mud	Temporary	Houseless	CC	Tile/Asbestos	Polythene	Chhapara
936	917	14	1	4	0	670	1	261
100%	97.97 %	1.5 %	-	-	-	71.89 %	-	28.11 %

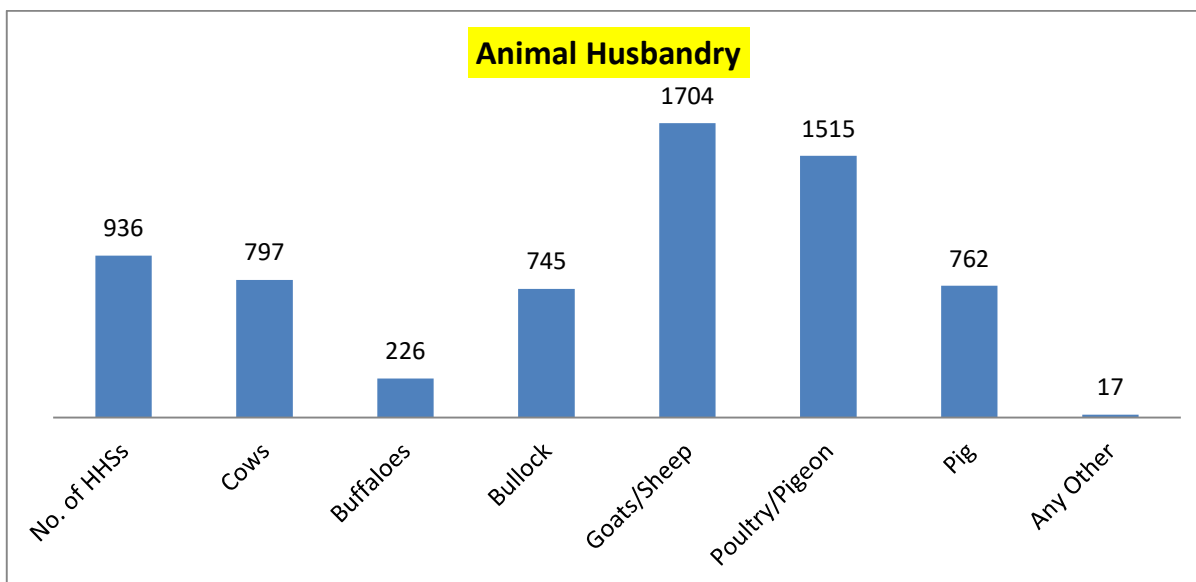


2.10.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All the 936 households have animal resources, like 797 cows, 226 buffaloes, 745 bullocks, 1804 goats and sheep, 1515 poultry and pigeons, 762 pigs and 17 other animals.

Table 2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	Number of Domestic Animals						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/sheep	Poultry/Pigeon	Pig	Any other
936	797	226	745	1652/152	1406/109	762	17

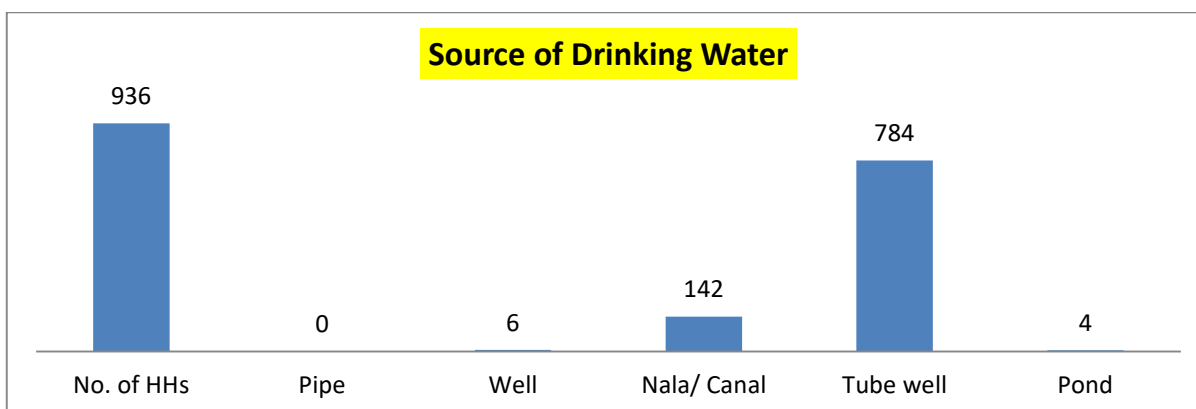


2.10.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 936 KutiaKandha households, as many as 784 (83.76 %) households use safe drinking water from tube wells and the remaining 152 (16.24%) households drink water from unsafe source like well, nala, canal and pond.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Well	Nala/ Canal	Tube well	Pond
936	0	6	142	784 (83.76 %)	4

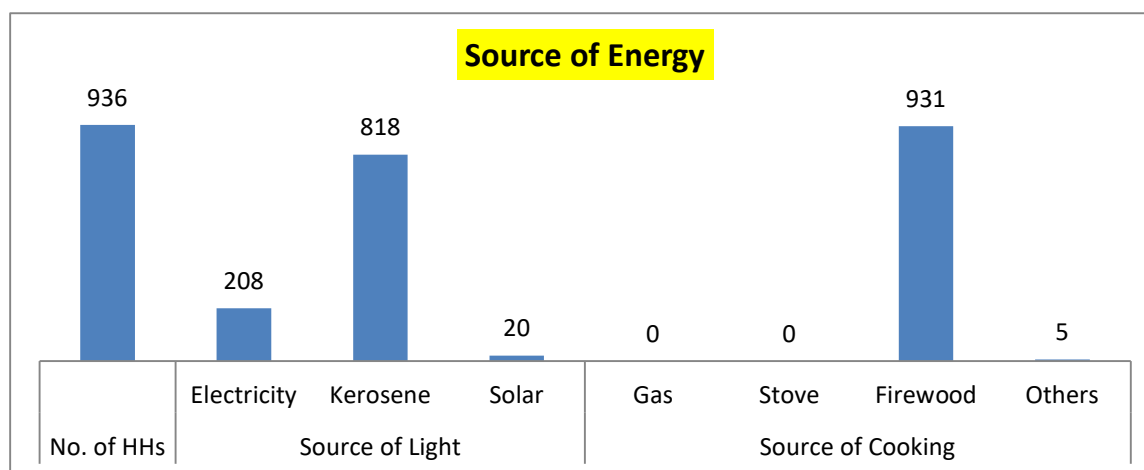


2.10.4.6 Source of Energy

All 936 KutiaKandha families, 818(87.39%) families use kerosene and the rest 118 families use electricity and solar power including kerosene as source of light. As many as 931 (99.47%) households use firewood and 5 households use other fuel for cooking purpose.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Others
936	208	818	20	0	0	931	5



2.10.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill


Out of total KutiaKandha population of 3696, majority of the people numbering 2140 (57.90%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 1095 (51.17 %). & and male workers is 1045 (48.83 %). A sound workforce among the KutiaKandhas is an indication of availability of human resources and thus, may be taken as a positive development index.

Table 2.10
Work Force

Age Group	KutiaKandha Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	800	897	1697
45.1 - 60	245	198	443
Total	1045 (48.83%)	1095 (51.17%)	2140 (57.90%)

KutiaKandha Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The KutiaKandhas skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

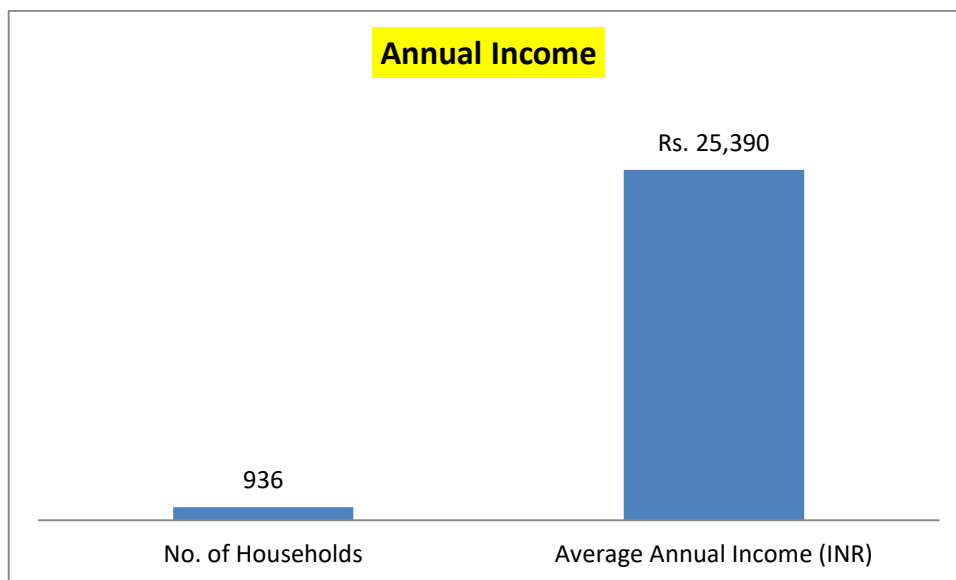
<p>1. KUTIA KANDHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Broomstick making ❖ Khali stitching & pressing ❖ Wood carving 	 <p style="text-align: right;">Wood Carving</p>
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2.10.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Out of 936 Kutia Kandha families, 871 derived their income from agriculture/horticulture, 835 from NTFP Collection & Selling, 735 from daily wage/agricultural wage and animal husbandry. The average annual income of KutiaKandha is Rs. 25,390/- per family. Table below shows the average annual income of KutiaKandha community.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

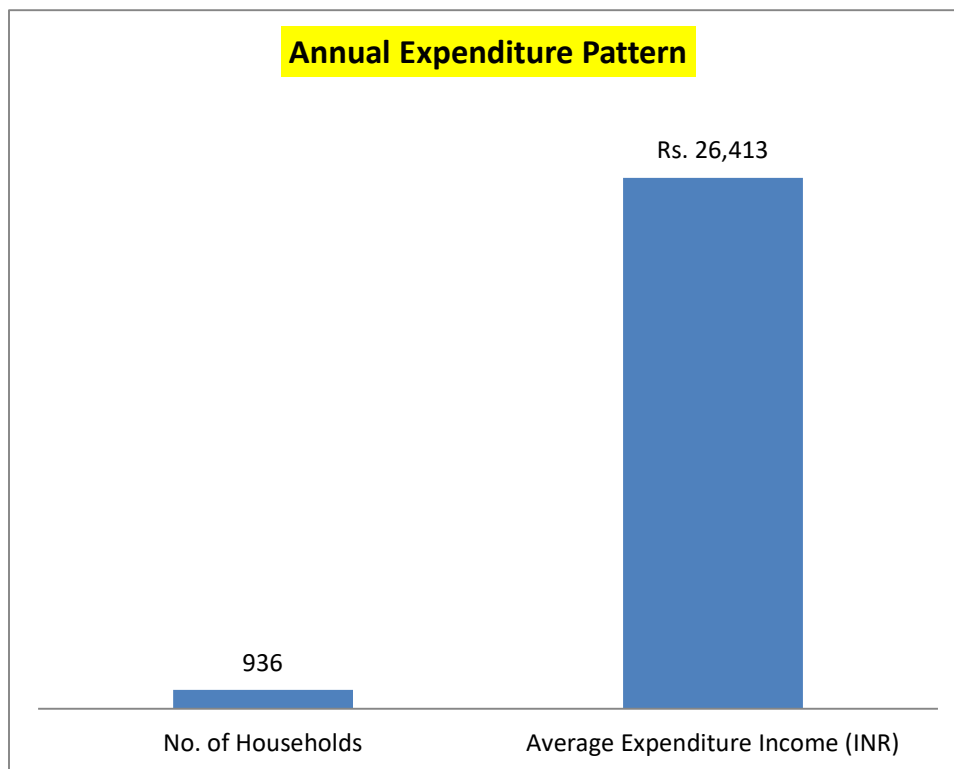
Source	No. of Households	Average Annual Income(INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	871	Rs 25,390/-
Animal Husbandry	28	
Fishery	1	
NTFP Collection & Selling	835	
Trading	3	
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan/ Cottage Industry	20	
Service	7	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	735	
Pension/Remittance	441	
Other Source	48	
Total	936	



On an average each Kutia Kandha household spends (Rs. 26,413/-) on different items annually as indicated in the Table 2.12 below.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of Households	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	936	Rs. 26,413/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Agriculture/ Business		
Loan & credit Repayment		
Legal Cases		
Other		
Expenditure		

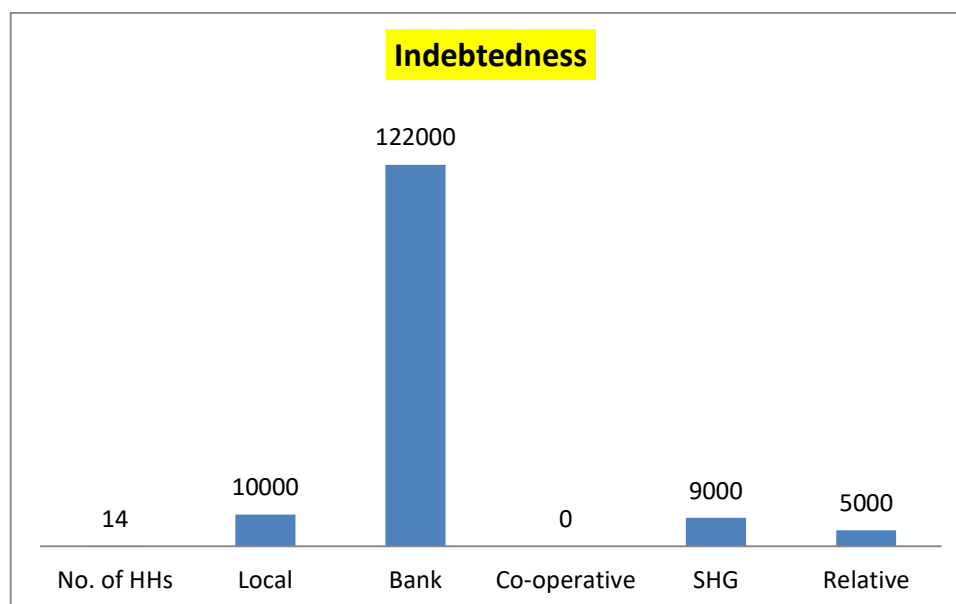


2.10.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 936 Kutia Kandha families, only 16 families reported their indebtedness amounting to Rs. 1,46,000/-. On an average each indebted family has loan of Rs. 10429/-. 3 families borrowed from SHG, 8 families from Bank, 3 families from local land lord and two families from relatives. The Table below shows their status of indebtedness.

**Table-2.13
Indebtedness**

No. of HHs	Indebtedness				
	Institutional			Private	
	SHG	Bank	Co-operative	Local	Relative
16	3/9000	8/122000	0	3/10000	2/5000



2. 10.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed:

Out of 936 Kutia Kandha Families, 177 have availed IAY, 59 MPY, 6 Antodaya, 37 Mo Kudia, 245 PHH, 184 PDS, 156 BPL, 134 NIS, 2 BPGY, 6 Bhatta Card, 2 PMAYG, 18 Job Card, 98 SBM & 45 have smart card. Only one person each have got MGNREGS, BKKY & PAGY. Table below shows status of availing different government programmes and schemes by the KutiaKandha families in detail.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programmes & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited									
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	Mo Kudia	PHH	PDS	MGNREGS	BPL	NIS
936	177	1	59	6	37	245	184	1	156	134
No. of HHs Benefited										
BPGY	BHATTA	PMAYG	PAGY			Job Card	SBM	Smart Card		
2	6	2	1			18	98	45		

2. 10.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in Ac.	FRA Land in Ac.	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
55	3380.85	875.96	0	27	29	27

Contd

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
29	0	0	42	5	0	2	3	0

- The survey reveals that out of 55 villages, 42 villages have been facilitated with motorable road and 27 villages have electricity/solar light, and Schools and 29 villages have Anganwadi Centers & drinking water facilities.
- Out of 55 villages, 5 villages have shop, 2 villages have community center and 3 villages have Art and Craft Center and no villages has any dance troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir and any dance troupes.

2. 10.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 4.98%. Due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.

- Income Generation: KutiaKandha being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for sell of MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.10.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the KutiaKandha PVTG:

- Education: Establishment of an educational complex for Boys and Gyanmandir for promoting pre primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to Sickle-Cell Anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.

- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and skill up gradation, exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.10.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.10.9.2 Profile of KutiaKandhaat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of KutiaKandhaPVTGoutside (Micro-Project)KKDABelghar, KandhamalDistrict
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Kandhamal	
2	Name of the Blocks	Tumudibandha	
3	No./Names of GPs	6	
4	No. of Villages	55	
5	No. of HHs	936	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	99	
7	Average size of Household	4	
8	Population	Total	3696
		Male	1879
		Female	1817
9	Sex-ratio	967	
10	Literacy	Total	184(4.98%)
		Male	120(6.39%)
		Female	64(3.52%)
11	Own Houses	932	
12	Pucca House	917	
13	Work Force	2140 (57.90%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	784	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity Facility	208	
17	Homestead Land	566 HHs/ 2527.31 Ac	
18	Agriculture Land	272 HHs/ 853.54 Ac.	
19	Forest Land	255 HHs/875.96 Ac.	

20	Average Size of Landholdings	4.55 Ac.
21	Primary Source of Income	Agriculture/horticulture,NTFP Collection
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	25,390/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	26,413/-
24	No. of Families Indebted	14
25	Average Loan Amount	10429/-
26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Bank Passbook	NA
29	Ration Card	184
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	18
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	59
33	BPL	156
34	BKKY	1
35	Housing	214

2.10.9.1 Total HHs & Population of KutiaKandha (Existing and outside areas of MP as per SCSTRTI Survey, 2015 & 2018)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

HKMDA Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	3	68	1448	3029	3303	6332
**Outside	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	6	55	936	1879	1817	3696
Total	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	7#	123	2384	4908	5120	10028

(Source: *CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

#Two GPs are found in both the groups of villages (existing and newly identified)

2.10.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The KutiaKandha (PVTG) population of 68 villages covered by the Micro Project, KutiaKandha Development Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal District have identified their own community people in 55 villages of 6 GPs in TumudiBandha Block of Kandhamal district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the KutiaKandha people of both the groups of villages (existing & outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, economy, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed KutiaKandha people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of KutiaKandhaPVTG. The KutiaKandhaPVTG people living in these 55 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Kutia Kandha people living in the newly identified 55 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire KutiaKandha PVTG population of 10028 from 2384 households of 123 villages found in 7 GPs of TumudiBandha Block in Kandhamal district of Odisha through the Micro Project KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal District, Odisha.

2.11 Kutia Kandha PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely KutiaKandha Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District for the total development of the KutiaKandha PVTG of Kalahandi area in the year 1986-87. This Micro Project covers population of KutiaKandha PVTG in 3 Gram Panchayats and 16villages of Lanjigarh Block in Kalahandi District. It is reported that there are 262more villages with 5969 Kutia Kandha households in 23 GPs of Lanjigarh block found outside the Micro Project, KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the KutiaKandha households of 262 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.11.1 Distinguished Featuresof Kutia Kandha:

The KutiaKandha is a section of Kandha tribe inhabiting in Lanjigarh area of Kalahandi and Belghar area of Kandhamal district. *Sopangada* is regarded by them as their place of origin and therefore, they consider the place as their main sacred centre. They speak *Kui*, a Dravidian dialect. They have linear housing pattern. They areprimarily shifting cultivator but depend on forest collections. They mainly grow turmeric and varieties of cereals and pulses. They have separate dormitory for boys and girls. They observe *Kedu* festival by sacrificing buffalo to appease the Earth Goddess for bumper crops. Girls are expert in making beautifully designed bead necklaces. Boys make beautiful bamboo combs. They organize themselves into strong clan groups.



2.11.2 Composition of Kutia Kandha households & population:

The KutiaKandha PVTG people are residing in 262villages in 23 GPs of Lanjigarh Block. These KutiaKandhavillages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District. There are 5969 KutiaKandha households, including809 female headed households, with a total population of 26658 persons. Their family size is 4 . The survey shows afavourable sex ratio with more number of females among the KutiaKandhacommunity. The Sex ratio of the community is 1068 females per 1000 males. Table

2.1 and 2.2 below shows composition of Kutia Kandha PVTG households, population, family size and sex ratio in the surveyed villages of Kalahandi district.

Table 2.1
Composition of KutiaKandha PVTG households, population in outside villages of KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/Hamlet	No of Total HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Badbanigaon	48	97	86	183
2	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Balisara	22	45	47	92
3	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Bandhkarli	17	35	39	74
4	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Dangajore	35	95	92	187
5	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Dangari Gaon	22	50	47	97
6	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Karka Maska	61	118	125	243
7	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Kuburi	48	122	136	258
8	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Kutruguda	27	71	76	147
9	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Panchakudi	29	71	75	146
10	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Rajendrapur	30	61	68	129
11	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Thuaguda	4	8	7	15
12	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Bundela	40	83	73	156
13	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Kansari	31	53	79	132
14	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Sandhibahali	21	34	47	81
15	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Basantapada	78	151	167	318
16	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Batelima	Batelima	9	19	18	37
17	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Batelima	Boringapadar	50	98	103	201
18	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Belabhata	9	24	23	47
19	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Danikapel	8	30	14	44
20	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Deheda	34	90	95	185
21	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Garesh	17	31	38	69
22	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Khilapadar	6	13	16	29
23	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Maheshpeta	13	46	32	78
24	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Manastara	15	39	45	84
25	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Salpang	30	72	67	139
26	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sargilepa	11	25	27	52
27	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sindhilahali	38	104	112	216
28	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sukapadar	20	47	43	90
29	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Tadijhola	8	17	16	33
30	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Tamkurunja	16	31	37	68

31	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Asurguda	8	21	16	37
32	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Baliguda	31	83	75	158
33	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Bandakhal	16	43	48	91
34	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Barapal	6	13	15	28
35	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Bengaon	72	184	206	390
36	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Betiapada	23	58	66	124
37	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Damenjhola	38	76	79	155
38	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Dhadel	22	57	48	105
39	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Dhanrabhata	12	28	20	48
40	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Karlijodi	36	83	95	178
41	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Kasiguda	7	14	24	38
42	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Keliapada	15	39	31	70
43	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Khalguda/Badapada	6	16	14	30
44	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Kokasur	17	28	36	64
45	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Litibandel	56	137	157	294
46	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Netrei	15	41	42	83
47	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Pengsur	44	93	103	196
48	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Podeikhunti	10	27	28	55
49	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Sarpadar	27	54	54	108
50	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Talangsar	23	57	60	117
51	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Tarangal	18	36	41	77
52	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Ampadar	10	19	29	48
53	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Bhattangpadar	2	7	6	13
54	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Duduguda	11	22	22	44
55	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Hatigaon	15	28	33	61
56	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kanarla	35	101	89	190
57	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kanikupa	25	61	69	130
58	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Khinkhola	5	16	13	29
59	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kolgaon	19	43	46	89
60	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kotada Ghati	13	27	25	52
61	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Melenda	9	23	35	58
62	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Ranikata	25	53	69	122
63	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Saked	15	31	26	57
64	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Sindhibahali	2	3	4	7
65	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Sulia	7	16	20	36
66	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhurtigarh	Merdikupa	50	126	142	268
67	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhurtigarh	Sirigoan	25	42	42	84
68	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bhejrang	21	40	41	81
69	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Danarguda	22	48	49	97
70	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Ijrupa	21	42	49	91

71	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kankatra	8	22	22	44
72	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Pidisal	14	38	32	70
73	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Pradhanipada	6	15	18	33
74	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Puiguda	44	104	105	209
75	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sargiguda	10	31	26	57
76	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sarlanjee	3	6	7	13
77	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Balisara	14	28	28	56
78	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bhejaranga	17	36	46	82
79	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bijepur	1	2	1	3
80	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Chachagaon	47	98	100	198
81	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Dakriguda	2	2	1	3
82	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Durpadar	13	21	34	55
83	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Jalkrida	26	52	62	114
84	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kalakupa	41	86	105	191
85	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kandhjubang	3	8	6	14
86	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kanduguda	2	8	3	11
87	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Karanmundi	7	12	11	23
88	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Melabahali	21	52	57	109
89	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Paikthuaguda	5	14	13	27
90	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Phuker	11	26	33	59
91	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sahajpada	10	20	17	37
92	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sinddhibhata	8	24	24	48
93	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Talkalima	29	69	72	141
94	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Badjamkiheju	17	29	44	73
95	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Bhirkapada	46	88	97	185
96	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Ijurupa	31	66	63	129
97	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Kakarla	33	67	75	142
98	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Kandhatopi	8	16	21	37
99	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Sitapur	5	15	8	23
100	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Bilatipadar	31	78	87	165
101	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Golangbandh	1	1	1	2
102	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Hariharapur	2	3	5	8
103	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Khamankhunti	33	65	64	129
104	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Nutanbatelima	22	46	37	83
105	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Pratapur	36	64	61	125
106	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Sanjamkhetu	34	66	79	145
107	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Champadeipur	1	2	1	3
108	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Chandanpur	7	17	14	31
109	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Gopinathpur	7	18	15	33
110	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Jodabondh	23	41	41	82

111	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Niali	4	9	11	20
112	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Sapulkucha	17	43	30	73
113	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Barbuli	12	16	15	31
114	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Leptaguda	60	109	132	241
115	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Bairikupuli	35	74	69	143
116	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Harekrushnapur	51	104	106	210
117	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Kutinga Padar	43	90	79	169
118	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Mohanguda	12	23	19	42
119	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Nangal Beda	35	64	63	127
120	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Tangana Kana	42	80	79	159
121	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Bhaluchanchara	91	210	187	397
122	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Gobardhanpur	9	27	18	45
123	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Gopalpur	24	51	58	109
124	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Laktakhaman	68	114	175	289
125	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Madhupur	48	103	96	199
126	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Palsapada	1	2	1	3
127	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Panimunda	47	90	103	193
128	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Adastala	16	32	39	71
129	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Aladu	28	72	79	151
130	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badbatua	15	42	44	86
131	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badjamkana	26	68	74	142
132	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badkarli	6	18	18	36
133	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Borangpadar	13	32	36	68
134	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Darbeng	13	38	40	78
135	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Gangapenu	27	65	74	139
136	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Gundri	75	194	212	406
137	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Hatimunda	33	84	96	180
138	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Jakeslanda	4	10	10	20
139	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kabangheju	17	44	49	93
140	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kachangbhata	19	53	56	109
141	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Karandimal	8	20	23	43
142	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kuteheju	24	58	66	124
143	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Leheda	22	52	77	129
144	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Manibandha	22	52	53	105
145	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Matibeda	14	33	31	64
146	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Khalaguda	33	59	65	124
147	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Puttri Vata	24	35	37	72
148	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur	97	151	204	355
149	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Amjhiri	48	121	95	216
150	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Katasama	53	116	120	236

151	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Kathajanipadar	28	58	70	128
152	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Redhapadar	5	8	16	24
153	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Barabahali	14	38	33	71
154	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Kadamguda	15	35	30	65
155	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Podapadar	20	43	47	90
156	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Samajhola	8	19	26	45
157	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Dhamankata	33	57	54	111
158	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kamarda	24	52	46	98
159	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kurubhata	5	12	10	22
160	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kuturimundi	12	33	35	68
161	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Mundagaon	53	84	110	194
162	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Pipalpada	59	116	130	246
163	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Uligunjar	46	73	77	150
164	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Barguda	30	51	65	116
165	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kandhbori	48	98	115	213
166	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kankutru	50	94	129	223
167	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kumbharpada	26	65	53	118
168	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Ranrana	14	30	29	59
169	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Talkalswar	42	111	121	232
170	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Puniguda	44	82	104	186
171	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Sorospadar	22	38	55	93
172	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Hatisal	24	64	72	136
173	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Katulbai	24	70	69	139
174	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Khajuriguda	11	23	19	42
175	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Kumkhal	13	28	33	61
176	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Kutrubandh	12	26	21	47
177	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Lumagaon	44	120	90	210
178	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Meragpadar	24	48	46	94
179	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Barguda	95	231	251	482
180	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Betiapada	9	17	16	33
181	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Ghatikunduru	25	46	60	106
182	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Kamalei	7	17	16	33
183	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Kandhsarli	35	84	80	164
184	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Lakhbahali	36	74	89	163
185	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Leramuhi	6	11	9	20
186	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Majhibadpada	10	23	25	48
187	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Patang Padar	11	21	25	46
188	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Rangiguda	13	28	23	51
189	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Rughaguda	10	20	26	46
190	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Sirkijhola	7	19	9	28

191	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Talabara	11	26	23	49
192	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Talangsur	3	9	12	21
193	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Talbora	12	34	36	70
194	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhbahali	Thuang Padadr	47	110	142	252
195	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dahani Padar	26	73	74	147
196	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dakriguda	7	13	24	37
197	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dharani Pada	21	45	50	95
198	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Goicharcha	13	35	42	77
199	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Goipata	17	42	42	84
200	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jamchuan	12	24	23	47
201	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Janbahali	19	43	31	74
202	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jangerguda	35	90	100	190
203	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jobagaon	12	23	29	52
204	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kenduguda	39	100	125	225
205	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kulanal	21	37	34	71
206	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kulanara	21	37	48	85
207	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Loromba	11	27	27	54
208	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Machula	8	16	17	33
209	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Mathaguda	18	48	43	91
210	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Sindipadar	43	96	102	198
211	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Uperlantal	17	31	38	69
212	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	75	146	152	298
213	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Bhatajhari	26	43	40	83
214	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Jamchuna	17	25	23	48
215	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Durbhata	25	67	73	140
216	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Kiding	55	115	94	209
217	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Lanjipadar	10	15	21	36
218	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Madibandha	32	59	56	115
219	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Maheswaripur	5	8	8	16
220	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Sargiguda Padar	21	29	37	66
221	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Kanakasarpa	21	47	44	91
222	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Kendupet	18	42	35	77
223	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Malijubang	13	25	22	47
224	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Panpadar	48	98	116	214
225	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Serkojhola	25	52	57	109
226	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Sunakhadika	30	64	81	145
227	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Borpadar	22	40	43	83
228	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Kanchanmuhin	49	99	116	215
229	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Madanguda	36	70	75	145
230	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Baraghata	1	1	2	3

231	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Barguda	12	33	37	70
232	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Benipokhari	25	60	68	128
233	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Bhejipadar	23	54	61	115
234	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Budaumer	26	53	62	115
235	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Gambhariguda	13	27	31	58
236	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Irkuli	18	30	39	69
237	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Isarbaru	8	24	24	48
238	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Jadimera	17	31	42	73
239	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Junjerguda	1	3	2	5
240	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Kaner	8	18	22	40
241	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Karlakupa	3	12	10	22
242	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Keshpadar	2	5	6	11
243	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Loknathpur	3	8	8	16
244	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Phukerpadar	6	15	18	33
245	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Pokharibandh	34	86	96	182
246	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Talipada	22	61	65	126
247	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Umer	12	32	34	66
248	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Ambaguda	22	28	31	59
249	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Amothapadar	23	30	28	58
250	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Belguda	5	7	5	12
251	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Birenpinda	9	13	17	30
252	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Danga Bahal	8	14	7	21
253	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Gandhani	10	14	15	29
254	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Turiguda	10	17	12	29
255	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Kando Guda	6	7	10	17
256	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Khamundi Padar	32	54	62	116
257	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Kunakadu	8	8	10	18
258	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Ladang	36	70	70	140
259	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Olabali	7	11	9	20
260	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Palberry	7	9	11	20
261	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Phul Dumer	16	17	24	41
262	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Sapchanchara	35	41	46	87
Total	1 District	1 Block	23 GPs	262 villages	5969	12893	13765	26658

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
262	5160	809	5969	4	1068

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

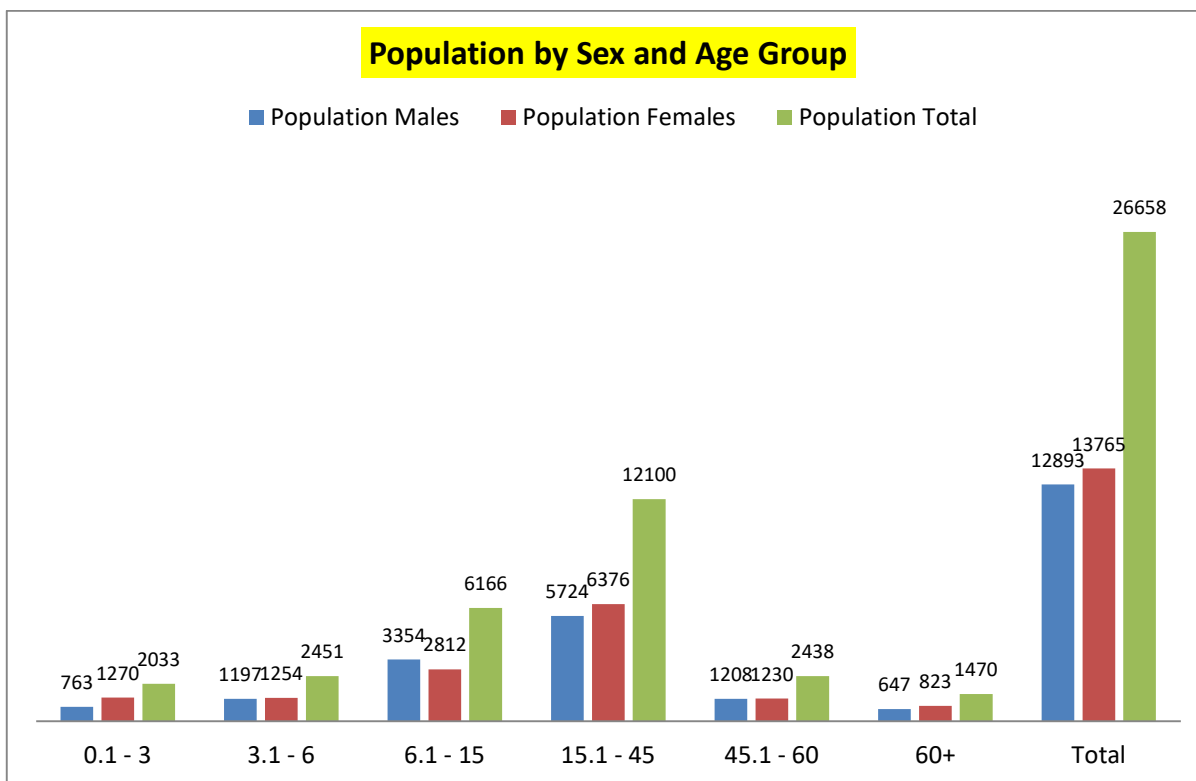
2.11.3 Age group & Sex wise distribution of KutiaKandhapopulation

Table below explains the KutiaKandhapopulation structure by sex and age group in 262 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (5336) is more than that of boys (5314), shows a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 1470 senior citizens among the KutiaKandha people of these villages. There are 2451 children in the age group between 3.1-6 years. While 190 more children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi. Table below and its corresponding graph show distribution of Kutia Kandha Population by Sex and Age Group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of KutiaKandha Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Kutia Kandha Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	763	1270	2033
3.1 - 6	1197	1254	2451
6.1 - 15	3354	2812	6166
15.1 - 45	5724	6376	12100
45.1 - 60	1208	1230	2438
60+	647	823	1470
Total	12893	13765	26658

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.11.4 Socio-economic profiles of Kutia Kandha PVTG found in the uncovered villages of KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District (*Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018*).

2.11.4.1 *Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:*

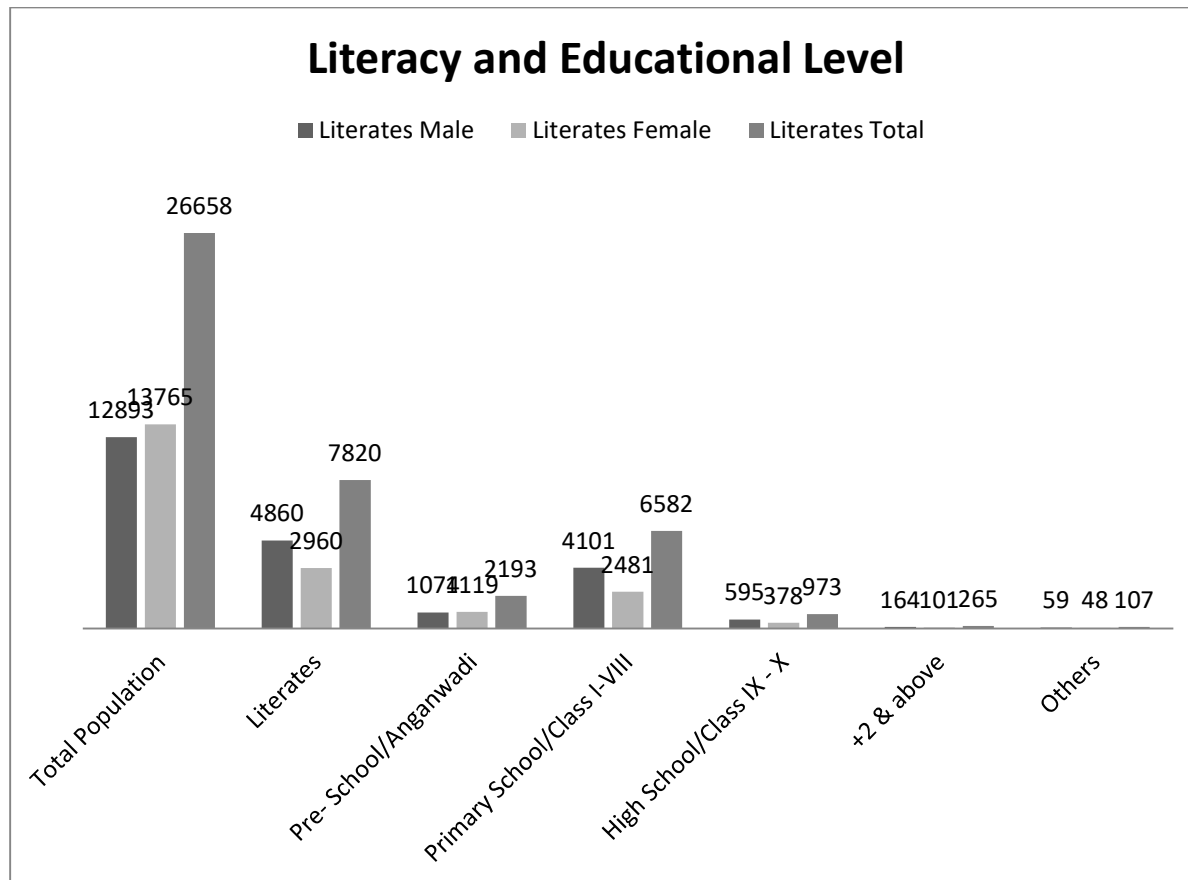
Among the KutiaKandha, the literacy is levelled at 29.33%. Their male literacy is 37.69 % and female literacy is 21.50%. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Kutia Kandha community in 262 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the KutiaKandha

Educational Level	Literates		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12893	13765	26658
Literates	4860 (37.69 %)	2960 (21.50 %)	7820 (29.33 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	1074	1119	2193
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	4101	2481	6582(84.17%)
High School/Class IX - X	595	378	973(12.44%)
+2 & above (including Technical)	164	101	265(3.39%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* *N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.*



Out of 7820 Kutia Kandha literate people, 6582 (84.17 %), 973 (12.44%), 265 (3.39%) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 2193 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 258 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi.

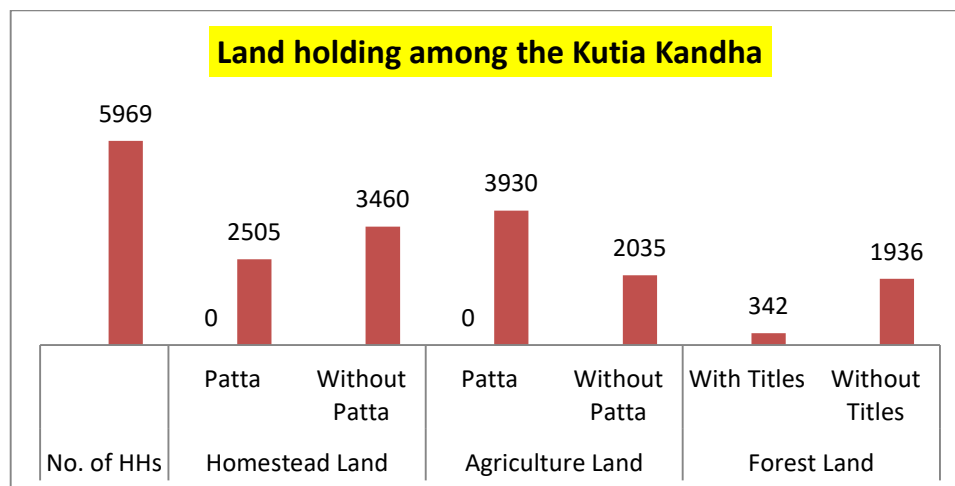
2.11.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 5969 Kutia Kandha families, 2505 families have homestead land and 3930 families have agricultural land with patta. Only 342 families are reported to have forest land with titles. Besides, 3460 families have homesteaded land and 2035 families have agricultural land without patta, while 1936 families have occupied forest land without titles. Thus, land based development programmes for the Kutia Kandhais possible if, they will be provided with government land for

cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows land holdings among the Kutia Kandha.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the KutiaKandha

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
5969	2505	3460	3930	2035	342	1936

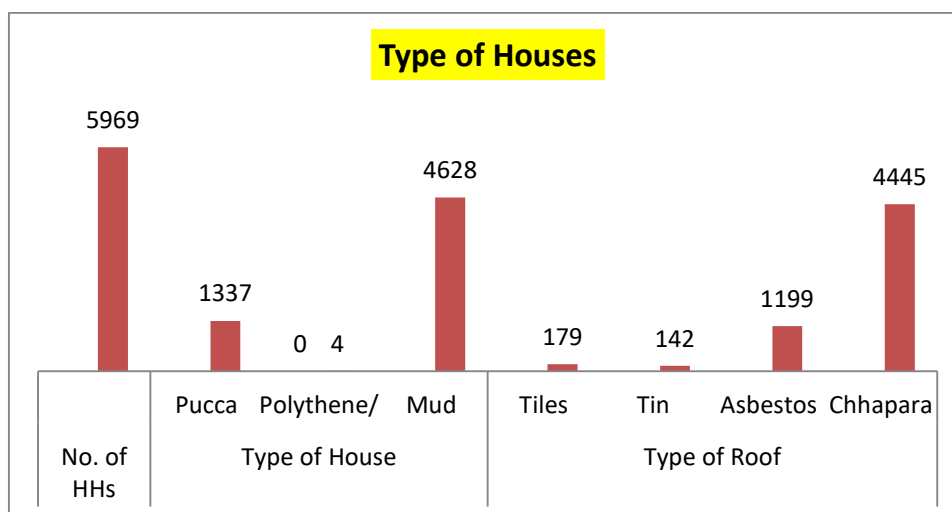


2.11.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 5969 families, 1337 families have pucca houses, 4628 families have mud houses, and 4 houseless families reside in polythene houses. Among them, 1199 families have asbestos roof and 4445 families used to live in houses thatched with chhapara and 179 families have tiles roof and rest 142 families have tin roof. Efforts should be made to provide Pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph shows house type of the Kutia Kandha.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof			
	Pucca	Polythene/ Houseless	Mud	Tiles	Tin	Asbestos	Chhapara
5969	1337	4	4628	179	142	1199	4445

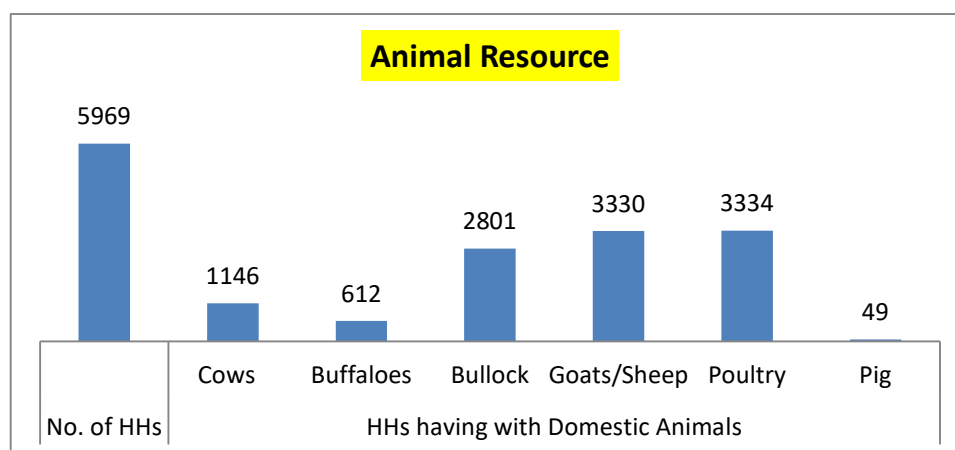


2.11.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Total 5969 families, have animal resources like 1146 cows, 612 buffaloes, 2801 bullocks, 3330 sheep and goats, 3334 poultry and 49 pigs. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Animal Resources of Kutia Kandha of Kalahandi districts.

Table-2.7
Animal Resource

No. of HHs	Households having Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/Sheep	Poultry	Pig
5969	1146	612	2801	3330	3334	49

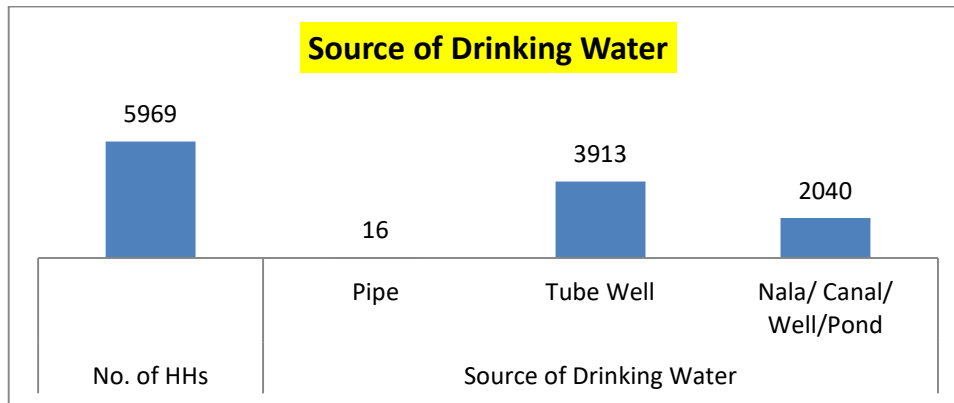


2.11.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 3929 Kutia Kandha families use safe drinking water from pipe and tube well. Only 2040 families depend on well for drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Source of Drinking Water used by Kutia Kandha of Kalahandi districts.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water		
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal/Well/Pond
5969	16	3913	2040

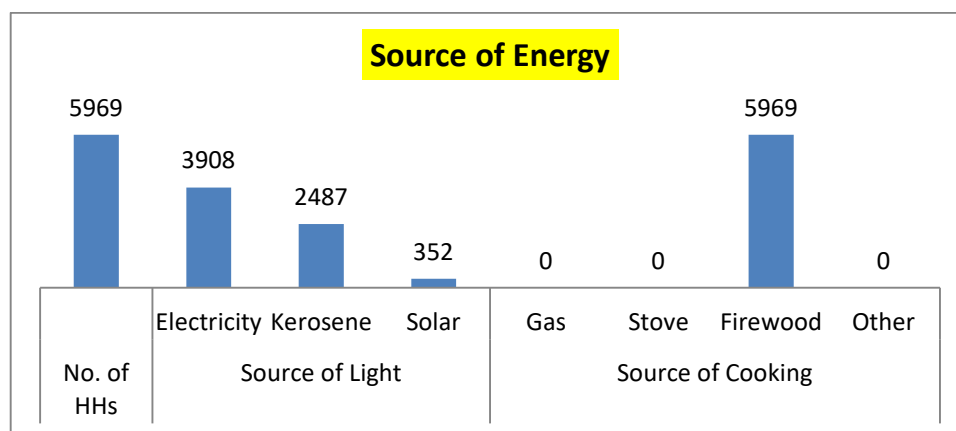


2.11.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 5969 Kutia Kandha families, 3908 families use electricity, 352 families use solar light and 2487 families use kerosene as source of light. This indicates that they use multiple source of light. All 5969 households use firewood for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the Source of Energy used by Kutia Kandha of Kalahandi districts.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
5969	3908	2487	352	NA	NA	5969	NA



2.11.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill


Out of total KutiaKandha population of 26658, majority of the people numbering 14,538 persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 7606 (52.31 %) & and male workers is 6932 (47.68 %). A sound workforce among the KutiaKandhas is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as a development index. Table below shows the workforce of the Kutia Kandha PVTG in Kalahandi district.

Table 2.10
Kutia Kandha Work Force

Age Group	Kutia Kandha Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	5724	6376	12100
45.1 - 60	1208	1230	2438
Total	6932 (47.68%)	7606(52.31%)	14538 (54.54%)

KutiaKandha Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The KutiaKandha skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

<p>2. KUTIA KANDHA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Broomstick making ❖ Khali stitching & pressing ❖ Wood carving 	 <p>Wood Carving</p>
---	---

2.11.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The total annual income from different sources of Kutia Kandha families in the surveyed area is Rs. 83,739,101 /- The average annual income of Kutia Kandha amounts to Rs 14,029/- per family. They earn their income from different sources as indicated in the Table 2.11 below.

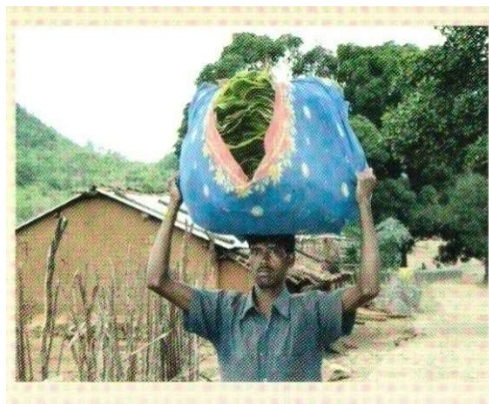
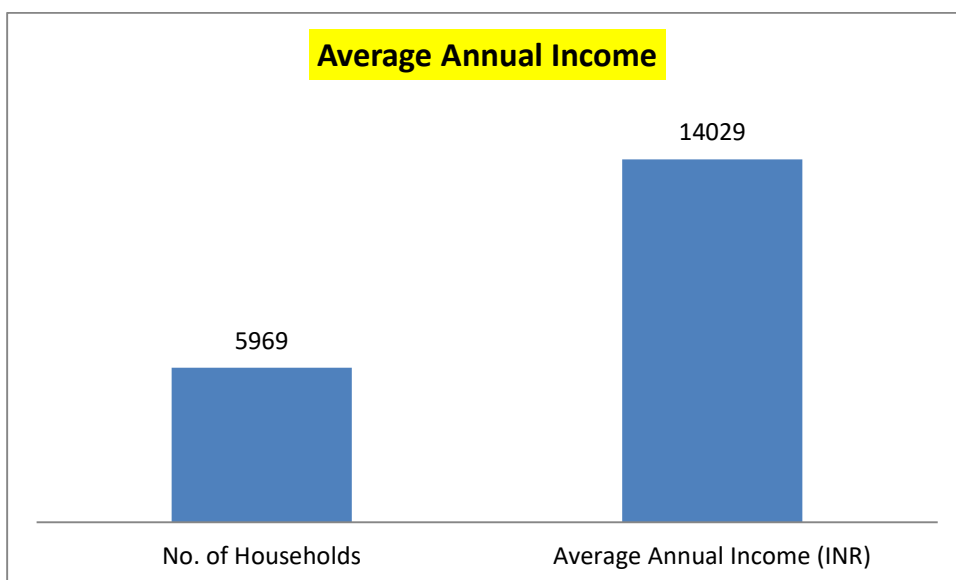


Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

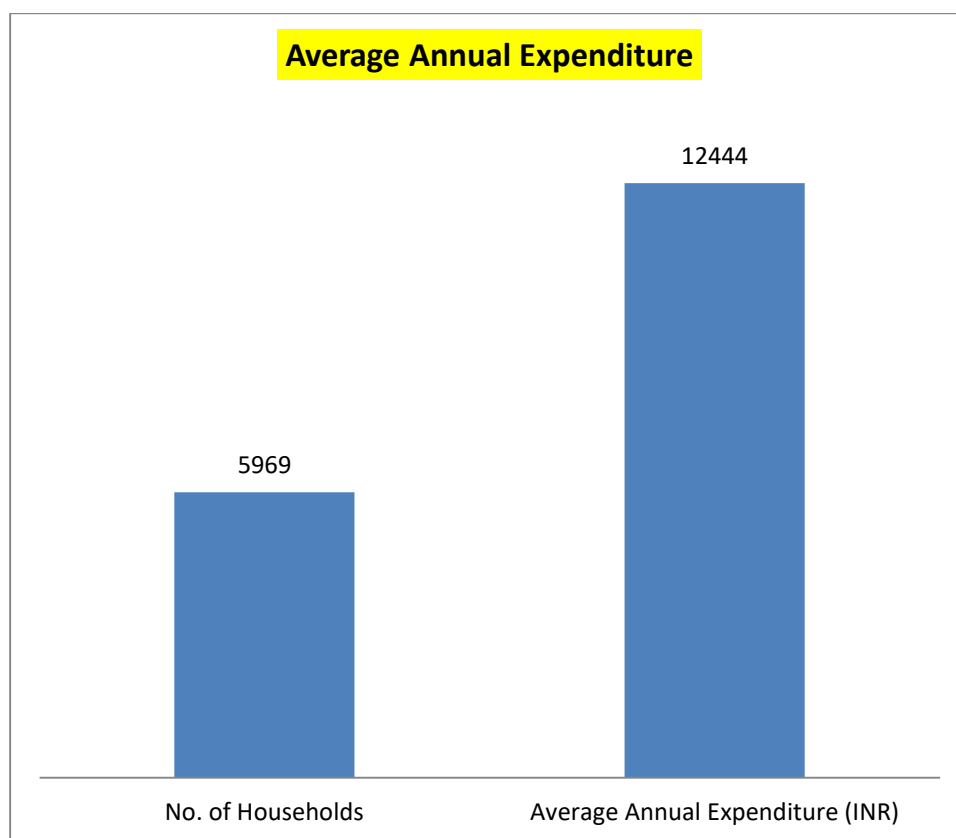
Source	No. of Households	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	5969	14029/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker/Artisan		
Trade		
Service		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other		
Total Income		



The total annual expenditure on different items of Kutia Kandha families in the surveyed area is Rs. 74,278,236/- . The average annual expenditure of Kutia Kandha amounts to Rs 12,444/-per family.They spent on different items as indicate in the Table 2.12 below.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of Households	Average Annual Expenditure (INR)
Food	5969	12444/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
Agriculture Investment		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Loan repayment		
Litigation		
Other		
Total Expenditure		

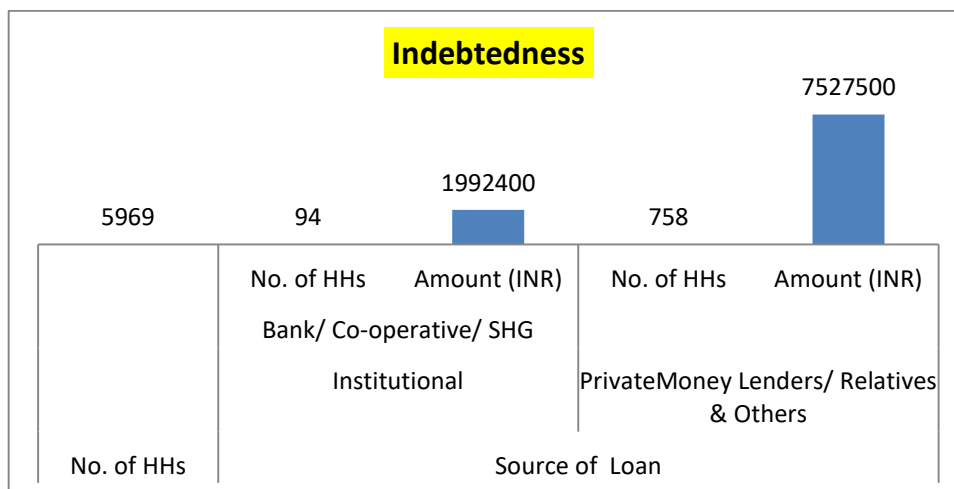


2.11.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 5563 households, 852 households are found indebted. Their loan amounts to Rs. 95,19,900/- . The average loan amount is Rs. 11174/-. Among 852 indebted households, 94 households borrowed from institutional source and 758 households borrowed from private source. Table below shows their status of indebtedness.

**Table-2.13
Indebtedness**

No. of HHs	Source of Loan			
	Institutional Bank/ Co-operative/ SHG		Private Money Lenders/ Relatives & Others	
	No. of HHs	Amount(INR)	No. of HHs	Amount(INR)
5969	94	1992400	758	7527500

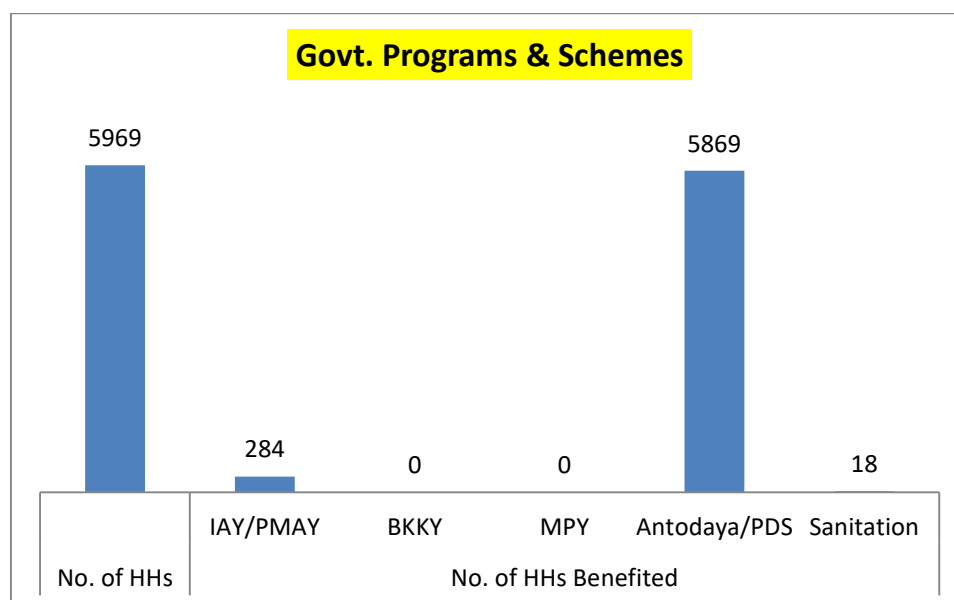


2.11.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed:

Out of 5969 households, 5869 availed Antodaya/ PDS, 284 IAY/ PMY and 34 benefited by BKKY under different Govt. Programs & Schemes. Table below explains their status of availing different Govt. Programmes.

**Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes**

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY/PMAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya/PDS	Sanitation
5969	284	34	0	5869	18



2. 11.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities:

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

No. of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land in Ac.	FRA Land in Ac.	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
262	5950 HH	304 HH	Nil	193	198	222

Contd.

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XII
110	8	NA	244	8	9	NA	NA	NA

- The survey reveals that out of 262 villages, 244 villages have been facilitated with motorable road, 222 villages schools, 193 villages electricity and solarlight, 198 villages safe drinking water, 110 villages have Anganwadi center, 8 villages have shop and 9 villages have market centers.
- None of the villages have facilities, like shop, community house, art and craft center, Gyanmandir and dance troupe.

2. 11.7 Major Problems faced by the Kutia Kandha PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 29.33 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation\
- .Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: KutiaKandha being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.11.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the KutiaKandhaPVTG:

- Education: Establishment of an educational complex for Boys and Gyanmandir for promoting pre primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply to all the needy house holds.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Campus, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with

special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.

- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.11.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.11.9.1 Profile of KutiaKandhaat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Kutia Kandha PVTG in KKDA,Lanjigarh,(Micro Project) KalahandiDistrict,
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Kalahandi	
2	Name of the Blocks	Lanjigarh,	
3	No./Names of GPs	23	
4	No. of Villages	262	
5	No. of HHs	5969	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	809	
7	Average size of Household	4	
8	Population	Total	26658
		Male	12893
		Female	13765
9	Sex-ratio	1068	
10	Literacy	Total	7820(29.33%)
		Male	4860(37.69%)
		Female	2960(21.50%)
11	Own Houses	5965	
12	Pucca House	1337	
13	Work Force	14538(54.54%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	3929	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity Facility	3908	
17	Homestead Land	2505(HHs with Patta)	
18	Agriculture Land	3930(HHs with Patta)	
19	Forest Land	342((HHs with tittles)	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage/ agricultural wage, animal husbandry	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	14029/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	12444/-	

24	No. of Families Indebted	NA
25	Average Loan Amount(in Rs)	11174/-
26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	852
28	Ration Card	NA
29	Health Card	NA
30	Job Card	NA
31	Bank Passbook	5869
32	Pension(OAP+WP+MPY)	NA
33	BPL	NA
34	BKKY	NA
35	Housing (IAY)	NA

2.11.9.2 Total HHs & Population of KutiaKandha(Existing and outside villages of MP areas as per SCSTRTI Survey, 2015 &2018)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

HKMDA Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	3	16	801	1523	1552	3075
**Outside	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	23	262	5969	12893	13765	26658
Total	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	23 #	278	6770	14416	15317	29733

(Source: *CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

3 GPs are common for both existing and newly identified areas.

2.11.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Kutia Kandha (PVTG) people of 16 villages covered by the Micro Project, KutiaKandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi have identified their own community people in 262 villages of 23 GPs in Langigarh Block of Kalahandi district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Kutia Kandha people of both the groups of villages (existing & outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They

share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, economy, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed KutiaKandha people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of KutiaKandha PVTG. The KutiaKandha PVTG people living in these 262 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes for development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The KutiaKandha people living in the newly identified 262 villages in Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them..
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire KutiaKandha PVTG population of 29733 from 6770 households of 278 villages found in 23 GPs of Lanjigarh Block in Kalahandi district of Odisha through the Micro Project KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District, Odisha.

2.12 Lanjia Saora PVTG: (Outside the Micro Project, Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing, Rayagada District)

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Puttasing, Rayagada District for the total development of the LanjiaSaora PVTG in the year 1984-85. This Micro Project covers population of LanjiaSaora PVTG in one Gram Panchayat and 20 villages of Gunupur Block in Rayagada District. It is reported that there are 116 more villages with LanjiaSaora households found outside the Micro Project, LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the LanjiaSaora households of 116 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.12.1 Distinguished Features of Lanjia Saora PVTG:

The Lanjia Saora are inhabitants of the highlands of Rayagada, Gajapati and Ganjam district. They speak *Sora*, a Mundalanguage and have scattered housing pattern. Their village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts installed at the entrance of the village. They pursue shifting cultivation and prepare terrace fields for rice cultivation. They have their typical labour cooperatives, *ansir*. They do not have clan but they have lineage organization called '*Birinda*'. They are famous for their attractive wall paintings, *Idital*. They observe *Guar*, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes.



Lanjia Saora

2.12.2 Composition of Lanjia Saora households & population:

The Lanjia Saora PVTG people are residing in 116 villages in 5 GPs of Gunupur Block. These Lanjia Saora villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District. There are 5155 Lanjia Saora households, including 805 female headed households, with a total population of 22181 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the

LanjiaSaora community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1020 females per 1000 males. Table 2.1 and 2.2 below show GP and village wise LanjiaSaora households, population and their family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1

Composition of LanjiaSaora PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Haloida	25	46	59	105
2	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Gunduruba	77	161	180	341
3	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Singjangul	11	20	27	47
4	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Alengal	15	27	39	66
5	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Toikurguda	33	61	74	135
6	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Abasing	9	20	26	46
7	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lakikai	35	92	93	185
8	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Jongjong	41	81	94	175
9	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Mahulbania	62	140	147	287
10	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Rejingtal	185	372	397	769
11	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Tabarputa	21	37	50	87
12	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Rudising	11	24	32	56
13	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lingar	6	24	28	52
14	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Manengul	107	244	250	494
15	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Soldasing	34	66	75	141
16	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Alingar	21	39	51	90
17	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Basengorjong	41	86	84	170
18	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Plalur	44	110	89	199
19	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Borei	189	343	365	708
20	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lade	100	213	202	415
21	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Putta	99	225	221	446
22	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Kumbulsingh	94	223	206	429
23	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Tolona	194	348	384	732
24	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Patili	163	288	323	611
25	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Ragaising	75	159	133	292
26	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sarai	9	21	16	37
27	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Ding gorjang	36	72	75	147
28	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Dingakul	53	125	110	235
29	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	P.targising	13	28	34	62

30	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Dumbada	17	31	37	68
31	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Lankagorjang	39	64	59	123
32	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Todar	27	68	58	126
33	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sargiasing	28	59	67	126
34	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Badongsing	64	132	122	254
35	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Anrungada	72	162	139	301
36	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Regedigarjang	89	177	162	339
37	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Adasar	61	113	131	244
38	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Kitung	62	132	130	262
39	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sinjangring	46	83	103	186
40	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Aredul	59	134	162	296
41	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltar colony	14	31	30	61
42	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltarkudia	11	24	27	51
43	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Panasa	26	68	53	121
44	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltarguda	48	108	96	204
45	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltar	92	179	198	377
46	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Basengorjang	28	62	65	127
47	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Targising	81	212	207	419
48	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jambuguda	32	71	68	139
49	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Engerba	65	142	143	285
50	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Talasing	64	142	143	285
51	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Singapur	12	26	17	43
52	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Garamul	20	46	45	91
53	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Lungurtal	47	104	97	201
54	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Nuagan	67	153	134	287
55	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Puleda	37	78	65	143
56	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Bodaradesal	70	150	145	295
57	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Bankoda	27	62	65	127
58	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sukudi	48	100	101	201
59	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padasai	55	103	142	245
60	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Kuruguda	34	86	77	163
61	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Ajingtang	49	120	114	234
62	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Chinasari	22	50	54	104
63	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Patigul	19	50	41	91
64	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Radesal	13	25	23	48
65	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padamar	26	66	55	121
66	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sangiasing	13	26	30	56
67	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Podekul	32	73	59	132
68	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Rumbatin	146	327	357	684

69	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Arangul	39	82	82	164
70	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sindiring	44	78	88	166
71	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Dadsing	32	73	69	142
72	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Medium	53	96	113	209
73	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Khilamunda	37	79	61	140
74	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Kutuni	125	261	270	531
75	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Perenda	53	123	131	254
76	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Gadiabang	70	179	168	347
77	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Tadabada	37	75	93	168
78	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padra	11	25	20	45
79	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Okilguda	7	16	13	29
80	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Kadasi	71	161	183	344
81	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tuburda	14	35	40	75
82	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Basida	14	29	38	67
83	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kulusing	49	102	117	219
84	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Jarileng	20	44	42	86
85	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bunding	48	109	107	216
86	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Buyalkui	29	61	64	125
87	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Dingani	36	72	78	150
88	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kadutang	19	45	33	78
89	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tabansing	10	20	15	35
90	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tongrong	28	68	69	137
91	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bamgsongda	5	11	9	20
92	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Pingnapur	8	20	17	37
93	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbada	6	14	9	23
94	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbrising	13	30	25	55
95	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Raeda	5	13	12	25
96	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sitriguda	4	6	6	12
97	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Nilapur	9	20	21	41
98	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Gudi	22	45	52	97
99	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sarapsing	12	28	31	59
100	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sindiring	22	49	41	90
101	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kudua	24	56	57	113
102	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbhijal	34	74	80	154
103	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Upargorjang	25	53	42	95
104	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Gailung	66	138	158	296
105	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sinjanguda	6	12	16	28
106	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Talgud	58	129	133	262
107	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Soising	33	73	70	143

108	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bubarsing	14	30	34	64
109	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tikirsing	51	132	108	240
110	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tada	46	100	97	197
111	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Trilda	44	92	85	177
112	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Gudasingh	22	42	60	102
113	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Jumbudal	17	38	32	70
114	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Kinteda	67	142	153	295
115	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Abasing	61	127	136	263
116	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Anjarbesing	70	141	136	277
Total	1 District	1 Block	5 GPs	116 Villages	5155	10982	11199	22181

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
116	4350	805	5155	4	1020

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.12.3 Age group wise distribution of LanjiaSaorapopulation

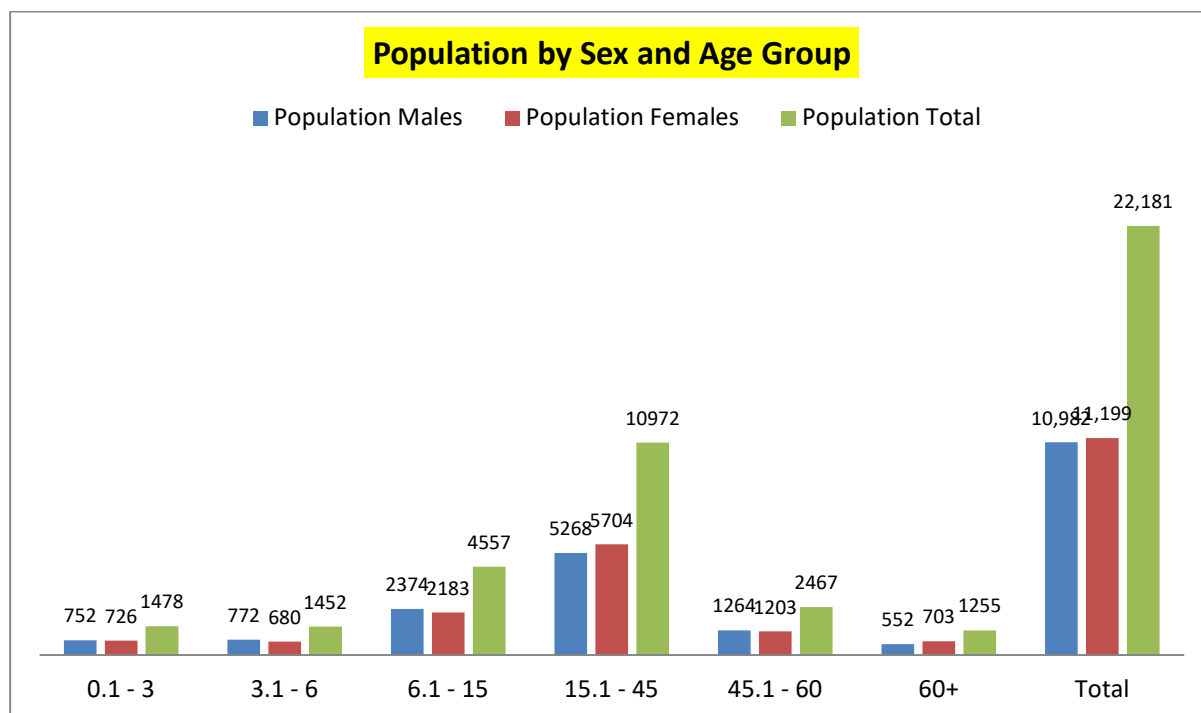
Table below explains the LanjiaSaorapopulation structure by sex and age group in 116 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, LSDA, Puttasingh, Rayagada District. Out of total Lanjia Saora population of 22181, the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls is less than that of the boys, not a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 1255 senior citizens among the LanjiaSaora people of the village. Out of 1452 children in the age group of 3.1 – 06 years, all are enrolled for getting pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi and 92 children out of 4557 in the age group 6.1 – 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the LanjiaSaorapopulation structure by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of LanjiaSaora Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	LanjiaSaora Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 – 3	752	726	1478
3.1 – 6	772	680	1452

6.1 – 15	2374	2183	4557
15.1 – 45	5268	5704	10972
45.1 – 60	1264	1203	2467
60+	552	703	1255
Total	10,982	11,199	22,181

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.12.4 Socio-economic profiles of LanjiaSaora PVTG found in the uncovered villages of LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.12.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

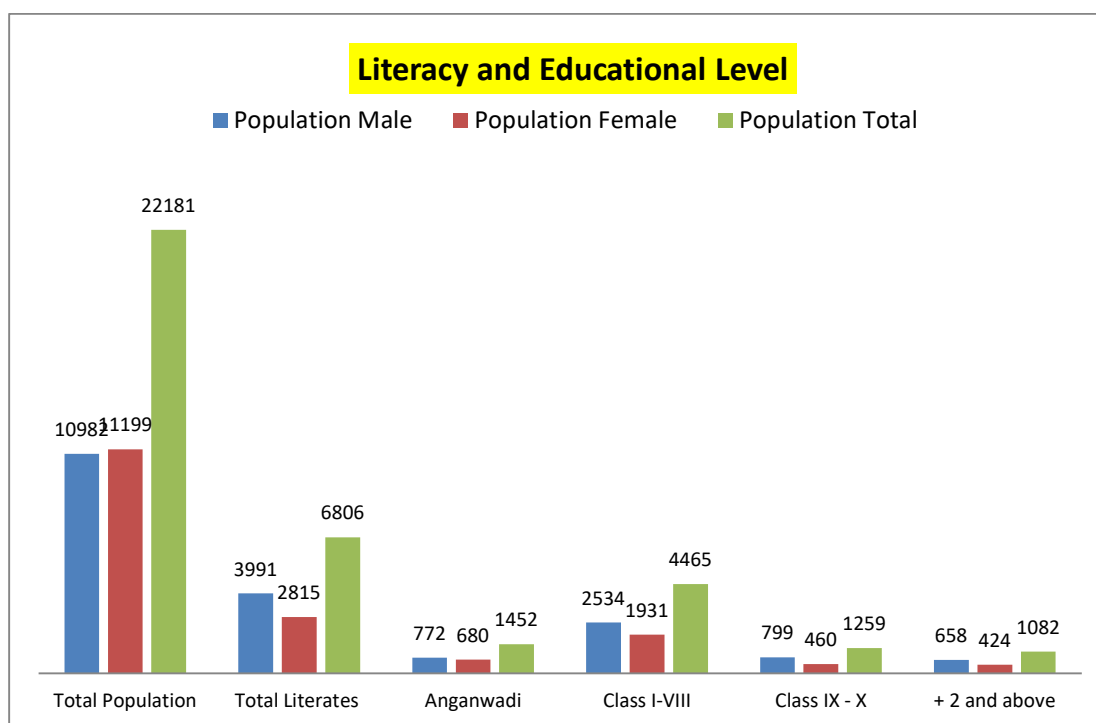
Among the LanjiaSaora, the literacy is levelled at 30.68 %. Their male literacy is 36.34 % and female literacy is 25.14 %. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Lanjia Saora community in 16 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the LanjiaSaora

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	10982	11199	22181
Total Literates	3991 (36.34 %)	2815 (25.14 %)	6806 (30.68%)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	772	680	1452

Primary School/Class 1-VIII	2534	1931	4465(65.60%)
High School/Class IX - X	799	460	1259(18.50%)
+ 2 and above	658	424	1082(15.90%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



Out of 6806 Lanjia Saora literate people, 4465(65.60%), 1259(18.50%) and 1082(15.90 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level and above, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 1452 children are entitled and enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.12.4.2 Land holdings

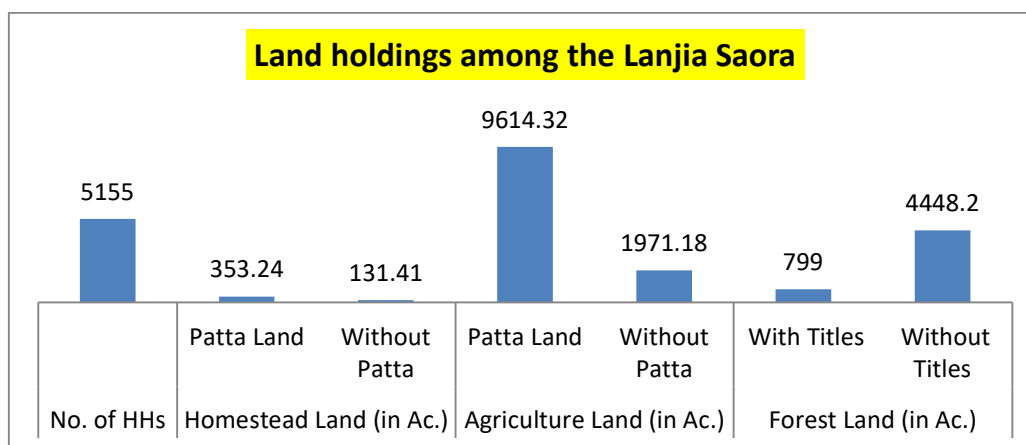
Out of 5155 Lanjia Saora families, 3918 families own homestead land of 353.24 Ac. and 4980 families own 9614.32 Ac. of agriculture land with patta and 3584 families own 799.00 Ac. land with titles under FRA. On an average each family possesses 0.09 Ac. homestead patta land, 1.93 Ac agricultural patta land and 0.22 Ac. forest land with titles and 0.91 Ac FRA land without patta.

A total of 6550.79 Ac of homestead, agriculture and forest land are found without patta and titles, which may be recorded in the names of Lanjia Saora families who are in possession of these lands and land based development programmes for the Lanjia Saora with government

assistance for land and forest based development programmes, like cultivation and plantation schemes may be taken up.

Table-2.5
Land holdings among the LanjiaSaora

No. of HHs	Homestead Land (in Ac.)		Agriculture Land (in Ac.)		Forest Land (in Ac.)	
	No. of HHs/ PattaLand	No. of HHs/ Without Patta	No. of HHs/ Patta Land	No. of HHs/ Without Patta	No. of HHs/ WithTitles	No. of HHs/ Without Titles
5155	3918/ 353.24 Ac.	3312/ 131.41 Ac.	4980/ 9614.32 Ac.	4176/ 1971.18 Ac.	3584/ 799.00 Ac.	4870/ 4448.20 Ac.



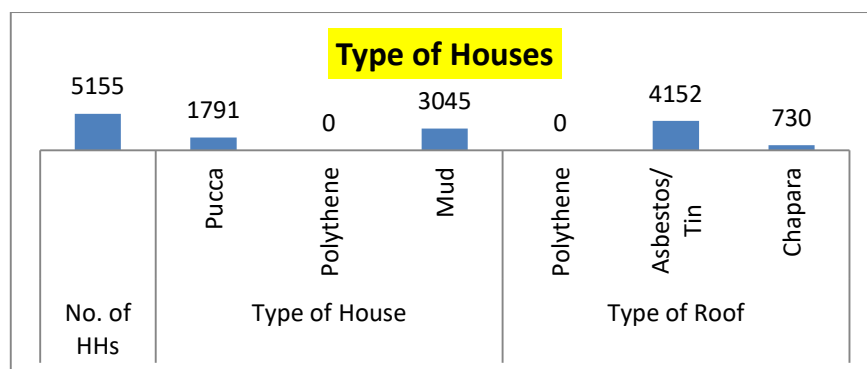
2.12.4.3 House Type

Out of 5155 families, 4836 families own houses and 319 families are houseless. Among 4836 house owning families, 1791 have pucca houses and 3045 have mud houses. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy houseless families (319) and 3045 families having Mud houses. Table below and its corresponding graph show the type of houses among the LanjiaSaora.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos/Tin	Chapara

5155	1791	0	3045	0	4152	730
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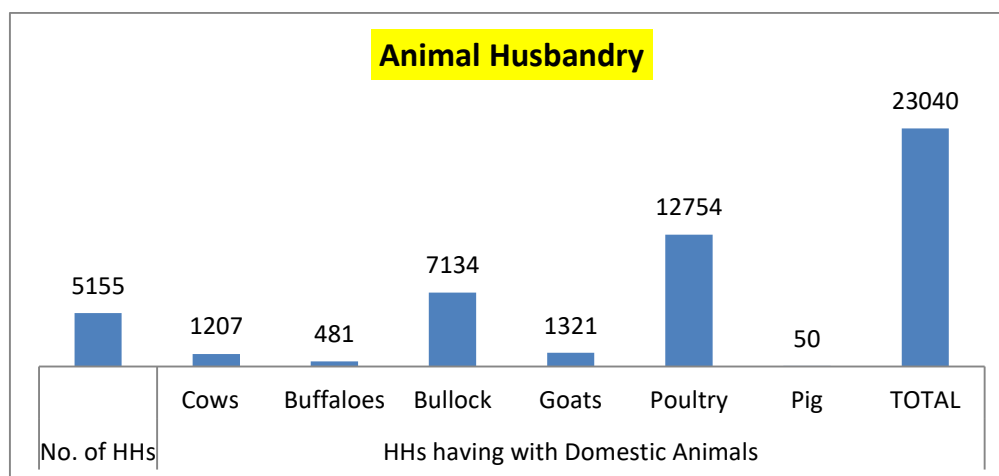


2.12.4.4 Animal Husbandry

The animal resources of 5155 LanjiaSaora families comprises of 23040 animal and birds including 1207 cows, 481 buffaloes, 7134 bullocks, 1321 Goats, 50 pigs and 12754 poultry. The table below and its corresponding graph show the animal resource of the LanjiaSaora community in 116 villages.

Table - 2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals						TOTAL
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats	Poultry	Pig	
5155	1207	481	7134	1321	12754	50	23040



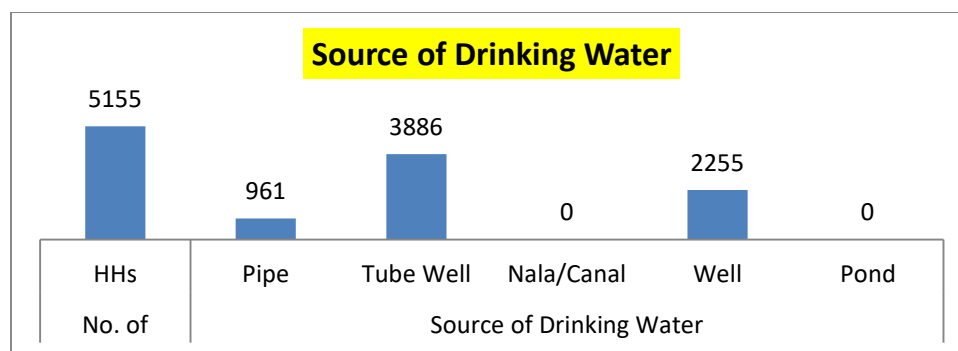
2.12.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 4847 LanjiaSaora households use to safe drinking water (3886 from tube well and 961 from pipe). The remaining 2255 LanjiaSaora families drink water from well. This shows that

people use multiple sources of energy for light. The provision of safe drinking water for 308 families may be ensured. The table below shows the drinking water resource of the LanjiaSaora community in 116 villages.

Table - 2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/Canal	Well	Pond
5155	961	3886	0	2255	0

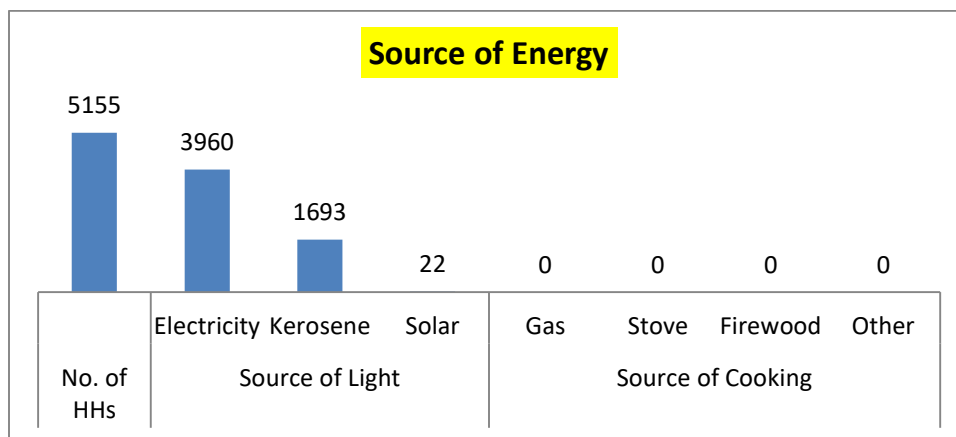


2.12.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 5155 Lanjia Saora families, 3960 use electricity, 1693 use kerosene and 22 use solar power as source of energy. This shows that people use multiple sources of energy for light. The provision of electricity and /or solar light may be made for the remaining 1173 families. The table below and its corresponding graph show the source of energy of the LanjiaSaora community in 116 villages.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
5155	3960	1693	22	NA	NA	NA	NA



2.12.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total LanjiaSaora population of 22181, majority of the people numbering 13439 (60.58%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the number of female workers is 6907 (51.39 %) and male workers is 6532 (48.60 %). A sound workforce among the LanjiaSaora is an indication of availability of human resource and thus may be taken as a development index.

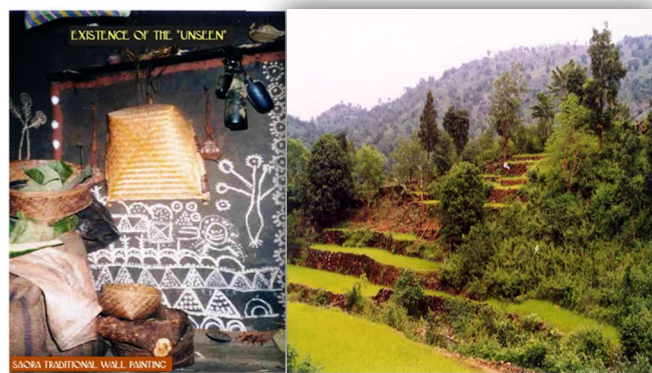
Table 2.10
LanjiaSaora Work Force

Age Group	LanjiaSaora Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	5268	5704	10972
45.1 - 60	1264	1203	2467
Total	6532(48.60%)	6907(51.39%)	13439(60.58%)

LanjiaSaora Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The LanjiaSaora skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Icon (wall painting)
- ❖ Wood carving
- ❖ Stone Terracing & Water management
- ❖ Cashew plantation & Processing



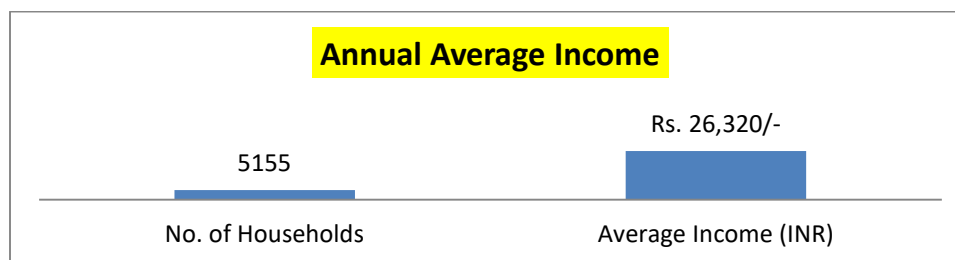
2.12.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Total 5155 LanjiaSaora families earn from different sources as

mentioned in the Table 2.11 and its corresponding graph show the average annual income of LanjiaSaorafamily.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

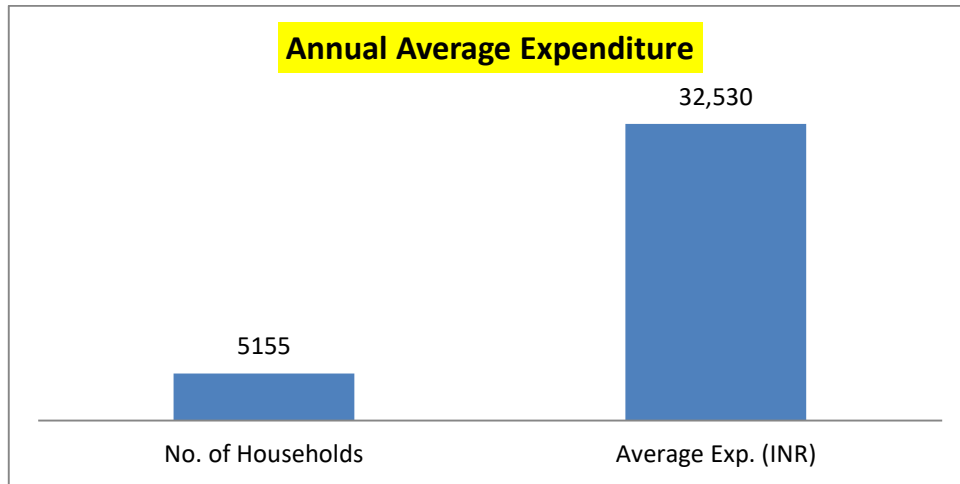
Sector	No. of Households	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	5155	Rs. 26,320/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		



On an average each LanjiaSaorahousehold spend Rs. 32,530/- annually. They spend more on food consumption & agricultural activities. Table 2.12 and its corresponding graph show Annual expenditure pattern.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Sector	No. of Households	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	5155	Rs 32,530/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
Agriculture Investment		
Loan Repayment		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total		

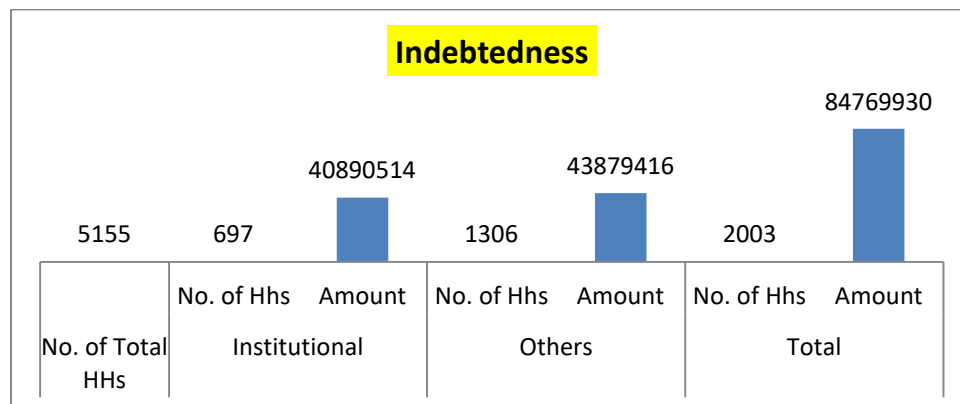


2.12.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 5155 Lanjia Saora households, 2003 (38.86 %) households borrowed Rs. 8,47,69,930/- from Institutional and Private sources. On an average the loan amount comes to Rs. 16444/- per household. Out of the total indebted households, 697 (34.80 %) borrowed from institutional source and 1306 households (65.20 %) from private sources. Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of Total Hhs	Indebtedness					
	Institutional Bank/Co-operative/SHG		Others Local/Relatives/Other		Total	
	No. of Hhs	Amount (inRs.)	No. of Hhs	Amount (inRs.)	No. of Hhs	Amount (inRs.)
5155	697	40890514	1306	43879416	2003	84769930

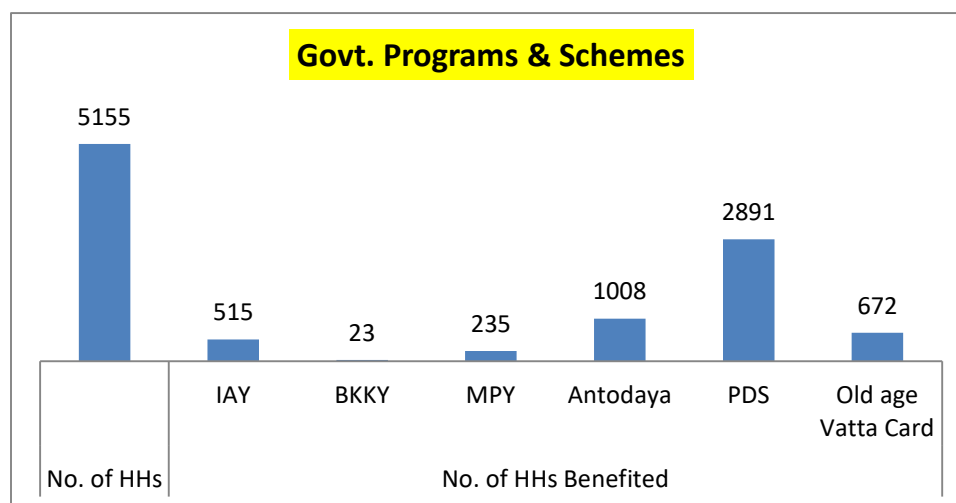


2.12.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed

Out of 5155 Lanjia Saora households, 1008 availed different Govt. Programs & Schemes like Antodaya 1008, PDS 2891, MPY 235 and 23 benefitted by BKKY, 515 IAY and 672 old age vatta (Pension). Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of availing different government programmes and schemes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited					
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS	OldageVatta Card
5155	515	23	235	1008	2891	672



2. 12.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Village Infrastructure

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Center
II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
116	-	108	92	90	110

Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Communi-ty House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XX
-	-	101	15	-	5	4	-

- The survey reveals that out of 116 villages, 101 villages have been facilitated with motorable road and 108 villages have been facilitated with electricity/solar light and 110 villages have Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 116 villages, 92 villages have safe drinking water source and 90 villages have schools, only 4 villages have Art and Craft Center and no villages has any dance troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir.

2.12.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 30.68%. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: LanjiaSaora being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.12.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the LanjiaSaora PVTG:

- Education: Admission of children and boy and girl students in the existing AnganwadiCentres and educational complexes for promoting pre primary education primary and high school education. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.

- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.12.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.12.9.1 Profile of LanjiaSaora PVTG in LSDA (Micro Project), Puttasing, Rayagada District

Table-2.16

Profile of LanjiaSaoraPVTG at a Glance

Sl. No.	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Rayagada	
2	Name of the Blocks	Gunupur	
3	No./Names of GPs	5 :Putasing, Tolona, Jaltar, Chinasari and Kulusingh	
4	No. of Villages	116	
5	No. of HHs	5155	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	805	
7	Average size of Household	4	
8	Population	Total	22181
		Male	10982
		Female	11199
9	Sex-ratio	1020 Females /1000 Males	
10	Literacy	Total	6806(30.68%)
		Male	3991(36.34 %)
		Female	2815(25.14 %)
11	Own Houses	4836	
12	Pucca House	1791	
13	Work Force	13439 Persons	
14	Tube well Water Source	3886	
15	Individual Household Toilets		
16	Household Electricity Facility	3960	
17	Homestead Land	5146	
18	Agriculture Land	958	
19	Forest Land	726	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	2.16 Ac.	
21	Primary Source of Income	Cultivation, Daily wage/agricultural wage, NTPF Collection & Sale	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	26,320/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	32,530/-.	
24	No. of Families Indebted	4264	
25	Average Loan Amount	17802/-	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Ration Card	2891	
29	Health Card	NA	
30	Job Card	NA	
31	Bank Passbook	NA	
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	907	
33	BPL	NA	
34	BKKY	23	
35	Housing	515	

2.12.9.2 Total HHs & population of Lanjia Saora (Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

Table-2.17

**Total HHs & Population of Lanjia Saora
ABSTRACT**

LSDA	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Rayagada	Gunupur	1 GP	20	1294	3173	3401	6574
** Outside	Rayagada	Gunupur	5 GPs	116	5155	10982	11199	22181
Total	Rayagada	Gunupur	5 GPs	136	6,449	14,155	14,600	28,755

(Source: CCD Plan Survey, 2015 & Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

2.12.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Lanjia Saora (PVTG) population of 20 villages covered by the Micro Project, Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Puttasing, Rayagada District have identified their own community people in 116 villages of 5 GPs in Gunupur Block of Rayagada district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Lanjia Saora people of both the groups of villages (existing & outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, economy, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Lanjia Saora people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) Social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Lanjia Saora PVTG. The Lanjia Saora PVTG people living in these 116 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Lanjia Saora people living in the newly identified 116 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.

3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Lanjia Saora PVTG population of 28,755 from 6449 households of 136 villages found in 5 GPs of Gunupur Block in Rayagada district of Odisha through the Micro Project LSDA, Puttasing, Rayagada District, Odisha.

2.13 Lanjia Saora PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Serango, Gajapati District.

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA), Serango, Gajapati District for the total development of the Lanjia Saora PVTG residing in Gajapati District in the year 1978-79. This Micro Project covers population of Lanjia Saora PVTG in 3 GPs and 21 villages of Gumma Block in Gajapati District. It is reported that there are 30 more villages with Lanjia Saora households found outside area of the Micro Project, LSDA, Serango, Gajapati District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Lanjia Saora households of these 30 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.13.1 Distinguished Features of Lanjia Saora PVTG:

The Lanjia Saora are inhabitants of the highlands of Gajapati, and Ganjam district. They speak *Sora*, a Mundalanguage and have scattered housing pattern. Their village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts installed at the entrance of the village. They pursue shifting cultivation and prepare terrace fields for rice cultivation. They have their typical labour cooperatives, *ansir*. They do not have clan but they have lineage organization called *Birinda*. They are famous for their attractive wall paintings, *Idital*. They observe *Guar*, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by



Lanjia Saora

sacrificing buffaloes.

2.13.2 Composition of LanjiaSaora households& population:

The LanjiaSaora PVTG people are found residing in 30 additional villages in 3 GPs of Guma Block in Gajapati District. These LanjiaSaoravillages are located in adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of LSDA, Serong, Gajapati District. There are 1365 LanjiaSaora households, including 174 female headed households, with a total population of 5,978 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the LanjiaSaora community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1034 females per 1000 males. Table 2.1 and 2.2 below show GP and village wise LanjiaSaora households, population and their family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1

Composition of LanjiaSaora PVTG households, population in outside (uncovered) villages of LSDA, Serango, Gajapati District

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Lanjia Saora Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Gajapati	Gumma	Ajayagada	Barusing	49	138	119	257
2	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Torbaul	35	89	85	174
3	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sandan	31	54	59	113
4	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Puadiul	21	40	44	84
5	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Targi	39	88	97	185
6	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sana ragidi	24	52	60	112
7	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Banimul	13	30	32	62
8	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sindibur	28	62	60	122
9	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sitrigudan	16	31	40	71
10	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Upper Sahi	15	35	32	67
11	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Ruguda	32	82	72	154
12	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Amesing	59	121	144	265
13	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Kindang	22	45	42	87
14	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Tuburuda	52	110	120	230
15	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Paparda	43	89	90	179
16	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Kitumba	20	45	52	97
17	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Gara	187	415	437	852
18	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Gangapur	83	179	195	374
19	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Murusing	47	115	104	219
20	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Kundaising	84	175	175	350

21	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Sitapur	16	22	38	60
22	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Pustapur	18	38	45	83
23	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Jagannathpur	39	70	67	137
24	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Koneipur	48	97	85	182
25	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Londahathi	25	52	46	98
26	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Derasahi	10	19	23	42
27	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Kujasingh	73	124	136	260
28	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	K.nuasahi	23	51	38	89
29	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Angeda	120	259	275	534
30	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Balamunda	93	211	228	439
Total	Gajapati	Gumma	3 GPs	30 Villages	1365	2938	3040	5978

Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
30	1191	174	1365	4	1034

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.13.3 Age group wise distribution of Lanjia Saora Population:

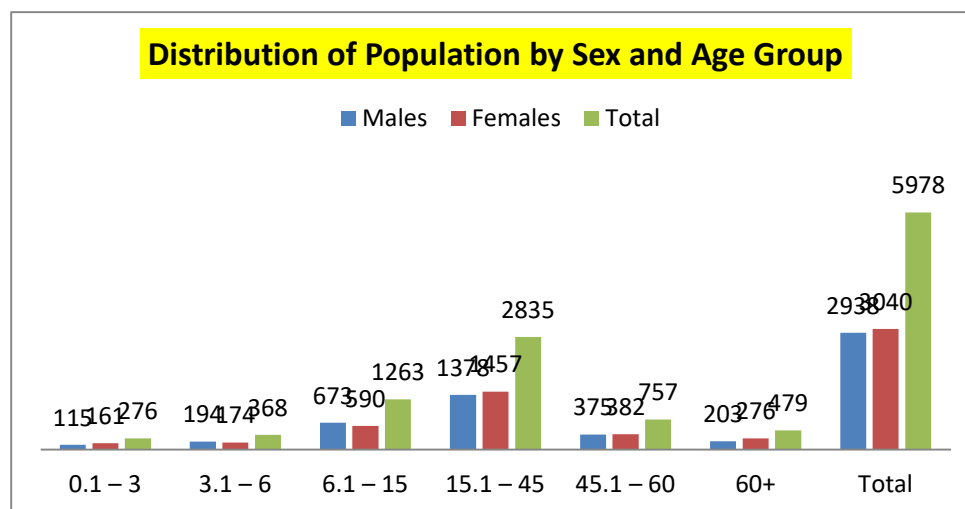
Out of total LanjiaSaora population of 5978, the population range between 0.1 to 15 years, the number of girls is (925) less than that of the boys(982), showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 479 senior citizens among the LanjiaSaorapeople of the village. A total of 368 children in the age group of 3.1 – 06 years are entitled for pre - school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadiand1263 children in the age group 6.1 – 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the LanjiaSaorapopulation structure by sex and age group in 30outside areaof the Micro Project, LSDA, Serong, Gajapati District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of LanjiaSaoraPopulation by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	LanjiaSaoraPopulation		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 – 3	115	161	276

3.1 – 6	194	174	368
6.1 – 15	673	590	1263
15.1 – 45	1378	1457	2835
45.1 – 60	375	382	757
60+	203	276	479
Total	2938	3040	5978

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.13.4 Socio-economic profiles of LanjiaSaora PVTG found in the uncovered villages of LSDA, Serong, Gajapati District.

2.13.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

Among the LanjiaSaora, the literacy is levelled at 30.38 %. Their male literacy is 38.12 % and female literacy is 22.89 %. Out of 1816 LanjiaSaora literate people, 1322 (72.80 %), 379 (20.87 %) and 115 (6.33 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 14 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 354 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi. Table below shows distribution of population by sex and age group of LanjiaSaora community in 30 outside villages. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4

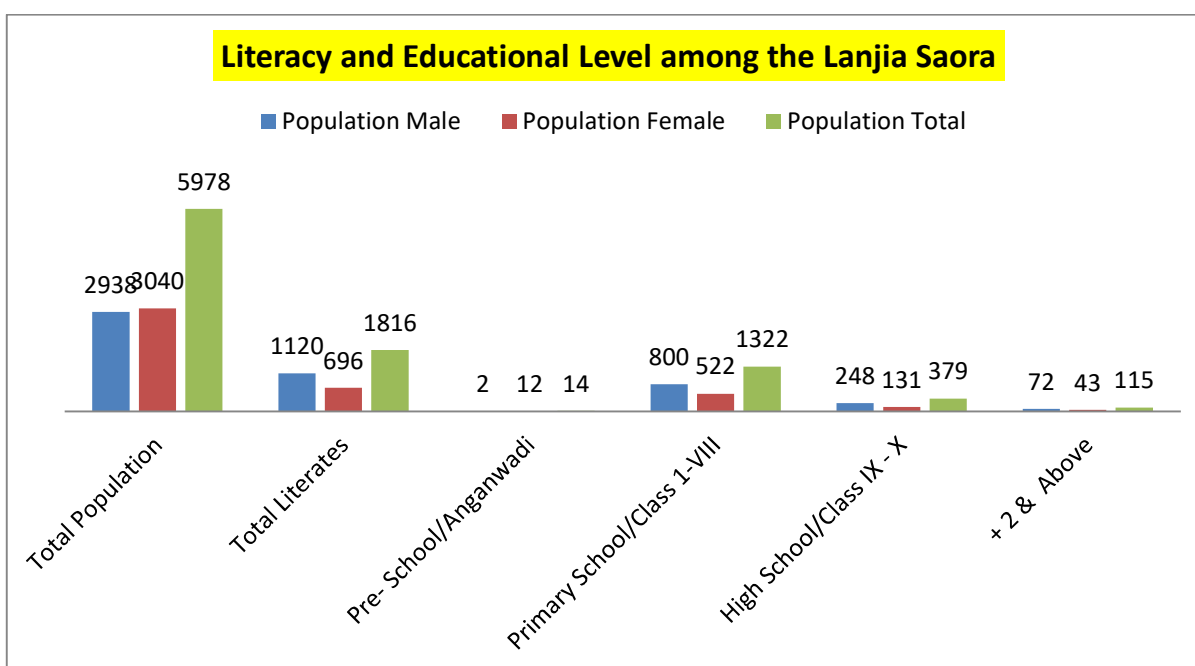
Literacy and Educational Level among the LanjiaSaora

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	2938	3040	5978
Total Literates	1120 (38.12 %)	696 (22.89 %)	1816 (30.38 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	2	12	14

Primary School/Class 1-VIII	800	522	1322 (72.80%)
High School/Class IX - X	248	131	379 (20.87 %)
+ 2 & Above	72	43	115 (6.33 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.

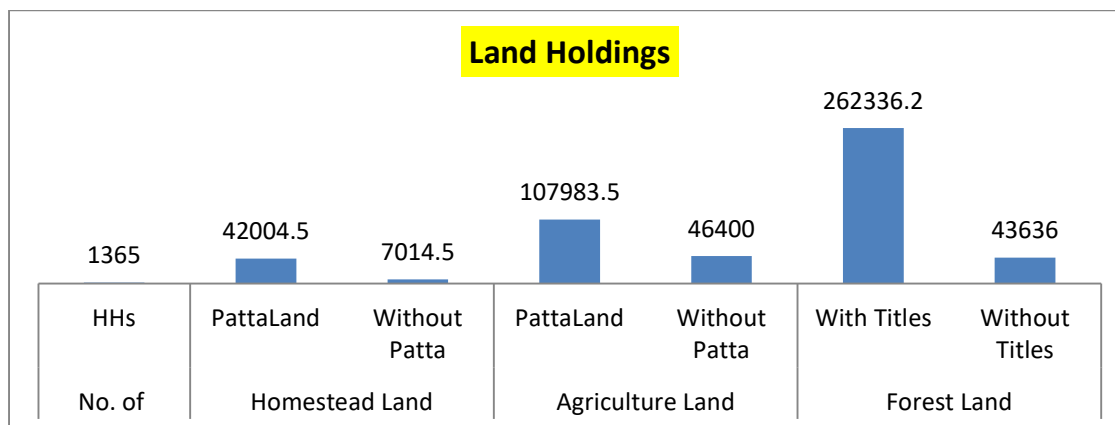


2.13.4.2 Land holdings

Among the LanjiaSaora the average land holding of home stead land is 31 Dc., Agriculture land is 79.11 Dc. and forest land under FRA is Ac. 1.92 Dc. Thus land based development programmes for the LanjiaSaoramay be taken up for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below shows land holding among the LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages. Table below and its corresponding graph show land holdings of LanjiaSaora households in 30 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the LanjiaSaora

No. of HHs	Homestead Land(In Ac)		Agriculture Land(In Ac)		Forest Land(In Ac)	
	PattaLand	Without Patta	PattaLand	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
1365	42004.5 (31 Dc.)	7014.5 (0.05 Dc.)	107983.5 (79.11Dc.)	46400 (0.33 Dc.)	262336.2 (1.92 Dc.)	43636 (0.31 Dc.)

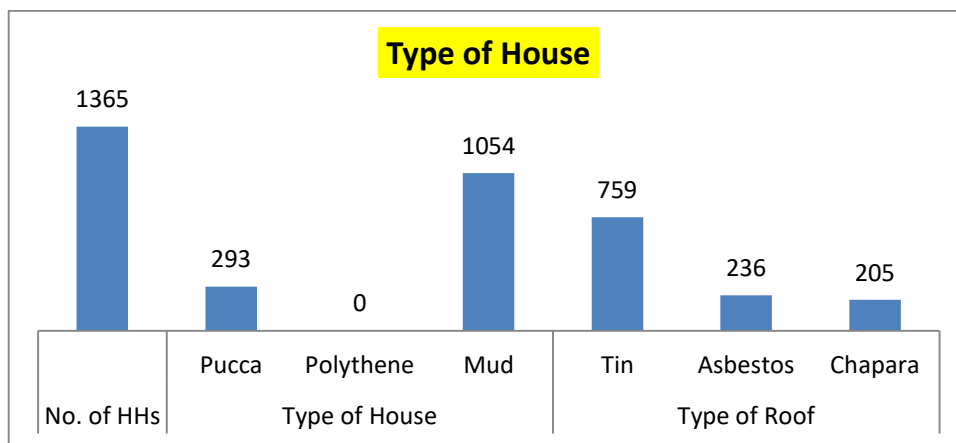


2.13.4.3 House Type

Out of 1365 families, 293 families have pucca houses, 1054 families have mud houses and 18 families are houseless. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all 1072 (78.53 %) needy families (1054 mud houses and 18 houseless families). Table below and its corresponding graph show types of houses of Lanjia Saoras in 30 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of House

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene	Mud	Tin	Asbestos	Chapara
1365	293 (21.47 %)	0	1054 (77.22 %)	759	236	205

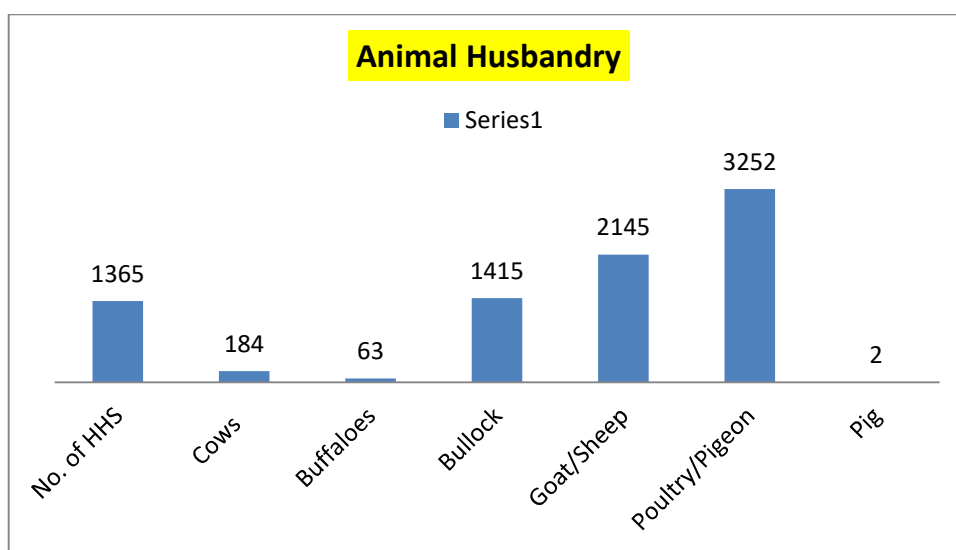


2.13.4.4 Animal Husbandry

The animal resource of 1365 LanjiaSaoara families include domestic animals and birds, like goats/sheep (2145), poultry and Pigeon (3252), bullock (1415), cows (184) and buffaloes (63) and pig (2) only. Table below and its corresponding graph show animal resource of the LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages.

Table 2.7
Animal Husbandry

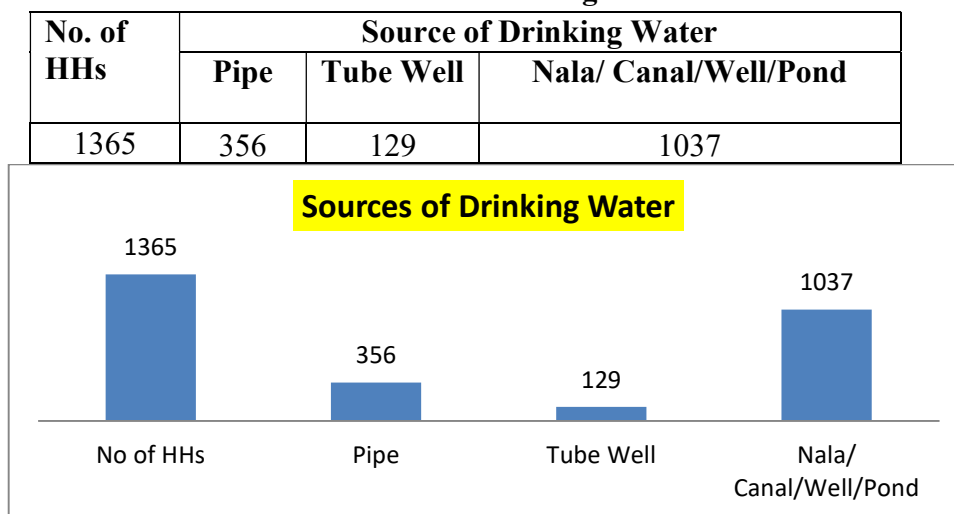
No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goat/Sheep	Poultry/Pigeon	Pig
1365	184	63	1415	2145	3252	2



2.13.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 1365 LanjiaSaora households, 485 (35.53 %) houses use to safe drinking water from pipe (356) and tube well (129). As many as 1037 households use drinking water from Nala/ Canal/Well/Pond. This indicates that LanjiaSaora people use water from multiple sources. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of drinking water of the LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

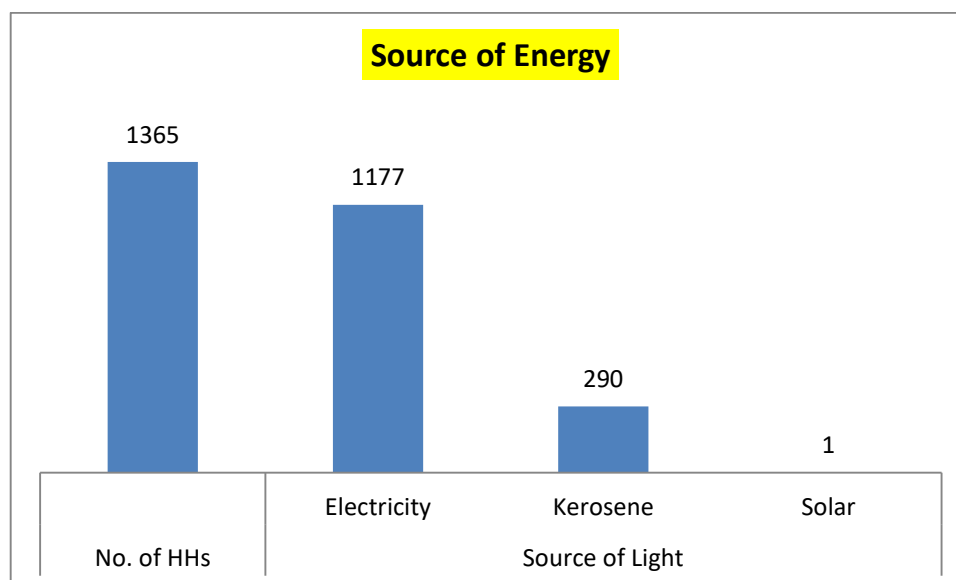


2.13.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 1365 Lanjia Saora families, 1177(86.23 %) use electricity and 290 (21.25 %) use kerosene and only one family use solar light. Most of the family use multiple source of energy. All 1365 families use firewood for cooking purposes. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of energy of the LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
1365	1177 (86.23 %)	290 (21.25 %)	1	NA	NA	1365	NA



2.13.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total LanjiaSaora population of 5978, majority of the people numbering 3592(60.09%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of male workers is 1753 (48.80 %) & and female workers is 1839 (51.20 %). A sound workforce among the LanjiaSaoras is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as a pro-development index. Table below shows LanjiaSaora workforce.

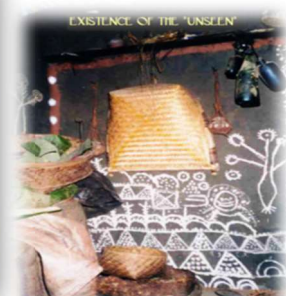
Table 2.10
Lanjia Saora Work Force

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	1378	1457	2835
45.1 - 60	375	382	757
Total	1753(48.80%)	1839(51.20%)	3592 (60.09%)

LanjiaSaora Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The LanjiaSaora skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Icon (wall painting)
- ❖ Wood carving
- ❖ Stone Terracing & Water management

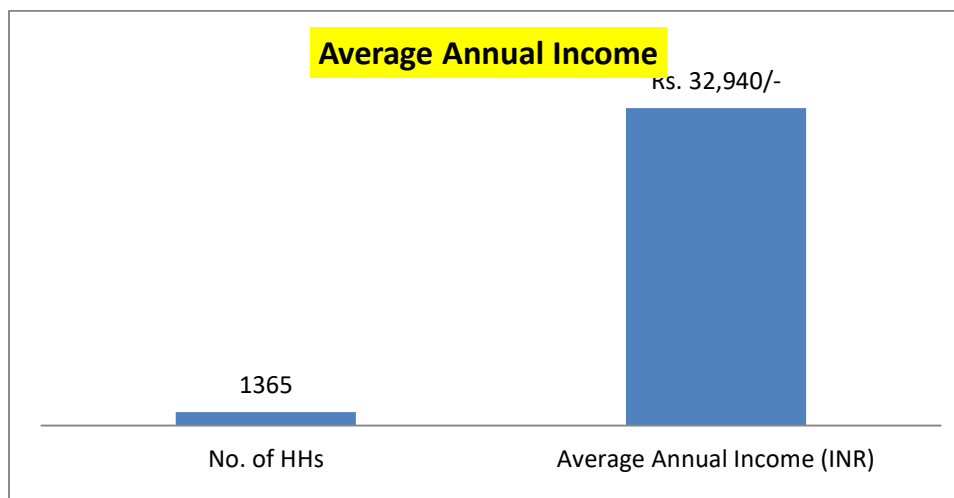


2.13.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Among 1365 LanjiaSaorafamilies, most of the families derive their income from primary sources, like daily wage and agriculture, which is supplemented by animal husbandry and NTPF collection. Their average annual income is Rs. 32,940/-. Table below and its corresponding graph show average annual income of the LanjiaSaora community in 30 villages.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

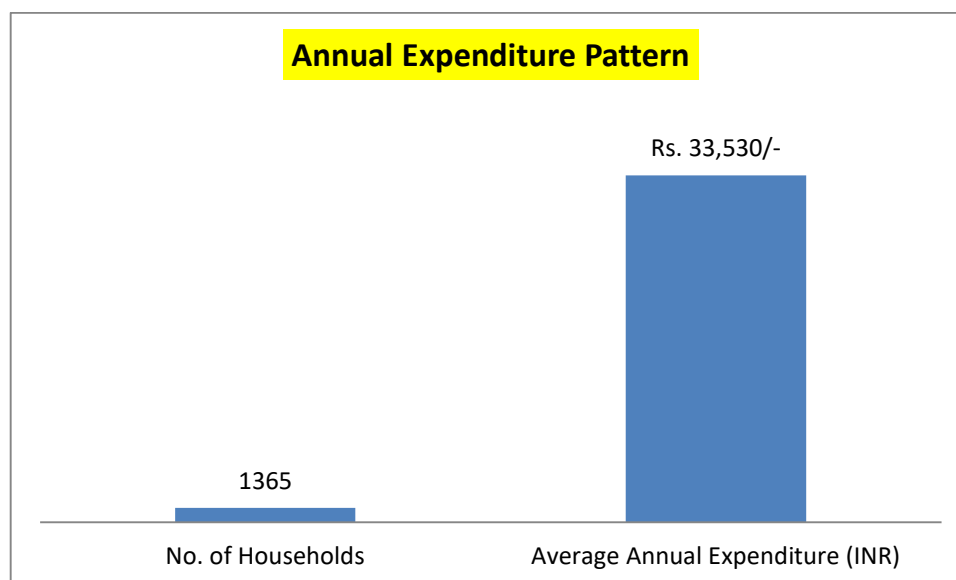
Source	No. of HHs	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	1365	Rs. 32,940/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		



The average annual expenditure of Lanjia Saora is Rs. 33,530/-. Table below and its corresponding graph show average annual expenditure of the Lanjia Saora community in 30 villages.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Average Annual Expenditure. (INR)
Food	1365	Rs. 33,530/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total		



2.13.4.9 Indebtedness

The average annual debt of the LanjiaSaora comes to Rs. 3319/- per household. As many as 1365 households borrowed Rs. 17, 80,000/- from Institutional source like bank, cooperative and SHGs and Rs. 27, 50,000/- borrowed from private source like money lenders and relatives. Table below shows their status of indebtedness.

**Table-2.13
Indebtedness**

No. of HHs	Source of Debt					Total
	Institutional			Private		
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money lenders	Other/ Relatives	
1365	1780000			2750100		4530100

2.13.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes:

Under different Govt. programs and schemes, out of 1365 households, 362 availed PDS, 280 availed IAY, 55 availed Antodaya, 18 availed MPY and one availed BKKY. Table below and its corresponding graph show Lanjia Saora status of availing different Govt. programs and schemes.

Table-2.14

Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
1365	280	1	18	55	362

2. 13.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Village Infrastructure

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue land (in Ac.)	Forest land (in Ac.)	Irrigation facility (in Ac.)	Electrification / Solar Light	Safe Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
30	2801.55	1355	345.05	25	18	21

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-Mandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
30	0	0	30	8	9	0	6	8

- The survey reveals that all 30 villages have been facilitated with motorable road and Anganwadi Centers, 25 villages electricity/solar light .
- Out of 30 villages, 18 villages have safe drinking water source and 21 villages have school, only 6 villages have Art and Craft Center and 8 villages have dance troupes .
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center and Gyanmandir, 9 villages have Market Center and shop.

2. 13.7 Major Problems faced by Lanjia Saora PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 30.38 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages and non- connectivity, the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.

- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly need maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: LanjiaSaora being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly, lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.13.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the LanjiaSaora PVTG:

- Education: Provision of nursery schools, AnganwadiCeners/Mini Agnawadi Centers for boys and girls for promoting preprimary education in certain village having more than 20 households by way of relaxing norms. Enrolment of all PaudiBhuyan children in the Educational Complex for promotion of education.Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.

- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Black piper, etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds, animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.13.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.13.9.1 Profile of LanjiaSaoraat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Lanjia Saora at a Glance
Outside Area of LSDA (Micro Project), Serong, GajapatiDistrict

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude
1	Name of the District	Gajapati
2	Name of the Blocks	Gumma
3	No./Names of GPs	3

4	No. of Villages	30	
Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
5	No. of HHs	1365	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	174	
7	Population	Total	5978
		Male	2938
		Female	3040
8	Average size of Household	4	
9	Sex-ratio	1034	
10	Literacy	Total	1816(30.38%)
		Male	1120(38.12%)
		Female	696(22.89%)
11	Own Houses	1347	
12	Pucca House	293	
13	Work Force	3592	
14	Tube well Water Source	129	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity Facility	1177	
17	Homestead Land	42004.5	
18	Agriculture Land	107983.5	
19	Forest Land	262336.2	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and NTFP Collection.	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs. 32,940/-per household	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 33,530/-per household	
24	No. of Families Indebted	1365	
25	Average Loan Amount	Rs. 3319/- per household	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Ration Card	362	
29	Health Card	NA	
30	Job Card	NA	
31	Bank Passbook	NA	
32	Pension (OAP + WP + MPY)	18+	
33	BPL	NA	
34	BKKY	1	
35	Housing	280	

2.13.9.2HHs & population of Lanjia Saora
(Existing and outside villages of MP areas as per SCSTRTI Survey, 2015 &2018)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

LSDA, Seranga MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Existing	Gajapati	Gumma	3	21	1494	3068	3112	6180
Outside	Gajapati	Gumma	3	30	1365	2938	3040	5978
Total	Gajapati	Gumma	3	51	2,859	6,006	6,152	12,158

(Source: CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.13.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Lanjia Saora(PVTG) population of 21 villages covered by the Micro Project, LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Serong, Gajapati District have identified their own community people in another 30 villages of 3 GPs in Gumma Block of Gajapatidistrict.

The total LanjiaSaorapopulation of 21 existing villages covered by the Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 30 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2019) is 12,158 with 2,859 households in 51 villages of 3 GPs of Gummablock in Gajapatidistrict of Odisha.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the LanjiaSaorapeople of both the groups of villages (existing Micro Project and newly identified villages) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed LanjiaSaorapeople confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of LanjiaSaoraPVTG. Consequently, the LanjiaSaoraPVTG people living in 30 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

Lanjia SaoraPVTG people living in the newly identified 30 villages may be included in the area of the LSDA, Serong, Gajapati District and the LanjiaSaoraPVTG people of these villages may be recognised by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion in the area of the LSDA, Serong, Gajapati District.

The Lanjia Saora people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.

Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Lanjia Saora PVTG population of 12158 with 2859 households in 51 villages of 3 GPs in GummaBlock of Gajapatidistrict, Odisha.

2.14 Lodha PVTG : Outside the Micro Project, LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Lodha Development Agency, Morada, Mayurbhanj District for the total development of the Lodha PVTG in the year 1985-86. This Micro Project covers population of Lodha PVTG in 8 GPs and 12 villages of Suliapada and Morada Blocks in Mayurbhanj district. It is reported that there are 18 more villages with Lodha households found outside the Micro Project, LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Lodha households of these 18 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.14.1 Distinguished Features of Lodha:

Lodha are known as de-notified tribe. As per 2011 Census, Lodha population is 9,785 with 2,562 households. They are inhabitants of Suliapada, Moroda, Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, ShyamaKhunta and Khunta Blocks of Mayurbhanj district. They speak Lodha, a form of Munda language and earn their livelihood from paddy cultivation, raising silk cocoons, selling firewood and making ropes from *Sabai* grass.

2.14.2 Composition of Lodha households & population:

The Lodha PVTG people are residing in 18 villages in 12 GPs of 5 blocks namely Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, ShyamaKhunta and khunta of Mayurbhanj district. These Lodha villages are located in the adjoining areas and also found outside villages of LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District. There are 832 Lodha households, including 156 female headed households, with a total population of 2830 persons. Their family size is 3. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females than that of the males among the Lodha community. The sex ratio of the community is 1057 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show



composition of Lodha households and population and their family size and sex ratio in the surveyed villages.

Table 2.1
Composition of Lodha PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of LDA, MoradaMayurbhanj district

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Lodha Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	Patasanipur	Tentala	18	27	39	66
2.	Mayurbhanj			Chandra Pur (JharanaSahi)	49	78	110	188
3.	Mayurbhanj			AmbikadeiPur (BanianDarha)	48	87	85	172
4.	Mayurbhanj			AmbikadeiPur (Kasikundala)	81	138	159	297
5.	Mayurbhanj		Sidam Ch. Pur	Khadikasole	51	88	71	159
6.	Mayurbhanj			Chandra Pur (Damusahi)	6	14	19	33
7.	Mayurbhanj			Sidamchandrapur (DwariSahi)	27	51	56	107
8.	Mayurbhanj			BudiaDarha	30	48	44	92
9.	Mayurbhanj	Badasahi	Paunsia	Paunsia	37	67	53	120
10.	Mayurbhanj		Jadunathpur	ChandanChaturi	39	44	68	112
11.	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	Jodida	Nedam	161	252	265	517
12.	Mayurbhanj		MankadPoda	ChamchataGhati	21	33	37	70
13.	Mayurbhanj	Shyama-Khunta	Mahulia	Jyotipur	26	49	41	90
14.	Mayurbhanj		Kendua	BesarPani	96	164	168	332
15.	Mayurbhanj		Paikobasa	Bajratundi	32	71	57	128
16.	Mayurbhanj		Bangra	Bhupad	33	45	59	104
17.	Mayurbhanj		Sapan Chua	Agni Kuanri	6	7	7	14
18.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	Bhagbat Chandra Pur	Dhansola	71	113	116	229
Total	Mayurbhanj	5 Blocks	12 GPs	18 Villages	832	1376	1454	2830

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Lodha Households, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
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18	676	156	832	3	1057
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(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

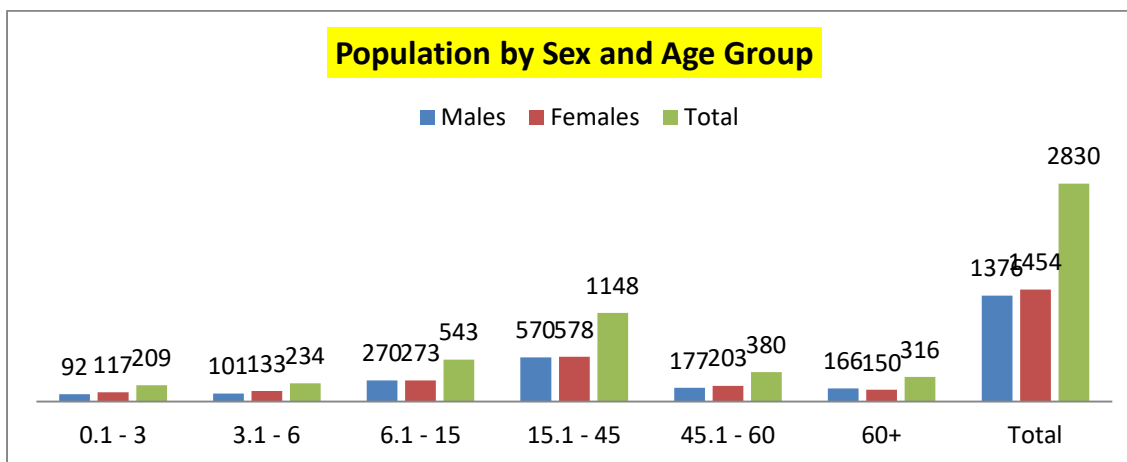
2.14.3 Age group wise distribution of Lodha population:

Table below explains the Lodha population structure by sex and age group in 18 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (523) is more than that of the boys (463), showing a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 316 senior citizens among the Lodha people in 18 villages. While 234 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 543 children in the age group 6.1 – 15 years deserve school education. Table and its corresponding graph below shows distribution of Lodha population by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Lodha Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Lodha Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	92	117	209
3.1 - 6	101	133	234
6.1 - 15	270	273	543
15.1 - 45	570	578	1148
45.1 - 60	177	203	380
60+	166	150	316
Total	1376	1454	2830

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.14.4 Socio-economic profiles of Lodha PVTG found in the uncovered villages of LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District:

2.14.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

Among the Lodha, the literacy is levelled at 27.20 %. Their male literacy is 31.06 % and female literacy is 23.56 %. Out of 751 Lodha literate people, 728 (96.94 %), 17(2.26 %) and 6 (0.8 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 105 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and 129 children are already enrolled in Anganwadi and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Lodha community in 18 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

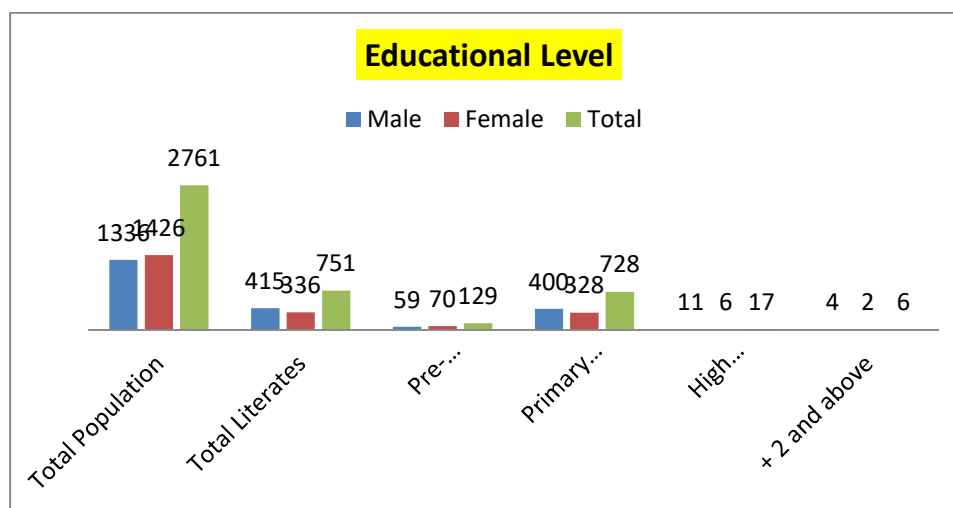
Table-2.4

Literacy and Educational Level among the Lodha

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1336	1426	2761
Total Literates	415(31.06 %)	336(23.56 %)	751(27.20 %)
Pre- School/ Anganwadi	59	70	129(17.18 %)
Primary School/ Class 1-VIII	400	328	728 (96.94 %)
High School/ Class IX - X	11	6	17 (2.26 %)
+ 2 and above	4	2	6(0.8 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* *N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.*

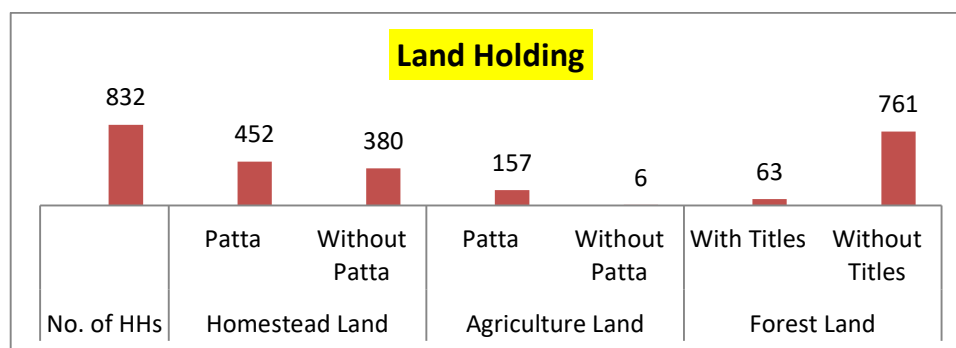


2.14.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 832 Lodha households, 452 (54.33 %) own homestead land with patta, 157 (18.87 %) own agricultural land with patta and 63 (8.53 %) got rights over forest land under FRA. Thus, land based development programmes for the Lodha may be possible if they will be provided with government land for cultivation and plantation purpose. There are as many as 63 Lodha households who depend on forest but not been given rights over forest land use. Table below and its corresponding graph show land holdings among Lodha households in 18 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Lodha

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
832	452	380	157	6	63	761
100 %	54.33 %	45.67	18.87 %	-	8.53 %	91.47 %

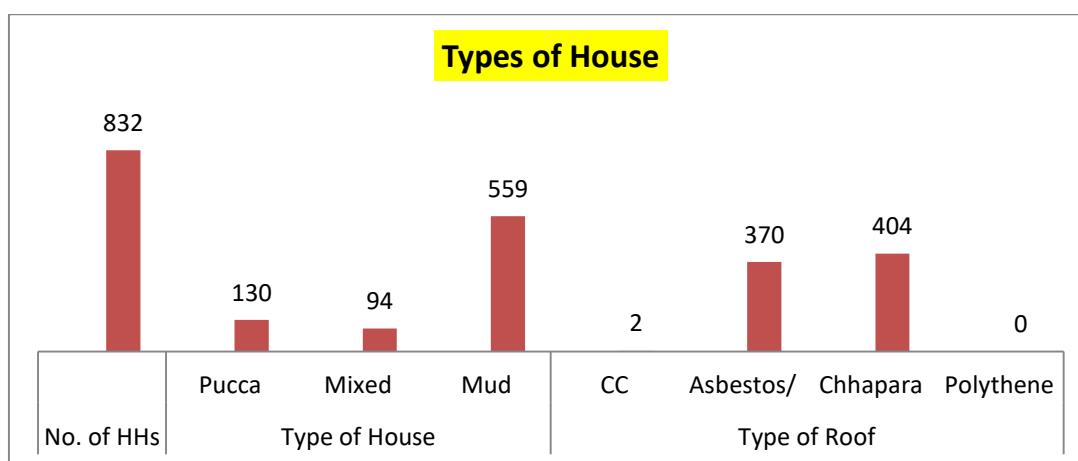


2.14.4.3 House Type

Out of 832 families, 783 (96.79 %) own houses and 49 are houseless. Out of 783 house owning families, 130 (16.60 %) own pucca houses, 94 (12.00 %) mixed houses and 559 (71.39 %) have mud houses. Out of 783 house owning families, 404 have chhappar roof, 370 have asbestos/ tile roof and two families have CC Roof. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show types of houses of Lodha community in 18 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof			
	Pucca	Mixed	Mud	CC	Asbestos/ Tile	Chhapara	Polythene
832	130	94	559	2	370	404	0

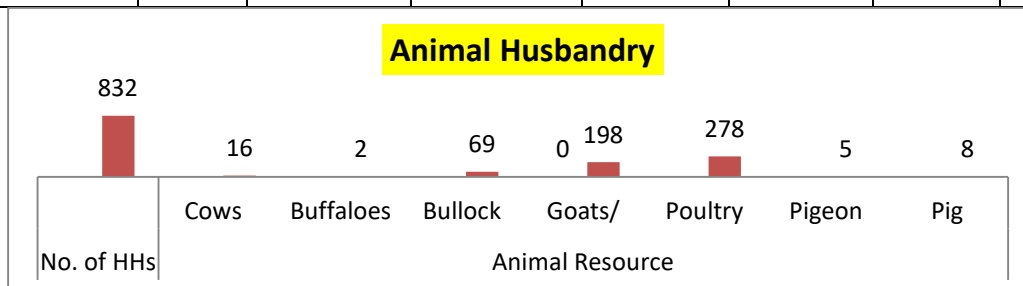


2.14.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All 832 households have possessed 278 poultry, 198 goats and sheep, 69 bullocks, 16 cows, 8 pigs and 2 buffaloes and 5 pigeons. Table and its corresponding graph below shows the animal resources of Lodhas.

Table -2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	Animal Resource						
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/ Sheep	Poultry	Pigeon	Pig
832	16	2	69	198	278	5	8

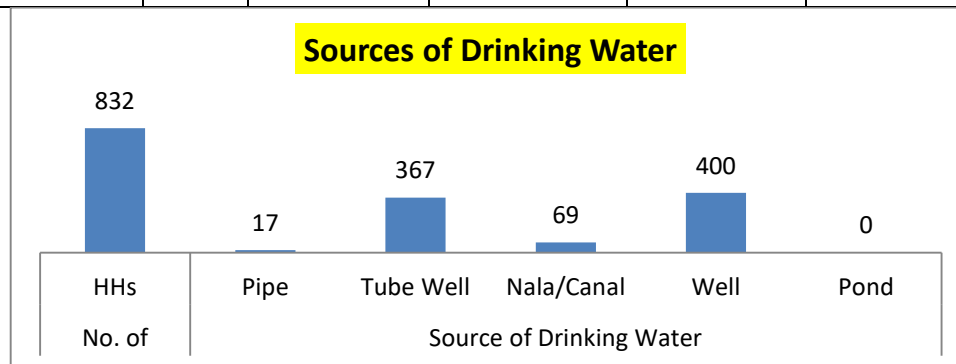


2.14.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 384 (47.47%) Lodha households use Pipe water (17nos) and tube well water(367 nos) for drinking purpose. The remaining 400 (49.44%) households use to drink water from well and 69 (8.53%) households from nala/river. Table and corresponding graph below show the source of drinking water of Lodhas.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/Canal	Well	Pond
832	17	367	69	400	0

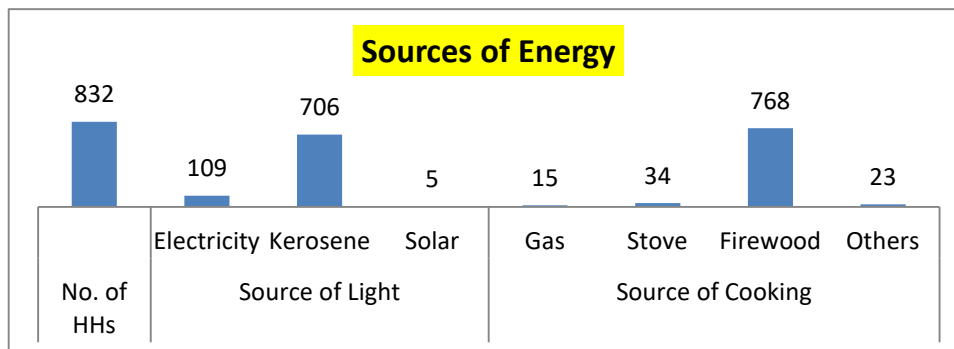


2.14.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 832 Lodhafamilies, 109 use electricity, 706 kerosene and 5solarlights, for lighting their houses. Most of the Lodha families, i.e., 768 no (94.93 %) usefirewood for cooking purpose followed by 34 no. (4.20%) stove, 23 (2.84%) other sources and 15 (1.85 %) useGas. Table and its corresponding graph below shows the source of energy used by Lodhas.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Others
832	109	706	5	15	34	768	23



2.14.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Lodhapopulation of 2830, majority of the people numbering 1528(53.99%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 781 (51.11 %) & and male workers 747is(48.89 %). A sound workforce among the Lodhais an indication of availability of human resource and thus may be taken as a pro-development index.



Khalli plate & Leaf Cup Preparation

Table - 2.10

Lodha Work Force

Age Group	Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	570	578	1148
45.1 - 60	177	203	380
Total	747(48.89%)	781(51.11%)	1528(53.99%)

Lodha Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The Lodha skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.



Preparation of Sabai Rope & Herbal Medicines by Lodha

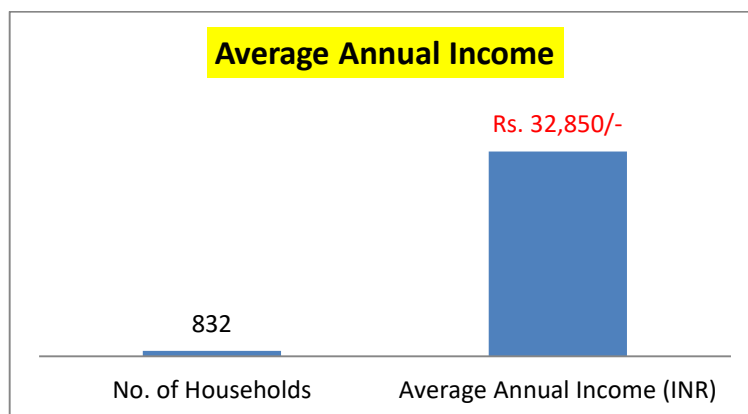
- ❖ Herbal medicines
- ❖ Sabai Rope making
- ❖ Silk coon rearing
- ❖ Khalli plate & Cup preparation

2.14.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The Lodhamostly derived their income from primary sources, like agriculture, daily wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry and NTFP collection. The average annual income of Lodha comes to Rs. 32,850/-per family. Table and the corresponding graph below shows the average annual income of Lodha from all sources.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

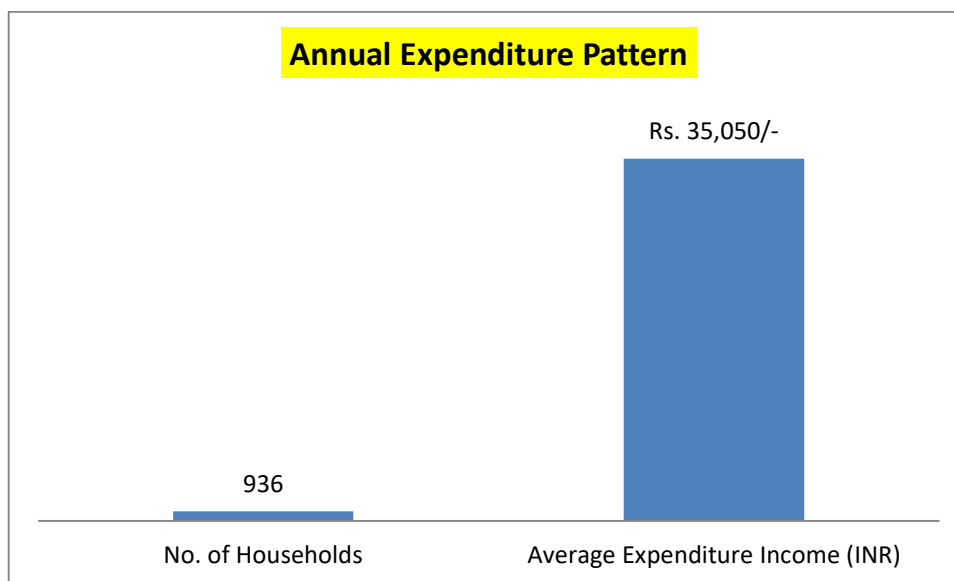
Source	No. of HHs	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	200	Rs.32,850/-
Animal Husbandry	115	
Fishery	13	
NTFP Collection & Selling	407	
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan	5	
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	662	
Pension/Remittance	123	
Other Source	73	
Total	832	



On an average annually each Lodha household spends on different items stated below. The average annual expenditure of Lodha comes to Rs.35, 050/-per family. Table and its corresponding graph below show the average annual expenditure of Lodhas from all sources.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	832	35,050
Clothing	832	
Education	227	
Health	743	
Social/ Religious Functions	544	
Purchase of Assets	234	
House Repair	277	
Agriculture Business	87	
Legal Cases	20	
Loan/Credit Repayment	24	
Others	349	
Total	832	



2.14.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 832 total households, as many as 62 (7.45 %) households are reported to be indebted. Among the indebted Lodha households, 43 (69.35 %) borrowed from institutional

source like, SHGs (34 HHs), Bank (8 HHs), Co-operative (1 HH) and 19 (30.65%) HHs borrowed from private source like, Relatives (15HHs) and local money lenders (4 HHs). Table below shows the indebted pattern of Lodhas.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

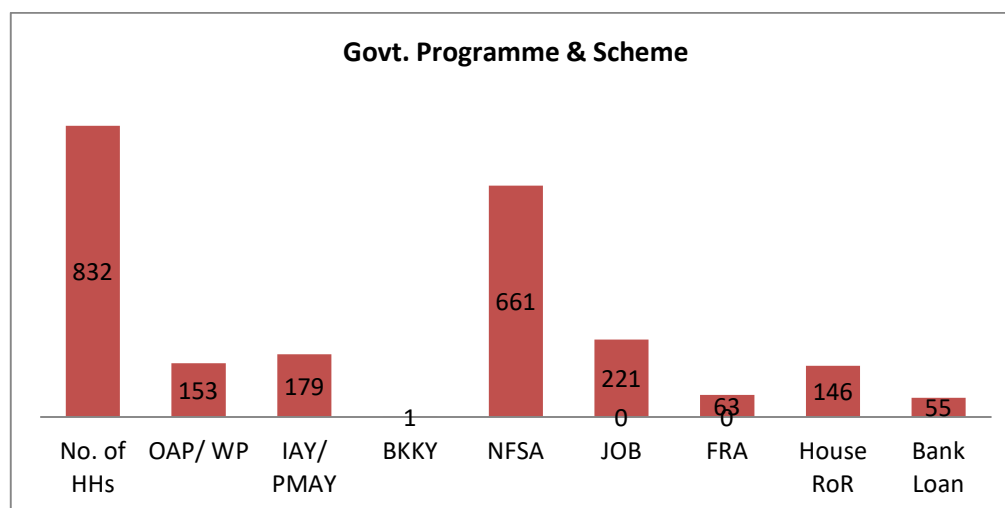
No. of HHs	Indebtedness					Total
	Institutional			Private		
	SHG	Bank	Co-operative	Money Lenders	Others/ Relatives	
832	34	8	1	4	15	62

3.14.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed:

Out of 832 Lodha families, most of them (661 no.) benefitted under the programme National Food Security Act, followed by housing (179) under IAY and PMAY, Widow Pension and Old Age Pension (153), House RoR (146 no.) and FRA Land (63 no.). Table and its corresponding graph below show Govt. Programs and schemes availed by Lodhas.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes Availed

No. of HHs	OAP/ WP	IAY/ PMAY	BKKY	NFSA	JOB Card	FRA Land	House RoR	Bank Loan
832	153	179	1	661	221	63	146	55



2.14.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities:

Table 2.15 shows the existing infrastructure in 18 surveyed Lodha villages.

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Villages

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue Land	Forest Land	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
18	NA	NA	NA	18	18	13

Angan-wadi Centre	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
14	0	0	18	4	0	3	4	0

- The survey reveals that all 18 villages have been facilitated with motorable road and electricity/solar light and 14 villages have Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 18 villages, all villages have safe drinking water source and 13 villages have schools, only 4 villages have Art and Craft Center and no villages has any dance troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir.

2. 14.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- Health: Endemic malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is low i.e. 27.20 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages and non-connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: Lodha being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing

facilities for MFP and sabai rope due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.

- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.14.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Lodha PVTG:

- Education: Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centers as the case may be established in villages having more than 20 households for promoting preprimary education by way of relaxing the norms. Enrolment of all Lodha boys and girls in the existing educational complex of LDA, Morada, Micro Project area. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, promotion of eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status, Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Gram Sabha

Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;

- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar, sabai grass with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of work shed for sabai rope produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and female and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under Janashree Bima Yojana and Rastriya Swasthya Vima Yojana.

2.14.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.14.9.1 Profile of Lodha at a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of Lodha PVTG in Surveyed Villages of Mayurbhanj District at a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Mayurbhanj	
2	Name of the Blocks	Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, ShyamaKhunta and Khunta	
3	No./Names of GPs	12	
4	No. of Villages	18	
5	No. of HHs	832	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	156	
7	Population	Total	2830
		Male	1376
		Female	1454

8	Average size of Household	3
9	Sex-ratio	1057
10	Literacy	Total 751(27.20 %)
		Male 415(31.06 %)
		Female 336(23.56 %)
11	Own Houses	783
12	Pucca House	130
13	Work Force	1528 (53.99 %)
14	Tube well Water Source	367
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA
16	Household Electricity Facility	109
17	Homestead Land	452
18	Agriculture Land	157
19	Forest Land	63
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA
21	Primary Source of Income	Agriculture & daily wage
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	32,850/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	35,050/-
24	No. of Families Indebted	62
25	Average Loan Amount	NA
26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Ration Card(NFSA)	661
29	Health Card	NA
30	Job Card	221
31	Bank Passbook	55
32	Pension (OAP + WP + MPY)	153
33	BPL	661
34	BKKY	1
35	Housing	179

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.14.9.2 Total HHS & Population of Lodha PVTG

Table-2.17
District, Block & GP wise existing & Uncovered HHs and Population of Lodha
ABSTRACT

LDA, Morada	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Existing	Mayurbhanj	Morada&Suliapada	8	12	1103	1823	1718	3541

Uncovered	Mayurbhanj	Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, Shyama Khunta and Khunta	12	18	832	1376	1454	2830
Total	Mayurbhanj	7 Blocks	20	30	1935	3199	3172	6371

(Source: CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.14.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Lodha (PVTG) population of 12 villages covered by the Micro Project, Lodha Development Agency, Morada, Mayurbhanj district have identified their own community people in more 18 villages of 12 GPs in Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, Shyama Khunta and Udalablocks of Mayurbhanj district.

The total Lodha population of 12 existing villages covered by the Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 18 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2019) is 6,371 with 1935 households in 30 villages of 12 GPs of 7 blocks block in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Lodha people of both the groups of villages (Existing and outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Lodha people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of Lodha PVTG. The newly identified Lodha PVTG people comprising of 832 households living in these 18 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Lodha people living in the newly identified 18 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, Lodha Development Agency, Morada, Mayurbhanj district.

2. These people may be covered under the Schemes of PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Lodha PVTG population of 9,785 with 2,562 households (as per 2011 Census) including 6371 from 1935 households of 30 villages found in 12 GPs of 7 blocks like Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, ShyamaKhunta, Morada, Suliapada and Udalain Mayurbhanj district of Odisha through the Micro Project, LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj district, Odisha.

2.15 Paudi Bhuyan PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul District, Odisha

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Angul District for the total development of the Paudi Bhuyan PVTG in Anugul District in the year 1978 vide Office Order No. 7176/TRW dt. 10.3.1978. This Micro Project covers population of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG in 4 GPs and 26 villages of Pallahara Block in Anugul district. It is reported that there are 10 more villages with Paudi Bhuyan households found outside the Micro Project, PBDA, Jamardihi, Angul District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Paudi Bhuyan households of these 10 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.15.1 Distinguished Features of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG:

The PaudiBhuyan is a hill dwelling section of the Bhuyan tribe. They inhabit in the Bhuyan *Pirhas* of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Dhenkanal districts. They use Odia as their mother tongue. They are Shifting cultivators and also depend on forest produce. They have Youth Dormitory and Community Centre ‘*Darbar*’ in the village. Their corporate body of traditional village council is still effective. They are known for their special *Changu* dance.



2.15.2 Composition of PaudiBhuyan households & population:

The PaudiBhuyan PVTG people are residing in 10 villages in 4 GPs of Pallahara Block. These PaudiBhuyan villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul District. There are 206 PaudiBhuyan households, including 33 female headed households, with a total population of 672 persons. Their family size is 3.26. The survey shows an unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females (319 nos) among the Paudi Bhuyan Community. The sex ratio of the community is 903 females per 1000 males. Tables (2.1 and 2.2) below show composition of Paudi Bhuya households, population and their family size and sex ratio.

Table 2.1
Composition of PaudiBhuyan households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul district

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PaudiBhuyan PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Teonteinali	5	8	8	16
2.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Dalbahali	6	13	10	23
3.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Khuludhi	30	44	42	86
4.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Jharbadh	8	19	12	31

5.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Taptajharan	15	38	28	66
6.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Jamara	27	53	50	103
7.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Chheliabeda	28	60	53	113
8.	Anugul	Pallahara	Saida	Kantala	12	15	16	31
9.	Anugul	Pallahara	Saida	Jhulanda	10	12	22	34
10.	Anugul	Pallahara	Sigarh	Kalipalli	65	91	78	169
Total	1 District	1 Block	4 GPs	10 Villages	206	353	319	672

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
10	173	33	206	4	903

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

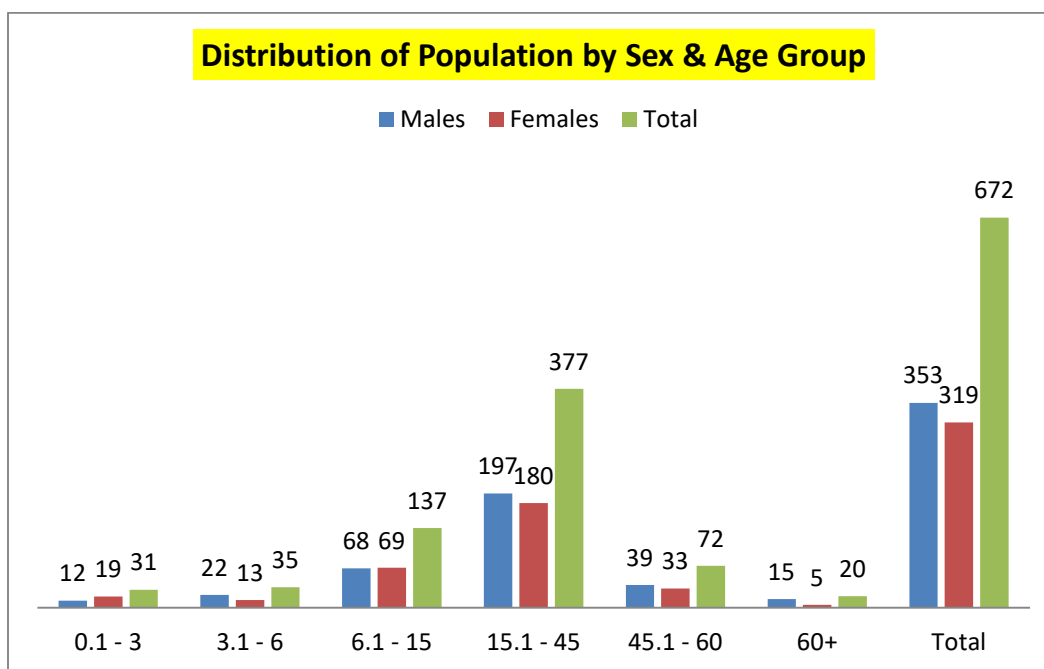
2.15.3 Age group & Sex wise distribution of Paudi Bhuyan population

Out of total PaudiBhuyanPopulation of 672, the population range between 0.1 to 15 years, the number of girls(101 nos) is almost same with that of the boys(102nos). There are 20 senior citizens among the PaudiBhuyanpeople of the village. While 35 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre - school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 137children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the PaudiBhuyanpopulation structure by sex and age group in 10 uncovered villages by the Micro Project, PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of PaudiBhuyanPopulation by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	PaudiBhuyanPopulation		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	12	19	31
3.1 - 6	22	13	35
6.1 - 15	68	69	137
15.1 - 45	197	180	377
45.1 - 60	39	33	72
60+	15	5	20
Total	353	319	672

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.15.4 Socio-economic profiles of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG found in the uncovered villages of PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018):

2.15.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

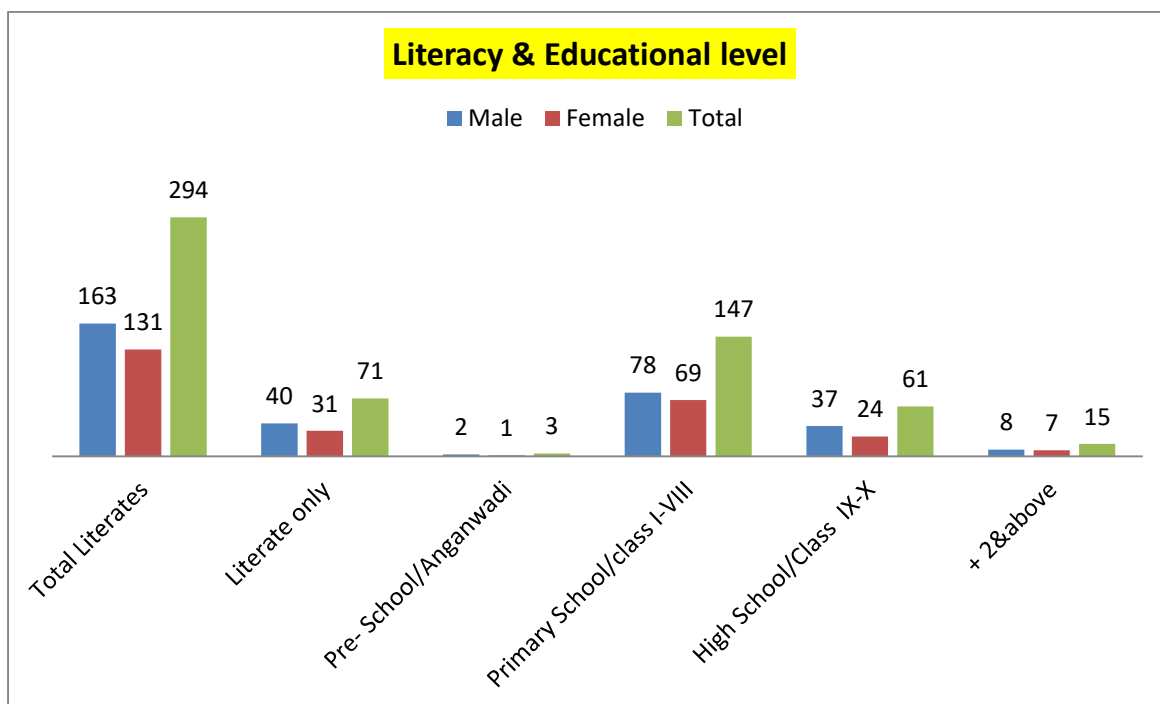
Among the Paudi Bhuyan, the literacy is levelled at 33.18 %. Their male literacy is 34.18 % and female literacy is 31.35 %. Out of 223 Paudi Bhuyan literate people, 147 (65.92 %), 61 (27.35%) and 15 (6.73 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, 3 children are receiving the services of Anganwadi Centre and supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education and 32 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Angan Wadi Centre. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Paudi Bhuyan community in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Paudi Bhuyan

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	353	319	672
Literacy Total	123(34.84%)	100(31.35%)	223(33.18%)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	2	1	3
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	78	69	147(65.92 %)
High School/Class IX - X	37	24	61(27.35%)
+ 2&above	8	7	15(6.73 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.



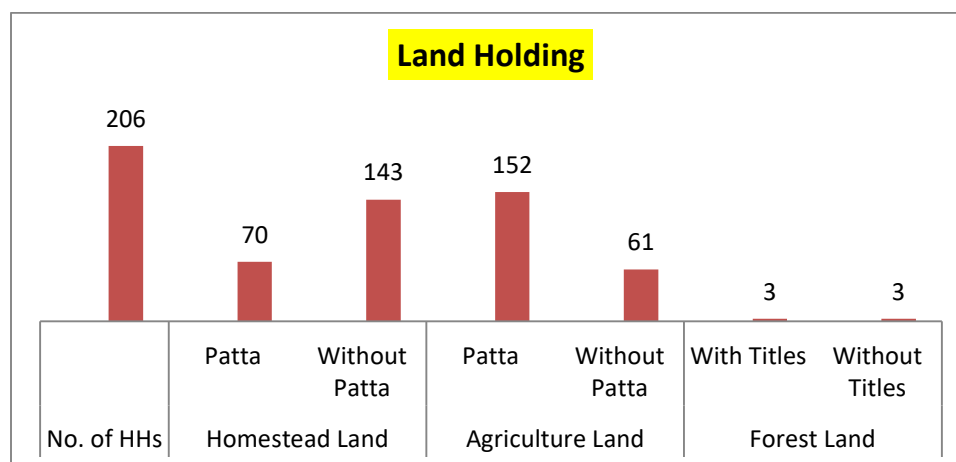
Out of 223 Paudi Bhuyan literate people, 147 (65.92%), 61 (27.35%) and 15 (6.73%) studied up to Primary School, High School and +2 level, respectively. In the age group of 02-06 years, 3 children are receiving the services of Anganwadi Centre and supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education.

2.15.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 206 Paudi Bhuyan families, 152 (73.79%) won agricultural patta land and the remaining families are 54 (26.21%) are land less. Out of 206, as many as 70 (33.98%) families have homestead patta land and only 6 families have occupied forest land out of which 3 families have title on forest land. The land less families may be provided with homestead land and agricultural land for cultivation and plantation purpose to enhance their livelihood. Table below and its corresponding graph show land holding among the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Paudi Bhuyan

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
206	70	143	152	61	3	3

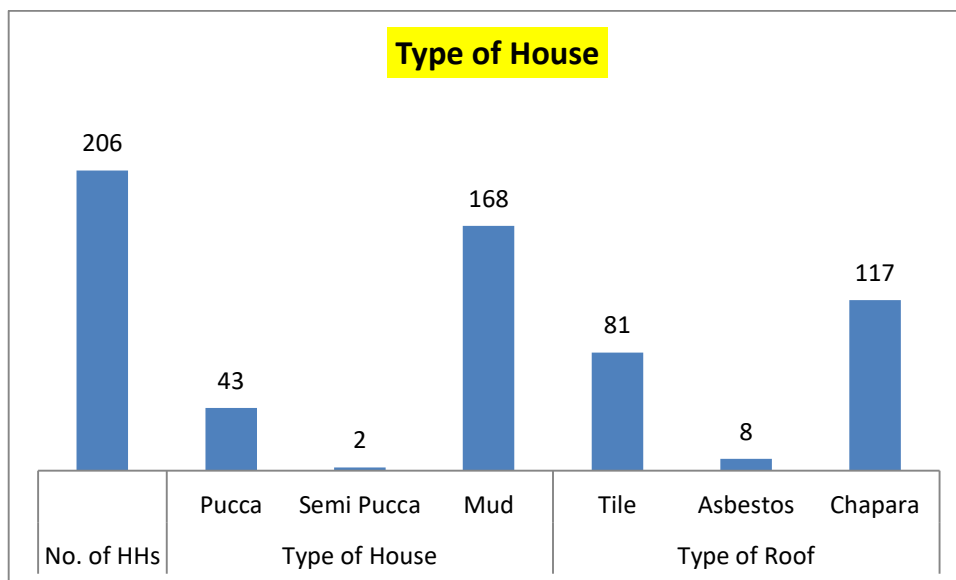


2.15.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 206 families, 168 (81.55%) families use to live in mud houses, 43 (20.87%) families in pucca house, 2 families in semi pucca houses. Out of 206 houses, the roof of 117 houses is chapara thatched, 8 houses have asbestos roof and the rest 81 houses are of Tile roof. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph shows house type of the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Mud	Tile	Asbestos	Chapara
206	43	2	168	81	8	117

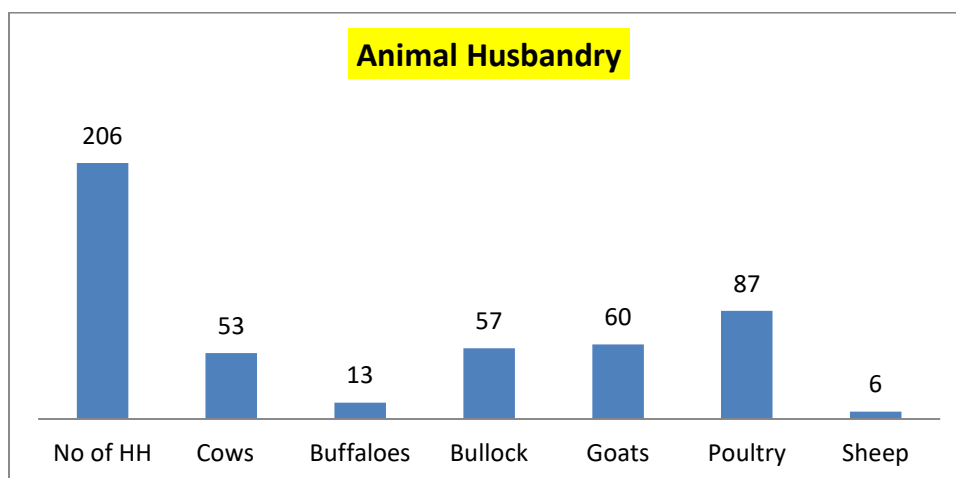


2.15.4.4 Animal Husbandry

Out of 206 families, 53 families have cows, 57 families have Bullocks, 13 families have Buffaloes and 60 families have goats, 6 families have sheep and 87 families have poultry bird. Table below and its corresponding graph shows animal resource of the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats	Poultry	Sheep
206	53	13	57	60	87	6

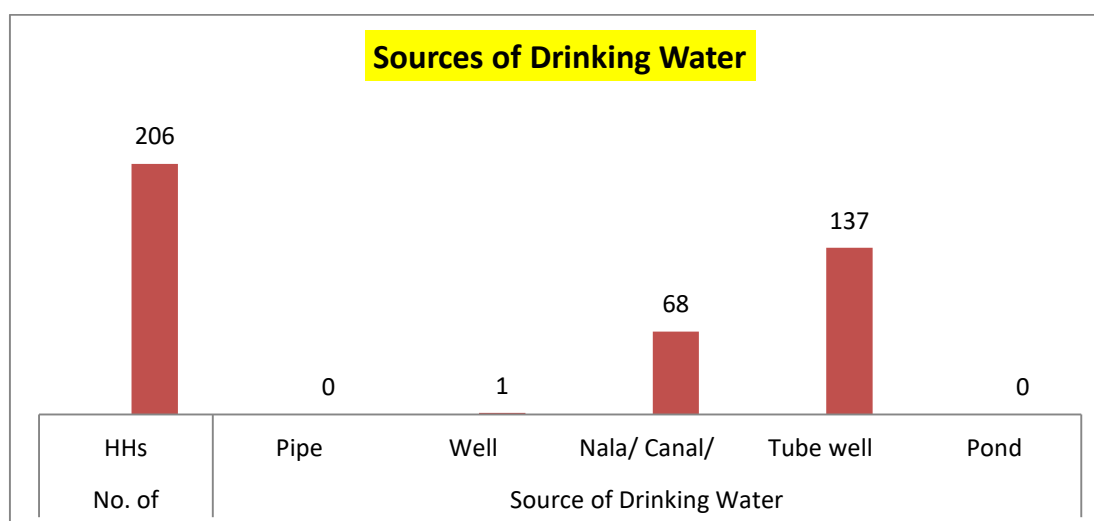


2.15.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 137(66.50%) PaudiBhuyan households use safe drinking water from tube well and 68(33.01%)households use to drink water from Nala/Canal/River and only one PaudiBhuyanhousehold depend on well for drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph show source of drinking water of the PaudiBhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal/ River	Well	Pond
206	0	137	68	1	0

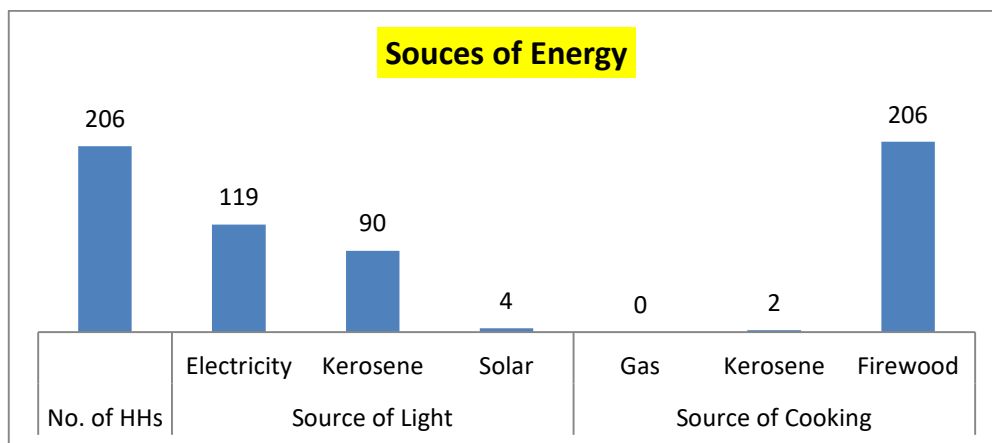


2.15.4.6 Source of Energy

Among 206 households, 119 use Electricity, 94 use multiple source such as Solar, Kerosene, and also electricity as source of light. All families use firewood and two also use Kerosene for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph show source of energy for the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

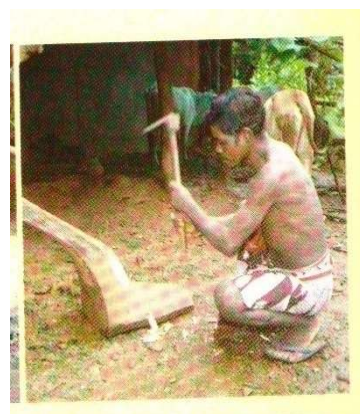
No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Kerosene	Firewood	Gas
206	119	90	4	0	2	206	0



2.15.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill



Out of total PaudiBhuyan Population of 672, majority of the people numbering 449(66.81%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 213 (47.44 %) & and male workers is 236 (52.56 %). A sound workforce among the PaudiBhuyanis an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be



taken as a pro-development index.

Table 2.10
Work Force among Paudi Bhuyan

Age Group	Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	197	180	377
45.1 - 60	39	33	72
Total	236 (52.56%)	213 (47.43%)	449 (66.81%)

Paudi Bhuyan Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts:

The PaudiBhuyans skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

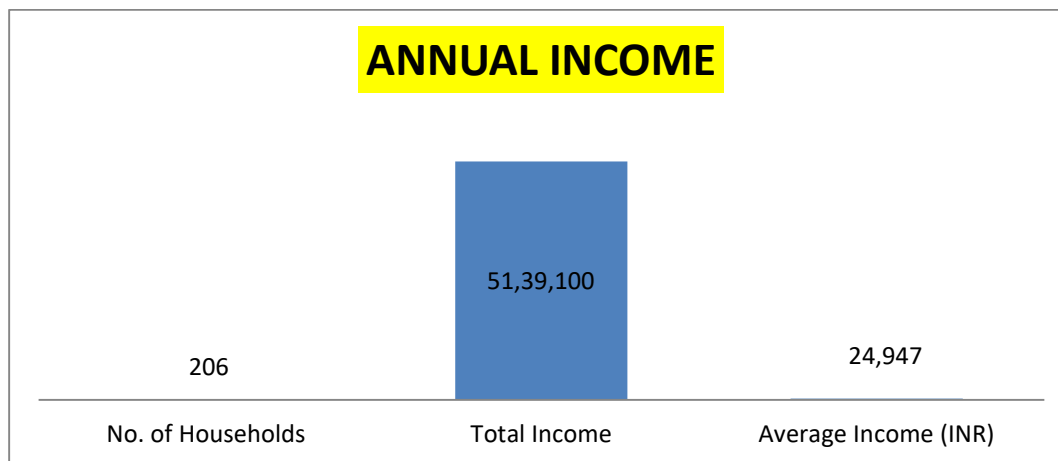
- i. Broomstick making
- ii. Mat making
- iii. Basketry

2.15.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

All 206 Paudi Bhuyan families mostly derive their income from primary sources, like daily wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry. All most allfamilies supplement their income from NTFP collection, Daily Wage/Ag. Wage fetches the highest average annual income of Rs. 13775/- per family followed by serviceRs. 5908/- and the least average income i.e. Rs. 61/- from fishery.The average annual income of a PaudiBhuyan family comes to Rs 24,947/-.Table and its corresponding graph below shows annual income of the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.11
Annual Income

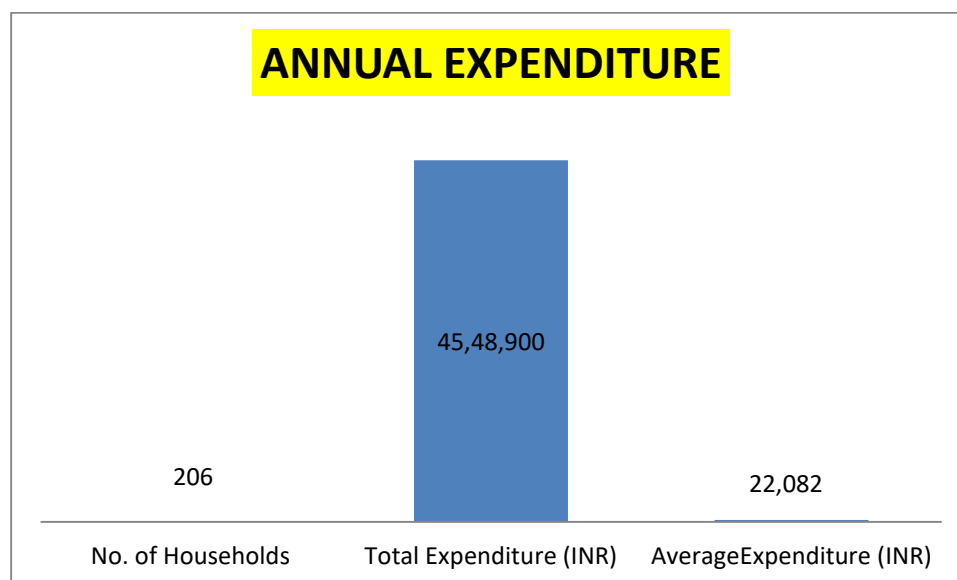
Sector	No. of Households	Total Income	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	93	532100	2860
Animal Husbandry	8	30500	215
Fishery	0	0	0
NTFP Collection & Selling	153	1079900	5242
Trade	1	3600	128
Cottage Industry	3	44000	677
Art & Craft	1	4000	61
Service	2	384000	5908
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan	2	27000	415
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	199	2837700	13775
Pension/Remittance	42	189100	1068
Other Source	1	7200	267
All	206	5,139,100	2,4947



On an average annually each PaudiBhuyan household spends more on food consumption (Rs. 15345/-) followed by household assets (Rs. 3185/-), clothing (Rs. 2567/-), and health (1797/-). The average annual expenditure of a PaudiBhuyan family comes to Rs 22,082/-. Table and its corresponding graph below shows annual expenditure pattern of the Paudi Bhuyan households in 10 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Total Expenditure (INR)	Average Expenditure (INR)
Food	204	3161100	15345
Clothing	210	530600	2576
Education	47	84100	433
Health	172	370300	1797
Social/ Religious Functions	36	50500	417
HH Assets	47	86000	3185
House Repair	46	195600	1008
Agri/Business Investment	27	30700	379
Repayment of loan	4	18000	486
Legal Cases	3	7000	875
Others	1	15000	231
All	206	4,548,900	22,082

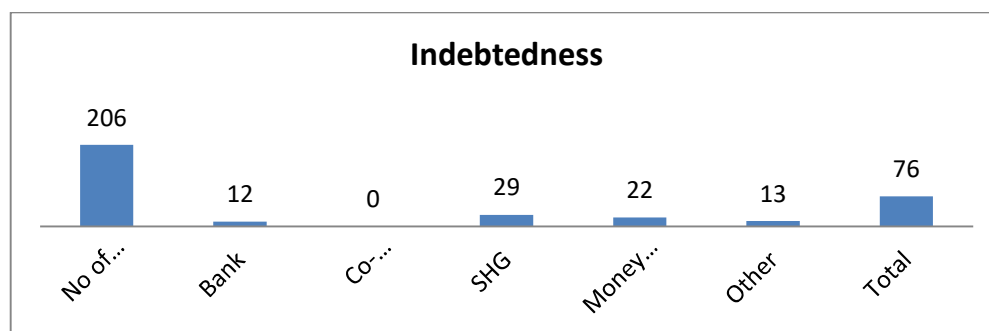


2.15.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 206 households, 76 households are found indebted. Their indebted amount is Rs. 9.34 lakh. Their average loan amounts to Rs. 12,289/- per household. Among 76 indebted households, 41(53.95 %) households borrowed from institutional source (12 households from bank & 29 from SHGs) and 35(46.05 %) households from private source (22 from money lenders and 13 from relatives). Though the PaudiBhuyan lives a hand to mouth life, indebtedness is also found among them to meet socio-religious expenditures. Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Source of Indebtedness					
	Institutional			Private		
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money Lenders	Relatives/ Other	Total
206	12	00	29	22	13	76
Amount (INR)	1.91 lakh	-	4.23 lakh	1.77 lakh	1.43	9.34 lakh



2. 15.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed

Out of 206 households, 69 have availed Antodaya/15 IAY, 10 Pensions and 3 Gas facilities under different Govt. Programmes & Schemes. Table below shows their status of availing different Govt. Programmes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited					Gas	Pension
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya/PDS			
206	15	0	0	69	3	10	

2. 15.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities:

Table -2.15 below shows the existing infrastructure facilities at 46 surveyed villages.

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue land (in Ac.)	Forest land (in Ac.)	Irrigation facility (in Ac.)	Electrification / Solar Light	Safe Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
10	966.3	70.16	202.93	5	7	9

Cont .

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- The survey reveals that out of 10 villages, 5 Villages have been facilitated with electricity/solar light, 7 villages have safe drinking water source, 9 villages each have Schools and Anganwadi centre .
- None of the villages have facilities, like Motor able Roads, Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir, Community House, Shops, Art and Craft Center and any dance troupes.

2. 15.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- **Health:** Endemic malaria, skin disease, teeth decay, and malnutrition are the main health hazards. Medical facility are not available in PBDA hill area.
- **Education:** The rate of literacy is less than the state average. The enrolment is very low. Absenteeism is profound mostly due to hardship in reaching schools passing through difficult terrain and inadequacy in educational establishments.
- **Housing:-** The Kutcha houses lack ventilation. The houses are not strong and are susceptible to weather deprecation.
- **Connectivity:-** All the habitations have not been covered under all-weather road , which poses as hindrance to rapid all round development.
- **Agricultural Practice: -** Irrigation facility is not adequately available resulting in drought like situation. Method of cultivation is primitive and very far from advanced technology.
- **Income Generation: -** The Paudi Bhuiyan populations are habitants of the Forest Area. Hence, they mostly depend on MFP produce for their livelihood. They follow a very primitive means of agriculture. Market linkages & communication is a pressing problem leading to exploitation and distress selling.

- **Culture:** The present modern day culture has a strong impact on the PVTG population which is eroding their individual specific culture.
- **Ecology:** The Climate is rapidly undergoing change due to gradual loss of forest cover endangering their traditional dependency on forest produce.

2.15.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Paudi Bhuyan PVTG:

- **Education:** Establishment of Nursery schools for boys and girls for promoting preprimary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Enrollment of all school-going age children in the Educational complex. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- **Irrigation:** Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- **Conservation of Culture:** Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc. by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- **Connectivity:** Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- **Drinking Water:** Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply to all households.
- **Housing:** Construction of houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- **Health:** Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on National Health Insurance Scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, separate mahilasabha meeting to spread health awareness, creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- **Agriculture:** Conservation of traditional bio-farming, supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipment, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- **Horticulture:** Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Black piper, Pomegranate etc.
- **Income generating Schemes:** Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, capacity building and skill up gradation, Exposure visits, massive cashew nut plantation, Agricultural activities both Paddy, and non-paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a Minor Forest Produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths, both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- **Social Security:** Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.15.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.15.9.1 Profile of PaudiBhuyan at a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of PaudiBhuyan PVTG in PBDA Jamardihi, Anugul District (Micro Project),
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Angul	
2	Name of the Blocks	Pallahara	
3	No./Names of GPs	3, Jharbeadh, Namposi, Saida	
4	No. of Villages	10	
5	No. of HHs	206	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	33	
7	Average size of Household	3	
8	Population	Total	672
		Male	353
		Female	319
9	Sex-ratio	903	
10	Literacy	Total	223 (33.18%)
		Male	123(34.84%)
		Female	100(31.35%)
11	Own Houses	213	
12	Pucca House	43	
13	Work Force	449	
14	Tube well Water Source	137	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity Facility	119	
17	Homestead Land	70	
18	Agriculture Land	152	
19	Forest Land	3	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage/Agricultural Wage,Horticulture	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	24,947/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	22,082/-	
24	No. of Families Indebted	76	
25	Average Loan Amount(in Rs)	12,289/-	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Ration Card(Antodaya, PDS)	69	
29	Health Card	NA	
30	Job Card	NA	
31	Bank Passbook	NA	
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	10	

33	BPL	NA
34	BKKY	0
35	Housing	15

2.15.9.2 Total HHs & population of PaudiBhuyan (Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

PBDA MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Angul	Pallhara	4	26	1119	3274	3232	6506
** Outside	Angul	Pallhara	4	10	206	353	319	672
Total	Angul	Pallhara	7	36	1325	3627	3551	7178

(Source: *CCD Survey, 2015 & ** Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.15.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The PaudiBhuyan (PVTG) population of 6560 in 26 villages from 4 GPs in Pallhara block covered by the Micro Project, PaudiBhuyanDevelopment Agency, Jamardihi, Anugul district have identified their own community people in 10 more villages of 4 GPs with PaudiBhuyan population numbering 672 in Palhara Block of Anugul district.

The total Paudi Bhuyan population of 26 existing villages covered by the Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 10 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2018) is 7,178 with 1325 households in 36 villages of 7 GPs of pallhara block in Angul district of Odisha.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the PaudiBhuyanpeople of both the groups of villages are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Paudi Bhuyan people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, thesePaudi Bhuyan villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of PaudiBhuyanPVTG. Thus the PaudiBhuyanPVTG people living in these

10villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

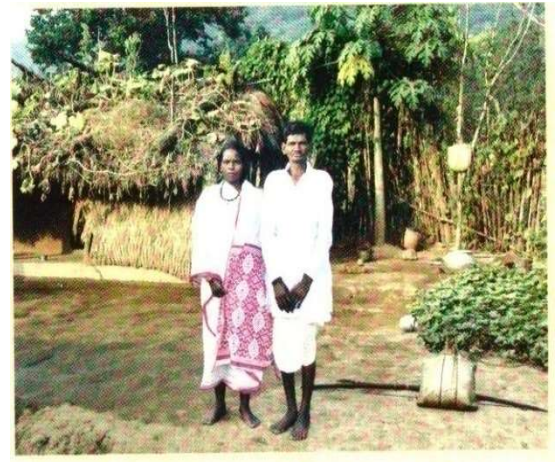
- The PaudiBhuyanPVTG people living in these PaudiBhuyanvillages may be recognized by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion in the area of PBDA, Jamardihi, Anugul district.
- These PaudiBhuyanpeople may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them for their total development.
- Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire PaudiBhuayan PVTG population of 7178 with 1325 households in 36 villages of 7 GPs in PallaharaaBlock of Angul district, Odisha.

2.16 PaudiBhuinya PVTG in Banspal Block of Keonjher District

Govt. of Odisha has established three Micro Projects namely PaudiBhuyan Development Agency (PBDA) at Khuntagaon, Sundergada District, at Jamadihi, Anugul district in the year 1978-79 and at RugudaKudar, Barkote, Deogarh District in the year 1993-94 for total development of the PaudiBhuyan PVTG. It is reported that there are 40 more villages in 11 GPs with PaudiBhuyan households found outside the Micro Projects, PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundergada district and Jamardihi, Anuguldistrict for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. Besides, PaudiBhuyan households are also found in 125 villages in 21 GPs in Banspal Area of Keonjhar District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the PaudiBhuyan households of 125 villages has been made separately to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.16.1 Distinguished Features of PaudiBhuinya PVTG:

The Paudi Bhuyan is a hill dwelling section of the Bhuyan tribe. They inhabit in the Bhuyan *Pirhas* of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Dhenkanal districts. They use Odia as their mother tongue. They are Shifting cultivators and also depend on forest produce. They have Youth Dormitory and Community Centre '*Darbar*' in the village. Their corporate body of traditional village council still effective. They are known for their special *Changu* dance.



2.16.2 Composition of PaudiBhuinya households & population:

The PaudiBhuinya PVTG are residing in 125 villages in 21 GPs of Banspal Block. These PaudiBhuinya villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of JDA, Banspal, Keonjher District. There are 9663 PaudiBhuinya households, including 1351 female headed households, with a total population of 42,590 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the PaudiBhuinya community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1011 females per 1000 males. Tables

2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG households and population, family size and sex ratio in Keonjher District.

Table-2.1

Composition of PaudiBhuinyaPVTG households, population in Banspal Block of KeonjherDistrict

SL. No.	District	Block	GP	Village/Hamlet	No.of Hhs	Population		
						Males	Females	Total
1	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Sapakanta	83	189	194	383
2	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Tola	42	107	93	200
3	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Sankarai	101	102	130	232
4	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Totadihi	44	50	55	105
5	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Banspal (Gaonsahi&Meisahi)	300	508	477	985
6	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Baraguda	121	273	247	520
7	Keonjhar	Banspal	Barahgarh	Hatisila	27	56	65	121
8	Keonjhar	Banspal	Barahgarh	Jamudiha	111	231	212	443
9	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Bayakumutia	190	412	445	857
10	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Bayapandadhar	43	93	96	189
11	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Kelasahi	17	48	37	85
12	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Mundula	54	118	142	260
13	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Podadiha	29	80	71	151
14	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Talakaipur	77	174	205	379
15	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Tunkulasahi	47	125	121	246
16	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Balibeda	8	12	18	30
17	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Dhaladihi	84	176	189	365
18	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Fulajhar	108	252	263	515
19	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Itapokhari	67	169	168	337
20	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Kendughati	82	177	188	365
21	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Patapani	34	94	92	186
22	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Sankari	72	166	167	333
23	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Uchumadihi	80	170	184	354
24	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Sikulapada	153	362	358	720
25	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Gonasika	20	20	31	51
26	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	UparRaidiha	14	15	20	35
27	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Tala Baitarani	10	12	13	25
28	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Jantari	10	10	13	23
29	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Adala	117	307	296	603
30	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Badakula	103	253	240	493
31	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Dhanagadi	205	564	590	1154
32	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Jatra	150	366	385	751
33	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadakala	Kadakala	61	152	134	286
34	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadakala	Tiribo	43	76	81	157
35	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadokola	Luhakala	55	200	174	374
36	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadokola	Talakadokola	186	300	351	651

37	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Badakudar	21	34	27	61
38	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Kalanda(Ka)	4	2	6	8
39	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Panasasahi	52	99	99	198
40	Keonjhar	Banspal	KalandaKha)	Panasuya	179	348	400	748
41	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Talasahi	79	162	155	317
42	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	TentoSahi	65	140	128	268
43	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Anasuan	82	165	184	349
44	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	BhuyaBaitarini	62	133	140	273
45	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Karangadihi	131	257	289	546
46	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Langipada	50	109	125	234
47	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Lata	101	206	204	410
48	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Tantadihi	56	114	112	226
49	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Temera	57	116	95	211
50	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Talatangarpada	54	144	109	253
51	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Tangarpada	44	92	79	171
52	Keonjhar	Banspal	Krangadihi	Tentulikhuti	73	202	177	379
53	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kodipasara	Duarasuni	3	5	8	13
54	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Kuanra	289	714	705	1419
55	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Sunajhari	100	135	140	275
56	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Nipo	113	257	227	484
57	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanara	Talapada	129	278	249	527
58	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Kumundi	72	150	148	298
59	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	UparJagar	273	630	656	1286
60	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Urumunda	80	276	208	484
61	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Varumunda	26	90	74	164
62	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Ambadali	63	139	148	287
63	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Bhejidihi	37	86	80	166
64	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Bhejidihi (A)	17	38	36	74
65	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Mayurdihi	19	46	47	93
66	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Nayakot	59	112	118	230
67	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Sagapali	44	98	93	191
68	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Sudunga	92	201	186	387
69	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Lungajhara	143	353	347	700
70	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Kadakasada	84	200	196	396
71	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Kasada	87	222	215	437
72	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Khajurimundi (BhuyanSahi)	35	99	90	189
73	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Khuntakata	36	98	103	201
74	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	PadaKasada	71	199	217	416
75	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Rugudikasada	57	145	143	288
76	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Saharpur	102	207	229	436
77	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Barakala	19	32	33	65
78	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Deri	87	181	188	369
79	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Gajipur	81	157	161	318

80	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Jamuriposhi	16	36	34	70
81	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Kadadiha	25	45	52	97
82	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Kushakala	234	481	478	959
83	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	SinghpuR (Kha)	202	390	396	786
84	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	TalaBarada	53	87	102	189
85	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	UpparBarada	38	76	78	154
86	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Danla	228	412	442	854
87	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Lunagar	67	145	149	294
88	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Patribadi	23	41	43	84
89	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Suakati	78	137	136	273
90	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Tentuli	69	158	161	319
91	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	TentuliTungadishi	34	67	81	148
92	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Tungurudiha	18	40	48	88
93	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Gopinathpur	29	55	67	122
94	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Sarukudar	57	110	110	220
95	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Tentuli	8	17	16	33
96	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakadakala	Talakadakala	125	246	297	543
97	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Ambadahara	157	345	326	671
98	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Ichinda	44	110	102	212
99	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Medinipur	15	41	26	67
100	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Nitigotha	50	59	67	126
101	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Talakainsari	35	71	75	146
102	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	TalaErida	126	319	336	655
103	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Imiri	40	103	95	198
104	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Gobindapur	36	75	92	167
105	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Mundatopa	33	71	82	153
106	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Tana	122	291	299	590
107	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	UpparGundula	116	311	293	604
108	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	TalaGundula	119	276	298	574
109	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Benidihi	176	430	384	814
110	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	Gopapur	72	119	136	255
111	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	UparaBirikala	76	169	167	336
112	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	TalaBirikala	55	124	132	256
113	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	Champajhara	59	139	143	282
114	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tarmakanta	Sagapada	44	56	76	132
115	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tarmakanta	Taramakanta Balrayi (H)	68	88	112	200
116	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Amuni	60	129	143	272
117	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Anra	13	29	18	47
118	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Bininda	62	134	153	287
119	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Dudhapasi	2	5	7	12
120	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Jaladihi	74	174	152	326
121	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Komgaon	88	199	245	444
122	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Podadihi	77	201	189	390

123	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Raigoda	160	398	404	802
124	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Sankarapasi	48	125	113	238
125	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	UpparRaigoda	56	146	146	292
Total	Keonjhar	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise PaudiBhuinya households, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Households	Nos. of Female Headed Households	Total nos. of Households	Family Size	Sex Ratio
125	8312	1351	9663	4	1011

2.16.3 Age group & sex wise distribution of PaudiBhuinya population

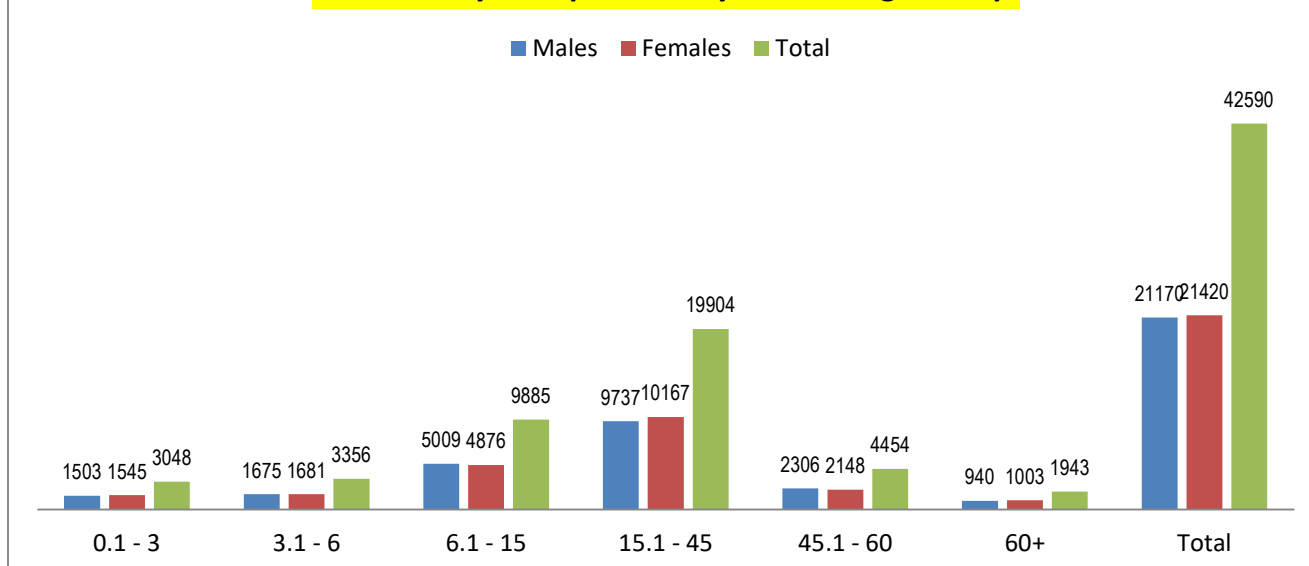
Out of total PaudiBhuinya population of 42,590, the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (8102) is less than that of the boys (8187), not showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 1943 senior citizens among the PaudiBhuinya people of the villages. While 3356 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 9885 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below shows PaudiBhuinya population structure by sex and age group in 125 villages of Banspal Block in Keonjher District.

Table-2.3
Distribution of PaudiBhuiyan Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	PaudiBhuiyan Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	1503	1545	3048
3.1 - 6	1675	1681	3356
6.1 - 15	5009	4876	9885
15.1 - 45	9737	10167	19904
45.1 - 60	2306	2148	4454
60+	940	1003	1943
Total	21170	21420	42590

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Paudi Bhuiyan Population by Sex and Age Group



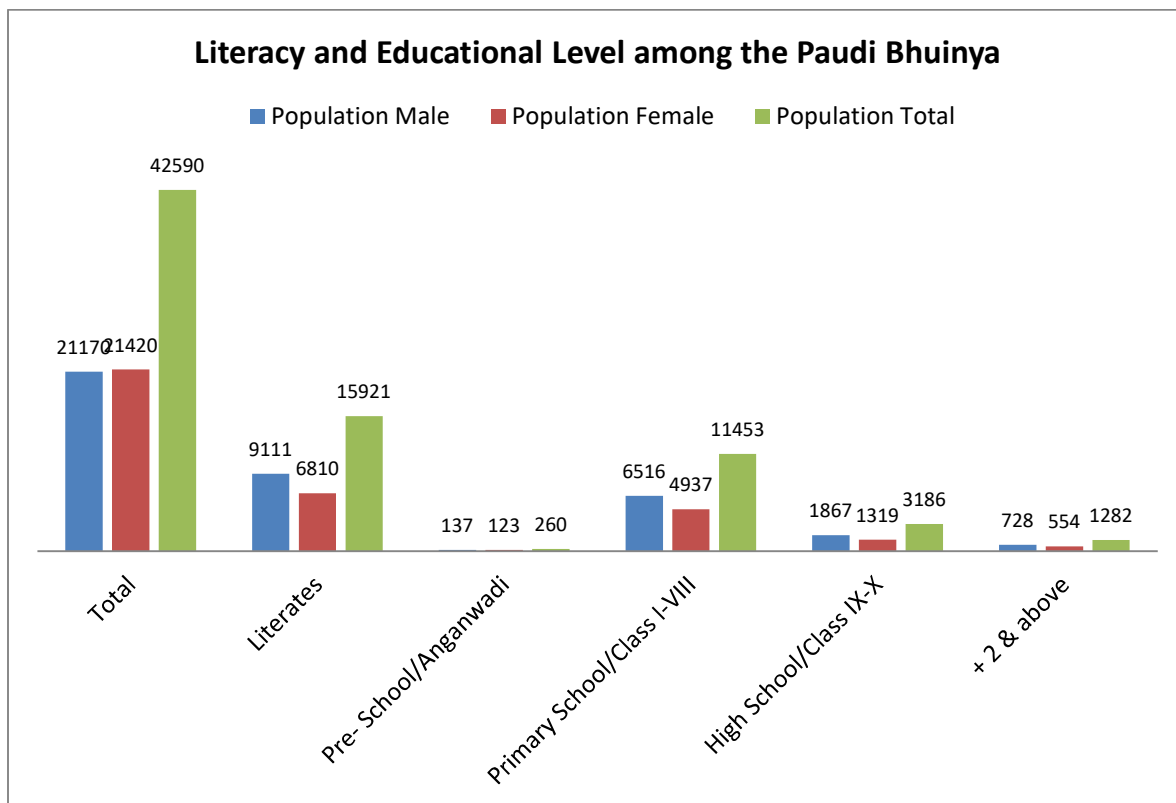
2.16.4 Socio-economic profiles of PaudiBhuiya PVTG found in the uncovered villages outside, Banspal, Keonjher District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.16.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

Among the PaudiBhuiya, literacy is levelled at 37.38 %. Their male literacy is 43.04 % and female literacy is 31.79 %. Out of 15921 PaudiBhuiyaliterate people, 11453 (71.93 %), 3186 (20.02 %) and 1282 (8.05 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 and above level, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, 260 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 3096 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi. Table below shows literacy and educational level of PaudiBhuiya community in 125 villages outside the Micro Project.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the PaudiBhuiya

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	21170	21420	42590
Literates	9111 (43.04%)	6810 (31.79%)	15921 (37.38%)
Pre- School/ Anganwadi	137	123	260
Primary School/ Class 1-VIII	6516	4937	11453 (71.93%)
High School/ Class IX - X	1867	1319	3186 (20.02%)
+ 2 & above	728	554	1282 (8.05%)

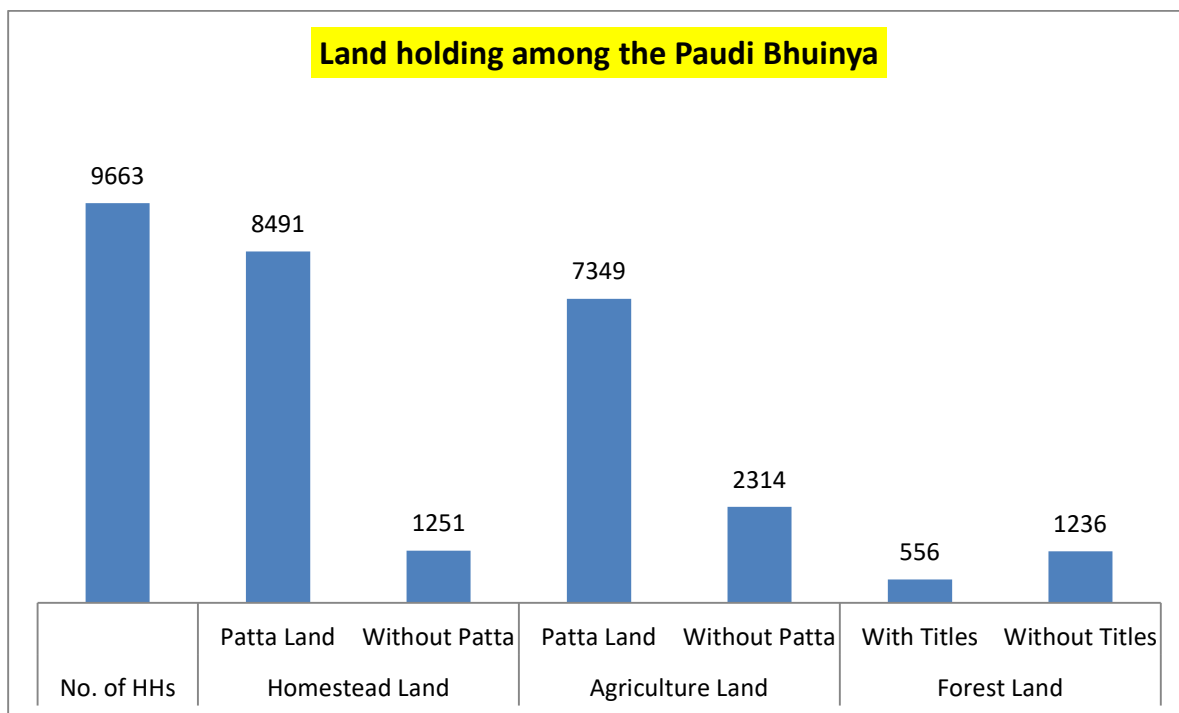


2.16.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 9663 PaudiBhuinyafamilies 8491 (87.87 %) have homestead land and 7349 (70.05 %) have agriculture land with patta and 556 (5.58 %) have forest land with titles. Besides, there are 1251(12.95%) families having homestead land and 2314 (23.94%) having agriculture land without patta and 1236(12.79%) families having forest land without titles. The lands occupied by the Paudi Bhuinya without patta or titles may be recorded in their names and land based development programmes for the PaudiBhuinya may be provided to them for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows Land holding among the PaudiBhuinyain 125uncoveredvillages in Banspal area.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the PaudiBhuinya

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
9663	8491	1251	7349	2314	556	1236

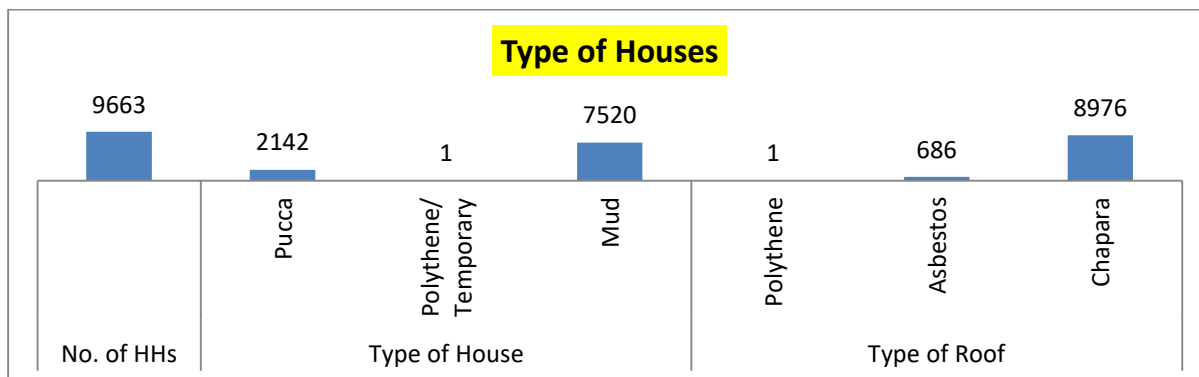


2.16.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 9663 families, 2142 families have pucca houses, 7520 families reside in mud houses and one family live in temporary house. The roof of 686 houses have asbestos and 8976 houses thatched with chapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the types of houses of Paudi Bhuinya.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene/Temporary	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos	Chapara
9663	2142	1	7520	1	686	8976

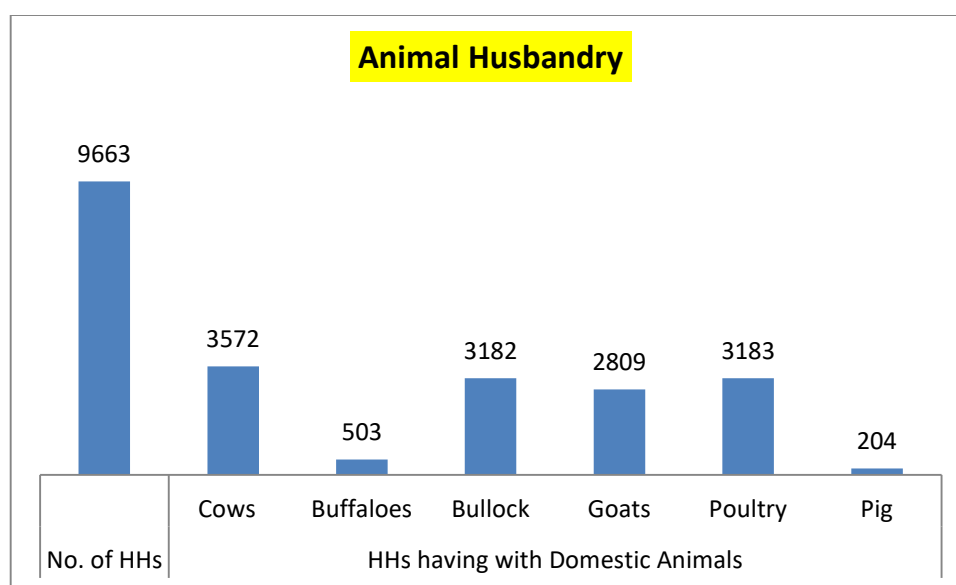


2.16.4.4 Animal Husbandry

The animal resource of 9663 Paudi Bhuiyan households comprise of 3572 cows, 503 buffaloes, 3182 bullocks, 2809 goats, 3183 poultry and 204 Pigs. Table below and its corresponding graph show the animal resource of Paudi Bhuiya.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals					
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats	Poultry	Pig
9663	3572	503	3182	2809	3183	204



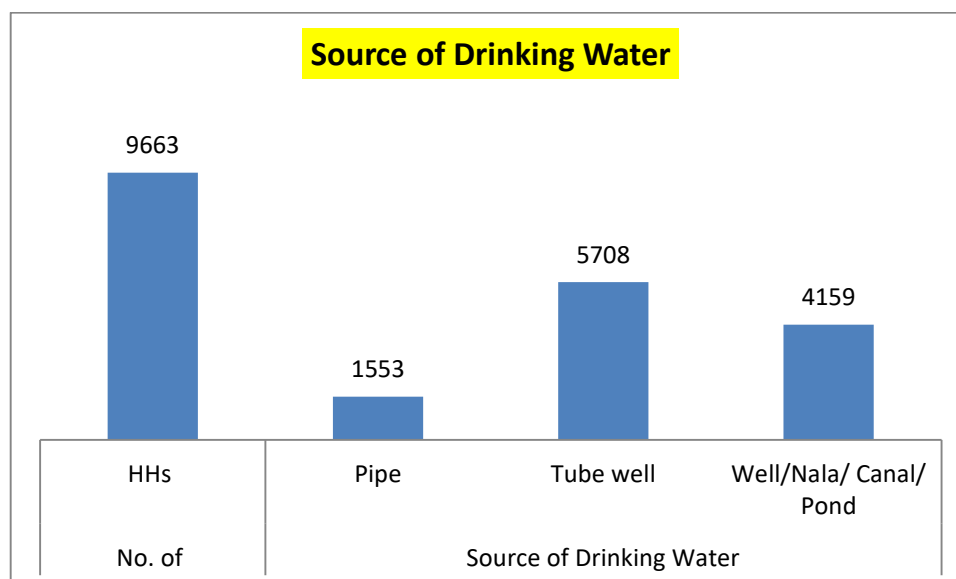
2.16.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 9663 Paudi Bhuiya households, 7261 (75.14 %) households use safe drinking water (1553 from pipe and 5708 from tube well). The remaining 4159 (24.86 %) Paudi Bhuiya households depend on source like Well/Nala/ Canal/ Pond for drinking water. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the source of drinking water of Paudi Bhuiya.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water		
	Pipe	Tube well	Well/Nala/ Canal/ Pond

9663	1553	5708	4159
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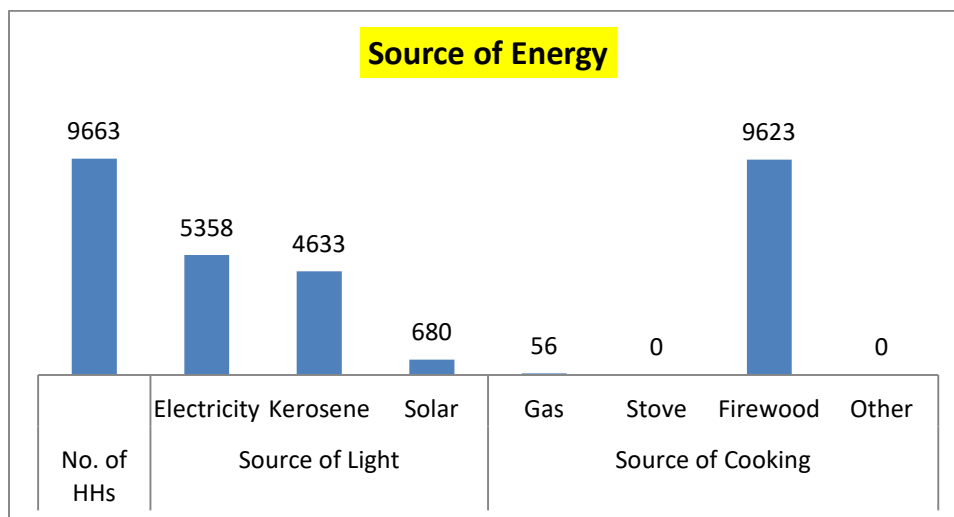


2.16.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 9663 PaudiBhuinyafamilies , 6038 (62.49 %) families use electricity and solar power and 4633(37.51 %) families use kerosene as source of light. Majority of PaudiBhuinyafamilies, i.e. 9623 (99.58 %) use firewood and only 56 (less than 1.00 %) families use gas for cooking purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows the source of energy of PaudiBhuinya.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
9663	5358	4633	680	56	0	9623	0



2.16.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total PaudiBhuinyapopulation of 42590, majority of the people numbering 24358(57.19 %) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 12315 (50.50 %) and male workers are 12043 (49.50 %). A sound workforce among the PaudiBhuyanis is an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as a development index.

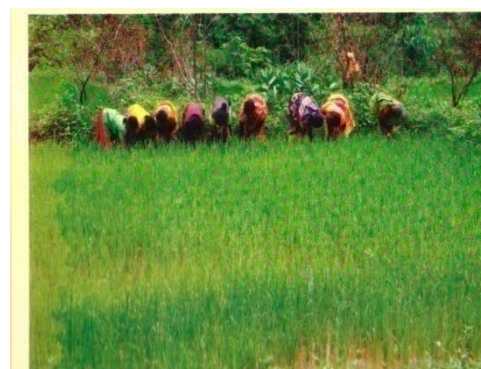


Table- 2.10
Work Force

Age Group	PaudiBhuyan Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	9737	10167	19904
45.1 - 60	2306	2148	4454
Total	12043 (49.50%)	12315 (50.50%)	24358 (57.19%)

PaudiBhuyan Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts



The PaudiBhuyanskilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Broomstick making
- ❖ Mat making Basketry

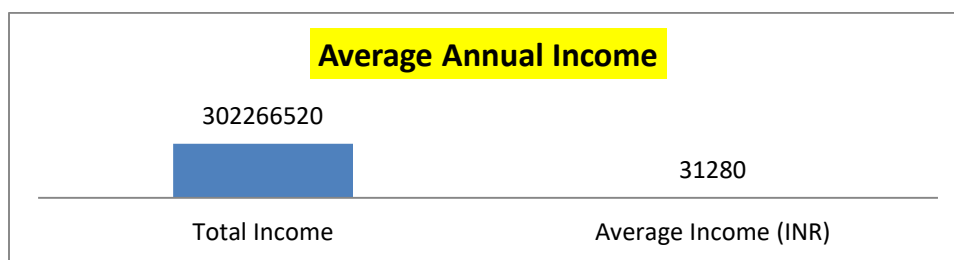
❖ Tussar rearing

2.16.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The PaudiBhuinyafamilies mostly derived their income from primary sources, like cultivation, wage/agricultural wage, animal husbandry and they supplement their income from NTFP collection & fire wood selling.Their average annual income is Rs.31, 280/- per household.Table below and its corresponding graph showthe average annualincome of PaudiBhuinya.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

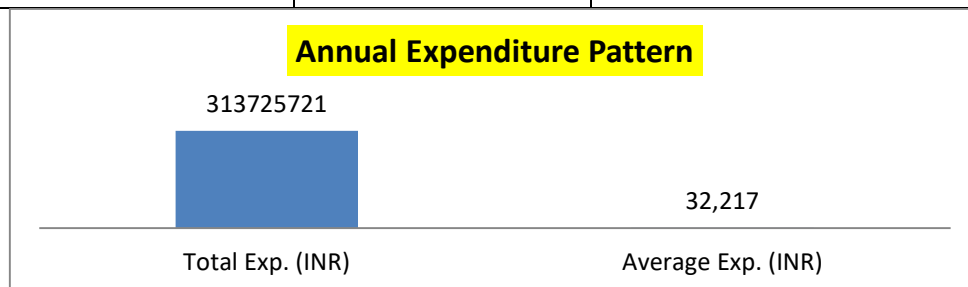
Source	Total HHs	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	9663/-	31280/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total Income		



The average annual expenditure of Paudi Bhuinya is Rs. 32,217/-.Table below and its corresponding graph showthe average annual expenditure of PaudiBhuinya.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	Total HHs	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	9663/-	32,217/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total Expenditure		

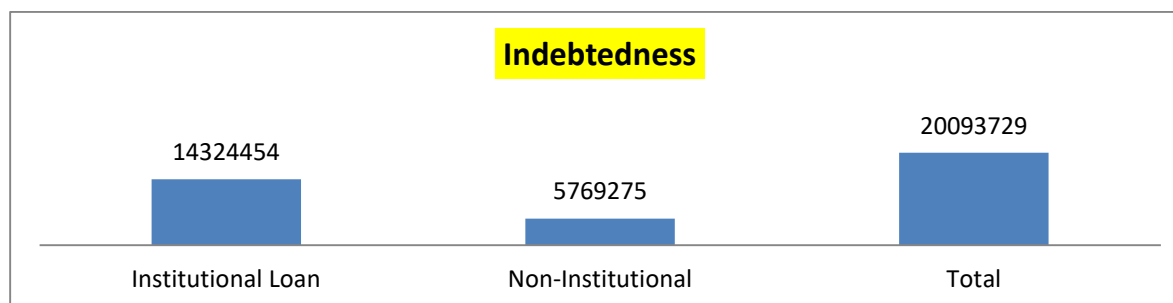


2.16.4.9 Indebtedness

The average debt amount of PaudiBhuinyais Rs.2079/- (Rs. 1482/- from institutional and Rs.597/- from private source). Table below and its corresponding graph showstheir status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Source of Indebtedness(INR)			
	Indebted	Institutional Loan	Non-Institutional	Total
9663	Total	14324454.00	5769275.00	20093729.00
	Average	1482/-	597/-	2079/-

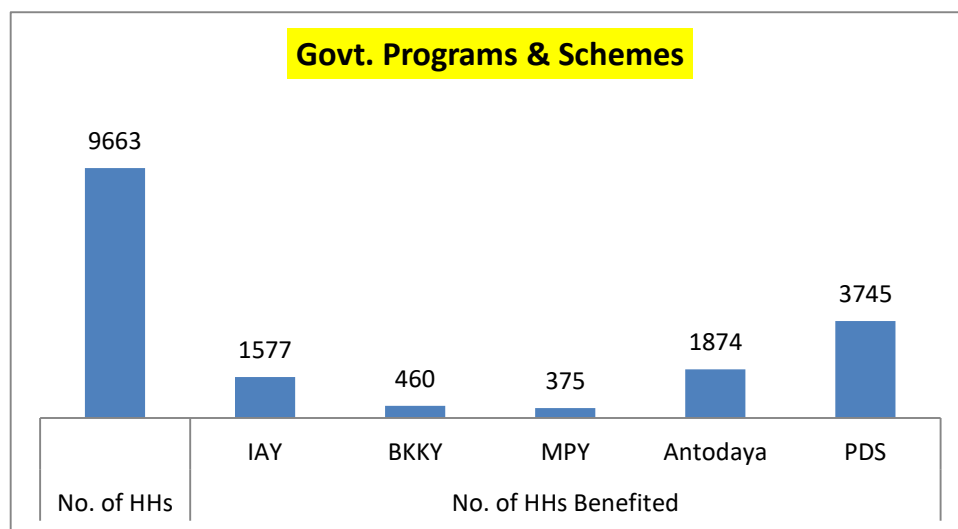


2. 16.5 Govt. Programs & Schemes availed :

Out of 9663 households, 1874 availed Antodaya, 3745 PDS, 375 MPY and 460 benefitted by BKKY and 1577 IAY under different Govt. Programs and Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of availing different Govt. Programs and Schemes.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programs & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
9663	1577	460	375	1874	3745



2. 16.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue\ Land	FRA/ Land	Irrigation facility	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
125	8491HHs	556 HHs	NA	96	97	73

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	32Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
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VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
96	9	0	120	15	12	13	5	6

- The survey reveals that out of 125 villages, 96 villages have been facilitated with electricity/solar light and Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 125 villages, 97 villages have safe drinking water source and 73 villages have school, 120 villages have Motorable Roads and only 5 villages each have Art, Craft Center, 9 villages have health center, 12 villages have market center.
- None of the villages have facility like Gyanmandir.

2.16.7 Major Problems faced by PaudiBhuinya PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 37.38 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season. There is one specific educational complex for Girls where 250 students are residing and studying.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: PaudiBhuinya being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.16.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the PaudiBhuinya PVTG:

- Education: Establishment of an educational complex for Boys and Gyanmandir for promoting pre primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units

with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.

- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.16.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.16.9.1 Profile of PaudiBhuinyaat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of PaudiBhuinyaPVTGinBanspal Area, KeonjherDistrict
At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Keonjhar	
2	Name of the Blocks	Banspal	
3	No./Names of GPs	21	
4	No. of Villages	125	
5	No. of HHs	9663	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	1351	
7	Population	Total	42590
		Male	21170
		Female	21420
8	Average size of Household	4	
9	Literacy	Total	15921(37.38%)
		Male	9111 (43.04%)
		Female	6810 (31.79%)
10	Sex-ratio	1011	
11	Own Houses	9662	
12	Pucca House	2142	
13	Work Force	24358(57.19%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	5708	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	6038	
17	Homestead Land	8491Households	
18	Agriculture Land	7349 Households	
19	Forest Land	556 Households	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	NA	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily Wage, Agricultural wage	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	31,280/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	32,217/-	
24	No. of Families Indebted	NA	
25	Average Loan Amount(in Rs)	2079/-	

26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Bank Passbook	NA
29	Ration Card	5619
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	NA
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY	375
33	BPL	NA
34	BKKY	460
35	Housing (IAY)	1577

2.16.9.2 Total HHs & population of PaudiBhuinya (Existing and outside areas of MP)

Table -2.17
ABSTRACT

Micro Project	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	There is no micro-project for PaudiBhuyan in Banspal Area							
**Outside	Keonjhar	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590
Total	Keonjhar	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590

(Source: *CCD Plan Survey by SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.16.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Baseline Survey has identified PaudiBhuyan PVTG in Banspal Block of the Keonjhar district. There is no Micro Project, for the development of the PaudiBhuyan PVTG' in Banspal Block of Keonjhar district so far.

A cursory look on the aforementioned survey findings reveals that the PaudiBhuyan people of Keonjhar district are an agricultural community, who are occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the same like that of the PaudiBhuyan people of Pallahara Block of Angul, Barkote block of Deogarh and Lahunipada block of Sundargarh districts, where they have been recognised as a PVTG. The PaudiBhuyan of Keonjhar district

shares the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observes religious festivals and also observe the principle of endogamy and other rites and rituals, with that of the PaudiBhuyanPVTG of Angul, Deogarh and Sundargarh districts of Odisha.

Further, the surveyed PaudiBhuyanpeople confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

During the Base line survey, it was found that there are as many as 9663PaudiBhuyan households in 125villages of 21 GPs of Bansal Block in Keonjhardistrict.Unfortunately, thesePaudiBhuyan people were left out while implementing PVTG development programmes. Thus, the PaudiBhuyanPVTG people living in the above said villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes for development of PVTGs.

There is one Micro Project namely JDA, Gonasika in Banspal block in Keonjhar district for development Juang PVTG. After identification of 102 more Juang villages with15309 population, it is suggested that this Micro Project will take care of all Juang PVTG population of Keonjhardistrict.

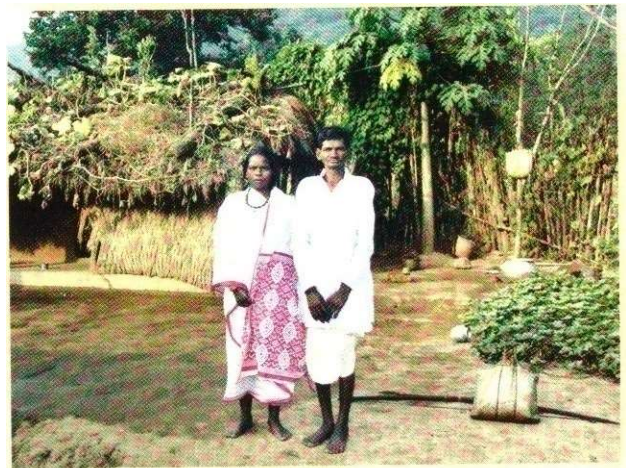
Therefore, it is suggested that fordevelopment of PaudiBhuyanPVTG people of Banspal Block in Keonjhar district, Govt. of Odisha may recognise them as PVTG and a new Micro Project namely PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Banspal, Keonjhar may be established for the total development ofPaudiBhuyanPVTG people under the Schemes for PVTG development programmes of GoI, like Central Sector Scheme, CCD as well as the state Government programmes of Odisha for PVTG development programmes under OPELIP. The staffing pattern of the proposed Micro Project, Banspal may the same like that of the JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar with a Special Officer as Head of Office andOne Governing Body of the Micro Project with Collector and District Magistrate, Keonjhar as Chairman.

2.17 PaudiBhuyan PVTG: Outside the Micro Project, PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh District

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely PaudiBhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Sundargarh District for the total development of the PaudiBhuyanPVTG residing in Sundargarhdistrict in the year 1978-79. This Micro Project covers population of PaudiBhuyan PVTG in 5 GPs and 22 villages of Lahunipada Block in Sundargarhdistrict. It is reported that there are 30 more villages with PaudiBhuyanhouseholds found outside the Micro Project, PBDA, Khuntagaon,Sundargarh district for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among thePaudiBhuyan households of these 30 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.17.1 Distinguished FeaturesofPaudiBhuyanPVTG

The PaudiBhuyan is a hill dwelling section of the Bhuyan tribe. They inhabit in the Bhuyan*Pirhas* of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Dhenkanal districts. They use Odia as their mother tongue. They are shifting cultivators



and also depend on forest produce. They have youth dormitory and community centre 'Darbar' in the village. Their corporate body of traditional village council still effective. They are known for their special *Changu* dance.

2.17.2 Composition of PaudiBhuyan households & population

The PaudiBhuyan PVTG people are residing in 30 villages in 7 GPs of Lahunipada Block. These PaudiBhuyan villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh District. There are 1045 PaudiBhuyan households, including 217 female headed households, with a total population of 3239 persons. Their family size is 4. The survey shows an unfavourable sex ratio with less number of females among the PaudiBhuyan community. The Sex ratio of the community is 957 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show the composition of PaudiBhuyan households, population, family size and sex ratio in the surveyed villages.

Table 2.1
Composition of PaudiBhuyan households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PaudiBhuyan PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	Bhutuda	Batagaon	40	69	69	138
2.	Sundargarh			Bhutuda	33	56	65	121
3.	Sundargarh			Kemsila	34	51	49	100
4.	Sundargarh			Lasi	54	71	68	139
5.	Sundargarh			Raisuan	35	49	48	97
6.	Sundargarh			Randa	19	36	34	70
7.	Sundargarh			Ranta	49	92	71	163
8.	Sundargarh			Silguda	5	8	10	18
9.	Sundargarh		Daleisara	Budhakhaman	28	54	48	102
10.	Sundargarh			Daleisara	141	212	183	395
11.	Sundargarh			Dhokamunda	140	254	237	491
12.	Sundargarh			Rengali	9	16	16	32
13.	Sundargarh		Khuntagaon	Bandhaberna	7	9	10	19
14.	Sundargarh			Dhanijam	4	7	3	10
15.	Sundargarh		Kuliposh	Kuliposh	43	52	59	111
16.	Sundargarh		Mahulpada	Derula	137	182	194	376
17.	Sundargarh			Keta	12	24	20	44

18.	Sundargarh			Kiri	27	41	43	84
19.	Sundargarh			Kumundi	40	69	67	136
20.	Sundargarh			Kundula	1	3	1	4
21.	Sundargarh			Kunu	17	23	31	54
22.	Sundargarh			Mahulpada	27	41	35	76
23.	Sundargarh			Tasada	54	95	78	173
24.	Sundargarh		Sasyakela	Barsuaon	16	25	22	47
25.	Sundargarh			Damalu	17	32	35	67
26.	Sundargarh			Nangalakata	15	22	29	51
27.	Sundargarh			Raikela	8	14	10	24
28.	Sundargarh		Talabahali	Khathiabaghuni	6	10	9	19
29.	Sundargarh			Landamunda	3	2	6	8
30.	Sundargarh			Talbahali	24	36	34	70
Total	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	7 GPs	30 Villages	1045	1655	1584	3239

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
30	828	217	1045	4	957

2.17.3 Age group & Sex wise distribution of PaudiBhuyan population

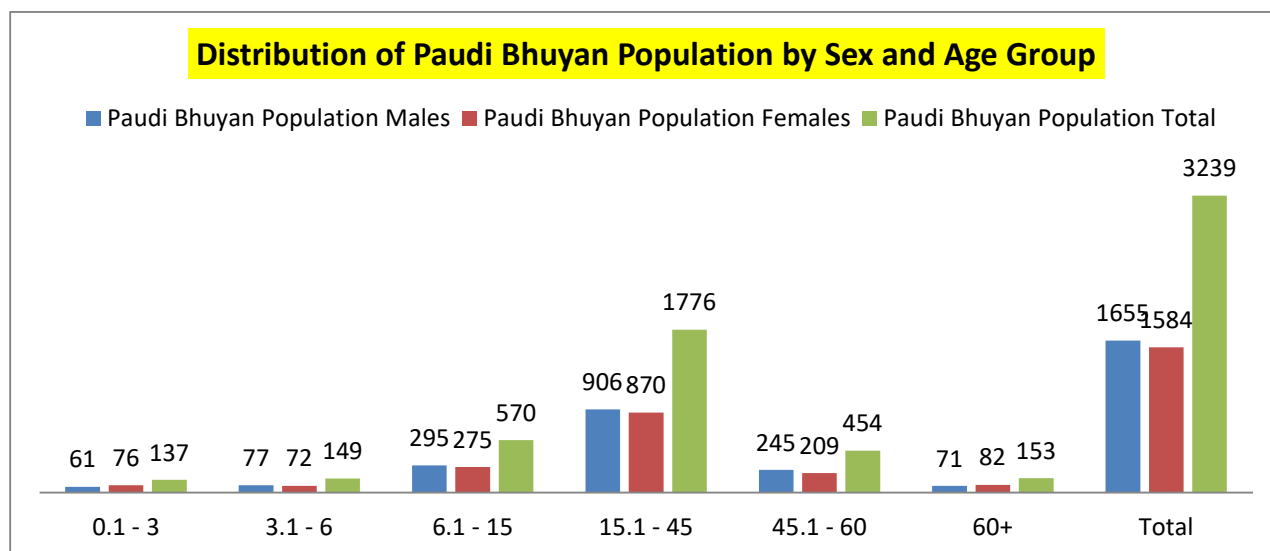
In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (423) is less than that of the boys (433), not showing a favourable sex ratio. There are 153 senior citizens among the PaudiBhuyan people of the village. While 149 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi, 570 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the PaudiBhuyan population structure by sex and age group in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.3
Distribution of PaudiBhuyan Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	PaudiBhuyan Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	61	76	137
3.1 - 6	77	72	149
6.1 - 15	295	275	570

15.1 - 45	906	870	1776
45.1 - 60	245	209	454
60+	71	82	153
Total	1655	1584	3239

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.17.4 Socio-economic profiles of PaudiBhuyan PVTG found in the uncovered villages of PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundergarh District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.17.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

Among the PaudiBhuyan, the literacy is levelled at 26.68 %. Their male literacy is 33.05 % and female literacy is 20.03 %. Table below shows literacy and educational level of PaudiBhuyancommunityin 30 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.Out of 864 PaudiBhuyanliterate people, 589(68.17 %), 244 (28.24 %)and31 (3.59 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level and above, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, 149 children are entitled to be enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and to enjoy supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. Table below and its corresponding graph show the literacy and educational level among the PaudiBhuyanin the surveyed villages.

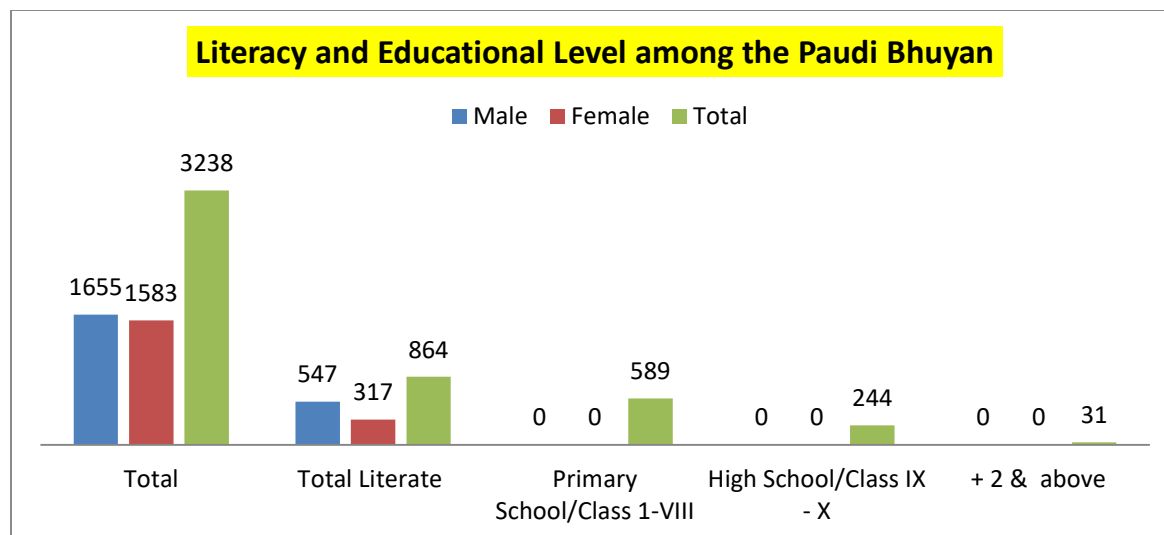
Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the PaudiBhuyan

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1655	1583	3238
Total Literates	547(33.05 %)	317 (20.03 %)	864(26.68 %)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	0	0	0
Primary School/Class 1-VIII	385	204	589(68.17 %)

High School/Class IX - X	142	102	244(28.24 %)
+ 2& above	20	11	31(3.59 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.

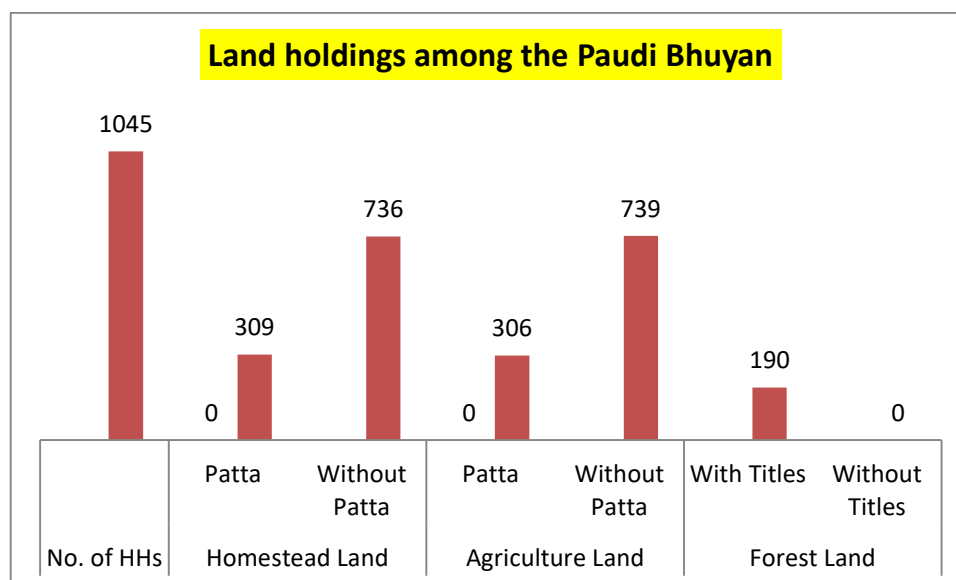


2.17.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 1045 PaudiBhuyanfamilies, 309 (29.57%) have homestead patta land and 306(29.28%) have agricultural patta land. Where 736 families have homestead land without patta, 739 have agricultural land without patta. A total of 190 (18.18 %) out of 1045 households have got land titles under FRA. Thus, land including forest land under occupation by Paudi Bhuyan may be recorded and land based development programmes like cultivation and plantation for them is suggested. Table below and its corresponding graph show the land holdings among the PaudiBhuyanhouseholds in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.5
Land holdings among the PaudiBhuyan

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
1045	309	736	306	739	190	NA

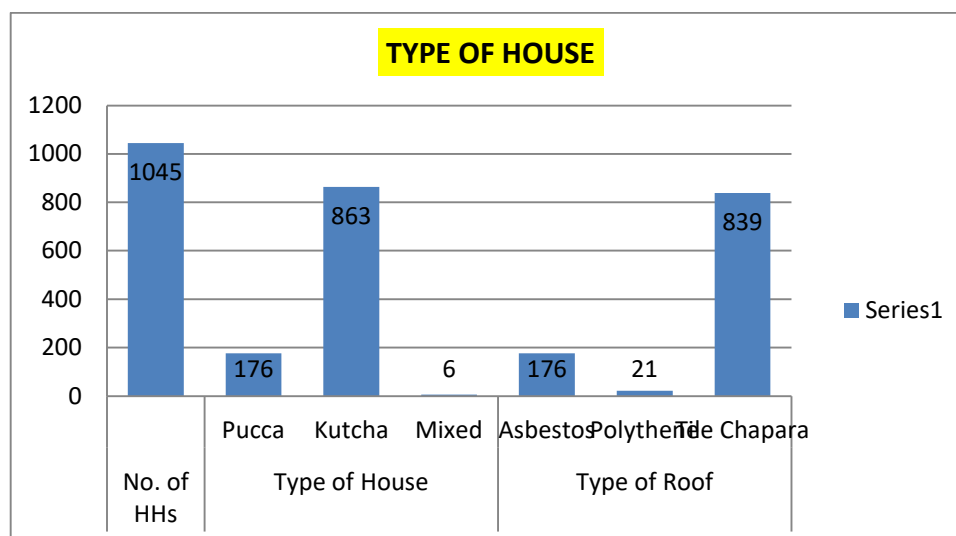


2.17.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 1045 families, only 176(16.84%) nosfamily have pucca house, 863(82.58%) families reside inKutcha houses and 6 in mixed houses. Among them 176 nos houses have asbestos roof, 21 houses have Polythene roof and 839 houses thatched with tile chapara. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show types of houses of the PaudiBhuyansin the surveyed villages.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Kutcha	Mixed	Asbestos	Polythene	Tile Chapara
1045	176	863	6	176	21	839

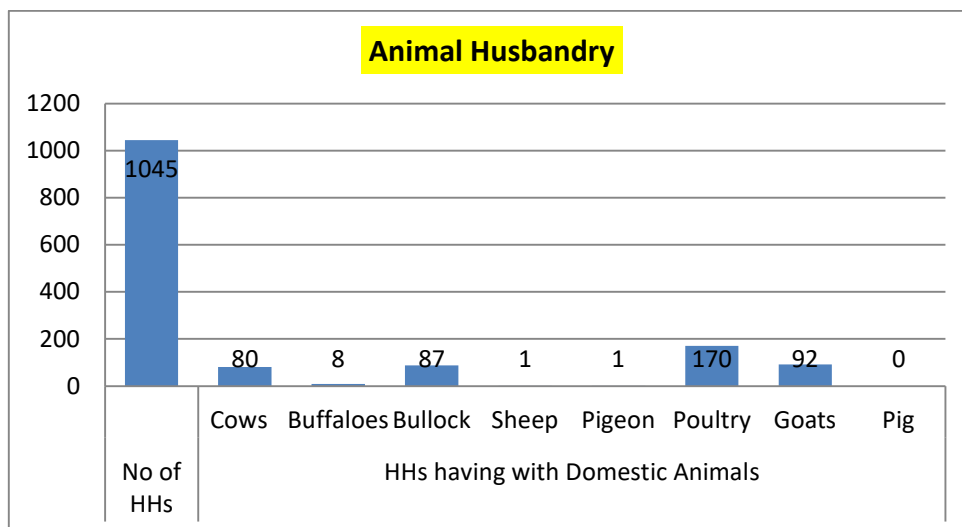


2.17.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All 1045 PaudiBhuyan families have animal resources like 170 families have poultry, 92 (Goats), 87 (Bullocks), 80 (Cows), 8 (Buffaloes) and 1 (pigeon) 1 (sheep). Table below and its corresponding graph show animal resource of the PaudiBhuyan households in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	HHs having with Domestic Animals							
	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Sheep	Pigeon	Poultry	Goats	Pig
1045	80	8	87	1	1	170	92	0

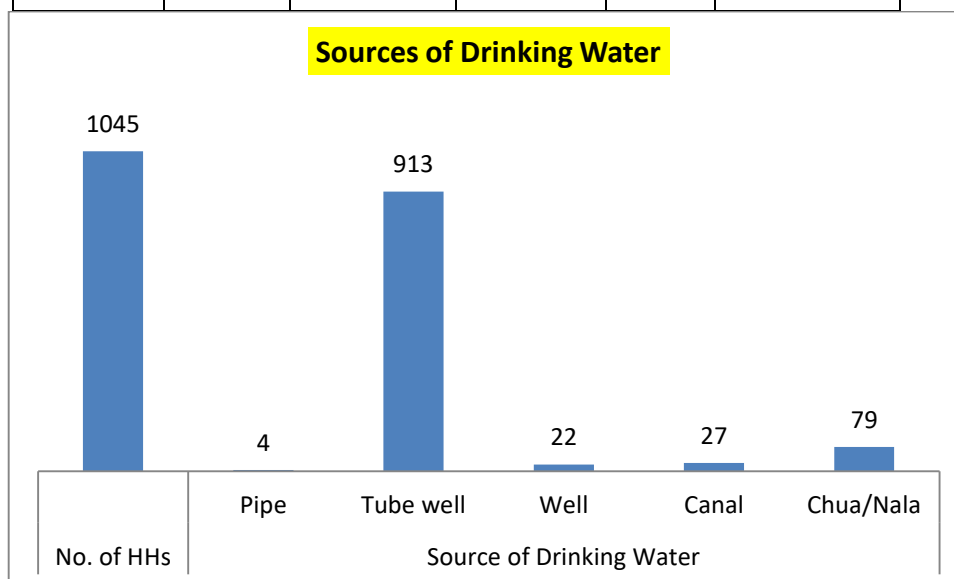


2.17.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

As many as 913 PaudiBhuyan households use safe drinking water from tube well and 4 households from Pipe. Other PaudiBhuyan households numbering 128, use unsafe drinking water source, like Chua/Nala (79), well (22), Canal (27). Table below and its corresponding graph show the source of the drinking water of the PaudiBhuyans in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water				
	Pipe	Tube well	Well	Canal	Chua/Nala
1045	4	913	22	27	79

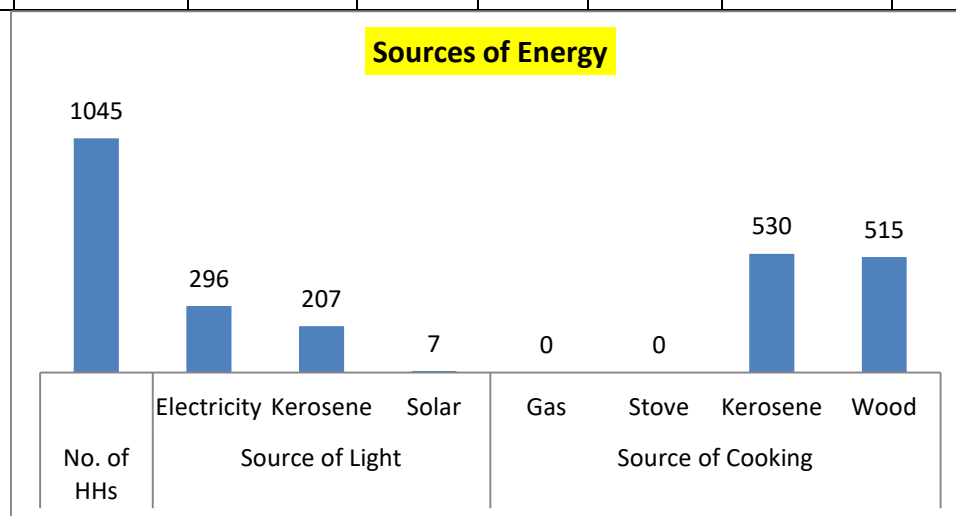


2.17.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 1045 PaudiBhuyan families, 296 use Electricity, 742 use Kerosene and 7 use Solar as source of light. For cooking purpose, 530 families use kerosene and the remaining 515 use firewood. Table below and its corresponding graph show the source of energy for the PaudiBhuyans in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Kerosene	Wood
1045	296	742	7	0	0	530	515



2.17.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total PaudiBhuyan population of 3239, majority of the people numbering 2230 (68.85%) persons return as the



workforce in the age group 15 - 60 years.

In the workforce, the share of female workers is 1079

(48.40 %) & and male workers is 1151 (51.60%). A sound workforce among the PaudiBhuyans is an indication of availability of human



resources and thus may be taken as a pro-development index. Table below shows the workforce of the Paudi Bhuyan in the surveyed villages.

Table 2.10
PBDA, Khuntagaon Work Force

Age Group	PBDA, Khuntagaon Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	906	870	1776
45.1 - 60	245	209	454
Total	1151	1076	2230

Paudi Bhuyan Skills, Arts & Crafts

The Paudi Bhuyan skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

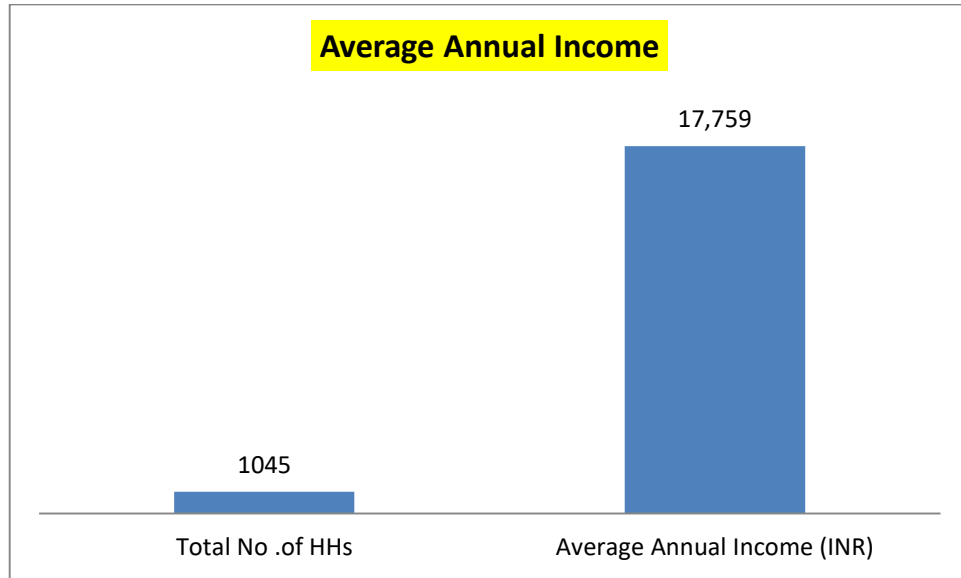
- ❖ Broomstick making
- ❖ Mat making
- ❖ Basketry

2.17.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The average annual income of Paudi Bhuyan is Rs. 17,759/- per household. Mostly the Paudi Bhuyans derive their income from daily/agricultural wage (67.77%) followed by other source like Business, service, etc. (19.15%), agriculture (7.19%) and NTFP Collection & Selling (5.89%). Table below and its corresponding graph show the annual income of the Paudi Bhuyans in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

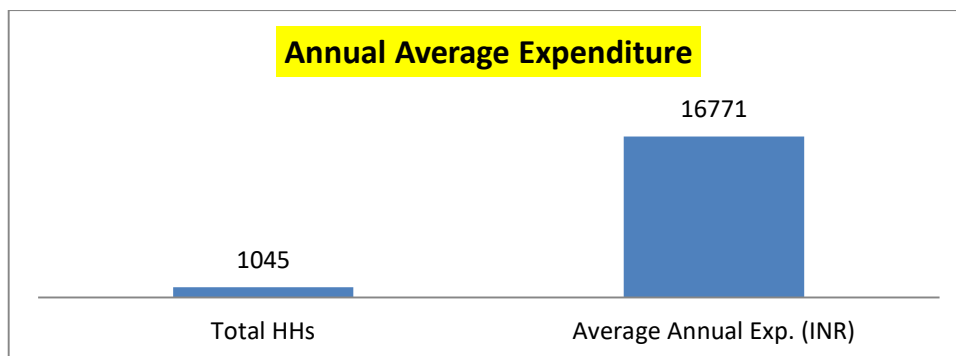
Source	Total No .of HHs	Average Annual Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	1045	Rs 17,759/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		



The average annual expenditure of Paudi Bhuyan is Rs. 16,771/-per household. Paudi Bhuyan people spend on different items stated in the table below. Table below and its corresponding graph show the annual expenditure of the Paudi Bhuyans in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	Total HHs	Average Annual Expenditure . (INR)
Food	1045	Rs16,771/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
All Expenditure		

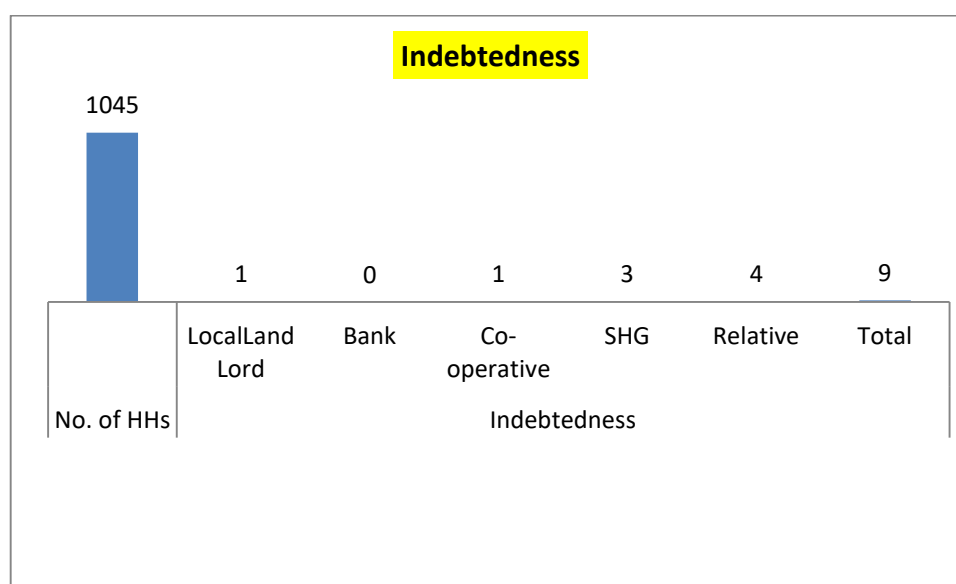


2.17.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 1045 families, 9 families are found indebted only. Mostly they borrow either from relatives or from SHGs. Out of 9 indebted households, 4 households borrowed from institutional source and 5 households borrowed from private source. Table below and its corresponding graph show the status of indebtedness of the Paudi Bhuyan households in the surveyed villages.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Indebted households					Total
	Institutional			Private		
	SHG	Bank	Co-operative	Land Lord	Relative	
1045	3	0	1	1	4	9

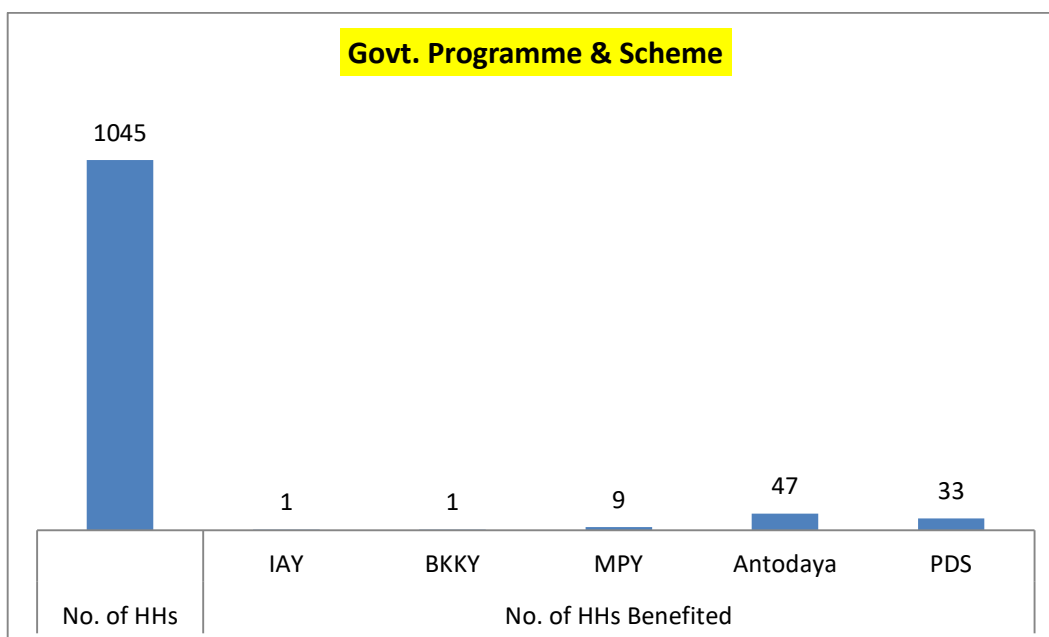


2. 17.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed

Out of 1045 households, 47 availed Antodaya, 33 PDS, 9 MPY and 1 each benefitted by BKKY and IAY under different Govt. Programmes & Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph show their status of availing different Govt. Programme / Scheme.

Table-2.14
Govt. Programmes & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited				
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS
1045	1	1	9	47	33



2. 17.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue\ Land	FRA/ Land	Irrigation facility	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
30	120.50 Ac.	319.50 Ac.	NA	23	15	19

(Cont.)

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyanmandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
25	0	0	28	6	0	5	4	0

- The survey reveals that out of 30 villages, 23 villages have been facilitated with electricity/solar light and 25 villages have Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 30 villages, 15 villages have safe drinking water source and 19 villages have schools, 28 villages have Motorable Roads, 6 villages have shops and only 4 villages have each Art and Craft Center .
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center,Gyanmandir.

2.17.7 Major Problems faced by Paudi Bhuyan PVTG:

- Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases, teeth decay, etc. are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Paudi Bhuyan rate of literacy is 26.68 %. But due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Lack of communication is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Paudi Bhuyan being forest dwellers primarily depend on, agriculture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly, lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.17.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Paudi Bhuyan PVTG:

- Provision of nursery schools for boys and girls for promoting preprimary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Enrolment of all Paudi Bhuyan children in the Educational Complex for promotion of education. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village Darbar and cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of

Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.

- Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Construction of Pucca houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, anla, ashan and arjun, barkoli, Dalimba etc.
- Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, fishing (Net & Boat) are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.

- Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojanaand social security schemes.

2.17.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.17.9.1 Profile of PaudiBhuyanat a Glance

Table-2.16

Profile of PaudiBhuyanPVTG in Outside villages of PBDA Khuntagaon, Sundergarh District (Micro Project),At a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars		Magnitude
1	Name of the District		Sundergarh
2	Name of the Block		Lahunipada
3	No. of GPs		7
4	No. of Villages		30
5	No. of HHs		1045
6	No. of Female-headed HHs		217
7	Average size of Household		4
8		Total	3239
	Population	Male	1655
		Female	1584
9	Sex-ratio		957 females /1000 males
10	Literacy	Total	864(26.68 %)
		Male	547(33.05 %)
		Female	317(20.03 %)
11	Own Houses		1045
12	Pucca House		176
13	Work Force		2230
14	Tube well Water Source		913
15	Individual Household Toilets		NA
16	Household Electricity Facility		296
17	Homestead Land		309 HHs
18	Agriculture Land		306 HHs
19	Forest Land		190 HHs
20	Average Size of Landholdings		NA
21	Primary Source of Income		Daily/agricultural wage, Business, service, Agriculture, NTFP Collection
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)		17,759/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)		16,771/-

24	No. of Families Indebted	9
25	Average Loan Amount	NA
26	Adhar Card	NA
27	Voter-ID	NA
28	Bank Passbook	NA
29	Ration Card(Antodaya+ PDS)	80
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	NA
32	Pension	9
33	BPL	NA
34	BKKY	1
35	Housing (IAY)	1

2.17.9.2 Total HHs& Population of PaudiBhuyan(Existing and outside area of MP)

**Table -2.17
ABSTRACT**

PBDA MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	5	22	1119	2186	2220	4406
**Outside	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	7	30	1045	1655	1584	3239
Total	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	12	52	2164	3841	3804	7645

(Source: *CCD Plan Surveyby SCSTRTI, 2015 & **Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.17.10 Conclusion& Suggestions:

The PaudiBhuyan(PVTG) population of 22 villages covered by the Micro Project, PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district have identified their own community people in another 30 villages of 7 GPs in Lahunipada Block of Sundargarhdistrict.

The total Paudi Bhuyan population of 22 existing villages covered by the Micro Project (as per CCD Survey, 2015) and 30 villages outside area of Micro Project (as per Baseline Survey, 2018) is 7,645 with 2164 households in 52villages of 12 GPs of Lahunipada block in Sundargarh district of Odisha.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the PaudiBhuyanpeople of both the groups of villages (covered and uncovered by the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Paudi Bhuyan people confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of PaudiBhuyanPVTG. Thus the PaudiBhuyanPVTG people living in these 30 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The PaudiBhuyanPVTG people living in the newly identified 30 PaudiBhuyan villages of 7 GPs in Lahunipada Block of Sundargarhdistrict may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG developmentthrough the Micro Project, PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarhdistrict.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire PaudiBhuyanPVTG population of 7,645 from 2164 households of 52 villages found in 12 GPs of Khuntagaon, Sundargarh district, Odisha.

2.18 Saora PVTG: (Outside the Micro Project, Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati District)

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati District for the total development of the Saora PVTG in the year 1978-79. This Micro Project covers population of Saora PVTG in 10 Gram Panchayats and 32 villages of Mohana Block in Gajapati District. It is reported that there are 99 more villages with 2500 Saora households in 18 GPs of Mohana & R. Udaygiri block found outside the Micro Project, SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Saora households of 99 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.18.1 Distinguished Features of Saora PVTG:

As per 2011 Census the population of Saora ST is 521997. The Saora people are found in Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonepur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Dhenkanal, Angul, Ganjam, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Nuapara, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Boudh, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarah, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sundergarh and Jharsuguda district. The Saora PVTG are inhabitants of the highlands of Gajapati, and Ganjam district. They speak *Sora*, a Mundalanguage and have scattered housing pattern. Their village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts installed at the entrance of the village. They pursue shifting cultivation and prepare terrace fields for rice cultivation. They have their typical labour cooperatives, *ansir*. They do not have clan but they have lineage organization called *Birinda*. They are famous for their attractive wall paintings, *Idital*. They observe *Guar*, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes.



Lanjia Saora

2.18.2 Composition of Saora households& population:

The Saora PVTG people are found residing in 99 more villages in 18 GPs of R.Udayagiri and Mohana Blocks in Gajapati District. These Saora villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District. There are 2500 Saora households, including 371 female headed households, with a total population of 11947 persons. Their family size is 5. The survey shows a favourable sex ratio among the Saora community. The sex ratio of the community is 1008 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Saora households and population and their family size and sex ratio in the surveyed villages.

Table 2.1
Composition of Saora PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District

SL. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Villages./Hamlets	Total No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Kesariguda	89	230	225	455
2	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Jadaguda	41	92	89	181
3	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Salapajhula	5	21	16	37
4	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Akhubada	11	31	25	56
5	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Nuagaan	27	59	47	106
6	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Nuasahi	19	44	44	88
7	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Badapada	11	26	32	58
8	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Denagama Colony	46	97	97	194
9	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Patharagada	65	138	157	295
10	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Saurasahi	21	46	50	96
11	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Alanda	12	40	36	76
12	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Jamudiha	36	82	91	173
13	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	SabarSahi	37	98	83	181
14	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Mahulapada	22	67	51	118
15	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Rujangi	10	26	34	60
16	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Chanchadaguda	14	41	37	78
17	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Tangiachor	26	72	60	132
18	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Salapaganda	3	9	6	15
19	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Gambharigonda	34	72	77	149
20	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Baunsapoi	34	82	98	180
21	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Chanabania	17	49	44	93
22	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Dhimiripankala	30	67	70	137
23	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Keranjuli	17	44	42	86
24	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Agilipadar	26	74	70	144
25	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Hichagandhi	24	60	56	116

26	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Mark Palli	6	15	9	24
27	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Bahadapada	4	12	11	23
28	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Chadiapada	4	7	13	20
29	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Suryanagar	1	2	3	5
30	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Sukuta Nagar	18	52	50	102
31	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kharipalli	15	36	33	69
32	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Suryanagar	9	27	22	49
33	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	TentuliKhunti	20	51	47	98
34	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kaithapada	46	124	99	223
35	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kendupada	12	28	36	64
36	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Hichagandhi	26	59	60	119
37	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Gudripada	20	46	33	79
38	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	24	58	55	113
39	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Ludupanka	12	34	33	67
40	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	A.Khajuripada	38	96	100	196
41	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Jegarasing	21	49	55	104
42	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Talimera	8	22	22	44
43	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaha	RuaAmba	10	21	26	47
44	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaha	Burudiha	23	58	65	123
45	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaha	Khariguma	17	46	45	91
46	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Kechapanka	43	106	97	203
47	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Podasankha	19	43	48	91
48	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Sahajabada	14	31	37	68
49	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Dantarinala	11	32	30	62
50	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Dholaamba	12	25	27	52
51	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Madhura Ambo	39	70	87	157
52	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Kapakhalo	15	32	31	63
53	Gajapati	Mohana	Khariguda	Chanchadapalli	40	93	84	177
54	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Denkhabandha	9	25	33	58
55	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Kantapadar	15	26	35	61
56	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Guriguda	66	146	162	308
57	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Padagalama	30	66	71	137
58	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Purunasahi	121	250	262	512
59	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaha	Ruamba	42	100	116	216
60	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaha	Dariamba	84	189	183	372
61	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Sialilati	73	167	195	362
62	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Gumiguda	33	74	84	158
63	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Tentulisahi	28	72	67	139
64	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Ketangkua	19	45	55	100
65	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Palakua	24	57	56	113
66	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Jharnapur	27	86	73	159
67	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Badakua	97	221	235	456
68	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Kumulisingh	22	54	41	95

69	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Kamalpur	19	40	32	72
70	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Daruba	16	47	41	88
71	Gajapati	Mohana	Manikpur	Gobariguda	10	28	25	53
72	Gajapati	Mohana	Manikpur	MahulMelani	10	23	27	50
73	Gajapati	Mohana	Baghamari	Patachanchada	6	11	11	22
74	Gajapati	Mohana	Labarsing	Tankilipadar	13	26	36	62
75	Gajapati	Mohana	Labarsing	Raipur	6	12	17	29
76	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri	Lakhari	54	114	118	232
77	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri	NaringiSahi	20	48	34	82
78	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Trinathpur	11	21	35	56
79	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Anantapur	9	29	18	47
80	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Dabada	22	66	51	117
81	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Jakarapalli	14	36	43	79
82	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Teramala	53	122	125	247
83	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Jodipathar	33	77	65	142
84	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Ghaibali	25	79	72	151
85	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	G NuaAshi	19	47	49	96
86	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	GudiSahi	21	51	50	101
87	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Tubuduba	44	105	113	218
88	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	KhulyaSahi	7	18	23	41
89	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Badakari	7	18	15	33
90	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Kurutala	16	49	44	93
91	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Bhalushai	5	16	12	28
92	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Pilisuguda	13	27	33	60
93	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	BhandaraSahi	27	60	58	118
94	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Chadiapada	29	23	22	45
95	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	R Nuasahi	17	49	54	103
96	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Nuagoan	23	46	50	96
97	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Sugado	17	48	38	86
98	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	M.Nuasahi	18	45	51	96
99	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Pitapanansa	22	50	71	121
Total	Gajapati	Mohana & R. Udayagiri	18 GPs	99 Villages/Hamlets	2500	5951	5996	11947

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Household, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
99	2129	371	2500	5	1008

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

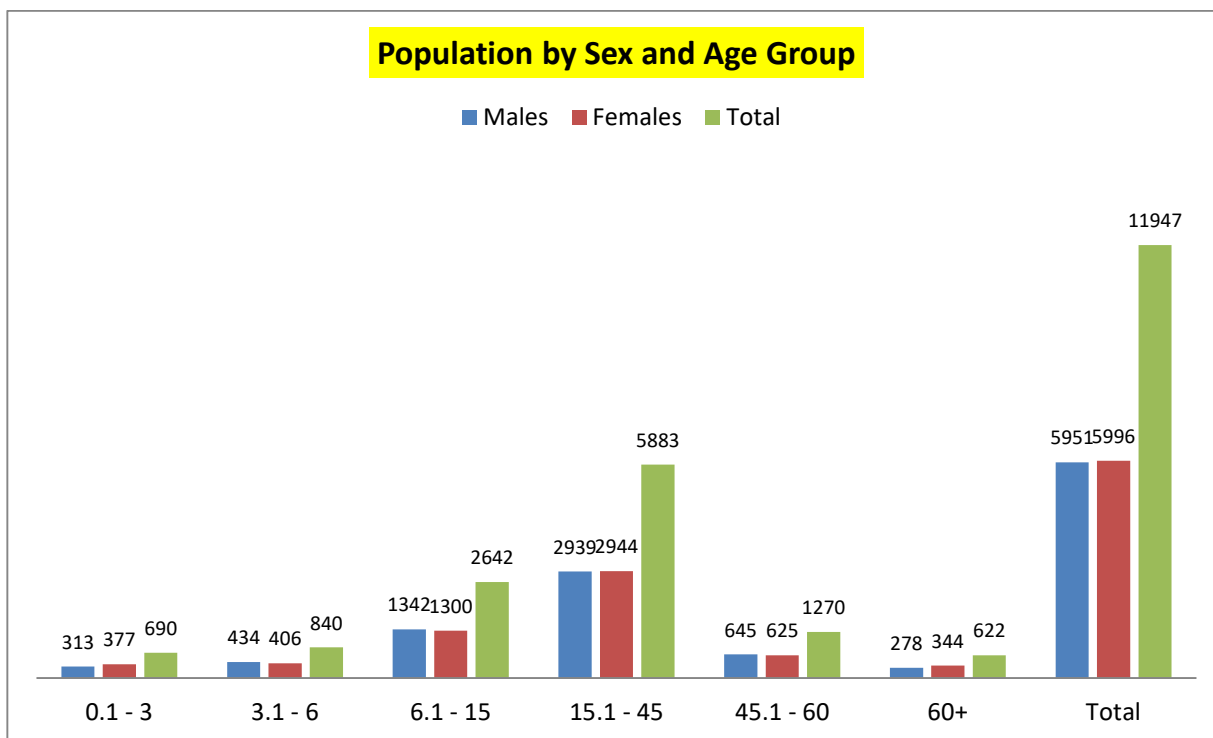
2.18.3 Age group wise distribution of Saora population

Out of total Saora population of 11947, the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls(2083) is less than that of the boys(2089). There are 622 senior citizens among the Saora people of the village. There are 840, children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years, who are entitled for pre-school education and supplementary nutrition at Anganwadi and 2642 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table below shows the Saora population structure by sex and age group in 99 uncovered villages outside the Micro Project, SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District. Table below and its corresponding graph shows distribution of Saora population by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Saora Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Lanjia Saora Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	313	377	690
3.1 - 6	434	406	840
6.1 - 15	1342	1300	2642
15.1 - 45	2939	2944	5883
45.1 - 60	645	625	1270
60+	278	344	622
Total	5951	5996	11947

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.18.4 Socio-economic profiles of Saora PVTG found in the uncovered villages of SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

2.18.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard:

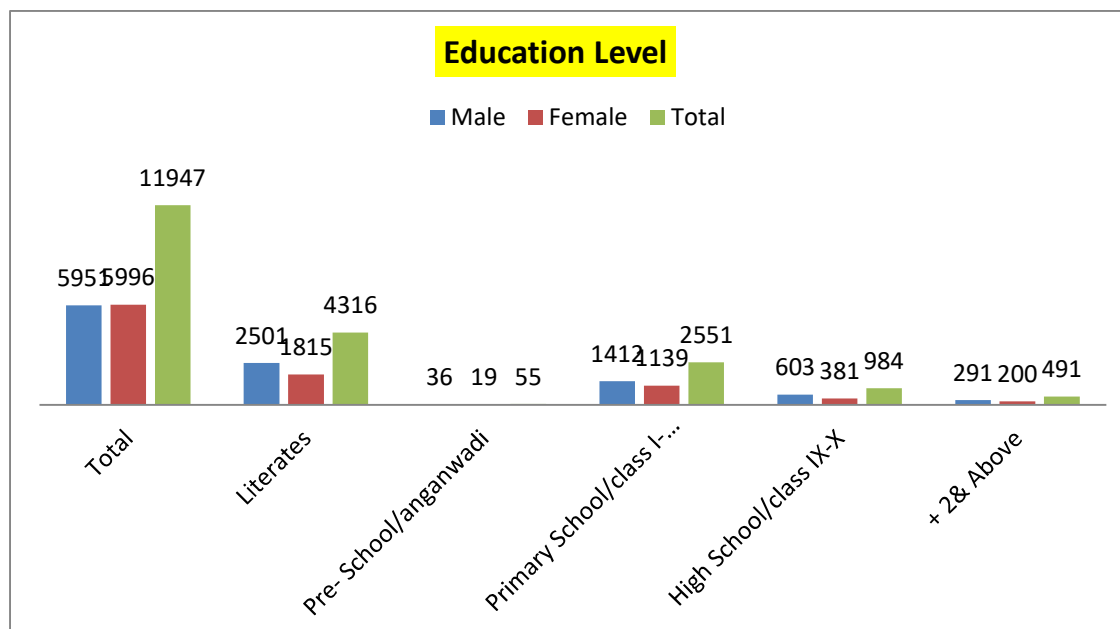
Among the Saora, the literacy is levelled at 36.13 %. Their male literacy is 40.03 % and female literacy is 30.27 %. Table below and its corresponding graph show literacy and educational level of Saora community in 99 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

**Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Saora**

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	5951	5996	11947
Total Literates	2501 (40.03%)	1815 (30.27%)	4316 (36.13%)
Pre- School/ Anganwadi	36	19	55
Primary School/ Class 1-VIII	1607	1234	2841 (65.82%)

High School/ Class IX - X	603	381	984 (22.79 %)
+ 2& Above	291	200	491 (11.38 %)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



Out of 4316 Saoraliterate people, 2841 (65.82 %), 984 (22.79 %), 491 (11.38 %), and 290 (6.72%) studied up to Primary School, High School, + 2 level and respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years, 55 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 785 children are yet to be enrolled and to avail such facilities at Anganwadi.

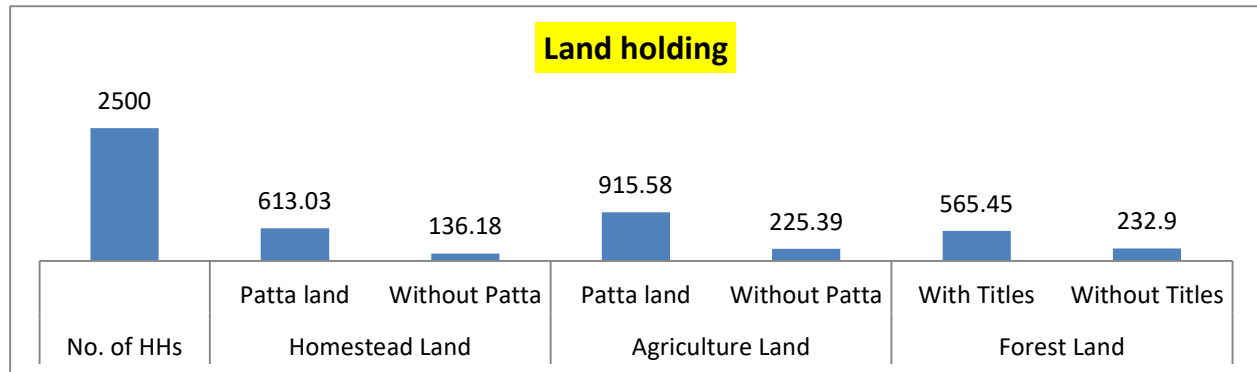
2.18.4.2 Land holdings

All 2500 Saora families are reported to have 613.03 Ac. homestead land, 915.58 Ac. have agricultural land and 565.45 Ac. forest land with patta and titles. Besides, they have 136.03 Ac. homestead land, 225.39 Ac. agricultural land and 232.90 Ac. forest land without patta. Since they have small land holdings, land based development programmes for the Saora is possible if they will be provided with government land and agro horti programmes for cultivation and plantation purpose. Table below and its corresponding graph shows land holdings of Saora community in 99 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.5

Land holdings among the Saora

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
2500	613.03 Ac.	136.18Ac.	915.58 Ac.	225.39 Ac.	565.45 Ac.	232.90 Ac.

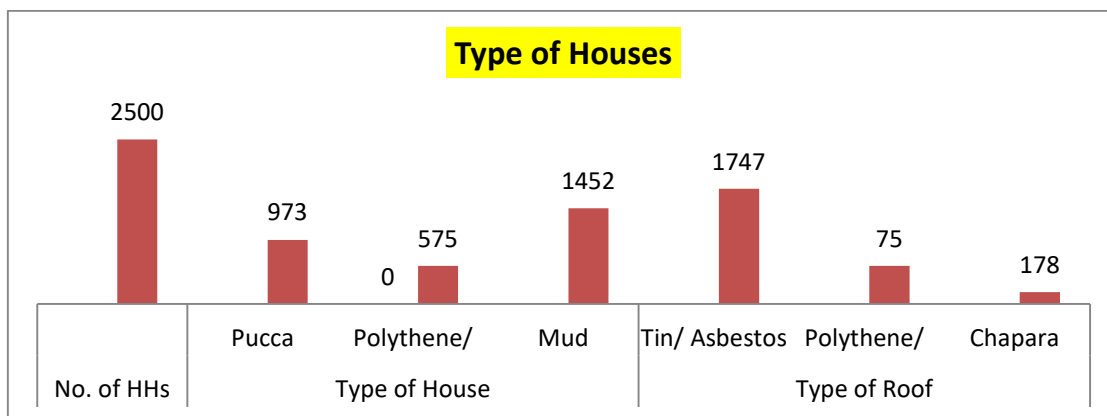


2.18.4.3 Houses Type

Out of 2500 families, 973 families have pucca house, 1452 have mud house and 75 families reside in both mud and polythene house. Besides, 1747 families have Tin/ Asbestos ruf, 178 Chapara & 75 have Polythene roof. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Table below and its corresponding graph show types of Saora community in 99 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene/ Temporary	Mud	Tin/ Asbestos	Polythene/ Chapara	Chapara
2500	973	575	1452	1747	75	178

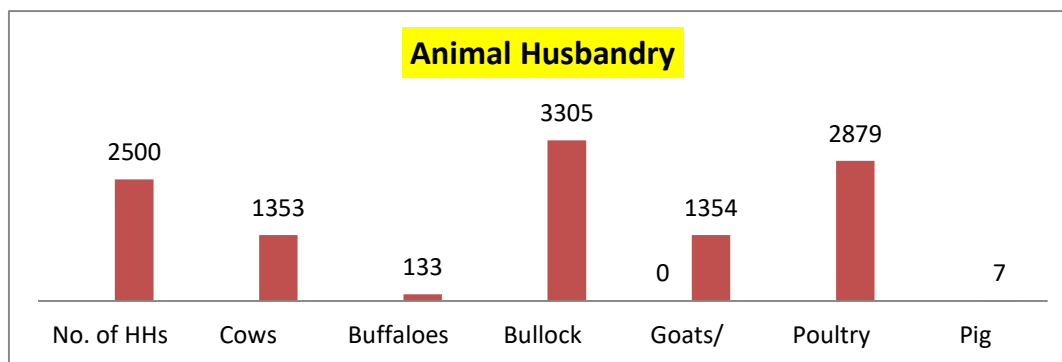


2.18.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All 2500 families have animal resources, like 1353 cows, 133 buffaloes, 3305 bullocks, 1354 goats and sheep, 2879 poultry and 7 pigs. Table below and its corresponding graph shows animal resource of Saora community in 99 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table -2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	Cows	Buffaloes	Bullock	Goats/ Sheep	Poultry	Pig
2500	1353	133	3305	1354	2879	7



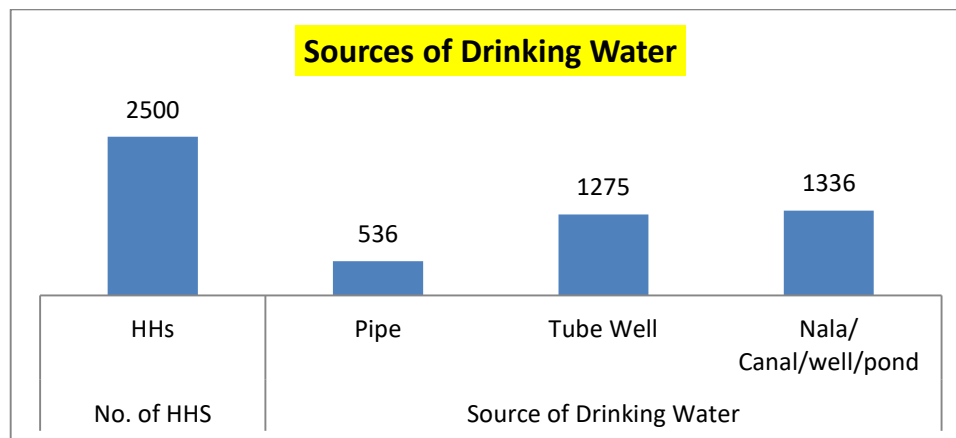
2.18.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 2500 Saora households, 1811 Saora households use to drink safe drinking water (536 Households from pipe and 1275 Households from tube well). Remaining 1336 Saora households, depend only on water source like well, nala, canal and pond water for drinking water. It seems that people use multiple source of water for drinking purposes. Table below and its corresponding graph shows source of drinking water used by Saora community in 99 villages uncovered by the Micro Project.

Table-2.8

Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water		
	Pipe	Tube Well	Nala/ Canal/ well/Pond
2500	536	1275	1336

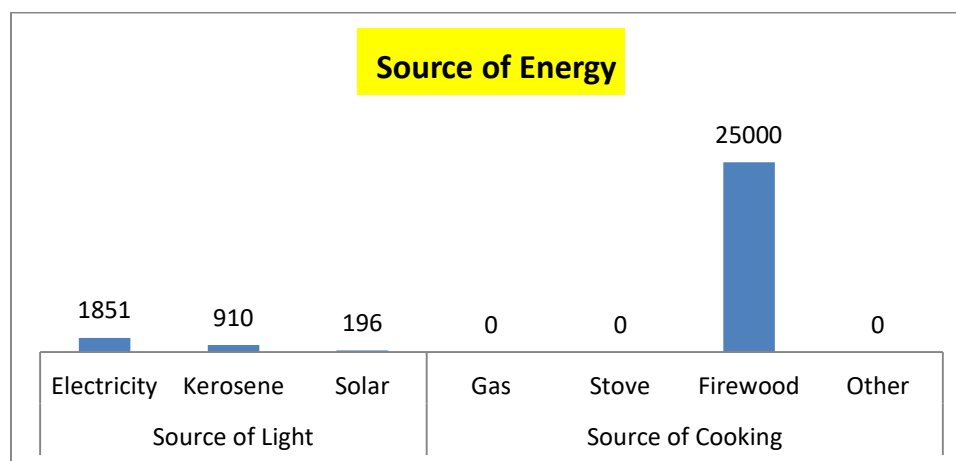


2.18.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 2500 Saora households, 1851 Saora households use electricity and 196 solar power, 910 households use kerosene as source of light. It seems that all the household use multiple source for lighting and use only fire wood for cooking purpose. Table and its corresponding graph below shows the source of energy used by Saora.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
2500	1851	910	196	NA	NA	2500	NA



2.18.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Saorapopulation of 11947, majority of the people numbering 7153 (59.87 %) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 3569 (49.89 %) & and male workers is 3584 (50.11 %). A sound workforce among the Saorais an indication of availability of human resources and thus may be taken as pro-development index. Table below show saorawork force.

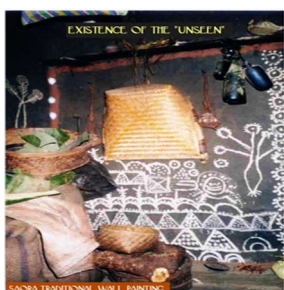
Table 2.10
Saora Work Force

Age Group	Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	2939	2944	5883
45.1 - 60	645	625	1270
Total	3584 (50.11%)	3569 (49.89%)	7153 (59.87%)

Saora Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The Saora skilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Icon (wall painting)
- ❖ Wood carving
- ❖ Stone Terracing & Water management
- ❖ Cashew plantation & Processing



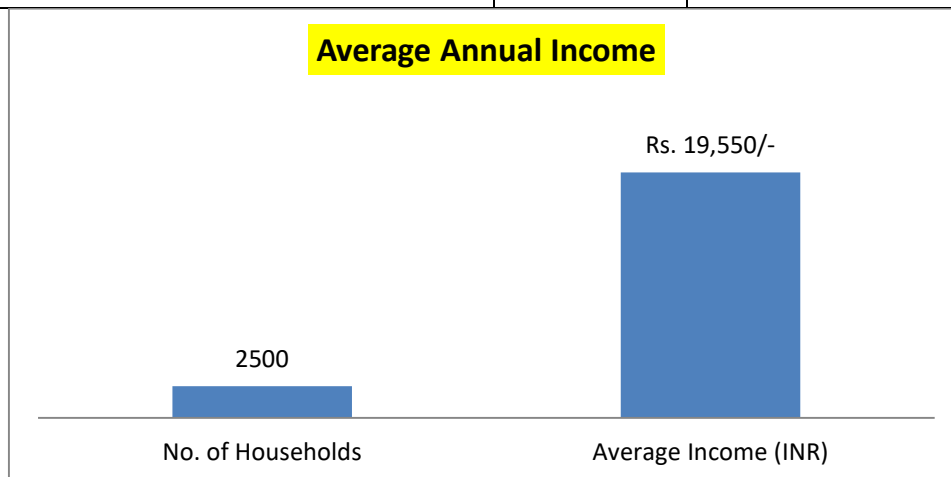
2.18.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

The 2500 Saora families mostly derived their income from sources, like cultivation, daily wage/agricultural wage, NTFP collection, animal husbandry. The total average annual income of Saora is Rs 19,550/- perfamily.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

Source	No. of Households	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture		
Animal Husbandry		

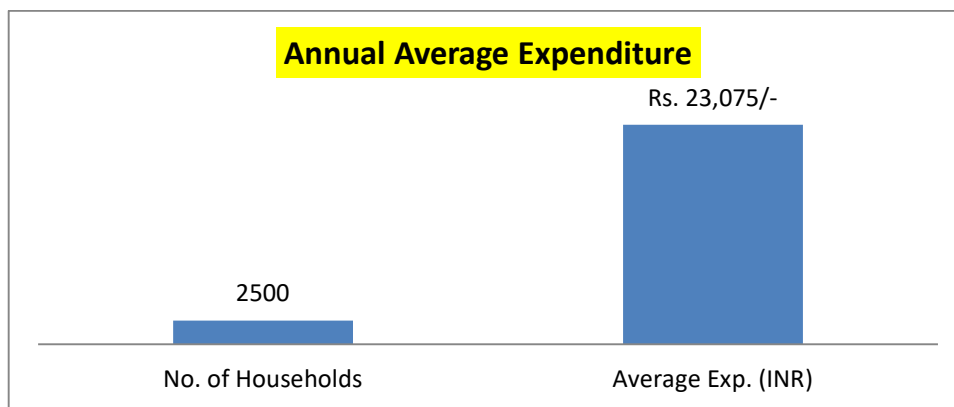
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan	2500	Rs.19,550/-
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		



The total average expenditure of LanjiaSaora is Rs23,075/- per family. Table 2.11 shows expenditure pattern of Saora families on different items. Table below and its corresponding graph show average expenditure of the Saora community in 99 villages.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Items	No. of Households	Average Exp. (INR)
Food	2500	Rs 23,075/-
Clothing		
Education		
Health		
Social/ Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Other		
Total Expenditure		

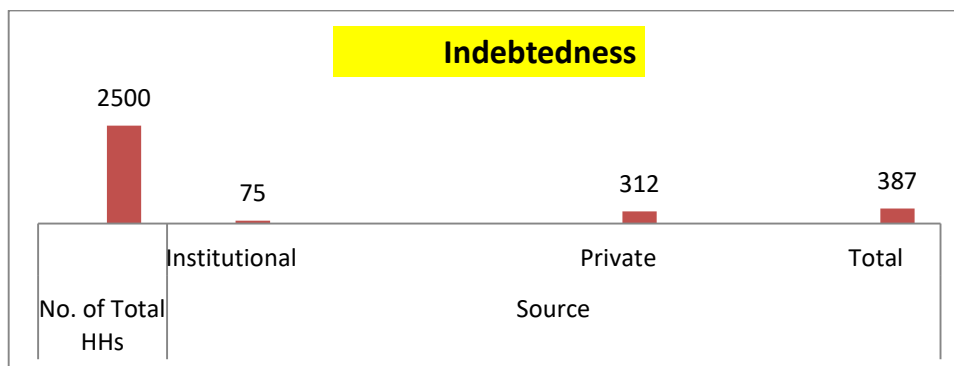


2.18.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 2500 Saora families, 75 families borrowed from institutional source and 2.12 families from private source. Table below and their corresponding graph shows their status of indebtedness.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of Total HHs	Source					Total
	Institutional			Private		
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Local	Other	
2500	75			312		387



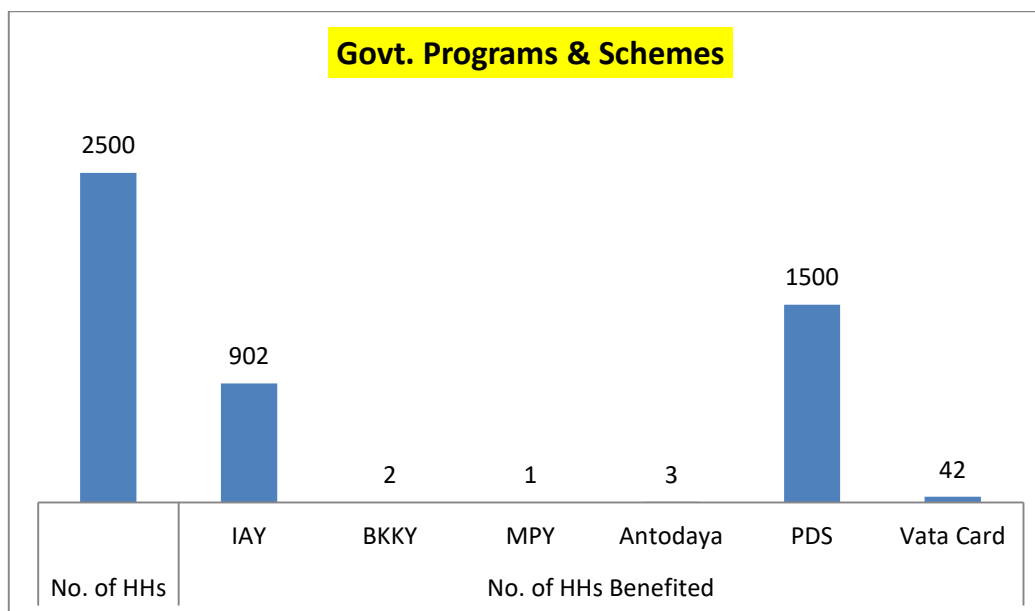
2.18.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed

Out of 2500 households, 03 availed Antodaya, 1500 PDS, 1 MPY and 2 benefitted by BKKY and 902 benefitted by IAY under different Govt. Programmes & Schemes. Table below and its corresponding graph show Govt. Programs and schemes availed by Saora.

Table-2.14

Govt. Programmes & Schemes

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited					
	IAY	BKKY	MPY	Antodaya	PDS	Vata Card
2500	902	2	1	3	1500	42



2. 18.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table-2.15
Existing Infrastructure Facilities at Village

Sl. No.	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Irrigation facility in acres	Electrification / Solar Light	Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi Center
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1.	99	215.5	89	86	61	81

Sl. No	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motor-able Road	Shop	Market Centre	Communi-ty House	Art & craft	Dance Troupe
I	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
1.	-	-	90	8	-	2	-	-

- The survey reveals that all 90 villages have been facilitated with motorable road and 89 villages electricity/solar light and 81 villages have Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 99 villages 86 villages have safe drinking water source and 61 villages have school and villages have shop & 2 villages have community center and none of the villages have Art and Craft Center and any dance troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir.

2. 18.7 Major Problems faced by the PVTG:

- Health: Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- Education: The rate of literacy is 36.13%. Due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages and due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Housing: Lack of ventilation. As the number families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- Connectivity: This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.
- Income Generation: Saora being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.18.8 Need Assessments & Development Priorities for the Saora PVTG:

- Education: Establishment of an educational complex for Boys and Gyanmandir for promoting pre primary education in certain village having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture,

Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.

- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate MahilaSabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Coffee, Black piper, Pineapple, Dalimba etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatry, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.
- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.18.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

2.18.9.1 Profile of Saoraat a Glance

Table-2.16
Profile of SaoraPVTG inLSDA (Micro Project), Chandragiri, GajapatiDistrict
Saoraat a Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Gajapati	
2	Name of the Blocks(2 nos)	Mohana,R.Udayagiri	
3	No./Names of GPs	18	
4	No. of Villages	99	
5	No. of HHs	2500	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	371	
7	Population	Total	11947
		Male	5996
		Female	5951
8	Average size of Household	5	
9	Literacy	Total	4316(36.13%)
		Male	2501(40.07%)
		Female	1815(30.27%)
10	Sex-ratio	1008	
11	Own Houses	2425	
12	Pucca House	973	
13	Work Force	7153(59.87%)	
14	Tube well Water Source	1275	
15	Individual Household Toilets	NA	
16	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	2047	
17	Homestead Land	613.03 Ac	
18	Agriculture Land	915.58 Ac	
19	Forest Land	565.45Ac	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	0.84 Ac.	
21	Source of Income	Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP	
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	19550/-	
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	23075/-	
24	No. of Families Indebted	387	
25	Average Loan Amount	NA	
26	Adhar Card	NA	
27	Voter-ID	NA	
28	Bank Passbook	NA	
29	Ration Card	1500	
30	Health Card	NA	
31	Job Card	NA	
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	43	
33	BPL	3	
34	BKKY	2	
35	Housing	902	

2.18.9.2 Total HHs & population of Saora (Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

**Table-2.17
ABSTRACT**

PBDA MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Gajapati	Mohana	10	32	1263	2998	3014	6012
** Outside	Gajapati	Mohana& R. Udayagiri	18	99	2500	5951	5996	11947
Total	Gajapati	2 (one common)	28	131	3763	8949	9010	17959

*(Source: *CCD Survey, 2015 & ** Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)*

2.18.10 Conclusion & Suggestions:

The Saora (PVTG) population of 32 villages covered by the Micro Project, Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri, Gajapati District have identified their own community people in another 99 villages of 18 GPs in Mohana and R. Udayagiri Blocks of Gajapatidistrict.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Saora people of both the groups of villages (existing & outside the Micro Project) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, economy, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Saorapeople confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of SaoraPVTG. The SaoraPVTG people living in these 99 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Saora people living in the newly identified 99 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Saora PVTG population of 534751 with 123062 households (2011 Census) including 17959 from 3763 households of 131 villages found in 28 GPs of Mohana & R. Udayagiri Blocks in Gajapati district of Odisha through the Micro Project SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District, Odisha.

2.19 Saora PVTG : (Outside the Micro Project, Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Ganjam District)

Govt. of Odisha has established one Micro Project namely Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Ganjam District for the total development of the Saora PVTG in Ganjam Districts in the year 1978-79. This Micro Project covers population of Saora PVTG in 3 GPs and 58 villages of Patrapur Block in Ganjam district. It is reported that there are 68 more villages with Saora households found outside the Micro Project, TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programme. A Baseline survey among the Saora households of these 68 villages has been made to ascertain their PVTG status. The following are the findings of the survey.

2.19.1 Distinguished Features of Saora PVTG:

As per 2011 Census the population of Saora ST is 521997. The Saora people are found in Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonepur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Dhenkanal, Angul, Ganjam, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Nuapara, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Boudh, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarah, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sundergarh and Jharsuguda district. The Saora PVTG are inhabitants of the highlands of Gajapati, and Ganjam district. They speak *Sora*, a Munda language and have scattered housing pattern. Their village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts installed at the entrance of the village. They pursue shifting cultivation and prepare terrace fields for rice cultivation. They have their typical labour cooperatives, *ansir*. They do not have clan but they have lineage organization called *Birinda*. They are famous for their attractive wall paintings, *Idital*. They observe *Guar*, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes.



Lanjia Saora

2.19.2 Composition of Saora PVTG households & population:

The Saora PVTG are residing in 68 villages in 3 GPs of Patrapur Block. These Saora villages are located in the adjoining areas and found outside (uncovered) villages of TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District. There are 1673 Saora households, including 210 female headed households, with a total population of 6954 persons. On an average there are 25 households per village. The highest number of households (87) is reported from village Dhanabada (at Sl. 7) and the lowest (2) each from the village Gaida (at sl. 09) and village Hadia Sahi (at sl. 13). The family size among Saora community is 4. The survey shows favourable sex ratio with more number of females among the Saora community. The Sex ratio of the community is 1049 females per 1000 males. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below show composition of Saora households and population and their family size and sex ratio in the surveyed villages.

Table 2.1

Composition of Saora PVTG households, population in adjoining and outside (uncovered) villages of TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Saora Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Alagala	12	27	21	48
2	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Aliara	29	62	63	125
3	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Ankuli	34	72	72	144
4	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Beheraputa	20	41	37	78
5	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Burasahi	29	81	81	162
6	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Chariabada	16	39	44	83
7	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Dhanabada	87	163	194	357
8	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gadanga	55	123	151	274
9	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gaida	2	6	6	12
10	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gaida A	14	34	51	85
11	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gokhonasahi	14	27	33	60
12	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gurusingi	47	102	106	208
13	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	HadiaSahi	2	3	4	7
14	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Jaliara	61	101	115	216
15	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Juba Sahi	14	26	23	49
16	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kanchrada	9	19	18	37
17	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kangudei	19	29	35	64
18	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Karadabadi	34	72	71	143
19	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Khalasahi	29	58	58	116
20	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kumardali	8	16	20	36
21	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Lenganasahi	13	26	24	50
22	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Luhasingi	21	38	35	73
23	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Maduaguma	41	75	99	174
24	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Mahulabada	12	25	19	44
25	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Masanibada	18	32	34	66

26	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Phulasahi	28	67	61	128
27	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Raghubalhaba	13	30	17	47
28	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Raikhala	52	112	107	219
29	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Shirisiganda	5	7	11	18
30	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tadakasahi	29	65	75	140
31	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Taramunda	39	68	81	149
32	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tasaranga	37	67	94	161
33	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Titrisingi	55	130	125	255
34	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tuburusingi	11	22	25	47
35	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	BadaAnchupa	52	133	130	263
36	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	BaduaBada	18	52	53	105
37	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Batarasahi	15	35	27	62
38	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Bilugan	8	17	13	30
39	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Chacharu	36	61	50	111
40	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Dabatali	22	49	48	97
41	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Dhobalingi	19	52	48	100
42	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Gudikhala	7	10	11	21
43	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Gudipadara	39	72	75	147
44	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Jenasahi	16	32	28	60
45	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kamalakhata	5	13	9	22
46	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kamalakhata	29	68	61	129
47	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kantigan	6	14	12	26
48	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kapadia	3	2	5	7
49	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kuruguda	28	61	73	134
50	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kusumala	56	88	97	185
51	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Laida	35	67	67	134
52	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Maishikhata	9	15	11	26
53	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Mundeisingi	20	38	50	88
54	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sana Anchupa	14	32	29	61

55	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sana Chachara	17	34	28	62
56	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sanagan	18	35	30	65
57	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Adapathara	15	28	30	58
58	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	BabanaSahi	20	44	43	87
59	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Baligaon	35	77	73	150
60	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Burasahi	8		8	8
61	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Kanhei mala	16	25	36	61
62	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Rampa	25	50	50	100
63	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Rayagada	8	18	19	37
64	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sana Anjaguli	35	66	70	136
65	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sarada	29	53	63	116
66	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sileisingi	33	56	55	111
67	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Soroda	36	64	71	135
68	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Tabudia	32	68	77	145
Total	Ganjam	Patrapur	3	68	1673	3394	3560	6954

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 2.2
Gender wise Saora Households, Family Size and Sex Ratio

Total Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Male Headed Household	Nos. of Female Headed Household	Nos. of Total House Hold	Family size	Sex Ratio
68	1463	210	1673	4	1049

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.19.3 Age group wise distribution of Saora population

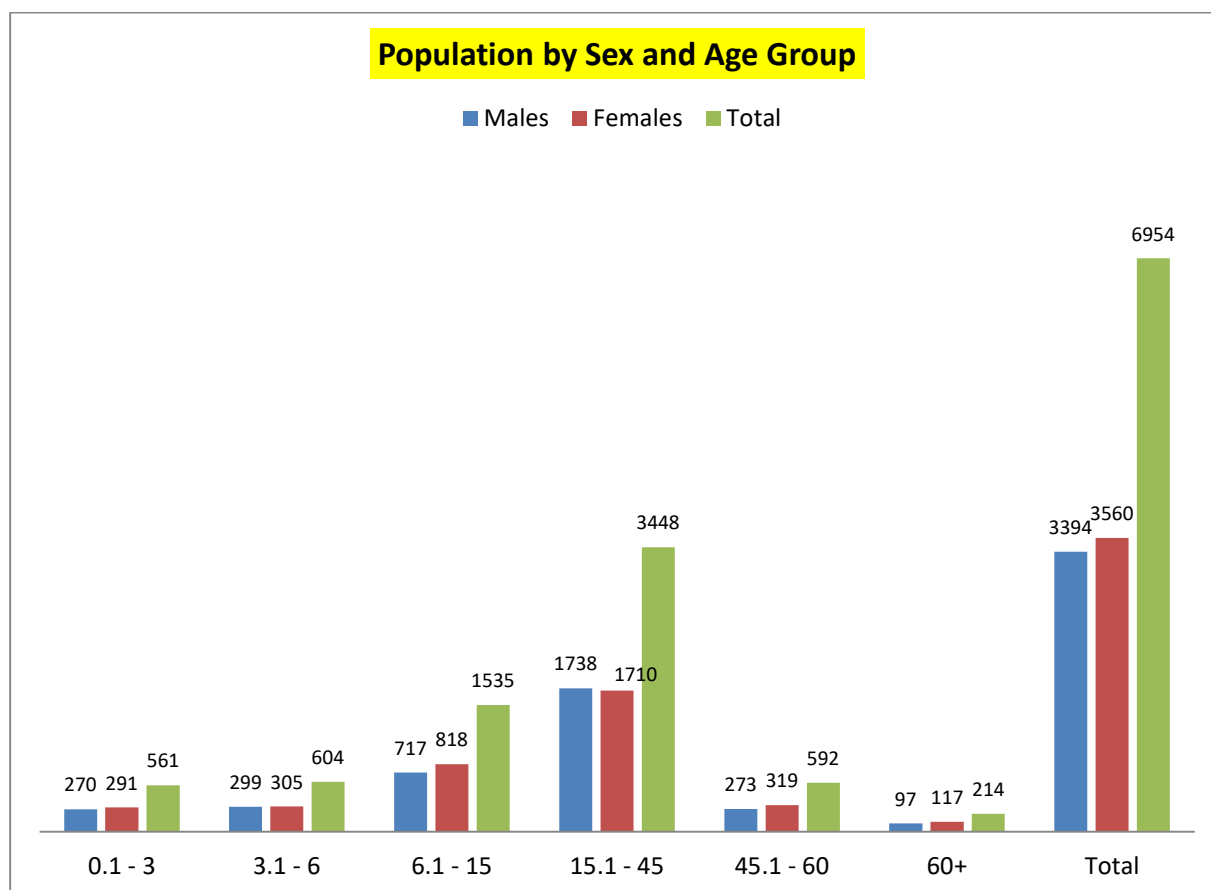
Out of total Saora population of 6954, majority of the people numbering 4040 persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the population range between 0.1 and 15 years, the number of girls (1414) is more than that of the boys (1286), a favourable sex ratio for females. There are 214 senior citizens among the Saora people. Out of 604 children in the age group of 3.1 - 06 years 194 are entitled for preschool education and supplementary nutrition at

Anganwadi, 950 children in the age group 6.1 - 15 years deserve school education. Table and its corresponding graph below shows distribution of Saora population by sex and age group.

Table-2.3
Distribution of Saora Population by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Saora Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0.1 - 3	270	291	561
3.1 - 6	299	305	604
6.1 - 15	717	818	1535
15.1 - 45	1738	1710	3448
45.1 - 60	273	319	592
60+	97	117	214
Total	3394	3560	6954

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



2.19.4 Socio-economic profiles of Saora PVTG found in the uncovered villages of TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District (Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018).

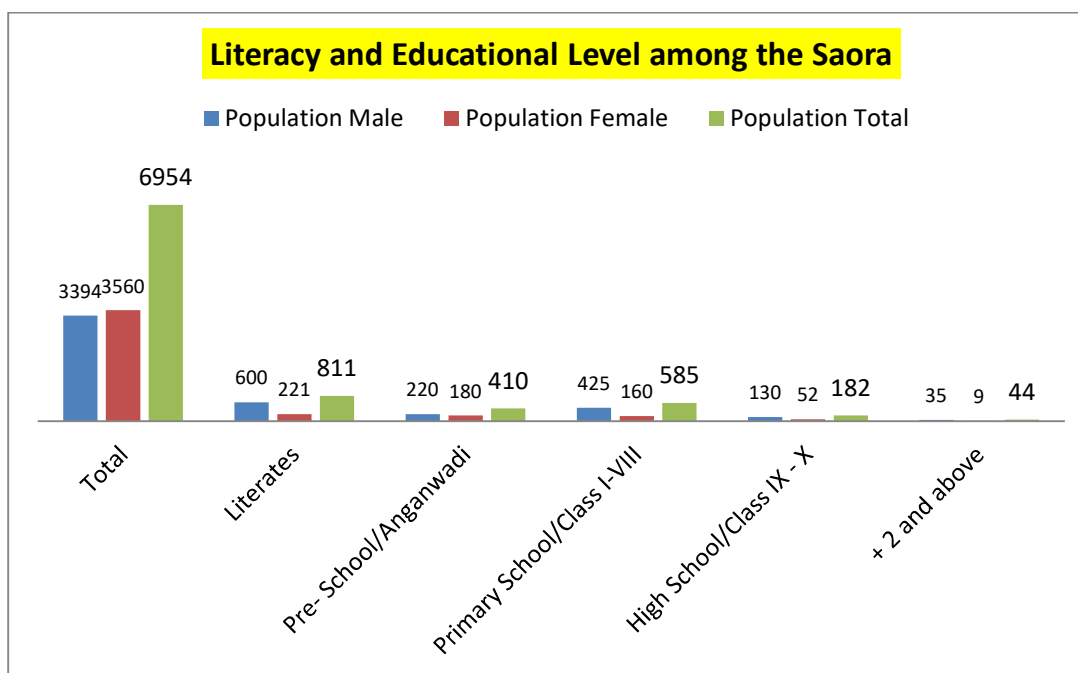
2.19.4.1 Level of Literacy and Educational Standard

Among the Saora, the literacy is levelled at 11.66 %. Their male literacy is 17.38 % and female literacy is 6.21 %. Table below shows literacy and educational level of Saora community in 68 villages identified outside the Micro Project. Table and its corresponding graph below shows Literacy and Educational Level among the Saora in these villages.

Table-2.4
Literacy and Educational Level among the Saora

Educational Level	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	3394	3560	6954
Literates	590 (17.38%)	221 (6.21%)	811 (11.66%)
Pre- School/Anganwadi	220	180	410
Primary School/Class I-VIII	425	160	585 (72.13%)
High School/Class IX - X	130	52	182 (22.44%)
+ 2 and above	35	9	44 (5.43%)

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)



* N.B:- Total Literates includes all population in the age group of 7 years and above and excludes the numbers of children at Pre-School/Anganwadi.

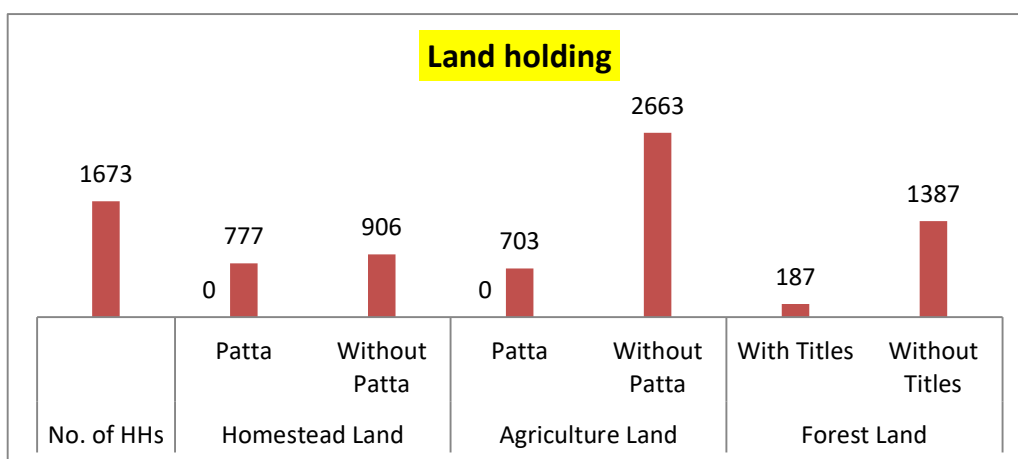
Out of 811 Saoraliterate people, 585(72.13 %),182(22.44 %)and 44(5.43 %) studied up to Primary School, High School and + 2 level and above, respectively. In the age group of 03 – 06 years 410 children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre and enjoying supplementary nutritious food and pre-primary education. A total of 194 children are yet to avail such facilities at Anganwadi.

2.19.4.2 Land holdings

Out of 1673 Saora families, 777 (46.44 %) families have homestead land with patta, 703 (42.02 %) families have agricultural land with patta and 187 (11.18 %) families have forest land with titles. Besides, there are 906 families have homestead land without patta, 2663 families have agricultural land without patta and 1387 families possess forest land without titles. The average land holding of Saora is 0.54 Ac. Table and its corresponding graph below shows Land holdings among the Saora.

Table-2.5
Land holding among the Saora

No. of HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		Forest Land	
	Patta Land	Without Patta	Patta Land	Without Patta	With Titles	Without Titles
1673	777	906	703	2663	187	1387

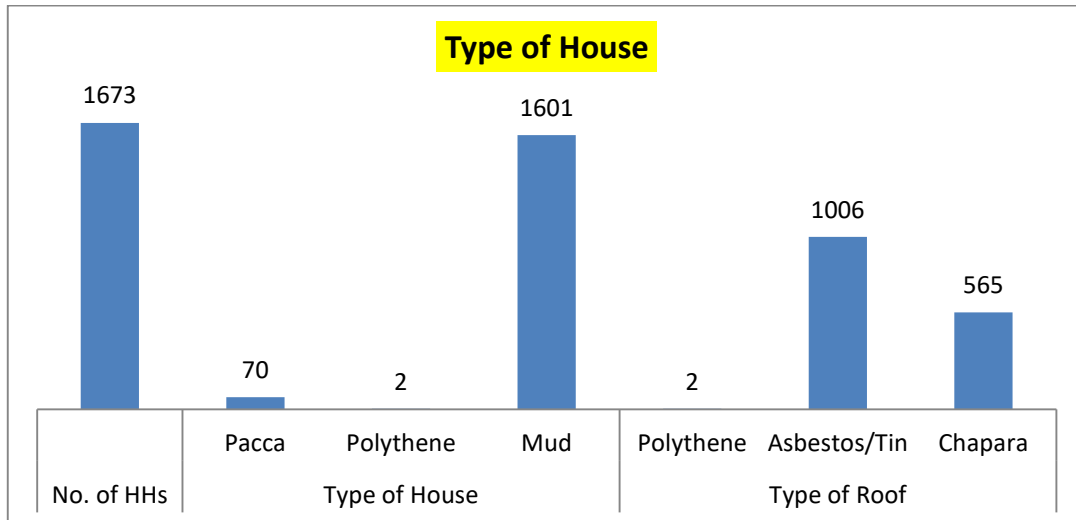


2.19.4.3 House Type

Out of 1673 families, 70 families have pucca houses, 1601 families have mud houses and only two families reside in polythene houses. Efforts should be made to provide pucca houses to all needy families. Besides, 1006 families have asbestos/ tin roof, 565 have chapara roof and 2 have polythene. Table and its corresponding graph below show types of houses among the Saora.

Table-2.6
Type of Houses

No. of HHs	Type of House			Type of Roof		
	Pucca	Polythene	Mud	Polythene	Asbestos/Tin	Chapara
1673	70	2	1601	2	1006	565

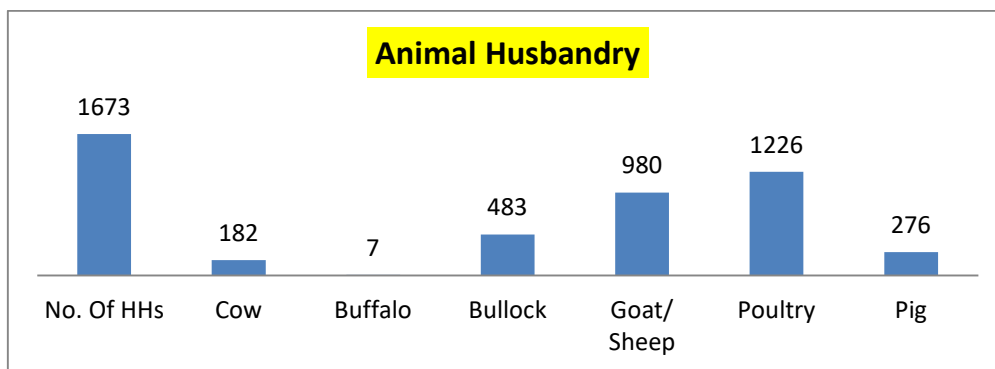


2.19.4.4 Animal Husbandry

All 1673 families possessed 182 have cows, 7 buffalos, 483 bullocks and 980 goat and sheep. Table and its corresponding graph below shows no of animal resources possessed by Saora families.

Table 2.7
Animal Husbandry

No. of HHs	No of Domestic Animals					
	Cow	Buffalo	Bullock	Goat/ Sheep	Poultry	Pig
1673	182	7	483	980	1226	276

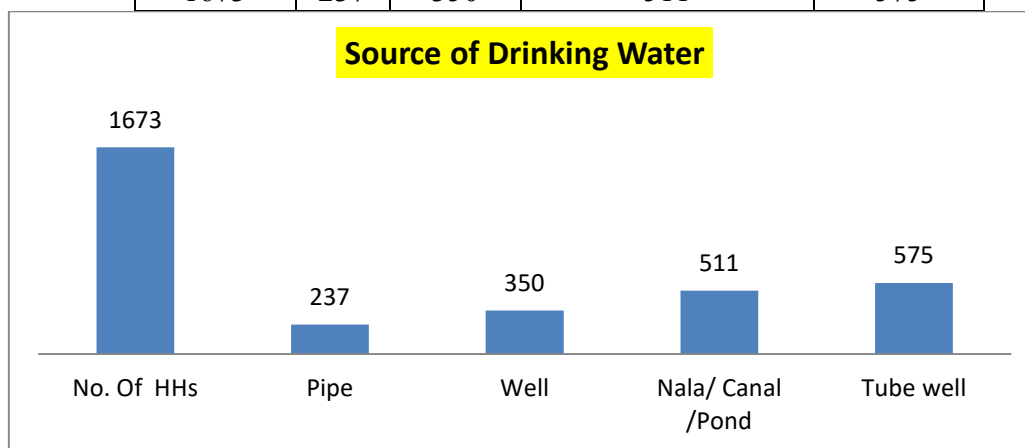


2.19.4.5 Source of Drinking Water

Out of 1673 households, 812 households use safe drinking water from pipe (237) and Tube Well (575). The rest 861 households use drinking water from well (350), Nala/canal /pons (511). Table and its corresponding graph shows the source of drinking water in Saora villages.

Table-2.8
Source of Drinking Water

No. of HHs	Source of Drinking Water			
	Pipe	Well	Nala/ Canal /Pond	Tube well
1673	237	350	511	575

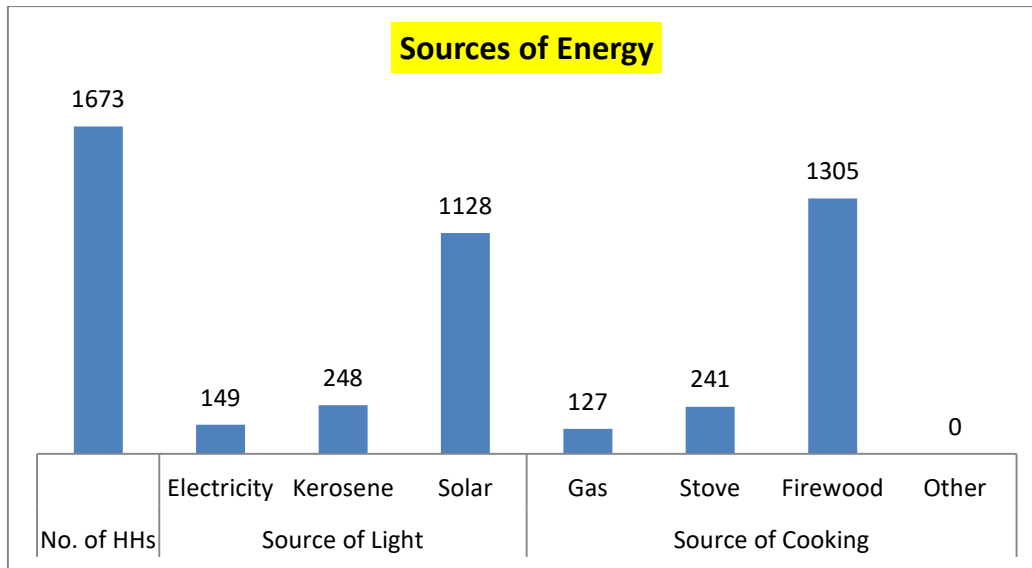


2.19.4.6 Source of Energy

Out of 1673 Saora families, 149 use electricity, 248 use kerosene and 1128 use solar power as source of light. Among them 1305 use fire wood, 241 use kerosene and 127 use gas as fuel for cooking purpose. Table and its corresponding graph shows the source of energy used by Saora families.

Table-2.9
Source of Energy

No. of HHs	Source of Light			Source of Cooking			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar	Gas	Stove	Firewood	Other
1673	149	248	1128	127	241	1305	0



2.19.4.7 Workforce, Occupation & Traditional Skill

Out of total Saorapopulation of 6954, majority of the people numbering 4040 (58.09%) persons return from the workforce in the age group of 15 to 60 years. In the workforce, the share of female workers is 2029(50.22 %) & and male workers is 2011(49.78 %). A sound workforce among the Saorais an indication of availability of human resource and thus may be taken as a development index.

Table 2.10
Saora Work Force

Age Group	Work Force		
	Males	Females	Total
15.1 - 45	1738	1710	3448
45.1 - 60	273	319	592
Total	2011(49.78%)	2029(50.22%)	4040(58.09%)

Saora Traditional Skills, Arts & Crafts

The Saoraskilled craft persons do the following activities traditionally.

- ❖ Icon (wall painting)
- ❖ Wood carving
- ❖ Stone Terracing & Water management

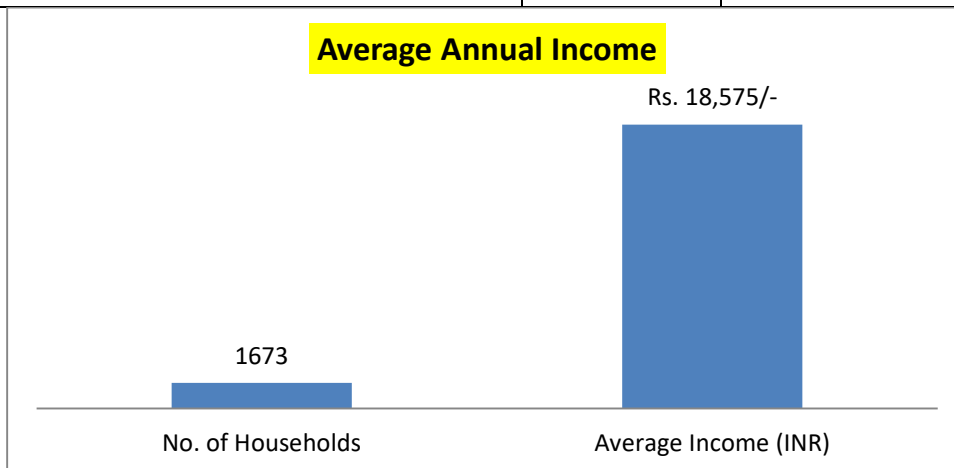


2.19.4.8 Income & Expenditure Pattern

Average annual income of Saora community comes to Rs.18,575/- per household. Table below and its corresponding graph shows their annual income from different sources.

Table-2.11
Average Annual Income

Sources	No. of Households	Average Income (INR)
Agriculture / Horticulture	1673	Rs 18,575/-
Animal Husbandry		
Fishery		
NTFP Collection & Selling		
Trade		
Trained (Technical) Worker /Artisan		
Daily Wage/Ag. Wage		
Service		
Pension/Remittance		
Other Source		
Total		

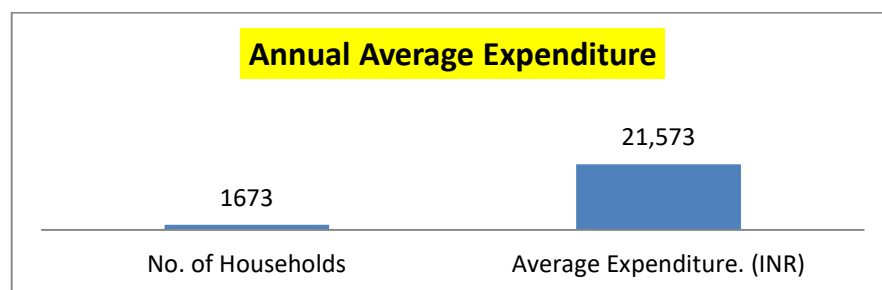


Average annual expenditure of Saora community comes to Rs.21,573/- per household. Table below and its corresponding graph shows their annual expenditure pattern.

Table-2.12
Annual Expenditure Pattern

Item	No. of Households	Average Expenditure. (INR)
Food		

Clothing	1673	Rs 21,573/-
Education		
Health		
Social/Religious Functions		
House Repair		
Purchase of Assets		
Agriculture		
Loan Repayment		
Litigation		
Other		
Total Expenditure		

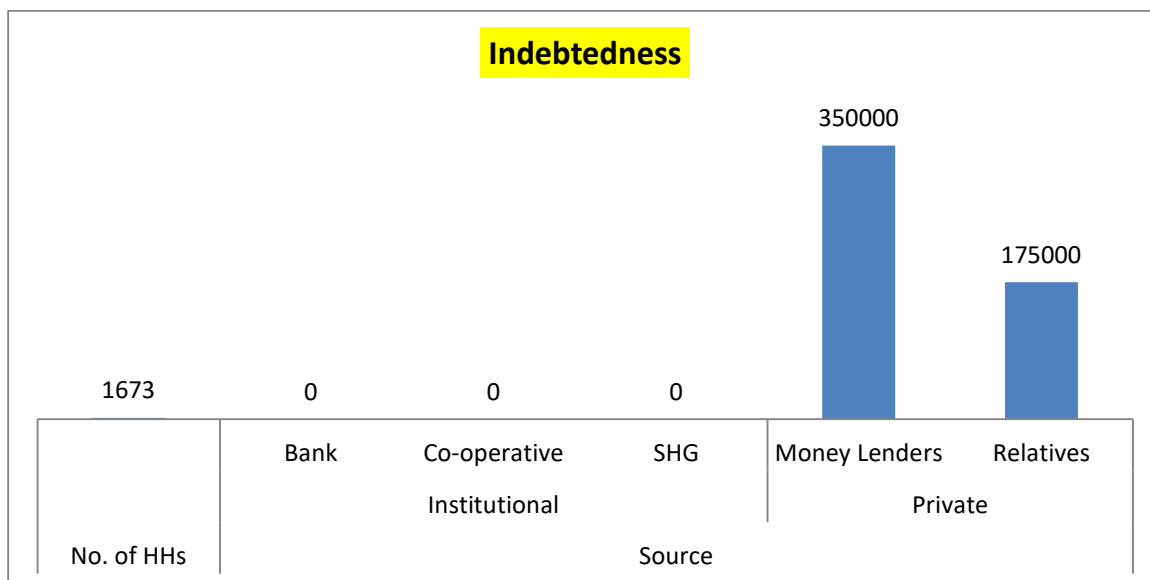


2.19.4.9 Indebtedness

Out of 1673 families, 14 families have taken loan amounting to Rs. 5.25 lakh. Among 14 loanee families 7 each borrowed from money lenders and relatives. The average Indebtedness of 14 families comes to Rs35,500/-per loanesfamily.

Table-2.13
Indebtedness

No. of HHs	Source				
	Institutional			Private	
	Bank	Co-operative	SHG	Money Lenders	Relatives
1673	0	0	0	7Hhs/ Rs.3,50,000/-	7Hhs/ Rs.1,75,000/-

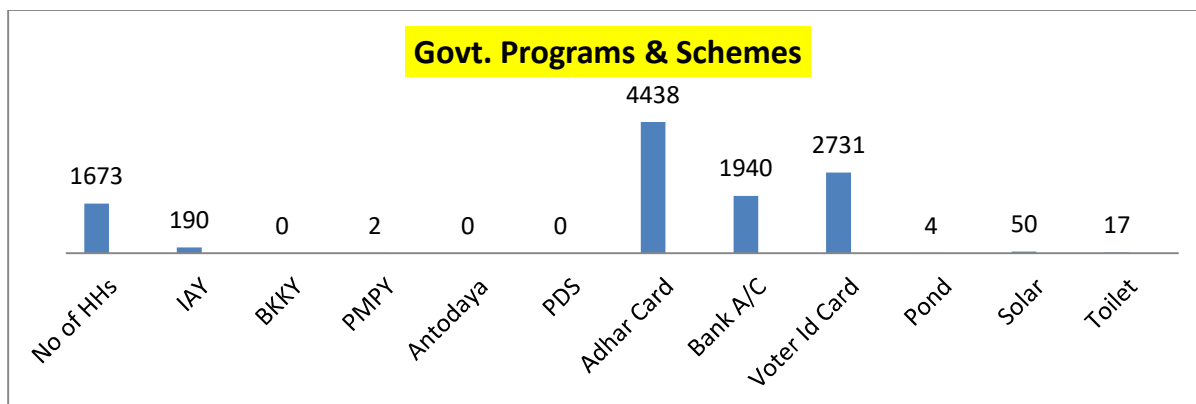


2.19.5 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed:

Out of 1673 households, 4438 availed Adhar Card, 1940 have Bank A/c, 2731 Voter ID Card, 190 have IAY house, 4 with Pond, 50 Solar Connection and 17 with Toilets. Table below explains their status of availing different Govt. Programmes & Schemes.

**Table-2.14
Govt. Programmes & Schemes**

No. of HHs	No. of HHs Benefited										
	IAY	BKKY	PMPY	Antodaya	PDS	Adhar Card	Bank A/C	Voter Id Card	Pond	Solar	Toilet
1673	190	NA	2	NA	NA	4438	1940	2731	4	50	17



2. 19.6 Existing Village Infrastructure Facilities

Table 2.15 shows the existing infrastructure facilities in 68 villages.

**Table-2.15
Existing Village Infrastructure**

No of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Revenue land (in Ac.)	Forest land (in Ac.)	Irrigation facility (in Ac.)	Electrification / Solar Light	Safe Drinking Water	School
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
68	423 HHs/ 423.03 Ac.	954.00 Ac.	24 / 306.70Ac.	58	18	13

Anganwadi Center	Health Centre	Gyan-mandir	Motorable Road	Shop	Market Centre	Community House	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
11	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	3

- The survey reveals that out of 68 villages, 58 villages have been facilitated with electricity/solar light and 11 villages have Anganwadi Centers.
- Out of 68 villages, 18 villages have safe drinking water source and 13 villages have schools, only 3 villages have each Art and Craft Center and Dance Troupes.
- None of the villages have facilities, like Motorable Road, Health Center, Market Center, Gyanmandir.

2. 19.7 Major Problems faced by Saora PVTG:

- **Health:** Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, Skin diseases TB are the main health hazards still prevalent due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- **Education:** The rate of literacy is 11.66 %. Due to geographical barriers like hill steams, hill and forest between certain villages due to non- connectivity the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- **Housing:** Lack of ventilation. As the number of families increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses already provided to them badly needs maintenance and sanitation.
- **Connectivity:** This is a prime need for this remote forest area for acceleration of the pace of development.
- **Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture** under the powerful impact of modernization as evident in the tribal society in these days.

- Income Generation: Saora being forest dwellers primarily depend on, Agriculture, Horticulture, collection of MFP for their subsistence. Secondly lack of proper marketing facilities for MFP due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- Habitat: Depletion of forest adversely affecting the habitat, ecology and agro-forest based economy.

2.19.8 Need Assessments & Development priorities for the Saora PVTG:

- Education: Strengthening of the existing educational complex for boys and girls for educational promotion and establishment of Nursery schools for promoting preprimary education in villages having more than 20 households. Cash incentives to parents of each school going students to reduce dropouts, ensuring sensitization in each village through Multi-Purpose Workers.
- Irrigation: Construction of Check dams, MIP, Diesel pump set and lift irrigation, spring based and Gravitational Based, Conservation of traditional water and soil management system for agriculture.
- Conservation of Culture: Preservation and Promotion cultural folk tradition of arts, crafts, dance, song etc by provision of village cultural *mandaps*, musical instruments, participation in cultural events at different levels, establishment of museum, promotion of traditional crafts, organization of Exhibitions at District and State levels for conservation of Culture, Development of primers in local language, supply of ethnic musical instruments, construction of village entrance gates in ethnic style, mapping of sports talents and its promotion in tribal areas, Promotion of Eco-tourism.
- Connectivity: Provision of CC Roads, Link Roads, and CD works and all weather roads etc.
- Drinking Water: Installation of Tube wells, Bore wells with Pipe water supply and Sanitary well, Spring-based pipe water supply and solar based pipe water supply.
- Housing: Construction of Houses for all the left out families and maintenance of the existing houses allotted to them earlier.
- Health: Organization of Mobile Health Camps, supply of medicines to patients, supply of mosquito nets, provision of Ambulance and coverage on national health insurance scheme. Para veterinary training to tribal youths, Health surveys of PVTGs including issue of health cards indicating health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening), Mobile Health Unit or door to door supply of medicines, Distribution of pamphlets with pictures regarding health awareness, Separate Mahila Sabha meeting to spread health awareness, Creation of special health centers for PVTGs beyond National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) norms;
- Agriculture: Conservation of traditional bio-farming, Supply of good seeds to extend cultivation of crops like Paddy, Maize, Ragi and inter cropping of pulses like Black gram, Mung and Arhar with line sowing and using of agriculture equipments, implements, bio fertilizer and pesticides.
- Horticulture: Plantation of Cashew, Mango, Banana, Orange, Lichhu, Black piper, etc.
- Income generating Schemes: Setting up of MFP processing and sale units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs, Capacity Building and Skill up gradation, Exposure

visits massive cashew nut plantation, Agriculture activities both Paddy, and non Paddy with vegetable cultivation, pulses, Oil seeds animal husbandry like Goatery, poultry, are the main source of income needs special attention to generate more income. Setting up of a minor forest produce and horticulture and agriculture produce processing and sell units with special emphasis on marketing through SHGs (Male & Female), Capacity building to all and skill up gradation to un-employed youths both male and females and exposure visit in the state and outside state is required.

- Social Security: Coverage under JanashreeBimaYojana and RastriyaSwathyaVimaYojana.

2.19.9 Abstract of Survey Findings:

1. Profile of SaoraPVTG outside TDA (Micro Project), Tumba, GanjamDistrict

Table-2.16

Profile of SaoraPVTGata Glance

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude	
1	Name of the District	Ganjam	
2	Name of the Blocks	Patrapur	
3	No./Names of GPs	3	
4	No. of Villages	68	
5	No. of HHs	1673	
6	No. of Female-headed HHs	210	
7	Population	Total	6954
		Male	3394
		Female	3560
8	Average size of Household	4	
9	Literacy	Total	811(11.66%)
		Male	590(17.38%)
		Female	221(6.21%)
10	Sex-ratio	1049	
11	Own Houses	1671	
12	Pucca House	70	
13	Work Force	4040	
14	Tube well Water Source	575	
15	Individual Household Toilets	17	
16	Household Electricity& Solar Facility	1277	
17	Homestead Land	777 Household	
18	Agriculture Land	703 Household	
19	Forest Land	187 Household	
20	Average Size of Landholdings	0.54Ac	
21	Primary Source of Income	Daily wage/agricultural wage,	

		animal husbandry.
22	Average Annual Income (in Rs)	Rs 18,575/-
23	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs 21,573/-
24	No. of Families Indebted	14
25	Average Loan Amount	Rs 35,500/-
26	Adhar Card	4438
27	Voter-ID	2731
28	Bank Passbook	1940
29	Ration Card	NA
30	Health Card	NA
31	Job Card	NA
32	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY)	2
33	BPL	1673
34	BKKY	NA
35	Housing (IAY)	190

2.19.9.2 Total HHs & population of Saora

Table-2.17

HHs & Population of Saora(Existing and outside villages of MP areas)

ABSTRACT

SDA MP	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	No of GP	No of Village s/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
*Existing	Ganjam	Patrapur	3	58	1156	2227	2267	4494
** Outside	Ganjam	Patrapur	3	68	1673	3394	3560	6954
Total	Ganjam	Patrapur	3(All are common)	126	2829	5621	5827	11448

(Source: *CCD Survey, 2015 & ** Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

2.19.10 Conclusion&Suggestions:

The Saora(PVTG) people of 58 villages covered by the Micro Project, Saora Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam District have identified their own community people of 1673 households in other 68 villages of 3 GPs in Patrapur Block of Ganjam district.

A cursory look on the aforementioned Survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the Saora people of both the groups of villages (existing and outside the TDA) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They

share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed Saorapeople confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous, (2) absence of a written language, (3) a relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of Micro Project for development of SaoraPVTG. The SaoraPVTG people living in these 68 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the central government schemes of development of PVTGs.

Therefore, it is suggested that:

1. The Saorapeople living in the newly identified 68 villages may be recognized as PVTG by Government of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through the Micro Project, Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulugumma, Malkangiri district.
2. These people may be covered under the Schemes PVTG development programmes of GOI like Central Sector Scheme, CCD and state Government of Odisha's PVTG development programme initiatives under OPELIP may be extended to them.
3. Accordingly, Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, New Delhi for placement of fund for development of the entire Saora PVTG population of 521997 with 123062 households (2011 Census) including 11448 people from 2829 households of 126 villages found in 3 GPs of Patrapur block in Ganjam district of Odisha through the Micro Project, TDA, Tumba, Ganjam district, Odisha.

Chapter –III

Consolidated Findings of Baseline Surveys, 2018

This Chapter summarizes the socio-economic conditions of 13 PVTG and presents findings of the Baseline Survey, 2018 conducted among 13 PVTGs found outside the areas of 15 Micro Projects in Odisha. Out of 17 Micro Projects, two Micro Projects namely, Dangria Kandha Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada district and Paudi Bhuiyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district were excluded from the survey operation as the concerned PVTG people and Development Agencies reported non-existence of any left out PVTGs in their locations and habitations.

The Baseline Survey explored identity of ‘Birhor’ (ST) in Jajpur district, ‘Juang’ (ST) in Dhenkanal and Jajpur districts and “Paudi Bhuyan” (a subset of Bhuyan ST) in Keonjhar district as PVTG. Previously, these 3 communities, who are concentrated in these districts of Odisha were not recognized as PVTG in their areas and could not be covered under the scheme of PVTG development in Odisha. No Micro Projects were established for the development of these three PVTGs in the said three districts. Thus, they are deprived of getting the benefit under the scheme of PVTG Development Programmes. It is to be mentioned here that, Birhor community in Odisha, Juang community in Banspal area of Keonjhar district and the Paudi Bhuyan community in three locations, such as Lahunipada Block area of Sundargarh, Pallhara Block area of Angul and Barkote Block area of Deogarh district have been identified as PVTGs.

Thus, the PVTG survey operation covered 1142 outside villages of 15 Micro Projects and two other districts namely Dhenkanal&Jajpurcovering 231 Gram Panchayats of 37 Blocks (part) in 13 Districts of Odisha. The Baseline Survey captures almost all the people of 13 PVTGs found outside the areas of 15 Micro Projects, and in two non-Micro Project districts, namelyDhenkanal and Jajpur. ThesePVTG people found outside the areas of 15 Micro Projects and two non-Micro Project districts have been newly identified by their concerned

ST/PVTG people, who have already been covered under the Central Sector Scheme of PVTG Development Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs , Government of India , New Delhi.

3.1 General Observation:

- *All the 13 PVTGs in the Odisha live in hilly and forested regions, which are generally inaccessible and isolated.*
- *At one end, there are nomadic food gatherers and hunters like Birhors, Hill-Khadias, and Mankadias, to some extent Juangs and Paudi Bhuyans while at the other end there are highly skilled agriculturists like Saoras and LanjiaSaora and horticulturists like DangriaKandha. Their social, educational and economic status, in general, is considered backward compared to other STs and general communities.*
- *The population suffers from high morbidity on account of undernutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.*
- *Two Micro Projects namely DongriaKandha Development Agency, Parsali, Rayagada district and PaudiBhuiyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district have no outside villages with PVTG Population for inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programmes.*
- *Concentration of Population of two PVTGs such as ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ has been newly identified in two Non-Micro Project districts, like Dhenkanal and Jajpur.*
- *There are high concentration of PaudiBhuyan PVTG population in BanspalBlock of Keonjhar district, who deserve inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development programmes through creation of a new Micro Project namely PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Banspal, Keonjhar district.*

4.2 Socio-economic conditions of 13 PVTGs:

4. 2.1 Household Size and Population Distribution of PVTGs:

The Baseline survey, 2018 shows that the PVTGs are spread in 15 Micro Projects and two Non-Micro Project districts covering Dhenkanal & Jajpur Districts, in 37(Part)Blocks, 231 GPs, 1,142 Villages and Settlements.

- The Survey reveals that out of 1,142 PVTG villages, 925 (84.00 %) villages are of small size, less than 50 households.

- Out of total 1,142 PVTG villages, 507 (44.40 %) villages have less than 21 households, 418 (36.60 %) villages have households in the range between 21 to 50, 167 (14.62 %) villages have households in the range between 51 and 100 and 50 (4.38 %) villages have more than 100 households.

Abstract of Household Size of New PVTG Villages in Odisha

Nos. of PVTG	Total No. of Villages	Villages Having Nos. of PVTG Households			
		1 - 20	21 - 50	51 - 100	101 & Above
13	1,142	507	418	167	50

(Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

- Out of total 36,906 households in the newly surveyed villages, 31421 are male head and 5485 are female headed households.

Abstract of Gender wise Householdsof PVTGs inNew Villages

Nos. of PVTG	Total No. of Villages	Gender wise PVTG Households		
		Male Headed	Female Headed	Total Households
13	1,142	31421	5485	36906

(Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

N.B: Pl. Refer Table-3.5 & 3.6 at Annexure 9 for PVTG wise nos. of villages with Gender wise Households.

- Thus, all the schemes of different Ministries and Departments relating to creation of essential infrastructure like education, communication, health and sanitation including supplementary feedings, etc. may be implemented in these small size PVTG villages by way of relaxing norms of the existing schemes of Central and State Governments and special schemes suitable to PVTG female headed households may be implemented for their better livelihood.

There are **1,60,401 PVTG population, 79,210 Males (49.38%) & 81,191(50.62%) Females with 36,906 households as per Baseline Survey, 2018.** These communities together shows a favorable sex ratio, ie. **1,025 females per 1,000 males.** Their average household size is 4 persons. **Table 3.1, 3.2,3.3&3.4 at Annexure 9** shows distribution of district, block, GP and village wise household & population structure of 13 PVTGs in both 17 Micro Projects and outside Micro Project area of Odisha combined and separately along with Census figure of 7 PVGs. **Table-3.7** reveals gender wise population, family size , sex ratio and workforce.

- ***The PVTGs show higher sex ratio, 1025 females (in Baseline Survey, 2018), than that of the sex ratio of all communities of the State (979) but less than the sex ratio of ST in Odisha (1029) as per 2011 Census.***
- The survey estimates as many as 22,691 PVTG children in the age group of 0-6 years, out of which 10745 children belong to 0-3 years age group and 11,946 belong to 3-6 years age group. Out of 11,946 children in the age group of 3-6 years, only 6,345 (53.11%) are attending Anganwadi and availing supplementary nutritious food. The rest 5,601 (46.89%) children are not attending the Anganwadi and are not availing the supplementary nutritious food. Provision may be made for 5,601 children to be enrolled in Anganwadi Center and to avail supplementary nutritious food. School-going age children 34,783 (6-15 Yrs.) constitute 21.69%, 94,197 (58.73%) persons are found in the age group of (15-60 Years) who constitute total workforce and 8730 (5.44%) are senior citizen (60 + Years).
- ***The Workers among PVTGs in outside Micro Project area (Base line survey, 2018) is 94197 (58.73%) persons, and female is 47890 (50.84%) which is more than that of the total and female work force of all STs of Odisha i.e (49.73%), & 43.93% and General Categories i.e 41.79% and 27.16% respectively. It shows a positive and favorable index to undertake development programme for PVTGs.***
- ***But, the male workforce of all STs of Odisha is 55.70% and general categories is 56.11% which is more than the PVTG male workforce which constitute 46307 (49.16 %).***
- ***Keeping the age structure of the PVTG people in view, planning for social security and food security including supplementary nutrition, pre-primary education and elementary education as per the requirements of the children, adults and old person may be designed.***

3.2.2 Literacy Level of PVTGs:

Level of literacy among 13 PVTGs of Odisha is presented at **Table- 3.8(Pl see at Annexure-9)**. It sketches abysmally low literacy level and poor educational attainment of PVTGs in Odisha. Among total 1,60,401 PVTGs population surveyed, 50615 (31.55%) return as literates only. Male literates are 29866 (37.70 %) and female literates are 20749 (25.55 %), respectively. Out of the total literates, 36142 (71.40 %) studied up to Primary level, 10,604(20.95%) up to High School and 3,869 (7.64 %) upto + 2 and above.

A comparative picture of literacy among PVTGs, STs and all people of Odisha is given in the statement below.

Level of Literacy among PVTGs, STs and all People in Odisha

Category	Literacy Level		
	PVTGs (2018)	STs (2011)	All people (2011)
All Persons	31.55%	52.24 %	72.87%
Male	37.70 %	63.70%	81.59%
Females	25.55%	41.20 %	64.01 %

The above statement reveals that:

- *The PVTG literacy rate is 31.55% as per Baseline Survey, 2018, which is lower than that of the STs of Odisha (52.24%) and the State average (all categories) of 72.87% percent as per 2011 Census.*
- *The Male PVTG Literacy (37.70 %), is also found lower than ST literacy (63.70%) and all categories of persons (81.59%) at State Level. (2011 Census)*
- *The female PVTG literacy rate as per Baseline Survey, 2018, is 25.55% , which is lower than that of the literacy rate of STs (41.20%) at state level and all categories of 64.01 percent (as per 2011 Census).*
- *Special care may be taken for promotion of PVTG children found outside areas of Micro Projects through opening up of Anganwadi, Mini Anganwadi and Educational Complexes by way of relaxing the existing norms of the respective schemes.*

3.2.3 Land Holdings:

Out of 36906 Households among 13 PVTGs, 12692(41.06%) households have possessed homestead patta land of 46103.67 Acs & 12535.21 Acs. of agricultural Patta land. Per household average land holdings comes to 1.59 Acs. Total 265444.43 Acs forest land with titles have been distributed among 12692(41.06%)PVTG households. **(Pl see Table 3.9)**

3.2.2.4 Housing Condition of PVTGs:

The housing of PVTGs is found in very dismal condition. Out of total 36,906 PVTG households, 36,487 households own houses of different types such as 10,496 have Pucca, 25,991 mud, mixed and temporary houses. There are 419 houseless households among the PVTGs. The PVTG house roof thatched with straw or Chhappar is 20,386 (55.24 %), tiles/asbestos, 14,582 (39.51 %) as against state average 32.70% in 2011. About 99.29 % PVTG houses have no latrines as against state's 82.40%. About 70.23 % PVTG households used fire-wood for their cooking as against state's 78.4% households in 2011. **(Pl see Table 3.10)**

3.2.5 Livestock:

Total 36,906 PVTG Households; have possessed 12,729 no of cows, 2,264 buffaloes, 23,627 bullocks, 33,021 goats & sheep, 38,972 poultry, 1,398 pigeon and 182 pigs. **(Pl see Table 3.11)**

3.2.6 Source of Drinking Water:

Out of total 36,906 PVTG Households, only 4,005 (10.85%) households use pipe water, 21,941 (59.45%) tube well water, 4,252 use water from well, 11,169 (30.26%) households from nala and canal and 89 households from pond for drinking purpose. Provision may be made to provide safe drinking water to 10,960 (29.70%) PVTG households by installation of tube well or pipe water through gravitational force. **(Pl. see Table 3.12)**

3.2.7 Source of Energy:

Out of total 36,906 PVTG Households, only 21,637 (58.63%) households use electricity, 16,385 (44.40%) use Kerosene and 2,869 (7.77%) households use solar light for lighting their houses. Besides, 1,215 (3.29%) PVTG households use Gas, 310 (0.83%) use stove and 29,822 (80.80%) use firewood for cooking purposes. **(Pl. see Table 3.13)**

3.2.8 Income & expenditure & Indebted Households:

Total average income of 13 PVTGs comes to Rs.4,20,517/- and expenditure is Rs. 4,43,968/- Majority of PVTG households are engaged in Agriculture, Wage Earning and NTFP Collection and selling and most of the PVTG spent on items like food, health and socio-religious activities. Number of indebted households among PVTGs are 5,644. **(Pl. see Table 3.14 & 3.15)**

3.2.9 Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed:

Out of total 36906 PVTG households, 5801 have availed IAY,7008 AAY,1541 BKKY,Mo Kudia 49, Job Card 925, OAP 1425,WP 582,PDS 18645,Gas 18, SBA 94,BSKY 330, PMKY 87. (Pl. see Table 3.16)

3.2.10 Existing Infrastructure Facilities available in Newly Surveyed Villages (1142 Nos.):

In 1142 new villages, there are 10515.93 Acs of Revenue lands, 4848.92 Acs Forest land. Total irrigation facilities are provided to 2543.73 Acs., electricity is provided to 759(66.46%) villages, safe drinking water to 820(71.80%) villages, school facilities in 812(71.10%) villages, Anganwadi centre in 808(70.75%) villages, Health Centre is in 27(2.36%) villages. Gyanmandir is found only in one village. motorable road facilities is available to 932(81.61%) villages, shops are available in 168(14.71%) villages, Market centers in 38(3.33%)villages, Community Centre 50 (4.38%)villages. Art & Craft centre available in 42(3.68%) villages and dance troupes in 19(1.66%) villages.

3.2.11 Village Infrastructure Gap:

- As many as 210 remote villages need all weather connectivity.
- Irrigation facility which is conspicuously nil in surveyed area may be extended.
- Total 26410 houses to be provided to families living in mud and temporary houses including 419 houseless families in remote areas.
- Safe drinking water is yet to reach to inaccessible settlements / habitations in 322 villages.
- As many as 15269 remote habitations to be supplied with electricity or solar lights.
- Agro-forestry and horticulture based livelihood to be ensured through setting up of horticulture nurseries agricultural farms.
- To ensure 100 % literacy, 3 Education Complexes to be established under Art. 275 (1) for about 1,500 boys and girls of Juang in Jajpur district and Dhenkanal district and Paudi Bhuyan of Banspal in Keonjhar District.
- New Angawadi/Mini Anganwadi maybe established to extend preprimary education & supplementary nutrition to about 5,601 children.
- For proper implementation and monitoring of Programmes under CCD Plan & OPELIP Institutional Mechanism in the Micro Project establishment need to be strengthened.

With support of analysis of the above data, the Baseline Survey, 2018 spelt out very clearly the various critical issues that plague the people belonging to the PVTGs and which need

to be addressed for ensuring sustainable development of these vulnerable groups. This Baseline Survey identified the problems and critical issues of individual PVTG, which are in consonance with the findings of the Survey of CCD plan, 2015 as follows.

- Poverty and consequent malnutrition
- Poor housing condition
- Inadequacy of safe drinking water
- Poor sanitation and poor hygiene
- Inadequate and inaccessible health care services
- Loss of traditional rights on forests
- Socio-Economic exploitation
- Indebtedness
- Rehabilitation of Displaced PVTG
- Decline of Pristine Culture
- Low literacy

3.2.12 Extent of PVTGs Poverty:

At all India level as well as in Odisha all PVTGs households (100 %) has been considered as BPL category. Incidence of Poverty among STs in Rural Odisha is 63.5 % as against all Categories of poverty at 35.7 % (in the year 2011-12).

Chapter –IV

Demographic Data on 13 PVTGs of Odisha

(As per 2011 Census, Base Line Surveys, 2015 & 2018)

Chapter-III examines demography figures of 13 PVTGs as per data of Baseline Survey, 2018 supplemented by Census, 2011 and Micro Project Survey, 2015 data with a view to estimate the entire population of 13 PVTGs of Odisha and provide inputs for justifications of the state's claim for allotment of Grant-in-Aid as per the population proportion of 13 PVTGs of Odisha to the entire population of 75 PVTGs of the Country.

The Base Line Survey tries to recapture the population figure of 2011 Census (which covers the total population figures of 7 PVTGs (STs) all over Odisha) such as Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora and population figures in respect of the remaining 6 PVTGs (Subset of STs), like ChuktiaBhuniia, DangriaKandha, Hill-Kharia, KutiaKandha, LanjiaSaora and PaudiBhuyan in the villages of the existing Micro Projects as per the Micro Project Survey, 2015 as well as outside locations of the Micro Projects as per the Survey, 2018.

4.1 Population of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Projects of Odisha: (Base Line Survey, 2015)

According to the Micro Projects Survey, 2015 there are 89,208 populations with 21,802 PVTG households of 13 PVTGs in the areas of 17 Micro Projects covering 541 villages /settlements in 84 GPs of 20 blocks (part) in 12 districts of Odisha. The family size of these PVTGs is 4 and sex ratio is 1297 females /1000males. All households and populations of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Projects have been covered under the Central Government Scheme of PVTG development, CCD and Odisha State Government's innovative PVTG development programme, OPELIP. The population figure of 13 PVTs in 17 Micro Projects of Odisha may be seen at **ABSTRACT** below. The detail information is furnished at **Table 3.1 (Annexure -9)**.

ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Nos. of Micro Proejcts for 13 PVTGs	Sources/ Basis of Information indicating Survey Year if Base Line Survey Done	Detailed information such as number of villages/habitations inhabited by the PVTGs with number of PVTG households & PVTG population		
			No. of Villages/Habitations inhabited by	No. of PVTG Households	No. of PVTG Population

			the PVTGs		
1	17 Existing Micro Projects	Base Line Survey (2015 SCSTRTI Survey)	541	21802	89208

4.2 Population of 13 PVTGs outside Micro Projects Areas:

(As per Base Line Survey, 2018)

Out of 17 Micro Projects, two Micro Projects (DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada district and PBDA, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district) areas have no left out PVTG villages. Thus the Base Line Survey, 2018 covers population of 13 PVTGs in left out villages adjacent to areas of 15 Micro Projects, where they are concentrated. Besides, it covers PVTG population in clusters outside Micro Projects (Non-Micro Project areas in 2 districts, like Dhenkanal and Jajpur), where they are concentrated. The Base Line Survey reveals that there are **36,906 households with 1, 60,401 population (79,210 males and 81,191 females)** of 13 PVTGs found in left out villages of the Micro Project areas and left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area (two non-Micro Project Districts). These PVTG people reside in 1142 villages /settlements in 231 GPs of 37 Blocks (part) in 14 Districts (Pl. See **ABSTRACT below and Table 3.2, Table 3.2 & at Annexure -9**). They show a favorable sex ratio, i.e. 1025 females per 1000 males. Their average size of household is 4.

ABSTRACT

Sl. No	Head of PVTGs Habitation/ Population Details	Sources/ Basis of Information indicating Survey Year of Base Line Survey Done	DETAILED INFORMATION SUCH AS NUMBER OF VILLAGES/HABITATIONS INHABITED BY THE PVTGs WITH NUMBER OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION		
			No. of Villages/Habitations inhabited by the PVTGs	No. of PVTG Households	No. of PVTG Population
1	Left Out villages in the Micro Project Area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey)	892	24039	105564
2	Left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey))	250	12867	54837
TOTAL PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION			1142	36906	1 60401

Besides, Base Line Survey, 2018 reveals that there are high concentration of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG population (42,590) spreading over 125 villages/settlements in 21 GPs in Banspal block of Keonjhar district, Juang PVTG population (975) in 12 villages of Sukinda Block (part) of Jajpur district and (10,931) in 112 villages of 7 blocks (part) of Dhenkanal district. Both Jajpur and Dhenkanal districts are non-ITDA and Non-Micro Project areas. One Micro Project namely

Juang Development Agency, Gonasika in Banspal Block is functioning for the development of Junag PVTG. Now this Micro Project will have to cover Juang PVTG population in its existing villages and to take additional responsibility of Juang PVTG people outside areas of the Micro Project in Keonjhar district. It may not be feasible on part of the Micro-Project JDA, Gonasika, Banspal, Keonjhar to undertake development programmes of the Paudi Bhuyan PVTG people (42,590) of Banspal block as identified by the Base Line Survey.

Further, the Base line survey highlights that 975 Juang PVTG people and 341 Birhor PVTG people are concentrated in Jajpur district and 10,931 Junag PVTG people are concentrated in Dhemkanal district. For their development, Govt. of Odisha may recognize them as PVTGs for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development.

Therefore, Govt. of Odisha may consider the high concentration of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG population in Banspal block of Keonjhar district and establish a new Micro Project with headquarters at Banspal for their total development. Similarly, one new Micro Project may be established for the Birhor and Junag PVTGs in Sukinda Block Cluster in Jajpur district.

4.3 Population of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Projects & outside Micro Projects Areas: (As per Base Line Surveys, 2015 & 2018)

According to the Micro Project Survey, 2015 (in the existing 17 Micro Projects) and Baseline Survey, 2018 (outside villages of Micro Projects) the total population of 13 PVTGs of Odisha comes to **2,49,609 persons (1,22,399 Males and 1,27,210 Females) with 58,708 households**. These 13 PVTGs taken together shows a favorable sex ratio, ie.1039 females per 1000 males. Their average size of household is 4. On total, 13 PVTGs are spread over 14 Districts, 42 (Part) Blocks, 285 GPs, 1683 villages and settlements. ABSTRACT below furnish information such as number of villages/habitations inhabited by the pvtgs with number of PVTG households & PVTG population. The detail information as furnished in **Table 3.1 and 3.2 (at Annexure-9)** show district, block, GP and village wise population structure of 13 PVTGs in existing 17 Micro Projects and outside Micro Project Areas including two new districts namely Dhenkanal and Jajpur.

ABSTRACT

Sl. No	Head of PVTGs Habitation/ Population Details	Sources/ Basis of Information indicating Survey Year of Base Line Survey Done	DETAILED INFORMATION SUCH AS NUMBER OF VILLAGES/HABITATIONS INHABITED BY THE PVTGs WITH NUMBER OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION		
			No. of Villages/Habitations inhabited by the PVTGs	No. of PVTG Households	No. of PVTG Population
1	Existing Micro Project villages	Base Line Survey (2015 SCSTRTI Survey)	541	21802	89208
2	Left Out villages in the Micro Project Area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey)	892	24039	105564

3	Left out villages in clusters outside Micro Project area	Base Line Survey (Fresh/2018 SCSTRTI Survey))	250	12867	54837
TOTAL PVTG HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS & PVTG POPULATION			1683	58708	249609

OPELIP has been operating for the livelihood enhancement of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Project Areas. As per the PVTG population estimate of Base Line Survey, 2018, OPELIP may be extended to the PVTG population found outside Micro Project areas and also other locations in non-Micro Project districts.

4.4 Total Population of 13 PVTGs in Odisha (MicroProjects and Outside) (As per Census, 2011, Base Line Surveys, 2015 & 2018)

Total population of 13 PVTGs in Odisha have been calculated on the basis of the 2011 Census data and data of both the Surveys (Micro Projects, 2015 & Baseline Survey, 2018). As per 2011 Census, the total population of 7 PVTGs (Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora) is 6,15,570 with 1,42,552 households [Pl. See **ABSTRACT (I)** below].

ABSTRACT (I)

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SEVEN PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY CENSUS 2011	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGs WHOSE NAME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED/ENUMERATED BY THE CENSUS 2011		
		NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	BIRHOR	-	171	596
2	BONDA	-	2996	12231
3	DIDAYI	-	1993	8890
4	JUANG	-	10996	47095
5	LODHA	-	2562	9785
6	MANKIRDIA	-	561	2222
7	SAORA	-	123062	534751
Sub Total		-	142341	615570

As per 2015 Survey in the existing PVTG villages of Micro Projects in Odisha and Baseline Survey in 2018 by SCSTRTI in outside villages of Micro Projects, the total population of 6 PVTGs (Chuktia Bhunjia, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Paudi Bhuyan) is 1,57,522 (77,138 Males & 80,384 Females) with 37401 households in 1003 villages [Pl. See **ABSTRACT (II)** below].

ABSTRACT (II)

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SIX PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED BY BASELINE SURVEY, 2015 & BASELINE SURVEY, 2018-19	CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS OF 6 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2015 AND 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY		
		NO. OF VILLAGES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
1	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	35	938	3086
2	DANGARIA KANDHA	100	2377	9659
3	HILL -KHADIA	35	906	2800
4	KUTIAKANDHA	401	9154	39761

5	LANJIASAORA	187	9308	40913
6	PAUDIBHUYAN	245	14718	61303
Total		1003	37401	157522

Thus, the total population of 13 PVTGs (as per 2011 Census in respect of 7 PVTGs) and taken together as per Survey, 2015 and Survey, 2018 in respect of 6 PVTGs comes to 7,73,092 persons (3,80,913 Males & 3,92,409 Females) with 1,79,742 households (Pl. See ABSTRACT (I + II) and for detail, Table 3.4 at Annexure-9). These 13 PVTGs shows a favorable sex ratio, ie.1030 females per 1000males. Their average size of household is 4.

ABSTRACT (I + II)

CENSUS 2011 / BASE LINE SURVEYS, 2015 & 2018	NO. OF PVTG HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PVTG POPULATION
CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS & POPULATION OF THE 7 PVTGs WHOSE NAME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED/ENUMERATED BY THE CENSUS 2011	142341	615570
CONSOLIDATED PVTG HOUSEHOLDS & POPULATION OF OF 6 PVTGs WHO HAVE BEEN ENUMERATED IN 2015 AND 2018 BASE LINE SURVEY	37401	157522
TOTAL (13 PVTGs)	1,79,742	7,73,092

This population data on 13 PVTGs of Odisha may facilitate framing proposal for submission to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI for consideration of allotment of Grant-in-Aid under the scheme of development of PVTGs of Odisha.

4.5. Justification for provision for enhancement of Grant-in-Aid for development of PVTGs:

In this context, it is communicated by MoTA, GOI, New Delhi vide Letter No 11022/01/2017-NGO, dt. 8.3.2018 (copy enclosed at Annexure-II) that the total fund allocation for the financial year, 2018-19 under the Scheme of 'Development of PVTGs' would be in proportion to PVTG population in the State, as compared to total PVTG population in country.

Population figures of Baseline Survey conducted by State Governments will be the sole criteria for calculation of share of funds for a particular State under the Scheme. Updated PVTG population survey information on micro-projects in or around the habitation of PVTG and GIS map showing the concentration of PVTG (within & outside the micro-project area) is also need to be submitted.

In agreement with the aforementioned communiqué from MoTA, GOI, it was decided by the Government of Odisha in ST&SC Development Department that benefits and the privileges under different schemes meant for 13 PVTGs can be extended to persons of these communities residing outside the boundaries of existing areas of 17 Micro Projects.

PVTG Population figures in Odisha is available from three sources, like 1. Census, 2011, 2. Micro Project Survey, 2015 and 3. Base Line Survey, 2018. Census 2011 had estimated population figures of 7 PVTGs, who are STs such as Birhor, Bonda, Didayi, Juang, Lodha, Mankirdia and Saora. The Census 2011 has not estimated the remaining 6 PVTGs, who are subset of STs such as Chuktia Bhuniia, Dangria Kandha, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora and Paudi Bhuiyan. Micro Project Survey, 2015 estimates population of 13 PVTGs in the areas 17 Micro Projects. Further, Base Line Survey, 2018 estimates total population of 13 PVTGs in Odisha residing in the PVTG villages, which are located outside areas of Micro Projects and in two districts (Jajpur and Dhenkanal) that are beyond the locations of the Micro Projects.

The Base Line Survey, 2018 estimates population of 13 PVTGs of Odisha by recapturing the data of 2011 Census, Micro Projects Survey, 2015 in the existing villages of Micro Projects and Base Line Survey, 2018 outside areas of the Micro Projects. As per 2011 Census, the total population of the above said 7 PVTGs/STs in Odisha is 615570 with 142341 households. As per 2015 Survey in the existing PVTG villages of the Micro Projects in Odisha and Baseline Survey in 2018 by SCSTRTI in outside areas of Micro Projects, the total population of 6 PVTGs is 1,57,522 with 37,401 households. Thus, the entire population of 13 PVTGs taken together (as per 2011 Census in respect of 7 PVTGs) and as per Survey, 2015 and Survey, 2018 in respect of 6 PVTGs comes to 7,73,092 persons with 1,79,742 households. (See Table-3.4).

It is to be mentioned here that i.) 2011 Census figures covered the entire population of 7 PVTGs in Odisha, but it has no information about the exact location of PVTG villages, GPs or blocks and ii.) The Micro Project Survey, 2015 covers population figure of 6 PVTGs in their respective Micro Projects and Baseline Survey, 2018 covers population of same 6 PVTGs in outside areas, where they are concentrated, but not other locations in Odisha, where they reside dispersedly.

Keeping these facts and figures in view, it is suggested that State Govt. of Odisha may submit a proposal to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India for sanction of Grant-in-Aid under the Scheme of 'Development of PVTGs' for the entire population (7,73,092) of 13 PVTGs (as per 2011 Census, Micro Project Survey, 2015 and Base Line Survey, 2018.

4.6 Justification for Inclusion of “PVTG Population outside/beyond the location of the Micro Projects in Odisha State” under the Scheme of Development of PVTGs, and Extension of OPELIP:

Regarding extension of the OPELIP (as Phase II expansion plan of OPELIP) to the areas of 13 PVTGs of Odisha, the following decisions were taken in the 1st Meeting of the State Level Programme Steering Committee (SLPSC) of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) held on 14.08.2018 at 12.30 PM in the 2nd Floor Conference hall of the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Odisha (**Excerpts of the Minutes of the Meeting may be referred at Annexure-II**).

1. The PVTG families residing in areas outside Micro Project Areas should be brought to the fold of OPELIP and it is essential to make a detailed survey of those excluded PVTGs. Accordingly the programme should plan for development of each PVTG settlement which are located outside the MPA areas.
2. It was decided to include the PVTGs staying outside the MPA areas, as the phase –II expansion plan of OPELIP.

As per the above decision the ST &SC Development Department, Odisha through the SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar has conducted a Base Line Survey, in 2018. This fresh survey estimated as many as 36,906 households of 13 PVTGs with 1, 60,401 populations from 1,142 villages/settlements covering 231 GPs in 37 Blocks (part) of 13 Districts outside areas and beyond locations of Micro Projects. Table 3.2 (**at Annexure- 9**) and the list of villages with PVTG population outside areas of the Micro Projects as per the Base Line Survey, 2018 (**at Annexure-10**) are enclosed for reference.

It is suggested that Govt. of Odisha in ST &SC Development Department may initiate action for extension of OPELIP as (OPELIP-II) for the livelihood enhancement of PVTG population outside the Micro Project areas as estimated by Base Line Survey, 2018.

4.7 Limitations of the Exercise:

Although the exercise will benefit the PVTGs in a number of ways who have been left out from being considered as PVTGs by the State and Central Government and the State will be able to get higher entitlement of funds from the GOI, yet the exercise suffers from the following limitations:

- III. While data has been gathered from three sources such as Census Data, Old Base Line Survey of the PVTGs in the Micro Projects and current Base Line Surveys of the left out PVTG Habitations in the Micro Project & Non Micro Project areas, they have been collected at three different points of time such as 2011, 2015 and 2018-19. Therefore, the figures/population figures are tentative and there will certainly be an increase of about 10% over and above the data that has been arrived at when the real time data is obtained because there must have been increase in PVTG Population from 2011 Census enumeration and 2015 Base Line enumeration.

IV. Secondly, while the PVTG Population is available Village, GP, Block and District wise and Household wise for the Micro Project Areas, for the rest of the PVTG population who are distributed in scattered manner throughout the State, Census data of 2011 is only available PVTG wise & district wise and no further disaggregated data is available for them.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Census Authorities should be requested much ahead of 2021 Census enumeration to enumerate the PVTGs separately so that a dedicated data base for the PVTGs for the entire State can be made available.

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Chapter V

Conclusion & Recommendations

Chapter-V presents a resume of the Baseline Survey, 2018 and recommends Govt. of Odisha's consideration for recognition of the 13 communities (7 STs and 6 Sub-set of STs) found outside areas of Micro Projects as PVTGs for their inclusion under the Central schemes of PVTG development and OPELIP. Further, it suggests formation of 3 new Micro Projects for the total development of 3 PVTGs like "Paudi Bhuyan" PVTG residing in a cluster in Banspal Block of Keonjhar district and Birhor and Junag PVTGs residing in Sukinda Cluster of Jajpur district and 'Juang' PVTG residing in a cluster of 7 Blocks of Dhenkanal districts and claims for provision of Grant-in Aid for PVTG development as per 2018 Baseline Survey PVTG population of Odisha in proportion of total PVTG population of the country.

5.1 Resume

Statement below provides a sketch of findings on demographic and socio-economic conditions of people of 13 PVTGs residing in 1142 new villages identified outside the Micro Project areas of Odisha as per Baseline Survey 2018 at a glance.

Findings of Base Line Survey, 2018 of 13 PVTGs outside Micro Project Areas

(At a Glance)

Sl. No	Particulars	Magnitude
1	No of Districts	13
2	No of Blocks	37
3	No of GPs	231
4	No. of Villages	1142
5	No. of HHs	36,906
	No. of Female-headed HHs	5485

6	Population	Total	1,60,401
		Male	79,210(49.38%)
		Female	81,191(50.62%)
7	Average size of Household		4
8	Literacy	Total	50615(31.55%)
		Male	29866(37.70%)
		Female	20749(25.55%)
9	Sex-ratio		1025 (1000 Male)
10	Own Houses		29550
11	Pucca House		10495
12	Work Force		94197(58.73%)
13	Tube well Water Source		2124
14	Individual Household Toilets		261
15	Household Electricity& Solar Facility		23,489
16	Homestead Land		46103.67
17	Agriculture Land		120535.21
Sl. No	Particulars		Magnitude
18	Forest Land		265444.43
19	Average Size of Landholdings		1.59Ac
20	Primary Source of Income		Agriculture, Wage earning , NTFP
21	Average Annual Income (in Rs)		Rs. 4,20,517/-
22	Average Annual Expenditure (in Rs)		Rs. 4,43,968/-
23	No. of Families Indebted		5644
24	Average Loan Amount		42,281/-
25	Ration Card(PDS)		18645
26	Job Card		925
27	Pension(OAP + WP + MPY		2007
28	BPL		All 36,906
29	BKKY		1541
30	Housing (IAY)		5801
31	SBM		94
32	AAY		7008
33	MO KUDIA		49
34	PMKY		87
35	GAS		18
36	BSKY		330

5.2 Key Findings:

- VI. The finding that has emerged out from the exercise (Base line survey conducted by SCSTRTI) reveals that there are a **total number of 1683 villages where PVTG**

- people are distributed** which includes the original listed out villages of the Micro Project Area in 2015, the left out villages enumerated subsequently in and around the Micro Project areas and villages/habitations identified in clusters outside the Micro Project area where PVTGs are residing in 2018. These villages are inhabited by the PVTGs which together comprises of **58,708 PVTG households** with a **total number of 2,49,609 PVTG population**.
- VII. The villages/habitations identified in the Surveys (2015 & 2018) of PVTG population are spread over **14 number of districts, 42 number of Blocks, 285 Gram Panchayats and 1683 villages/habitations having 2,49,609 PVTG population**.
- VIII. Out of the 2,49,609 PVTG population distributed in 1683 villages/habitations, the Micro Projects at present are recognizing only 541 habitations. The Base Line Survey conducted has identified 1142 number of PVTG habitations in addition to 541 already recognized PVTG habitations by the Micro Projects. **Out of the 1142 PVTG additional habitations identified in this survey, as many as 892 are observed to be left out villages/habitations in the existing Micro Project areas whereas a total number of 250 habitations/villages have been identified in three cluster pockets outside the Micro Project areas inhabited by the PVTGs.**
- IX. The report/finding of the PVTGs have taken in to account the existing/recognized villages of PVTGs in the Micro Project area, survey for which was conducted in 2015 by SCSTRTI while the fresh **Base Line Survey have been done in 2018-19 covering the 892 villages/habitations which were left out in the Micro Project area and 250 villages/habitations outside the Micro Project area inhabited by the PVTG population**.
- X. The total number of PVTGs as estimated from the Base Line Survey (in the existing Micro Project villages, Left out Micro Project area villages as well as identified three clusters in Sukinda, Banspal and Bhuban & other Blocks under Jajpur, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts, respectively) conducted by SCSTRTI during 2015 & 2018 and also from Census figures for the 7 PVTGs who are full-fledged ST Communities comes to 7,73,092 population with **179742 Households**. **Thus, in the entire State of**

Odisha, the conservative estimate reveals the total PVTG Population to be 7,73,092 with 179742 Households.

- XI. There are three clusters where three PVTGs (Birhor, Juang and Paudi Bhuyan) are residing outside the Micro Project areas and they are Sukinda in Jajpur, Bhuban, Dhenkanal Sadar, Gandia, Hindola, K. Kagar, Kankadahad & Odapada in Dhenkanal and Banspal Block in Keonjhar district. While in Sukinda cluster, Birhor & Juang PVTG communities are residing in **13 villages in 291 households having 1316 population, in Bhuban and 6 other blocks under Dhenkanal district, Juang PVTG people** are residing in **112 villages having 2913 Households with 10931 population**. Similarly, in Banspal Block of Keonjhar district Paudi Bhuyan PVTG people are residing in **125 villages with 9663 Households & 42590 population**.

5.3 Conclusion:

Representatives from among 13 PVTG population of 89,208 from 21,802 households of 541 villages in 84 GPs of 20 Blocks (part) in 12 districts covered by 17 Micro Projects of Odisha have identified their own community people numbering 1,60,401 with 36,906 households in 1,142 villages of 231 GPs in 37 part blocks of 13 districts.

A cursory look on the aforementioned survey findings reveals that occupationally, linguistically and culturally, the PVTG people of both the groups of these villages (existing and outside areas of the Micro Projects) are same. They observe the principle of endogamy in marriage. They share the same characteristic features, forest habitation, traditions and social customs and observe religious festivals.

Further, the surveyed 13 ST people, who are found outside areas of the existing Micro Projects confirm to the commonly agreed characteristics of PVTG people like (1) homogenous group (2) absence of a written language, (3) relatively simple technology, (4) social institutions which are cast in a simple mould, (5) small population, (6) relative isolation, and (7) societies characterized by a slower rate of change.

Unfortunately, these villages were left out while formation of 17 Micro Projects in different period for development of 13 PVTG. Thus, the PVTG people living in newly identified 1142 villages have been deprived of receiving the benefits of the Central Government Schemes of development of PVTGs.

As 13 (thirteen) communities of Odisha have been identified as PVTGs, the benefits and privileges under the scheme meant for PVTGs can be extended to persons of these communities residing outside the boundaries of the existing Micro-Project areas.

5.4 Recommendations:

Therefore, the Baseline Survey recommends the following.

- III. As many as 1142 habitations/villages which have been identified in the Base Line Survey 2018-19 by SCSTRTI out of which 892 are located in the Micro Project area with **a total population of 1,05,544 from 24,039 households need to be included in the existing list of respective Micro Project villages and taken as PVTG inhabited villages and population for the purpose of covering them in all the PVTG interventions including the OTELP.**
- IV. That taking the figure from the analysis that has been done in the current exercise, instead of posing about 90,000 PVTG population for the entire State to Government of India for release of funds as is done currently under various schemes, the figure stated in this analysis as **total number of PVTG population (PVTG Population to be 7,73,092 with 179742 Households) should be posed as the States total PVTG Population so that the State will be able to receive its share (a much higher share than the amount it is receiving now) as per entitlement** which will be at least 9 fold more.
- V. The **villages/habitations which have been identified in the three clusters where the PVTGs are residing may be considered for creation of the following three new Micro Projects and should be covered under the OTELP project.**

1. Considering the high concentration of Paudi Bhuyan PVTG population (42,590) spreading over 125 villages/habitations in 21 GPs in Banspal block of Keonjhar district, **one new Micro Project namely “Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency” with headquarters at Banspal, Kenojhar district may be established for total development Paudi Bhuyan PVTG.**
 2. One new Micro Project namely **“Juang Development Agency” with headquarters at Dhenkanal Sadar in Dhenkanal district may be established for total development of Juang PVTG** residing in 112 villages of 7 blocks (part) of Dhenkanal district.
 3. Similarly, one new Micro Project namely **“Birhor and Juang Development Agency” with headquarters at Kaliapani in Sukinda Block, Jajpur district may be established for total development of two PVTGs, ‘Birhor’ and ‘Juang’ residing in 13 villages.**
- VI. It is suggested that the **Census Authorities should be requested much ahead of 2021 Census enumeration to enumerate the PVTGs separately so that a dedicated data base for the PVTGs for the entire State can be made available.**

References:

- v. *CCD Plan Documents {Conservation –cum- Development Pla, 2016-17 to 2020-21 }(for 17 Micro Project Reports & Consolidated Report, 2015), SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar*
- vi. *Household and Population figure, Census of India 2011.*
- vii. *Development Programmes ,2017-18 , Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar*
- viii. *Tribal Atlas of Odisha, 2018, ATLC and SCSTRTI, ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of. Odisha*

Annexure

1. List of PVTGs in India
2. Map showing locations of 17 Micro Projects in Odisha
3. PVTG Inclusion Proposal of SSD Department vide Letter No.17898 dtd.27.9.2016
4. PVTGs Clarification letter of MoTA, Govt. of India
PVTGs
5. Proceedings related to inclusion of PVTG villages
6. PVTG Demography as per Census, 2011, Micro Project Survey, 2015 & Base Line Survey, 2018.
7. Household Schedule
8. Village Schedule
9. Tables
10. Maps of Individual Micro Project Areas (Inclusion of Additional Villages)

Identification of PVTGs in India

In the country, GOI have so far identified as many as 75 PVTGs for their special care and development. Among them, 70 PVTGs are distributed in 14 States and 5 PVTGs, in 1 (one) Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As per the estimate of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India their number is about 1.36 million, which account for 2% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of India. The distribution of PVTGs with their number and names in different States and UTs in India is furnished below.

List of PVTGs in India

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	No. of PVTGs Identified	Names of Identified PVTGs
I. States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)	12	BodoGadaba, BondoPoroja, Chenchu, DongriaKhond, GutobGadaba, KhondPoroja, Kolam, Kondareddis, KondaSavaras, KutiaKhond, ParengiPoroja, 12. Thoti
2.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	9	Asurs, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwas, Mal Paharia, Parhaiyas, SauriaPaharia, Savar

3.	Gujurat	5	Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar, Siddi, Kolgha
4.	Karnatak	2	JenuKuruba, Koraga
5.	Kerala	5	Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans), Kadar, Kattunayakan, Kurumbas, Koraga
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Abujh Marias, Baigas, Bharias, Hill Korbas, Kamars, Saharias, Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	3	Katkaria (Kathodia), Kolam, Maria Gon
8.	Manipur	1	MarramNagas
9.	Odisha	13	Birhor, Bondo, ChuktiaBhunja, Didayi, Dangria-Khandha, Juangs, Hill-Kharia, KutiaKhandha, LanjiaSaora, Lodha, Mankirdia, PaudiBhuiyan, Saora,
10.	Rajasthan	1	Seharias
11.	Tamil Naidu	6	KattuNayakans, Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulas, Paniyans, Todas
12.	Tripura	1	Reangs
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Buxas, Rajis
14.	West Bengal	3	Birhor, Lodhas, Totos
II. Union Territory			
15	Andaman & Ncobar Islands	5	Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Sentinelese, Shom Pens
	TOTAL	75	

(Source: Annual Report, 2014-15, MOTA, GOI)

Table 3.1
Population of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro Projects, Odisha
(Survey in 2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG	Micro Project	District	Block / Tahasil / Taluka	No. of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total No. of HHs	Population		
								Male	Female	Total
I	II	III	IV	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	Khairiput	4	32	1819	3279	3819	7098
2	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA, Sonabeda	Nuapada	Komana	3	14	622	1247	1155	2402
3	Didayi	DDA, Kudumulguma	Malkangiri	Khairiput& Kudumulguma	4	37	1828	3663	3987	7650
4	Dangria Kandha	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Rayagada	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	5	62	1633	2879	3886	6765
		DKDA, Parsali	Rayagada	Kalyansingpur	2	36	727	1197	1634	2831
		2 Micro Projects	1 District	3 Blocks	7	98	2360	4076	5520	9596
5	Hill Kharia	HKMDA, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Karanja& Jashipur	12	18	756	1192	1214	2406
6	Mankiridia									
7	Birhor									
8	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	Keonjhar	Banspal	6	35	2054	4471	4575	9046
9	Kutia Kandha	KKDA Belghar	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	3	68	1448	3029	3303	6332
		KKDA Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	3	16	801	1523	1552	3075
		2 Micro Projects	2 Districts	2 Blocks	6	84	2249	4552	4855	9407
10	Lodha	LDA Morada	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada& Morada	8	12	1103	1823	1718	3541
11	Lanjia Saora	LSDA Putasing	Rayagada	Gunupur	1	20	1294	3173	3401	6574
		LSDA Seranga	Gajapati	Gumma	3	21	1494	3068	3112	6180
		2 Micro Projects	2 Districts	2 Blocks	4	41	2788	6241	6513	12754

Sl. No.	Name of the PVTG	Micro Project	District	Block / Tahasil / Taluka	No. of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total No. of PVTG HHs	Population		
								Male	Female	Total
I	II	III	IV	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
12	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Khuntgaon	Sundergarh	Lahunipada	5	22	1625	2186	2220	4406
		PBDA, Jamardihi	Angul	Pallahara	4	26	1119	3274	3232	6506
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	Deogarh	Barkote	8	32	1060	1960	1930	3890
		3 Micro Projects	3 Districts	3 Blocks	17	80	3804	7420	7382	14802
13	Saora	SDA Chandragiri	Gajapati	Mohana	10	32	1263	2998	3014	6012
		TDA Tumba	Ganjam	Patrapur	3	58	1156	2227	2267	4494
		2 Micro Projects	2 Districts	2 Blocks	13	90	2419	5225	5281	10506
13 PVTGs		17 Micro Projects	12 Districts	20 Blocks (Part)	84	541	21,802	43,189	46,019	89,208

(Micro Projects Survey, 2015)

N.B-

- The Survey shows population figures of 13 PVTGs in the areas of 17 Micro Projects covering 541 villages /settlements in 84 GPs of 20 blocks (part) in 12 districts of Odisha.
- In Odisha state, there are 21,802 households with 89,208 PVTG population.
- The PVTG family size is 4 and sex ratio is 1297 females /1000males.
- Out of 17 Micro Projects, 13 Micro Projects are in TSP areas and 4 Micro Projects (CBDA, Nuapada, PBDA, Deogarh, PBDA, Angul and TDA, Ganjam) are in Non-TSP areas.
- All 13 PVTG households and populations in 17 Micro Projects have been covered under the Central Government scheme of PVTG development, CCD and Odisha State Government's innovative PVTG development programme, OPELIP.

TABLE -3.2 (i)
Population of PVTGs in Left Out Villages of Micro Projects in Odisha
(As per Baseline Survey, 2018)

SL. No.	Name of PVTGs	Name of Micro Project / District	Name of Block	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of HHs	Population of PVTGs		
							Male	Female	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri District	Khairput, Korkunda, Mathili	8	46	879	1656	1554	3210
2	ChuktiaBhunja	CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada District	Komna, Nuapada	10	21	316	346	338	684
3	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma, Malkangiri District	Kudumulguma&Khairiput	4	13	376	693	777	1470
4	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada District	Bissam Cuttack,	2	2	17	28	35	63
		DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Hill Kharia	HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District	Jashipur, Karanjia, & Thakurmunda	12	19	216	288	328	616
6	Mankirdia		Bisoi	1	1	22	31	26	57
7	Birhor								
8	Juang	JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar District	Telkoi, Harichandanpur, Ghatagaon,	37	102	2532	7662	7647	15309
9	Kutia- Kandha	KKDA Belghar, Kandhamala District	Tumudibandha	6	55	936	1879	1817	3696
		KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District	Lanjigarh	23	262	5969	12893	13765	26658

SL. No.	Name of PVTGs	Name of Micro Project / District	Name of Block	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of HHs	Population of PVTGs		
							Male	Female	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
10	LanjiaSaora	LSDA ,Puttasing, Rayagada District	Gunupur	5	116	5155	10982	11199	22181
		LSDA,Serong, Gajapati District	Gumma	3	30	1365	2938	3040	5978
11	Lodha	LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj District	Baripada, Badasahi, Kaptipada, Shyama Khunta&Khunta	12	18	832	1376	1454	2830
12	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA,KhuntaGaon, Sundargada District	Lahunipada	7	30	1045	1655	1584	3239
		PBDA,Jamardihi, Anugul District	Pallahada	4	10	206	353	319	672
		PBDA, RugudaKudar, Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati District	Mohana, R. Udayagiri	18	99	2500	5951	5996	11947
		TDA, Tumba, Ganjam District	Patrapur	3	68	1673	3394	3560	6954
TOTAL: 13 PVTGs		15 Micro Projects (12 Districts)	29 Blocks (Part)	155	892	24,039	52,125	53,439	1,05,564

(Base Line Survey, 2018) N.B.-

- *The Base Line Survey, 2018 covers concentration of PVTG population in left out villages of 15 Micro Project areas, but not necessarily includes their entire population in Odisha as the exact locations of the PVTG villages elsewhere, which are scattered, not traced out.*
- *Out of 17 Micro Projects, two Micro Projects (DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada district and PBDA, Rugudakudar, Deogarh district) areas have no left out PVTG villages.*
- *All 13 PVTG people (1,05,564) found in 892 left out villages and settlements of 15 Micro Projects may be recognized by Govt. of Odisha for their inclusion under the scheme of PVTG development through Micro Projects and OPELIP may be extended for their livelihood improvement.*

TABLE -3.2 (ii)
Population of PVTGs Beyond Locations of Micro Projects
(As per Baseline Survey, 2018)

SL. No.	Name of PVTGs	Name of Micro Project / District	Name of Block	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of HHs	Population of PVTGs		
							Male	Female	Total
1	Birhor	Jajpur District	Sukinda	1	1	87	174	167	341
2	Juang	Jajpur District	Sukinda	2	12	204	449	526	975
	Juang	Dhenkanal District	Bhuban, DhenkanalSadar, Gandia, Hindol, Kamakhya Nagar, Kankadahad&Odpada	52	112	2913	5292	5639	10931
3	Paudi Bhuyan	Keonjhar District	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590
Total: 3 PVTGs		3 Districts	9 Blocks (Part)	76	250	12,867	27,085	27,752	54,837

ABSTRACT
[Combined Figure of Table 3.2 (i) & Table 3.2 (ii)]
Population of PVTGs in Left Out Villages of Micro Projects & Beyond Micro Projects Locations in Odisha

Tables	Micro Projects/Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of HHs	PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Table-3.2: (Left out villages of 15 Micro Projects)	15 Micro Projects/ 12 Districts	29 Blocks (Part)	155	892	24039	52125	53439	105564
Table-3.3: (PVTG villages Beyond Micro Projects Locations) in 3 Districts	3 Districts	9 Blocks (Part)	76	250	12867	27085	27752	54837
TOTAL: (Tables-3.2 & 3.3) 13 PVTGs	14 Districts (1 District is Common)	37 Blocks (Part) (One Block is Common)	231	1,142	36,906	79,210	81,191	1,60,401

(Base Line Survey, 2018)

N.B.-

- *The Base Line Survey, 2018 covers concentration of 1,60,401 PVTG population in left out villages of 15 Micro Projects and beyond the locations of Micro Project areas in 3 Districts (Dhenkanal, Jajpur and Keonjhar), but not necessarily includes the entire PVTG population in Odisha as the exact locations of the dispersed PVTG villages elsewhere are not traced out.*
- *The PVTG population newly identified in left out villages of 15 Micro Projects and beyond the locations of Micro Projects in 3 districts may be considered for recognition as PVTGs by Govt. of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department for their inclusion under OPELIP, an innovative PVTG development programme of Govt. of Odisha,.*
- *List of villages with PVTG population in left out villages and beyond the locations of Micro Projects are enclosed for reference.*

TABLE NO. 3.3 COMMUNITY WISE (PVTG) AND MICRO PROJECT/CLUSTER WISE PROFILE OF THE PVTGs HABITATIONS, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PVTG COMMUNITY	NAME OF THE MICRO PROJECT	If Not Micro-Project Then the Cluster	AS PER 2015 BASE LINE SURVEY			AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE MICRO PROJECT			AS PER 2018-19 BASE LINE SURVEY OF THE NON- MICRO PROJECT			TOTAL		
				Village	House Holds	Population	Village	House Holds	No. of PVTG	Village	House Holds	No. of PVTG	Village	House Holds	Population
1	Birhor	-	Sukinda, Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	87	341	1	87	341
2	Bonda	BDA (Mudulipada)		32	1819	7098	46	879	3210	-	-	-	78	2698	10308
3	Didayi	DDA(Kudugulgumma)		37	1828	7650	13	376	1470	-	-	-	50	2204	9120
4	Juang	JDA (Gonasika)		35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	-	-	-	137	4586	24355
		-	Sukinda, Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	204	975	12	204	975
		-	7 Blocks (Bhuban&Others), Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	2913	10931	112	2913	10931
		Sub-Total		35	2054	9046	102	2532	15309	124	3117	11906	261	7703	36261
5	Lodha	LDA(Morada)		12	1103	3541	18	832	2830	-	-	-	30	1935	6371
6	Mankirdia	HKMDA(Jashipur)		2	66	222	1	22	57	-	-	-	3	88	279
7	Saora	SDA(Chandragiri)		32	1263	6012	99	2500	11947	-	-	-	131	3763	17959
		TDA(Tumba)		58	1156	4494	68	1673	6954	-	-	-	126	2829	11448
		Sub-Total		90	2419	10506	167	4173	18901	-	-	-	257	6592	29407
8	ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA (Nuapada)		14	622	2402	21	316	684	-	-	-	35	938	3086
9	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA(Kurli)		62	1633	6765	2	17	63	-	-	-	64	1650	6828
		DKDA(Parsali)		36	727	2831	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	727	2831
		Sub -Total		98	2360	9596	2	17	63	-	-	-	100	2377	9659
10	Hill -Khadia	HKMDA(Jashipur)		16	690	2184	19	216	616	-	-	-	35	906	2800
11	KutiaKandha	KKDA(Belghar)		68	1448	6332	55	936	3696	-	-	-	123	2384	10028
		KKDA (Lanjigarh)		16	801	3075	262	5969	26658	-	-	-	278	6770	29733
		Sub-Total		84	2249	9407	317	6905	30354	-	-	-	401	9154	39761
12	LanjiaSaora	LSDA (Puttasingh)		20	1294	6574	116	5155	22181	-	-	-	136	6449	28755
		LSDA(Serongo)		21	1494	6180	30	1365	5978	-	-	-	51	2859	12158
		Sub-Total		41	2788	12754	146	6520	28159	-	-	-	187	9308	40913
13	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA Khuntgaon		22	1625	4406	30	1045	3239	-	-	-	52	2670	7645
		PBDA Jamardihi		26	1119	6506	10	206	672	-	-	-	36	1325	7178
		PBDA Rayagada		32	1060	3890	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1060	3890
		-	Banspal, Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	9663	42590	125	9663	42590
		Sub-Total		80	3804	14802	165	10914	46501	-	-	-	245	14718	61303
		GRAND TOTAL		541	21802	89208	1142	36906	160401	250	12867	54837	1683	58708	249609

(Source: Base Line Survey 2015 & Base Line Survey 2018-19 BY SCSTRTI)

Table -3.4
PVTG Population (As per 2011 Census, Micro Project Survey, 2015 & Base Line Survey 2018)

SI No	Name of the PVTG Group	Micro Project (If any)	District	Source	Block / Tahasil / Taluka	No of GPs	No of Villages/ Hamlets	Total No of PVTG HHs	Male	Female	Total Population
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	* Birhor		Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Boudh, Puri, KhurdaSambpur, Baragarh, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Sonapur, Cuttack	Census-2011				171	289	307	596
2	* Bonda		Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonapur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, KalahandiKeonjharKoraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Boudh, Khurda, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda	Census-2011				2996	5669	6562	12231
3	* Didayi		Angul, Ganjam, Gajpati, Koraput, Malkangiri, Khurda, Sundergarh, Cuttack	Census-2011				1993	4175	4715	8890
4	* Juang		Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonapur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Ganjam, Gajpati, KeonjharKoraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Khurda, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sundergarh,	Census-2011		-	-	10996	23093	24002	47095

			Jharsuguda								
5	* Lodha		Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonapur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Dhenkanal, Angul, Ganjam, Gajpati, Kalahandi, KeonjharKoraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarah, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda	Census-2011				2562	4860	4925	9785
6	* Mankirdia		Balasore, Bolangir, Jajpur, Dhankanal, Angul, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Nuapara, KeonjharMayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sundergarh,	Census-2011				561	1144	1078	2222
7	* Saora		Balasore, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Sonapur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Dhenkanal, Angul, Ganjam, Gajpati, Kalahandi, Nuapara, KeonjharKoraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Boudh, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarah, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda	Census-2011				123062	264364	270387	534751
								1,42,552	3,03,594	3,11,976	6,15,570

		Sub-Total		Census-2011 of 7 PVTGs							
8	** ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA Sonabeda	Nuapada	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Komana	3	14	622	1247	1155	2402
		Outside Villages	Nuapada	Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Komana & Nuapada	9	21	316	346	338	684
				Sub- Total (Existing & New)		12	35	938	1593	1493	3086
9	** DangriaKandha	DKDA , Kurli,Chatikona	Rayagada	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	5	62	1633	2879	3886	6765
				Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Bissam Cuttack	2	2	17	28	35	63
		DKDA Parsali	Rayagada	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Kalyansingpur	2	36	727	1197	1634	2831
				Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	NO NEW PVTG VILLAGE FOUND						
				Sub Total (Existing)	Bssam Cuttack & Muniguda ,Kalyansingpur	7	98	2360	4076	5520	9596
				Sub Total(New)	Bssam Cuttack & Muniguda	2	2	17	28	35	63
				Total(Existing & New of 2 MPs,DKDA)	Bssam Cuttack, MunigudaKalyansingpur (3 Blocks)	9	100	2377	4104	5555	9659
10	** Hill Kharia	HKMDA Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Karanja Jashipur	11	17	690	1070	1114	2184
		Outside Villages	Mayurbhanj	Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Jashipur, Karanjaia, Bisoi&Takurmun da	12	19	216	288	328	616
				Total(Existing &		22	35	906	1358	1442	2800

				New of Hill Kharia)							
11	** KutiaKandha	KKDA Belghar	Kandhamal	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Tumudibandha	3	68	1448	3029	3303	6332
		Outside Villages		Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018		6	55	936	1879	1817	3696
				Both(Existing &New)		7	123	2384	4908	5120	10028
		KKDA Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Lanjigarh	3	16	801	1523	1552	3075
		Outside Villages		Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018		23	262	5969	12893	13765	26658
				Both (Existing &New)	Lanjigarh, Tumudibandha	23	278	6770	14416	15317	29733
				Sub Total(Existing)		6	84	2249	4552	4855	9407
				Sub Total(New)		29	317	6905	14772	15582	30354
				Total(Existing & New of 2 MP, KKDA)		30	407	9154	19324	20437	39761
12	** LanjiaSaora	LSDA Putasing	Rayagada	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Gunupur	1	20	1294	3173	3401	6574
				Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Gunupur	5	116	5155	10982	11199	22181
				Both(Existing &New)		5	136	6449	14155	14600	28755
	LanjiaSaora	LSDA Seranga	Gajapati	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Gumma	3	21	1494	3068	3112	6180
				Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018		3	30	1365	2938	3040	5978
				Both (Existing &New)		3	51	2859	6006	6152	12158
				Sub Total (Existing)		4	41	2788	6241	6513	12754
				Sub Total(New)		8	146	6520	13920	14239	28159
				Total (Existing & New of 2 MP, LSDA)		8	187	9308	20161	20752	40913

13	** PaudiBhuyan	PBDA Khuntgaon	Sundergarh	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Lahunipada	5	22	1625	2186	2220	4406
		Outside Villages PBDA, Khuntgaon		Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018		7	30	1045	1655	1584	3239
				Both(Existing &New)		12	52	2670	3841	3804	7645
		PBDA Jamardihi	Angul	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Pallahara	4	26	1119	3274	3232	6506
		Outside Villages PBDA, Jamardihi		Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Pallahara	4	10	206	353	319	672
				Both (Existing &New)		4	36	1325	3627	3551	7178
		PBDA Rugudakudar	Deogarh	Survey by Micro Project 2015	Barkote	8	32	1060	1960	1930	3890
		Outside Villages PBDA, Rugudakudar		Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	NO NEW PVTG VILLAGE FOUND						
				Both (Existing &New)		8	32	1060	1960	1930	3890
				Total (Existing & New of 3 MPs,PBDA)		24	120	5055	9428	9285	18713
	Outside Paudi Bhuyan Villages (Non-Micro Project Area)	Keonjhar	Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI 2018	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590	
	Sub-Total (Existing & New of 3 PBDAs &Keonjher Area)				45	245	14718	30598	30705	61303	
	Total (Existing & New villages of subsets 6 PVTGs & Paudi Bhuyan of Keonjher Area)				126	1,003	37,401	77,138	80,384	1,57,522	
	Grand Total (Census Population Figure of 7 PVTGs & Existing & Outside area of Micro Projects population figure of 6 PVTGs)					-	-	1,79,953	3,80,732	3,92,360	7,73,092

- *2011 Census figure covered entire population of 7 PVTGs (who are STs at Sl. No. 1 - 7) of all districts of Odisha, but there is no information in the Census report regarding the exact location of PVTG villages, GPs or blocks.*
- *The population figure of 6 PVTGs (who are Sub-Set of STs at Sl. No. 8 - 13) as per Micro Project Survey 2015 & Baseline Survey, 2018 covers areas where they are concentrated, but not all locations in Odisha, where they live dispersedly*

Table 3.5
ABSTRACT

House-hold Size of Villages with PVTG Population

SI No	Name of the PVTG	Total No. of Villages	Breakup of Villages with nos of households			
			1-20	21-50	51-100	101 & Above
1	Birhor	1	-	-	01	-
2	Bonda	46	30	13	03	-
3	ChuktiaBhunjia	21	16	05	-	-
4	Didayee	13	06	05	02	-
5	DongariaKondha	02	02	-	-	-
6	Juang					
	(a) Keonjhar (Gonasika)	102	36	40	25	01
	(b) Dhenkanal	112	54	43	14	01
	(c) Jajpure (Sukinda)	12	07	05	-	-
7	Hill Kharia	19	17	01	01	-
8	Mankirdia	01	-	01	-	-
9	Lodha	18	03	10	03	02
10	LanjiaSaora					
	(a) Rayagada (Puttasing)	116	33	46	30	07
	(b) Gajapati (Serang)	30	07	15	06	02
11	KutiaKondha					
	(a) Belghar, Kandhamal	55	39	16	-	-
	(b) Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	262	134	112	16	-
12	PaudiBhuyan					
	(a) Jamardihi	10	06	03	01	-
	(b) Khuntagaon	30	13	10	04	3
	(c) Banspal	125	17	29	46	33
13	Saora					
	(a) Chandragiri	99	51	39	08	01
	(b) Tumba	68	36	25	07	-
	Total	1142	507	418	167	50

(Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

Table 3.6
ABSTRACT

Gender wise Households of PVTGs residing outside areas of Micro Projects

Sl No	Name of the PVTG	Total No. of Villages	Gender wise households		
			Male Headed	Female Headed	Total Households
1	Birhor	1	84	3	87
2	Bonda	46	814	65	879
3	Chuktia Bhunjia	21	266	50	316
4	Didayi	13	323	53	376
5	Dongaria Kondha	02	11	6	17
6	Juang				
	(d) Keonjhar (Gonasika)	102	2039	493	2532
	(e) Dhenkanal	112	2397	516	2913
	(f) Jajpur (Sukinda)	12	182	22	204
7	* Hill Kharia	19	186	52	238
8	Mankirdia	01	-	-	-
9	Lodha	18	676	156	832
10	LanjiaSaora				
	(c) Rayagada (Puttasing)	116	4350	805	5155
	(d) Gajapati (Serang)	30	1191	174	1365
11	KutiaKondha				
	(c) Belghar, Kandhamal	55	837	99	936
	(d) Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	262	5160	809	5969
12	PaudiBhuyan				
	(d) Jamardihi	10	173	33	206
	(e) Khuntagaon	30	828	217	1045
	(f) Banspal	125	8312	1351	9663
13	Saora				
	(c) Chandragiri	99	2129	371	2500
	(d) Tumba	68	1463	210	1673
	Total	1142	31421	5485	36906

(Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

** The households of Mankirdia PVTG is included in the household of Hill Kharia PVTG.*

Table 3.7
ABSTRACT
Population, Family size, Sex Ratio and Workforce of PVTGs residing outside areas of
Micro Projects

Sl No	Name of the PVTG	Total No. of Villages	Population			Family Size	Sex Ratio	Workforce
			Male	Female	Total			
1	Birhor	1	174	167	341	4	960	170
2	Bonda	46	1656	1554	3210	4	938	2094
3	Chuktia Bhunjia	21	346	338	684	2	977	502
4	Didayi	13	693	777	1470	4	1121	833
5	Dongaria Kondha	02	28	35	63	4	1250	40
6	Juang							
	(g) Keonjhar (Gonasika)	102	7662	7647	15309	6	997	8970
	(h) Dhenkanal	112	5292	5639	10931	4	1066	7289
	(i) Jajpur (Sukinda)	12	449	526	975	5	1171	412
7	* Hill Kharia	19	288	328	616	3	1010	420
8	Mankirdia	01	31	26	57			
9	Lodha	18	1376	1454	2830	3	1057	1528
10	LanjiaSaora							
	(e) Rayagada (Puttasing)	116	10982	11199	22181	4	1020	13439
	(f) Gajapati (Serang)	30	2938	3040	5978	4	1034	3592
11	KutiaKondha							
	(e) Belghar, Kandhamal	55	1879	1817	3696	4	967	2140
	(f) Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	262	12893	13765	26658	4	1068	14538
12	PaudiBhuyan							
	(g) Jamardihi	10	353	319	672	4	903	449
	(h) Khuntagaon	30	1655	1584	3239	4	957	2230
	(i) Banspal	125	21170	21420	42590	4	1011	24358
13	Saora							
	(e) Chandragiri	99	5951	5996	11947	5	1008	7153
	(f) Tumba	68	3394	3560	6954	4	1049	4040
	Total	1142	79210	81191	160401	4	1025	94197

(Baseline Survey, 2018 by SCSTRTI)

Table 3.8
Literacy Level of 13 PVTGs:

Literacy Level of PVTGs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) in Odisha								
SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Literacy Rate			Educational Level		
			Male	Female	Total	Primary	High School	+2 & Above
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	62	65	127	119	08	-
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	659	400	1059	728	230	101
3.	ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda	95	66	161	49	25	04
4.	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli	2	2	4	4	-	-
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	2	2	4	4	-	-
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	64	37	101	61	40	-
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	2682	1912	4594	3904	544	146
		Dhenkanal District	2672	1891	4563	1898	2399	266
		Jajpur District	110	103	213	207	6	-
		Sub Total	5464	3906	9370	6009	2949	412
7.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	142	139	281	210	50	21
8.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar	120	64	184	167	17	-
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	4860	2960	7820	6582	973	265
		Sub Total	4980	3024	8004	6749	990	265
9.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingh	3991	2815	6806	4465	1259	1082
		LSDA, Seranga	1120	696	1816	1322	379	115
		Sub Total	5111	3511	8622	5787	1638	1197
10.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	415	336	751	728	17	6
11.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	123	100	223	147	61	15
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	547	317	864	589	244	31
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Banspal, Keonjhar District	9111	6810	15921	11453	3186	1282
		Sub Total	9781	7227	17008	12189	3491	1328
12.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	2501	1815	4316	2841	984	491
		TDA, Tumba	590	221	811	585	182	44
		Sub Total	3091	2036	5127	3426	1166	535
TOTAL			29866 (37.70%)	20749 (25.55%)	50615 (31.55%)	36142	10604	3869

Table-3.9 Land holding of PVTGs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha

SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Total HHs	Homestead Land		Agriculture Land		FRA Land	
				Patta Land	Without patta Land	Patta Land	Without patta Land	Patta Land	Without patta Land
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	87	87	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	879	781	-	774	32	41	-
3.	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda	316	179	137	167	149	35	55
4.	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA, Kurli	17	-	17	-	10	11	5
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	376	310	-	278	-	-	-
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	2532	393.95Ac	417.66 Ac	1168.27 Ac	9173.02 Ac	867.82 Ac	4365.74Ac
		Dhenkanal District	2913	2613	300	1552	103	-	420
		Jajpur District	204	212.64	5	1	3	1	1194.60 Ac
		Sub Total	5649	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	238	72	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kutia Kandha	KKDA, Belghar	936	2571.31	-	853.54	-	875.96	-
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	5969	2505	3460	3930	2035	342	1936
		Sub Total	6905	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Lanjia Saora	LSDA, Puttasingh	5155	353.24	131.41	9614.32	1971.88	799.00	4448.20
		LSDA, Seranga	1365	42004.5	7014.5	107983.5	46400	26336.2	43636
		Sub Total	6520	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	832	452	380	157	6	63	761
11.	Paudi Bhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	206	70	143	152	61	3	3
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	1045	309	736	306	739	190	-
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Keonjhar District	9663	8491	1191	7349	2314	556	1236
		Sub Total	10914	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	2500	613.03	136.18	915.58	225.39	565.45	232.90
		TDA, Tumba	1673	777	906	703	663	187	1387
		Sub Total	4173	62400.72	14557.09	134735.9	54712.27	30005.61	54120.1

Table-3.10
House Types of PVTGs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha

SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Pucca	Mixed	Mud	Others (Temporary)	Houseless	Total HHs
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	1	85	1			87
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri	323	5	551			879
3.	ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada	126	14	146	30		316
4.	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA, Kurli, Rayagada	-	-	17	-		17
		DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada	-	-	-	-		-
		Sub Total	-	-	17	-		17
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma, Malkangiri	10	158	184	-	24	352
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar	907	-	1625	-		2532
		Dhenkanal District	1115	-	1588	210		2913
		Jajpur District	59	-	145	-		204
		Sub Total	2081	-	3358	210		5649
7.	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj	83	7	147	-	1	237
8.								
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar, Kandhamal	917	-	14	1	4	932
		KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	1337	-	4628	-	4	5965
		Sub Total	2254	-	4642	-	8	6897
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingh, Rayagada	1791	-	3045	-	319	4836
		LSDA, Seranga, Gajapati	293	-	1054	-	18	1347
		Sub Total	2084	-	4099	-	337	6183
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj	130	94	559	-	49	783
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi, Angul	43	-	161	2		206
		PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sunadargarh	176	06	863	-		1045
		Bansapal Keonjhar	2142	-	7520	1		9869
		Sub Total	2361	6	8544	3		11120
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri, Gajapati	973	-	1452	75		2500
		TDA, Tumba	70	-	1602	1		1673
		Sub-Total	1043	-	3054	76		
Grand Total			10496	369	25302	320	419	36906

Table-3.11 Possession of Live stocks by PVTG HHs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha

SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Cow	Buffalo	Bullock	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Pigeon	Pig
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	87	-	-	-	4	4	1	-
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	453	25	262	14	290	14	5	2
3.	ChuktiaBhunja	CBDA, Sunabeda	49	10	81	4	8	65	-	-
4.	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli	1	-	-	-	14	16	-	-
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	568	25	667	962	962	1118	4	15
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	1624	21	2685	6890	6890	7123	11	44
		Dhenkanal District	804	82	441		2388	1921	9	-
		Jajpur District	353	53	13	136	299	101	-	-
		Sub Total	2781	156	3139	7026	9577	9145	20	44
7.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	-	-	-	20	40	41	10	
8.										
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar	797	226	745	152	1652	1406	762	116
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	1146	612	2801		3330	3334	49	-
		Sub Total	1943	838	3546	152	4982	4740	811	116
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingsh	1207	481	7134		1321	12754	50	
		LSDA, Seranga	184	63	1415	2145		3252	2	
		Sub Total	1391	544	8549	2145	1321	16006	52	-
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	16	2	69		198	278	8	5
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	53	13	57	6	60	87	-	
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	80	8	87	1	92	170	0	
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Keonjhar District	3572	503	3182		2809	3183	204	
		Sub Total	3705	524	3326	7	2961	3440	204	-
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	1553	133	3505	1354		2879	7	
		TDA, Tumba	182	7	483	980	-	1226	276	

	Sub Total	1735	140	3988	2334		4105	283	
Total		12729	2264	23627	12664	20357	38972	1398	182

Table-3.12							
Source of Drinking Water of PVTGs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha							
SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Pipe	Well	Nala/ Canal	Tube Well	Pond
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	0	1	0	86	0
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	12	7	13	847	0
3.	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda		1	64	251	
4.	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA, Kurli	11	0	6	0	0
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total					
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma		20	223	133	
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	56	-	1060	1416	
		Dhenkanal District	222	1189	301	1201	
		Jajpur District	-	-	-	134	85
		Sub Total					
7.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	24		34	186	
8.							
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar		6	142	784	4
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	16		2040	3913	
		Sub Total					
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingh	961	2255	-	3886	-
		LSDA, Seranga	356	-	1037	129	-
		Sub Total					
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	17	400	69	367	
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi		1	68	137	
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	4	22	106	913	
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	-	-	-	-	-
		Banspal, Keonjhar District	1553		4159	5708	
		Sub Total					
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	536		1336	1275	
		TDA, Tumba	237	350	511	575	
		Sub Total					
TOTAL			4005	4252	11169	21941	89
<i>(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)</i>							

SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Source of Energy			Source of Cooking Fuel			
			Electricity	Ker-osen	Solar	Gas	Stove	Fire wood	Others
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District		87				87	
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	761	110	8	15	2	831	31
3.	ChuktiaBhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda	183	133		1		315	
4.	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli	17					17	
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total							
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	354	7		14		347	30
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	1237	2051	330			2532	-
		Dhenkanal District	1779	1058	76	504	33	2288	88
		Jajpur District	56	199	40	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total							
7. 8.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	115	123		13		223	1
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar	208	818	20			931	5
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	3908	2487	352			5969	
		Sub Total							
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingh	3960	1693	22	-	-	-	-
		LSDA, Seranga	1177	290	1			1365	
		Sub Total							
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	109	706	5	15	34	768	23
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	119	90	4	-	-	206	2
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	296	742	7	-	-	515	530
		PBDA, Rugudakudar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Keonjhar District	5358	4633	680	526		9623	
		Sub Total							
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	1851	910	196			2500	
		TDA, Tumba	149	248	1128	127	241	1305	
		Sub Total							
TOTAL			21637	16298	2869	1215	310	29735	710

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table 3.14 & 3.15

Income, Expenditure & Indebtedness among PVTGs(Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha					
SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Annual Income (INR)	Annual Expenditure (INR)	Nos. of Indebted HHs
			Average	Average	
1.	Birhor	Jajpur District	13,356	13,171	0
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	23,578	24,630	86
3.	ChuktiaBhunja	CBDA, Sunabeda	15,753	16,573	5
4.	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli	20,376	23,194	17
		DKDA, Parsali	-	-	-
		Sub Total	20,376	23,194	17
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	21,815	23,065	190
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	19,267	23,072	475
		Dhenkanal District	19,530	21,815	70
		Jajpur District	18,302	17,805	0
		Sub Total	57,099	62,692	545
7.	Hill-Kharia&Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	24,900	24,958	19
8.					
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar	25,390	26,413	14
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	14,029	12,444	852
		Sub Total	39,419	38,857	866
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingh	26,320	32,530	2003
		LSDA, Seranga	32,940	33,530	1365
		Sub Total	59,260	66,060	3368
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	32,850	35,050	62
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	24,947	22,082	76
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	17,759	16,771	9
		Banspal,Keonjhar District	31,280	32,217	0
		Sub Total	73,986	71,070	85
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	19,550	23075	387
		TDA, Tumba	18,575	21573	14
		Sub Total	38,125	44648	401
TOTAL			4,20,517	4,43,968	5644

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table -3.16
Govt. Programmes & Schemes availed by PVTGs (Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha

SL. No.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Nos of HHs availed Govt. Programmes & Schemes										BSKY	PMKY	
			IAY	AAY	BKK Y	Mo Kudia	Job Card	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	PDS	Gas	Swacha Bharat Aviyan			
1	Birhor	Jajpur District	1	47	0	0	0	5	4	33				1	
2.	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	284	-	597	-	636	42	43	670	9	-	330	-	
3.	ChuktiaBhunja	CBDA, Sunabeda	100	283	-	12	-	42	22	1	6	76	-	86	
4.	DangariaKandha	DKDA, Kurli	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	
		DKDA, Parsali													
		Sub Total	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	-
5.	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	48	321	-	-	1	53	37	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	1093	573	343	-	-	32	-	1567	-	-	-	-	
		Dhenkanal District	153	521	52	-	-	10	-	2913	-	-	-	-	
		Jajpur District	-	139	60	-	-	29	-	26	-	-	-	-	
		Sub Total	1246	1233	455	-	-	71	-	4506	-	-	-	-	
7.8.	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	-	-	-	-	48	65	45	233	-	-	-	-	
9.	KutiaKandha	KKDA, Belghar	177	6	1	37	19	59	-	184	-	-	-	-	
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	284	2060	-	-	-	-	-	-	3809	-	18	-	-
		Sub Total	461	2066	1	37	19	59	-	-	3993	-	18	-	-
10.	LanjiaSaora	LSDA, Puttasingsh	515	1008	23	-	-	672	235	2891	-	-	-	-	
		LSDA, Seranga	280	55	1	-	-	-	18	362	-	-	-	-	
		Sub Total	795	1063	24	-	-	672	253	3253	-	-	-	-	
11.	Lodha	LDA, Morada	179	-	1	-	221	100	53	661	-	-	-	-	
12.	PaudiBhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	15	69	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	1	47	1	-	-	9	-	33	-	-	-	-	
		PBDA, Rugudakudar													
		Banspal, Keonjhar District	1577	1874	460	-	-	250	125	3745	-	-	-	-	

		Sub Total	1593	1990	461			269	125	3778	3			
13.	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	902	3	2	-	-	43	-	1500	-	-	-	-
		TDA, Tumba	190	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	1092	3	2	-	-	45	-	1500	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			5801	7008	1541	49	925	1425	582	18645	18	94	330	87

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

Table-3.17
Existing Infrastructure Facilities in PVTG Villages(Outside of Micro Project Areas) of Odisha

SL.	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project / District	Existing Village Infrastructure															
			Revenue Land	Forest Land	Irrigation Facility	Electricity	Safe Drinking Water	School	Anganwadi	Health Center	Gyanamandir	Motara Road	Shop	Market Center	Art & Craft	Dance Troupe	Community Center	
1	Birhor	Jajpur District	8.7	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
2	Bonda	BDA, Mudulipada	2517.7	1189.8	377.55	43	34	34	46	0	0	46	28	0	0	0	0	
3	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda	297	84.5	109.6	18	21	21	18	0	0	1	0	0	8	3	0	
4	Dangaria Kandha	DKDA, Kurli	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
		DKDA, Parsali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub Total				2	1					1						
5	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	0	0	0	8	10	2	8	0	0	11	1	0	2	0	0	
6	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	0	0	0	8	95	84	92	0	0	85	30	2	3	0	4	
		Dhenkanal District	0	0	0	95	95	87	90	0	0	95	23	2	4	0	5	
		Jajpur District	3	2	0	7	2	5	8	0	1	6	3	1	1	0	6	
		Sub Total	3	2	0	110	192	176	190	0	1	186	56	5	8	0	15	
7 & 8	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia	HKMDA, Jashipur	0	0	0	16	16	15	19	7		19	3	2	3	1	6	
9	Kutia Kandha	KKDA, Belghar	3380.85	875.96		27	29	27	29			42	5		3		2	
		KKDA, Lanjigarh	0	0	0	193	198	222	110	8	0	244	8	9	0	0	0	
		Sub Total	3380.85	875.96	0	220	227	249	139	8	0	286	13	9	3	0	2	
SL.	Name of	Name of	Revenue	Forest	Irrigati	Electri	Safe Drinking	School	Anganwadi	Hea	Gyan	Motar	Shop	Market	Art &	Dance	Comm	

	PVTG	Micro Project / District	Land	Land	on Facility	city	Water			lth Center	aman dir	able Road		Center	Craft	Troupe	unity Center
10	Lanjia Saora	LSDA, Puttasinh	0	0	0	108	92	90	110	0	0	101	15	0	4	0	0
		LSDA, Seranga	2801.55	1355	345.05	25	18	21	30	0	0	30	8	9	6	8	0
		Sub Total	2801.55	1355	345.05	133	110	111	140	0	0	131	23	9	10	8	0
11	Lodha	LDA, Morada	0	0	0	18	18	13	14	0	0	18	4	0	4	0	0
12	Paudi Bhuyan	PBDA, Jamardihi	966.3	70.16	202.93	5	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		PBDA, Khuntagaon	120.5	319.5	0	23	15	19	25	0	0	28	6	0	4	0	5
		PBDA, Rugudakudara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Banspal Keonjhar District	0	0	0	115	107	103	107	11	0	114	25	12	3	7	13
		Sub Total	1086.8	389.66	202.93	143	129	131	141	11	0	142	31	12	7	7	24
13	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	0	0	215.5	89	86	61	81	0	0	90	8	0	0	0	2
		TDA, Tumba	423.03	954	306.7	58	18	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub Total	423.03	954	522.2	147	104	74	92	0	0	90	8	0	0	0	2
Total			10515.93	4848.92	2543.7	759	820	812	808	27	1	932	168	38	42	19	50

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

LIST OF VILLAGES OF PVTGS IN MICRO PROJECT AREA & OUTSIDE

(As Per Base Line Survey, 2015 & Base Line Survey, 2018)

**LIST OF VILLAGES OF PVTGS IN MICRO PROJECT AREA & OUTSIDE
(As Per Base Line Survey, 2015 & Base Line Survey, 2018)**

**1.1 LIST OF BONDA PVTG VILLAGES IN BDA, MUDULUPADA, MALKANGIRI
DISTRICT**

SL. No	Name of the PVTGs living in the State/UT	Name of village(s)/ Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District(s)	Total Population (As per CCD Plan Survey 2015)			Total HHs
						Total	Male	Female	
1	Bonda	Mudulipada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	212	101	111	60
2	Bonda	Padeiguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	347	160	187	87
3	Bonda	Baraguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	71	37	34	21
4	Bonda	Kirsanipada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	430	201	229	100
5	Bonda	Dantipada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	307	141	166	72
6	Bonda	Badapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	386	185	201	117
7	Bonda	Tulagurum	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	168	69	99	40
8	Bonda	Baunsapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	126	59	67	31
9	Bonda	Chalanpada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	81	39	42	17
10	Bonda	Bandiguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	250	105	145	57
11	Bonda	Kichapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	475	199	276	108
12	Bonda	Gophurpada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	127	61	66	39
13	Bonda	Bandhaguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	374	182	192	94
14	Bonda	Pindajangar	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	75	35	40	20
15	Bonda	Kadaguda (Pindajangar)	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	73	34	39	24
16	Bonda	Bondapada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	183	90	93	48
17	Bonda	Sambalpur	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	7	3	4	3
18	Bonda	Tusaipada	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	133	58	75	37
19	Bonda	Seleiguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	158	73	85	44

20	Bonda	Ramiliguda	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	109	51	58	29
21	Bonda	Gulangpadar	Mudulipada	Khairput	Malkangiri	43	21	22	9
22	Bonda	Andrahal	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	978	445	533	264
23	Bonda	Kattamguda	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	132	66	66	33
24	Bonda	Badabel	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	578	256	322	138
25	Bonda	Goiguda	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	233	117	116	59
26	Bonda	Bhaliapadar&B irsapada	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	37	16	21	9
27	Bonda	Kadaguda (Patraput)	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	76	39	37	21
28	Bonda	Dumuripada	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	601	278	323	137
29	Bonda	Uttanguda	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	81	43	38	21
30	Bonda	Bisoiguda	Andrahal	Khairput	Malkangiri	17	9	8	4
31	Bonda	Tagabeda	Rasbeda	Khairput	Malkangiri	128	52	76	42
32	Bonda	Sonuguda	Badadural	Khairput	Malkangiri	102	54	48	34
TOTAL		32 Villages	4 GPs	1 Block	1 District	7098	3279	3819	1819

(Base Line Survey, 2015)

1.2 LIST OF BONDA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE BDA, MUDULUPADA, MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages	Total Nos. of HHs	Bonda Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Malkangiri	Matheli	Ambaguda	Khadimati	5	19	15	34
2.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Govindpally	18	30	31	61
3.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Khemaguru	36	69	70	139
4.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindpally	Sindiguda	8	16	21	37
5.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Dabaguda	10	16	17	33
6.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kadamguda	65	93	85	178
7.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kasuguda	26	43	34	77
8.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Kenduguda	20	31	25	56
9.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Khuriguda	86	196	159	355
10.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Lacher	12	25	16	41
11.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Manipur	31	47	49	96
12.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PakanaGuda	22	31	34	65

13.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PandraGuda	49	84	56	140
14.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	PusuriGuda	37	51	46	97
15.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	RauliGuda	1	1	2	3
16.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	Saragiguda	1	3	3	6
17.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Kadamguda	SemiliGuda	60	82	86	168
18.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Boipariguda	10	17	18	35
19.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	HantalGuda	17	32	33	65
20.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	JhadiaGuda	4	7	6	13
21.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Kamarput	12	21	23	44
22.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	KenduGuda	29	49	48	97
23.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	KhairputColony	14	26	24	50
24.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Lamtaguda	18	36	35	71
25.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	MajhiGuda	7	12	15	27
26.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	Upperput	10	20	18	38
27.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Parkramala	Kasamguda	2	7	4	11
28.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Parkramala	Sunanagar	13	30	35	65
29.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Balliguda	19	44	38	82
30.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Bandhaguda	31	79	55	134
31.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Budaguda	5	11	10	21
32.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Butiguda	2	4	7	11
33.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Chalanguda	5	12	10	22
34.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	DasunGuda	4	10	11	21
35.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Jaaguda	7	11	9	20
36.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Kaamguda	13	27	34	61
37.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Malitikra	1	4	4	8
38.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Mundaguda	5	11	15	26
39.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Mundi Guda	2	4	5	9
40.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Nandaniguda	22	59	53	112
41.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Nuaguda	42	79	89	168
42.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Rasabeda	40	75	87	162
43.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Semiliguda	21	57	47	104
44.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Rasabeda	Sindhiguda	23	42	43	85
45.	Malkangiri	Korkunda	Somnatapur	Hatiamba	6	12	14	26
46.	Malkangiri	Korkunda	Torlokota	Kenduguda	8	21	15	36
Total	1 District	3 Blocks	8 GPs	46 Villages	879	1656	1554	3210

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

2.1 LIST OF CHUKTIA BHUNJIA PVTG VILLAGES IN CBDA, SONABEDA, NUAPADA DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PVTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of village(s)/ Hamlets(s)	Name of GPs	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils (s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of HHs
						Total	Male	Female	
1	CHUKTIA BHUNJIA	Sunabeda	Sunabeda	Komna	Nuapada	571	314	257	140
2		Godbhatta (H)	do	Komna		243	119	124	62
3		Sonbahali (H)	do	Komna		121	56	65	24
4		Gatibeda Salepada (H)	do	Komna		214	112	102	59
5		Chhinmundi	do	Komna		133	67	66	32
6		Junapani	do	Komna		227	110	117	58
7		Kutrabeda	do	Komna		187	95	92	47
8		Jamgaon	do	Komna		147	69	78	36
9		S.N.Pur	do	Komna		31	17	14	12
10		Koked	do	Komna		43	21	22	11
11		Bhaosil	Soseng	Komna		200	110	90	55
12		Jalmandei	do	Komna		113	62	51	28
13		Jharlam (H)	Sunabeda	Komna		63	35	28	21
14		Cherechuan Khol	Michhapali	Komna		109	60	49	29
	14 Villages	3 GPs		1 Block	Total	2402	1247	1155	622

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

2.2 LIST OF CHUKTIA BHUNJIA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE CBDA, SUNABEDA, NUAPADA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Name of GPs	Name of Village	No. of HH	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Komana	Michhapali	Barkot	46	53	55	108
2	Nuapada	Amanara	Dali pakhana	27	37	36	73
3	Nuapada	Amanara	Kuten	16	15	16	31
4	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Bharuamunda	34	35	30	65
5	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Katingpani	40	36	37	73
6	Nuapada	Bharuamunda	Lodra	6	7	5	12
7	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Lanjimar	7	7	6	13
8	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Pandaripani	7	5	6	11
9	Nuapada	Chulabhat	Supali	11	12	13	25
10	Nuapada	Dharamabandha	Dharamabandha	4	3	4	7
11	Nuapada	Dumerapani	Haladi	7	6	6	12
12	Nuapada	Dumerapani	Nandapur	8	9	7	16
13	Nuapada	Kerameli	Pethiapali	4	1	6	7
14	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Kalmidadar	18	25	21	46
15	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Pasamara	6	6	5	11
16	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Set Jamapani	30	44	43	87
17	Nuapada	MotaNuapada	Tarato	4	3	4	7
18	Nuapada	Sarabong	Sarabong	5	6	4	10
19	Nuapada	Sarabong	Uraibahal	6	4	7	11
20	Nuapada	KhutubanBhera	KhutubanBhera	20	21	18	39
21	Nuapada	KhutubanBhera	Patora	10	11	9	20
Total	2 Blocks	10 GPs	21 Villages	316	346	338	684

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

3.1 LIST OF DANGRIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES IN DKDA, KURLI, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

BASIC DATA ON DANGRIA KANDHA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (KURLI) CHATIKONA, RAYAGADA MICRO PROJECT									
BASED ON THE BASELINE SURVEY REPORT OF THE YEAR 2015									
Sl. No	Name of the PTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of families
						Male	Female	Total	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	DangariaKandha	Kurli	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	80	99	179	47
2	DangariaKandha	KudavaliPadar	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	20	18	38	10
3	DangariaKandha	Hundijali	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	74	129	203	47
4	DangariaKandha	Mundabali	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	80	91	171	34
5	DangariaKandha	Hutesi	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	43	66	109	25

6	DangariaKandha	Thuaguda	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	22	31	53	12
7	DangariaKandha	Kadraguma	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	74	112	186	42
8	DangariaKandha	Khambesi	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	261	349	610	144
9	DangariaKandha	Uparaguma	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	70	73	143	37
10	DangariaKandha	Batiguma	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	77	106	183	56
11	DangariaKandha	Jangajodi	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	61	78	139	37
12	DangariaKandha	Gartali	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	84	124	208	44
13	DangariaKandha	Khajuri	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	177	210	387	86
14	DangariaKandha	Arisakani	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	15	21	36	10
15	DangariaKandha	Patalamba	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	34	41	75	21
16	DangariaKandha	Radanga	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	93	130	223	49
17	DangariaKandha	Gandili	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	56	85	141	37
18	DangariaKandha	DangaraRaniba ndha	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	29	33	62	14
19	DangariaKandha	LahuniKhunti	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	11	21	32	9
20	DangariaKandha	Sagadi	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	32	38	70	16
21	DangariaKandha	Hingabadi	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	55	76	131	29
22	DangariaKandha	Bandali	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	69	100	169	35
23	DangariaKandha	Kirida	Kurli	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	26	37	63	14
24	DangariaKandha	Kinjamjodi	Chancharag uda	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	41	70	111	26
25	DangariaKandha	Balapai	Chancharag uda	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	12	17	29	7
26	DangariaKandha	Kodiguma	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	18	32	50	14
27	DangariaKandha	Boriguda	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	8	10	18	5
28	DangariaKandha	Kucherla	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	17	37	54	15
29	DangariaKandha	Tanda	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	49	83	132	32
30	DangariaKandha	Taladuargudi	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	41	54	95	22
31	DangariaKandha	Uparaduaragudi	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	32	57	89	18
32	DangariaKandha	Paramaguda	Hatamunigu da	Bissamcuttack	Rayagada	10	25	35	15
33	DangariaKandha	Merkabondali	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	69	72	141	34
34	DangariaKandha	Shrambi	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	67	89	156	45
35	DangariaKandha	Panchakodi	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	11	14	25	8
36	DangariaKandha	Kaliaripeta	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	44	66	110	29
37	DangariaKandha	Monda	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	25	28	53	13
38	DangariaKandha	Sakata	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	37	49	86	23
39	DangariaKandha	Gulugula	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	55	69	124	26
40	DangariaKandha	Trahali	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	15	19	34	10
41	DangariaKandha	Badabada	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	7	7	14	3
42	DangariaKandha	Garata	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	34	46	80	17
43	DangariaKandha	Sutaguni	Munikhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	34	50	84	25

44	DangariaKandha	Sanadenguni	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	45	52	97	20
45	DangariaKandha	Denguni	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	85	85	170	40
46	DangariaKandha	Jiniguda	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	32	37	69	14
47	DangariaKandha	Dhamanapanga	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	76	106	182	41
48	DangariaKandha	Kota	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	33	47	80	20
49	DangariaKandha	Kucherli	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	33	42	75	20
50	DangariaKandha	Ambadhoni	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	85	126	211	61
51	DangariaKandha	Salapajhola	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	53	58	111	22
52	DangariaKandha	Gunjapai	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	48	55	103	22
53	DangariaKandha	Odapanga	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	22	43	65	15
54	DangariaKandha	Surudipai	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	3	11	14	3
55	DangariaKandha	Gailanga	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	4	6	10	2
56	DangariaKandha	Sargipai	Munikhhal	Muniguda	Rayagada	22	33	55	11
57	DangariaKandha	Khambesi II	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	47	62	109	30
58	DangariaKandha	Jarpa	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	16	14	30	8
59	DangariaKandha	Serkapadi	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	39	52	91	24
60	DangariaKandha	Kesarapadi	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	33	52	85	19
61	DangariaKandha	Batudi	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	34	43	77	19
62	DangariaKandha	Naringabadi*	Sibapadara	Muniguda	Rayagada	00	00	00	00
Total						2879	3886	6765	1633

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

3.2 LIST OF DANGRIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE DKDA, KURLI, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages	Total no. of HHs	Total Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Bissam Cuttack	Kurli	Panaspadra (H), Gratali	11	20	26	46
2.		Kankubadi	Huruma (H), Ghasapadi	6	8	9	17
Total	1	2	2	17	28	35	63

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

4.1 LIST OF DONGRIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES IN DKDA, PARSALI, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of GPs	Name of Taluks / Tehsils (s)	Name of District (s)	Male	Female	Total	Total No. of HHs
1		Talua (Forest)	Parsali			5	7	12	5
2		Patalamba	Parsali			26	33	59	18
3		Kansaro	Parsali			28	56	84	18
4		Bhaleri	Parsali			5	6	11	4
5		Tuta (H)	Parsali			38	55	93	23

6		Parsali(H)	Parsali			31	39	70	17
7		Pakeri(H)	Parsali			106	172	278	64
8		Keletipadar(FV)	Parsali			6	9	15	3
9		Nirgundi	Parsali			11	19	30	8
10		Nisikhal	Parsali			33	54	87	21
11		Sarijhula(FV)	Parsali			17	20	37	12
12		Sano Dengneli	Parsali			65	56	121	32
13		Bado Dengneli	Parsali			21	21	42	14
14		Guma	Parsali			84	105	189	43
15		Lamba	Parsali			56	65	121	30
16		Dangamati(H)	Parsali			55	86	141	30
17		Patangpadar(H)	Parsali			17	26	43	12
18		Lakpadar	Parsali			55	86	141	33
19		Damagada	Parsali			7	8	15	6
20		Mayabali	Parsali			17	25	42	13
21		Kurusumui	Parsali			35	37	72	17
22		Chatikona	Parsali			28	22	50	16
23		Bemberi(H)	Parsali			15	26	41	9
24		Buduni	Parsali			36	44	80	20
25		Tadumui(FV)	Parsali			11	10	21	6
26		Tentulipadar	Parsali			15	15	30	9
27		Tamkosili	Parsali			33	39	72	19
28		Bangopadi	Parsali			23	29	52	15
29		Paramali	Parsali			43	43	86	19
30		Panchkudi	Parsali			47	50	97	27
31		Sikopadar	Parsali			11	14	25	6
32	Dangria Kandha	Kadraka Bandeli (H)	Sunakhandi	Kalyansingpur	Rayagada	75	112	187	49

33		Tebapada	Sunakhandi			27	54	81	26
34		Railima	Sunakhandi			70	125	195	55
35		Talo Musudi	Sunakhandi			13	26	39	10
36		Upar Musudi	Sunakhandi			32	40	72	18
TOTAL		36 villages	2 GPs	1 Tehsil	Total	1197	1634	2831	727

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

4.2 LIST OF DANGRIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES IN DKDA, PARSALI, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

(Baseline Survey, 2018) REPORTED NIL

5.1 LIST OF DIDAYI PVTG VILLAGES IN DDA, KUDUMULGUMMA, MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PVTG	Name of village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of the GP	Name of Taluks / Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total Population as per CCD Plan Survey 2015			Total No of HHs
						Total	Male	Female	
1	Didayi	Purunaguma	Purunagumma	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	229	111	118	59
2	Didayi	Chilipadar	Purunagumma	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	146	71	75	36
3	Didayi	Tikarpada(A)	Purunagumma	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	247	114	133	62
4	Didayi	Oringi	Rasbeda	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	701	332	369	177
5	Didayi	Muduliguda	Rasbeda	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	521	259	262	130
6	Didayi	Nilapari	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	201	95	106	43
7	Didayi	Kaning	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	181	84	97	37
8	Didayi	Barlubandha	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	118	52	66	26
9	Didayi	Karkaguda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	170	88	82	46
10	Didayi	Bamaring	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	131	63	68	29
11	Didayi	Damodarbeda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	615	272	343	133
12	Didayi	Bayapada	Nakamamudi	Kudumulgumma	Malkangiri	192	93	99	43
13	Didayi	Suripoda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-	Malkangiri	134	70	64	30

				gumma					
14	Didayi	Gongapada	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	513	244	269	130
15	Didayi	Bataguda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	146	71	75	37
16	Didayi	Badankiaguda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	313	158	155	80
17	Didayi	Guisingbeda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	307	150	157	77
18	Didayi	Ambilibeda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	408	187	221	92
19	Didayi	Anguruguda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	80	38	42	22
20	Didayi	Tikarapada (B)	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	183	88	95	46
21	Didayi	Khajuriguda	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	194	88	106	47
22	Didayi	Naringijhola	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	198	91	107	46
23	Didayi	Muduliguda (B)	Nakamamudi	Kudumulu-gumma	Malkangiri	29	14	15	8
24	Didayi	Orapadar	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	375	178	197	80
25	Didayi	Ramaguda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	31	14	17	5
26	Didayi	Kodigandhi	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	10	6	4	3
27	Didayi	Sanyasiguda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	20	8	12	5
28	Didayi	Totaguda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	109	55	54	24
29	Didayi	Disariguda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	88	45	43	21
30	Didayi	Jantri	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	88	39	49	22
31	Didayi	Dhakadapadar	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	240	121	119	60
32	Didayi	Dabuguda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	150	79	71	34
33	Didayi	Alingpada	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	56	28	28	15
34	Didayi	Taberu	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	236	121	115	53
35	Didayi	Nadimanjari	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	93	41	52	21
36	Didayi	Kantamanjari	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	102	47	55	24
37	Didayi	Maribeda	Andrapali	Chitra-konda	Malkangiri	95	48	47	25
Total		37 Villages	4 Gps	2 Blocks	1 District	7650	3663	3987	1828

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

5.2 LIST OF DIDAYI PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE DDA, KUDUMULGUMMA, MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Didayi PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Doraguda	RSC No. 1	54	91	105	196
2.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Doraguda	RSC No. 4	9	16	15	31
3.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Andeipadar	32	56	78	134
4.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Kalaguda	47	85	109	194

5.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Patraput	4	7	5	12
6.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Sindhi guda	54	109	115	224
7.	Malkagiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	SargiGuda	23	36	57	93
8.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Andrahaal	Bhajaguda	18	28	28	56
9.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	BaghaDangar	7	21	13	34
10.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Dabuguda	47	99	94	193
11.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Jamariguda	11	16	17	33
12.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Govindapalli	Soma Kunda	20	38	44	82
13.	Malkangiri	K. Guma	Nakamamudi	Gondhi	50	91	97	188
Total	Malkangiri	2 Blocks (Part)	4 GPs	13 Villages	376	693	777	1470

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

6.1 LIST OF HILL KHADIA & MANKIRDIA PVTG VILLAGES IN H HKMDA, JASHIPUR, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PVTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of families
						Male	Female	Total	
1	Hill-Kharia	Gudgudia	Gudgudia	Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	129	118	247	63
2	Hill-Kharia	Khejuri	Gudgudia	Jashipur		143	141	284	83
3	Hill-Kharia	Aastakuanr	Aastakuanr	Jashipur		39	48	87	24
4	Hill-Kharia	Thukurguda	Dhalabani	Jashipur		32	22	54	19
5	Mankirdia	Durdura	Durdura	Jashipur		49	48	97	30
6	Hill-Kharia	Badjhili	Padagarh	Jashipur		34	49	83	31
7	Hill-Kharia	Podagarh	Padagarh	Jashipur		58	61	119	46
8	Hill-Kharia	Palguda	Padagarh	Jashipur		61	70	131	52
9	Hill-Kharia	Matiagarh	Matiagarh	Jashipur		92	97	189	56
10	Hill-Kharia	Kapand	Matiagarh	Jashipur		104	127	231	73
11	Hill-Kharia	Kumudabadi	Ektali	Jashipur		55	53	108	32
12	Hill-Kharia	Kiajhari	Ektali	Jashipur	63	58	121	47	
13	Hill-Kharia	Batatainsira	Badgoan	Karanjia	Mayurbhanj	45	28	73	18
14	Hill-Kharia	Biunria	Tato	Karanjia		52	49	101	34
15	Hill-Kharia	Batapalsa	Batapalsa	Karanjia		30	39	69	24
16	Hill-Kharia	Budhigan	Dudhiani	Karanjia		68	58	126	39
17	Hill-Kharia	Ramjodi	Dudhiani	Karanjia		59	88	147	41
18	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia	Kendumundi	Patbil	Karanjia		79	60	139	36
HILL-KHARIA						1070	1114	2184	690

MANKIRDIA					122	100	222	66	
TOTAL	2 PVTGs	18 Villages	12 GPs	2 Blocks	1 District	1192	1214	2406	756

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

6.2 LIST OF HILL KHADIA & MANKIRDIA PVTGVILLAGES OUTSIDE HKMDA, JASHIPUR, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Villages	No. of HHs	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Bisoi	Asana	Bankidihi	7	14	9	23
2.	Bisoi	Bautibeda	Chotani	22	30	27	57
3.	Jashipur	Chakidi	Dalkibeda	14	17	21	38
4.	Jashipur	Dhalabani	Alkudar	9	12	15	27
5.	Jashipur	Dhalabani	Suanpal	2	3	3	6
6.	Jashipur	Jamdasahi	Goudgan	39	41	28	69
7.	Jashipur	Jamdasahi	Padmapur	5	6	9	15
8.	Jashipur	Jashipur	Gadatalashi	16	21	25	46
9.	Jashipur	Matiagarh	Kapand	4	3	7	10
10.	Jashipur	Podagarh	Brundeiposi	1	1	2	3
11.	Jashipur	Podagarh	Sanjhili	2	3	2	5
12.	Karanjia	Badagan	Sangan	16	24	26	50
13.	Karanjia	Badagan	Saradha	2	2	4	6
14.	Karanjia	Bala	Bala	5	5	10	15
15.	Karanjia	Bala	Kurulia	15	25	29	54
16.	Karanjia	Kuliposi	Kapandra	2	5	3	8
17.	Karanjia	Kuliposi	Kuliposi	2	4	3	7
18.	Karanjia	NAC	Sarubali	18	26	32	58
19.	Karanjia	Rasuntala	Kuduma	6	7	8	15
20.	Thakurmunda	Hatigoda	Asankudar	51	70	91	161
Total	4 Blocks	13 GPs	20 Villages	238	319	354	673

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

7.1 LIST OF JUANG PVTG VILLAGES IN JDA, GONASIKA, KENDUJHAR DISTRICT

Sl.	Name of the	Name of	Name of the	Total Population	in	୧
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No.	VillageS	Taluka /Tehsil (s)	G.P	2015-16			
				T	M	F	
1	Gonasika	Bansapal	Gonasika	300	171	129	75
2	U.Baitarani	Bansapal	Gonasika	203	99	104	44
3	Guptaganga	Bansapal	Gonasika	316	159	157	72
4	Jantari	Bansapal	Gonasika	499	253	246	109
5	Kadalibadi	Bansapal	Gonasika	259	119	140	52
6	Talaraidiha	Bansapal	Gonasika	259	125	134	58
7	Upperraidiha	Bansapal	Gonasika	183	98	85	34
8	Budhighar	Bansapal	Gonasika	274	129	145	55
9	Barahgarh	Bansapal	Bargarh	408	209	199	97
10	Dumuria	Bansapal	Bargarh	274	129	125	56
11	Hatisila	Bansapal	Bargarh	207	108	99	41
12	Nadam	Bansapal	Bargarh	184	102	82	49
13	Phulbadi	Bansapal	Bargarh	311	149	162	68
14	Saria	Bansapal	Bargarh	284	141	143	68
15	Talabaruda	Bansapal	Bargarh	140	64	76	37
16	Talasumatha	Bansapal	Bargarh	177	89	88	37
17	Talabali	Bansapal	Bargarh	203	105	98	48
18	Upperbali	Bansapal	Bargarh	216	104	112	55
19	Kapotadiha	Bansapal	Bargarh	205	89	116	53
20	Bayakumutia	Bansapal	Bayakumutia	162	79	83	33
21	Bayapandadhar	Bansapal	Bayakumutia	260	135	125	62
22	Mamalaposi	Bansapal	Bayakumutia	222	102	120	52
23	Duarsuni	Sadar	Kodiposa	284	154	130	76
24	Ghungi	Sadar	Kodiposa	162	83	79	38
25	Kundhei	Sadar	Kodiposa	512	246	266	119
26	Tangarpada	Sadar	Kodiposa	494	168	181	65
27	Toranipani	Sadar	Kodiposa	254	121	133	61
28	Kanjipani	Bansapal	Kunar	395	183	212	84
29	Talapada	Bansapal	Kunar	65	33	32	14
30	Talapansnasa	Bansapal	Kunar	283	139	144	65
31	Upperpanasnasa	Bansapal	Kunar	306	152	154	72
32	Gadgadei	Bansapal	TalaChampe	134	78	84	30
33	Rimulighati	Sadar	TalaChampe	162	65	69	42
34	Talachampe	Sadar	TalaChampe	343	157	186	71
35	Upper Champei	Sadar	TalaChampe	271	134	137	62
Total				9046	4471	4575	2054

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

**7.2 LIST OF JUANG PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE JDA,GONASIKA,KENDUJHAR
DISTRICT**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/Hamlet	No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Bhoka	6	11	18	29
2.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Baunru	10	34	30	64
3.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Kanheigola	42	175	143	318
4.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Badapalaspala	Nola	35	107	93	200
5.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Baksibaringa	Baksibaringa/ Balisahi	53	158	154	312
6.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Baksibaringa	Baktibaringa/ Talasahi	22	44	45	89
7.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	BhanraPur	Roli / Chadakamara	27	70	62	132
8.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Rebana	26	78	77	155
9.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	NadagiPentha	15	41	42	83
10.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Kanjiapala	21	95	110	205
11.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPu r	Bareigoda	KusumaJoda	20	92	83	175
12.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPu r	Bareigoda	Rebana	17	46	52	98
13.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Bareigoda	Talapadha	38	131	155	286
14.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Talanadama	20	77	84	161
15.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Batunidhoda	19	51	51	102
16.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	SarataPada	40	106	112	218
17.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPu r	BudhaKhamana	Sahara Tangiri	26	75	63	138
18.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Somagiri	54	158	165	323
19.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Nalapanga	48	195	180	375
20.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Budhakhamana	Budhakhamana	105	310	328	638
21.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Balidanda	30	70	73	143
22.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Khajuribani	53	180	169	349
23.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Tumukapasi	20	56	48	104
24.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Khunata Mara	20	48	39	87
25.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Manipur	16	28	23	51
26.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Hunda	Tankajoda	8	21	14	35
27.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Hunda	Barapada	46	102	114	216
28.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Jamunjodi	Jamunjodi	15	31	29	60
29.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Janghira	Kantapada	21	52	43	95
30.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Jiranga	Khuntapasi	1	2	2	4
31.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Jiranga	Panasia	51	203	182	385
32.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Junga	Junga	18	41	33	74

33.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Kadadiha	Kadadiha	1	2	4	6
34.	Kendujhar	HarichandanPur	Pitamita	Kuyajarana	40	121	123	244
35.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Maragola	41	136	125	261
36.	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Pithagola	Kula Dhankuni	40	137	123	260
37.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Alanga	60	208	223	431
38.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Karaba	21	42	46	88
39.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Pithagola	Pithagola	9	17	16	33
40.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	BudhiPada	30	115	91	206
41.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	Banitagara / JuangaSahi	38	134	147	281
42.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Rebanapalashpala	Masina Jodi	21	65	59	124
43.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Chitunga	10	27	21	48
44.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Godinarada	5	12	15	27
45.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	TunguriKantala/ Tungurisahi	14	30	25	55
46.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala	22	61	68	129
47.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ PokhariKiari	15	49	46	95
48.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ Baiganajarana	13	33	29	62
49.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Sunapentha	Kantala/ Balisahi	22	67	82	149
50.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Talapada	Godinarada	40	187	196	383
51.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Hatinota	19	46	30	76
52.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Sanakamandara	14	33	32	65
53.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Badakamandara	31	77	84	161
54.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Khuntabandha	31	97	91	188
55.	Kendujhar	Harichandnapur	Tentalapasi	Mishramala	30	76	69	145
56.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Masanijodi	38	112	101	213
57.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Chandinigiri	18	29	38	67
58.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Binida	Fuljhar / HulitalaSahi	17	36	27	63
59.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Patilo	Deobandha	11	23	25	48
60.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Patilo	Adakata	48	148	169	317
61.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Asanbahali / JuangaSahi	5	17	11	28
62.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Gayalmunda / JuangaSahi	40	119	133	252
63.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Purumunda	Patabari /	21	47	55	102

				JuangaSahi				
64.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Pandapada	Dharapada	40	119	113	232
65.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Pandapada	Kamarnali / JuangaSahi	13	17	26	43
66.	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Santarapur	Santarapur / Kulatera	23	45	50	95
67.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Akul	Khajuria	38	142	144	286
68.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Balabhadrapur	Balabhadrapur	23	49	53	102
69.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Balabhadrapur	Patakhali	30	105	88	193
70.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Tangiri	21	56	50	106
71.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Namakani	30	73	61	134
72.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Bimala	Kulanga	22	56	56	112
73.	Kendujhar	Telkoi	Binjhabahal	Binjhabahal	32	111	138	249
74.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Dublupal	Baunsapal	40	153	146	299
75.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Jagamohanpur	Tungurbahal	28	70	68	138
76.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Jagamohanpur	Saruali	25	59	56	115
77.	Kendujhar	Telkoi	Khuntapada	Gundurijoda	35	151	130	281
78.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Karamangi	20	69	91	160
79.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Krushnapur	21	50	53	103
80.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Padiapasi	7	22	18	40
81.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Karamangi	Karadabani	10	27	17	44
82.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kaliahata	Keranga	9	24	28	52
83.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kaliahata	Galda	20	58	55	113
84.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Kardangi	Kardangi	25	70	84	154
85.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Kaliapani	18	51	73	124
86.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Pitanali	28	84	103	187
87.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Saplanji	28	80	93	173
88.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Oriya	Dhanurjaypur	16	48	46	94
89.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Ahigola	18	54	53	107
90.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Rainki	18	51	36	87
91.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Tenteinali	28	125	135	260
92.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Padanga	12	31	28	59
93.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Sankoi	7	20	22	42
94.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Padanga	Badhamba	18	42	59	101
95.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Raisuan	Merda	15	52	49	101
96.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Raisuan	Ranibeda	2	2	7	9
97.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Saleikena	Jansanpur	15	35	34	69
98.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Saleikena	Saleikena	8	19	17	36
99.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Sibanarayapurgo	Sankumudu	16	45	48	93

			da					
100.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Sibanarayapurgo da	Sibanarayapurgo da	20	46	39	85
101.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Talapada	Rangamatia	18	65	68	133
102.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Talapada	Guruma	27	95	92	187
TOTAL	Keonjhar	Telkoi, Ghatagaon&Harichandanpur	37 GPs	102 Villages	2532	7662	7647	15309

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

8.1 LIST OF KUTIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES ,KKDA,BELGHAR,KANDHAMAL DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. HHs
					Male	Female	Total	
1.	Madalakuna	Belghar	Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	89	108	197	43
2.	Burlubar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	25	26	51	11
3.	Kusumunda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	18	12	30	7
4.	Pandamaska		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	74	88	162	39
5.	Rangapar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	48	63	111	29
6.	Tuakola		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	64	64	128	32
7.	Sanakumudi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	100	120	220	48
8.	Kadapana		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	27	31	58	12
9.	Deogada		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	51	36	87	18
10.	Tarangapadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	23	21	44	9
11.	Germeli		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	166	174	340	68
12.	Sanatuakola		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	25	29	54	11
13.	Dahabali		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	70	63	133	33
14.	Badakumudi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	17	23	40	8
15.	Batipada		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	34	38	72	11
16.	Gurlimaska		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	45	41	86	18
17.	Targabali		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	117	105	222	50
18.	Gunusupa		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	49	40	89	19
19.	Sembedapadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	33	38	71	10
20.	Adalangu		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	24	35	59	16
21.	Sadengi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	32	34	66	14
22.	Girisasa		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	66	62	128	23
23.	Rajam		Bilamal	Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	61	68	129
24.	Bikapanga	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	53	51	104	22
25.	Kranjikana	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	14	15	29	7
26.	Mandamaska	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	61	65	126	34
27.	Garanga	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	15	21	36	7
28.	Srambuli	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	63	63	126	32
29.	Dhumamaska	Tumudibandha		Kandhamal	6	14	20	4

30.	Karlangi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	65	81	146	31
31.	Mundimaska		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	15	16	31	7
32.	Jamuguda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	46	49	95	22
33.	Kinari		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	10	10	20	6
34.	Saperibhata		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	49	66	115	34
35.	Muskasaru		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	40	38	78	22
36.	Ambidikhole		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	36	48	84	20
37.	Dutipadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	20	29	49	13
38.	Paskudi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal			0	0
39.	Gumpadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	26	29	55	21
40.	Pedam		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	76	67	143	29
41.	Kranja		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	40	45	85	22
42.	Susabhata		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	40	27	67	20
43.	Pagarpadi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	35	50	85	23
44.	Kamalpada		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	15	20	35	8
45.	Salapata		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	13	19	32	9
46.	Randang		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	43	50	93	24
47.	Pikusi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	67	75	142	29
48.	Ushabali		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	61	80	141	30
49.	Guchaka		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	51	50	101	25
50.	Tidipadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	43	30	73	20
51.	Gambhari		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	29	33	62	13
52.	Saperi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	55	55	110	22
53.	Kalanguda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	45	50	95	24
54.	Pukurucolony	Gumma	Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	63	65	128	23
55.	Nuamunda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	101	114	215	43
56.	Bariguda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	12	17	29	7
57.	Kanibhata		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	5	8	13	4
58.	Pringel		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	62	64	126	31
59.	Bhaluguda		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	46	44	90	23
60.	Sukerpadar		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	14	18	32	7
61.	Pairmal		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	17	30	47	7
62.	Bhandrasala		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	15	16	31	9
63.	Golompanga		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	17	19	36	9
64.	Lidrang		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	30	38	68	16
65.	Sindhibali		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	12	19	31	10
66.	Kanibaru		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	77	85	162	41
67.	Pudrung		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	33	38	71	18
68.	Dupi		Tumudibandha	Kandhamal	99	120	219	42
OTAL	8 Villages	GPs	Block	District	3029	3303	6332	1448

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

8.2 LIST OF KUTIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE, KKDA, BELGHAR, KANDHAMAL DISTRICT

Sl. No.	District	Block	GP	Village	Total No of HHs	Total Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Artabali	13	28	21	49
2	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Bandika	18	47	43	90
3	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Bankia	23	50	56	106
4	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Barengeli	16	40	24	64
5	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Basuganda	17	44	39	83
6	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Ramgiri (Batadaganda H)	7	18	12	30
7	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandarangi	Birighati	13	20	21	41
8	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandarangi	Sindhripada	15	21	19	40
9	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Kadam	14	25	25	50
10	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Nelingpadar	6	15	9	24
11	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Balam	12	23	20	43
12	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Palam	20	30	28	58
13	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Mankadshua	7	13	13	26
14	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Baragaon	20	32	31	63
15	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Budigalu	46	87	83	170
16	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Chhachinga	26	65	48	113
17	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Dumerpada	4	7	14	21
18	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Gahili	14	30	31	61
19	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Ghumuragoan	26	60	38	98
20	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Golmara	11	27	16	43
21	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Hatimunda	9	17	12	29
22	Kandhamal	Tumdibandha	Bhadarangi	Maskaruda	23	44	41	85
23	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Sirki	36	58	68	126
24	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gumi (Upper - H)	17	35	29	64
25	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gumi (Lower - H)	4	13	4	17
26	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhadarangi	Gandhabaru	15	34	32	66
27	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Bhandrangi	Landulu	8	11	15	26
28	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Jarna	6	12	17	29
29	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Sileng	12	33	23	56

30	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Langkagad	Sikerpada	7	10	15	25
31	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Lundubanga	10	24	21	45
32	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	M Tarlangi (Tapili-H)	11	25	28	53
33	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Mundapadar	9	16	20	36
34	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Muduti	22	51	56	107
35	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Similipadara	22	46	47	93
36	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Jarna	25	53	64	117
37	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagarh	Ramgiri	13	20	24	44
38	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Sarangmundi	9	24	26	50
39	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Pralkipadar	8	15	13	28
40	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Pingadi	11	20	26	46
41	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Mundigarh	Pradari	14	29	29	58
42	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankagad	Karkudi	30	61	63	124
43	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Kuanbadi (Sulereju-H)	30	63	56	119
44	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Lankgagad	Tarlangi	36	65	65	130
45	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Baragaon	24	51	53	104
46	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiulipani	Mendhabaru	13	23	23	46
47	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Surgabaru	37	84	84	168
48	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Sikoki	23	51	37	88
49	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Lalakuti	17	25	30	55
50	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Belghar	Kumsurpa	17	15	34	49
51	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Depata	3	15	5	20
52	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Desughati	31	63	67	130
53	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Serchengada	19	29	37	66
54	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Kunabeda	13	22	18	40
55	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	Jhiripani	Bileisorada	24	40	44	84
Total	Kandhamal	1 Block	6 GPs	55 Villages	936	1879	1817	3696

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

9.1 LIST OF KUTIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES IN KKDA, LANJIGARH,

Sl. No.	Name of Village(s)/ Hamlet(s)	Name of the GP/	Name of Taluka/ Tehsil(s)	Name of District(s)	Total No. of Families	Total Population		
						Male	Female	Total
I	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Goipata	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	53	78	92	170
2	Kasibadi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	15	31	34	65
3	Kenduguda	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	35	90	76	166
4	Banigon	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	46	92	97	189
5	Similibhata	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	62	113	105	218
6	Rengopali	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	83	119	131	250
7	Bandhaguda	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	31	52	53	105
8	Dengasargi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	35	70	68	138
9	Turiguda	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	63	203	205	408
10	Banipanga	Baterilim	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	40	142	125	267
11	Rasabundel	Baterilim	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	28	117	129	246
12	Kutendeli	Baterilim	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	32	85	78	163
13	Belamba	Baterilim	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	50	50	55	105
14	Kapaguda	Baterilim	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	70	64	76	140
15	Maskapadar	Chatrapur	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	89	86	107	193
16	Bhataguda	Chatrapur	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	69	131	121	252
Total	16 Villages	3 GPs	1 Block	1 Distrcit	801	1523	1552	3075

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

9.2 LIST OF KUTIA KANDHA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE KKDA, LANJIGARH,

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/Hamlet	No of Total HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Badbanigaon	48	97	86	183
2	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Balisara	22	45	47	92
3	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Bandhkarli	17	35	39	74
4	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Dangajore	35	95	92	187
5	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Dangari Gaon	22	50	47	97
6	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Karka Maska	61	118	125	243
7	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Kuburi	48	122	136	258
8	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Kutruguda	27	71	76	147
9	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Panchakudi	29	71	75	146
10	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Rajendrapur	30	61	68	129
11	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bandhapari	Thuaguda	4	8	7	15

12	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Bundela	40	83	73	156
13	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Kansari	31	53	79	132
14	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Sandhibahali	21	34	47	81
15	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Basant Pada	Basantapada	78	151	167	318
16	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Batelima	Batelima	9	19	18	37
17	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Batelima	Boringapadar	50	98	103	201
18	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Belabhata	9	24	23	47
19	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Danikapel	8	30	14	44
20	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Deheda	34	90	95	185
21	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Garesh	17	31	38	69
22	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Khilapadar	6	13	16	29
23	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Maheshpeta	13	46	32	78
24	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Manastara	15	39	45	84
25	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Salpang	30	72	67	139
26	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sargilepa	11	25	27	52
27	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sindhibahali	38	104	112	216
28	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Sukapadar	20	47	43	90
29	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Tadijhola	8	17	16	33
30	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bedagaon	Tamkurunja	16	31	37	68
31	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Asurguda	8	21	16	37
32	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Baliguda	31	83	75	158
33	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Bandakhal	16	43	48	91
34	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Barapal	6	13	15	28
35	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Bengaon	72	184	206	390
36	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Betiapada	23	58	66	124
37	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Damenjhola	38	76	79	155
38	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Dhadel	22	57	48	105
39	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Dhanrabhata	12	28	20	48
40	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Karlijodi	36	83	95	178
41	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Kasiguda	7	14	24	38
42	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Keliapada	15	39	31	70
43	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Khalguda/Badapada	6	16	14	30
44	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Kokasur	17	28	36	64
45	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Litibandel	56	137	157	294
46	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Netrei	15	41	42	83
47	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Pengsur	44	93	103	196
48	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Podeikhunti	10	27	28	55
49	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Sarpadar	27	54	54	108
50	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Talangsur	23	57	60	117
51	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bengaon	Tarangel	18	36	41	77

52	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Ampadar	10	19	29	48
53	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Bhattangpadar	2	7	6	13
54	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Duduguda	11	22	22	44
55	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Hatigaon	15	28	33	61
56	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kanarla	35	101	89	190
57	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kanikupa	25	61	69	130
58	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Khinkhola	5	16	13	29
59	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kolgaon	19	43	46	89
60	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Kotada Ghati	13	27	25	52
61	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Melenda	9	23	35	58
62	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Ranikata	25	53	69	122
63	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Saked	15	31	26	57
64	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Sindhilahali	2	3	4	7
65	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhatangpadar	Sulia	7	16	20	36
66	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhurtigarh	Merdikupa	50	126	142	268
67	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bhurtigarh	Sirigoan	25	42	42	84
68	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bhejrang	21	40	41	81
69	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Danarguda	22	48	49	97
70	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Ijrupa	21	42	49	91
71	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kankatra	8	22	22	44
72	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Pidisal	14	38	32	70
73	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Pradhanipada	6	15	18	33
74	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Puiguda	44	104	105	209
75	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sargiguda	10	31	26	57
76	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sarlanjee	3	6	7	13
77	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Balisara	14	28	28	56
78	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bhejaranga	17	36	46	82
79	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Bijepur	1	2	1	3
80	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Chachagaon	47	98	100	198
81	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Dakriguda	2	2	1	3
82	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Durpadar	13	21	34	55
83	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Jalkrida	26	52	62	114
84	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kalakupa	41	86	105	191
85	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kandhjubang	3	8	6	14
86	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Kanduguda	2	8	3	11
87	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Karanmundi	7	12	11	23
88	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Melabahali	21	52	57	109
89	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Paikthuguda	5	14	13	27
90	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Phuker	11	26	33	59
91	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sahajpada	10	20	17	37

92	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Sinddhibhata	8	24	24	48
93	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Bijepur	Talkalima	29	69	72	141
94	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Badjamkiheju	17	29	44	73
95	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Bhirkapada	46	88	97	185
96	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Ijurupa	31	66	63	129
97	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Kakarla	33	67	75	142
98	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Kandhatopi	8	16	21	37
99	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	Sitapur	5	15	8	23
100	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Bilatipadar	31	78	87	165
101	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Golangbandh	1	1	1	2
102	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Hariharapur	2	3	5	8
103	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Khamankhunti	33	65	64	129
104	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Nutanbatelima	22	46	37	83
105	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Pratapur	36	64	61	125
106	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Sanjamkhetu	34	66	79	145
107	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Champadeipur	1	2	1	3
108	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Chandanpur	7	17	14	31
109	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Gopinathpur	7	18	15	33
110	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Jodabondh	23	41	41	82
111	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Niali	4	9	11	20
112	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Sapulkucha	17	43	30	73
113	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Barbuli	12	16	15	31
114	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Leptaguda	60	109	132	241
115	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Bairikupuli	35	74	69	143
116	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Harekrushnapur	51	104	106	210
117	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Kutinga Padar	43	90	79	169
118	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Mohanguda	12	23	19	42
119	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Nangal Beda	35	64	63	127
120	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Chhatrapur	Tangana Kana	42	80	79	159
121	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Bhaluchanchara	91	210	187	397
122	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Gobardhanpur	9	27	18	45
123	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Gopalpur	24	51	58	109
124	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Laktakhaman	68	114	175	289
125	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Madhupur	48	103	96	199
126	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Palsapada	1	2	1	3
127	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gobardhanpur	Panimunda	47	90	103	193
128	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Adastala	16	32	39	71
129	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Aladu	28	72	79	151
130	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badbatua	15	42	44	86
131	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badjamkana	26	68	74	142

132	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Badkarli	6	18	18	36
133	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Borangpadar	13	32	36	68
134	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Darbeng	13	38	40	78
135	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Gangapenu	27	65	74	139
136	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Gundri	75	194	212	406
137	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Hatimunda	33	84	96	180
138	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Jakeslanda	4	10	10	20
139	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kabangheju	17	44	49	93
140	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kachangbhata	19	53	56	109
141	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Karandimal	8	20	23	43
142	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Kuteheju	24	58	66	124
143	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Leheda	22	52	77	129
144	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Manibandha	22	52	53	105
145	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gundri	Matibeda	14	33	31	64
146	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Khalaguda	33	59	65	124
147	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Puttri Vata	24	35	37	72
148	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur	97	151	204	355
149	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Amjhiri	48	121	95	216
150	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Katasama	53	116	120	236
151	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Kathajanipadar	28	58	70	128
152	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Redhapadar	5	8	16	24
153	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Barabahali	14	38	33	71
154	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Kadamguda	15	35	30	65
155	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Podapadar	20	43	47	90
156	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kadamguda	Samajhola	8	19	26	45
157	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Dhamankata	33	57	54	111
158	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kamarda	24	52	46	98
159	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kurubhata	5	12	10	22
160	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Kuturimundi	12	33	35	68
161	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Mundagaon	53	84	110	194
162	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Pipalpada	59	116	130	246
163	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kamarda	Uligunjar	46	73	77	150
164	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Barguda	30	51	65	116
165	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kandhbori	48	98	115	213
166	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kankutru	50	94	129	223
167	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Kumbharpada	26	65	53	118
168	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Ranrana	14	30	29	59
169	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kankutru	Talkalswar	42	111	121	232
170	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Puniguda	44	82	104	186
171	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Sorospadar	22	38	55	93

172	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Hatisal	24	64	72	136
173	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Katulbai	24	70	69	139
174	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Khajuriguda	11	23	19	42
175	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Kumkhal	13	28	33	61
176	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Kutrubandh	12	26	21	47
177	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Lumagaon	44	120	90	210
178	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kumkhal	Meragpadar	24	48	46	94
179	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Barguda	95	231	251	482
180	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Betiapada	9	17	16	33
181	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Ghatikunduru	25	46	60	106
182	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Kamalei	7	17	16	33
183	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Kandhsarli	35	84	80	164
184	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Lakhabhali	36	74	89	163
185	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Leramuhi	6	11	9	20
186	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Majhibadpada	10	23	25	48
187	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Patang Padar	11	21	25	46
188	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Rangiguda	13	28	23	51
189	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Rughaguda	10	20	26	46
190	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Sirkijhola	7	19	9	28
191	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Talabara	11	26	23	49
192	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Talangsurs	3	9	12	21
193	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Talbora	12	34	36	70
194	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lakhabhali	Thuang Padadr	47	110	142	252
195	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dahani Padar	26	73	74	147
196	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dakriguda	7	13	24	37
197	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Dharani Pada	21	45	50	95
198	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Goicharcha	13	35	42	77
199	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Goipata	17	42	42	84
200	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jamchuan	12	24	23	47
201	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Janbahali	19	43	31	74
202	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jangerguda	35	90	100	190
203	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Jobagaon	12	23	29	52
204	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kenduguda	39	100	125	225
205	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kulanal	21	37	34	71
206	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Kulanara	21	37	48	85
207	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Loromba	11	27	27	54
208	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Machula	8	16	17	33
209	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Mathaguda	18	48	43	91
210	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Sindipadar	43	96	102	198
211	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjee	Uperlantal	17	31	38	69

212	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	75	146	152	298
213	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Bhatajhari	26	43	40	83
214	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh	Jamchuna	17	25	23	48
215	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Durbhata	25	67	73	140
216	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Kiding	55	115	94	209
217	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Lanjipadar	10	15	21	36
218	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Madibandha	32	59	56	115
219	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Maheswaripur	5	8	8	16
220	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Lanjigarh Road	Sargiguda Padar	21	29	37	66
221	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Kanakasarpa	21	47	44	91
222	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Kendupet	18	42	35	77
223	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Malijubang	13	25	22	47
224	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Panpadar	48	98	116	214
225	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Serkojhola	25	52	57	109
226	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Malijubang	Sunakhadika	30	64	81	145
227	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Borpadar	22	40	43	83
228	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Kanchanmuhin	49	99	116	215
229	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pahadpadar	Madanguda	36	70	75	145
230	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Baraghati	1	1	2	3
231	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Barguda	12	33	37	70
232	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Benipokhari	25	60	68	128
233	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Bhejipadar	23	54	61	115
234	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Budaumer	26	53	62	115
235	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Gambhariguda	13	27	31	58
236	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Irkuli	18	30	39	69
237	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Isarbaru	8	24	24	48
238	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Jadimera	17	31	42	73
239	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Junjerguda	1	3	2	5
240	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Kaner	8	18	22	40
241	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Karlakupa	3	12	10	22
242	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Keshpadar	2	5	6	11
243	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Loknathpur	3	8	8	16
244	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Phukerpadar	6	15	18	33
245	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Pokharibandh	34	86	96	182
246	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Talipada	22	61	65	126
247	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Pokharibandh	Umer	12	32	34	66
248	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Ambaguda	22	28	31	59
249	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Amothapadar	23	30	28	58
250	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Belguda	5	7	5	12
251	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Birenpinda	9	13	17	30

252	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Danga Bahal	8	14	7	21
253	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Gandhani	10	14	15	29
254	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Turiguda	10	17	12	29
255	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Kando Guda	6	7	10	17
256	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Khamundi Padar	32	54	62	116
257	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Kunakadu	8	8	10	18
258	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Ladang	36	70	70	140
259	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Olabali	7	11	9	20
260	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Palberry	7	9	11	20
261	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Phul Dumer	16	17	24	41
262	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Trilochanpur	Sapchanchara	35	41	46	87
Total	1 District	1 Block	23 GPs	262 villages	5969	12893	13765	26658

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

10.1 LIST OF LANJIA SAORA PVTG VILLAGES IN LSDA, PUTTASINGH, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of the GP	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of families
						Male	Female	Total	
I	II	III		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	LanjiaSaora	Sagada	Sagada	Gunupur	Rayagada	382	381	763	157
2		Rail padar	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	153	187	340	71
3		Dungdungar	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	112	108	220	47
4		Marakui	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	54	84	138	35
5		Gudada	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	132	173	305	55
6		Angara	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	187	176	363	61
7		Kereba	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	266	260	526	78
8		Allangda	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	149	193	342	81
9		Tarbel	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	227	204	431	106
10		Rungrungba	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	123	106	229	48
11		Karanjasing	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	269	281	550	124
12		Anjarsing	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	207	252	459	93
13		Regedesing	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	87	89	176	28
14		Talgud	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	48	47	95	16
15		Sindhuba	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	112	116	228	47
16		Abada	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	259	246	505	96
17		Sankidi	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	92	78	170	34
18		Kulusing	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	160	280	440	60
19		Kurudi	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	79	61	140	30
20		Abati	Do	Gunupur	Rayagada	75	79	154	27
		Total	1 GP	1 Block		3173	3401	6574	1294

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

10.2 LIST OF LANJIA SAORA VILLAGES OUTSIDE LSDA, PUTTASINGH, RAYAGADA DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GPs	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Haloida	25	46	59	105
2	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Gunduruba	77	161	180	341
3	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Singjangul	11	20	27	47
4	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Alengal	15	27	39	66
5	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Toikurguda	33	61	74	135
6	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Abasing	9	20	26	46
7	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lakikai	35	92	93	185
8	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Jongjong	41	81	94	175
9	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Mahulbania	62	140	147	287
10	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Rejingtal	185	372	397	769
11	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Tabarputa	21	37	50	87
12	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Rudising	11	24	32	56
13	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lingar	6	24	28	52
14	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Manengul	107	244	250	494
15	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Soldasing	34	66	75	141
16	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Alingar	21	39	51	90
17	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Basengorjong	41	86	84	170
18	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Plalur	44	110	89	199
19	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Borei	189	343	365	708
20	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Lade	100	213	202	415
21	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Putta	99	225	221	446
22	Rayagada	Gunupur	Putasingh	Kumbulsingh	94	223	206	429
23	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Tolona	194	348	384	732
24	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Patili	163	288	323	611
25	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Ragaising	75	159	133	292
26	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sarai	9	21	16	37
27	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Ding gorjang	36	72	75	147
28	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Dingakul	53	125	110	235
29	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	P.targising	13	28	34	62
30	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Dumbada	17	31	37	68
31	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Lankagorjang	39	64	59	123
32	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Todar	27	68	58	126
33	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sargiasing	28	59	67	126
34	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Badongsing	64	132	122	254

35	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Anrungada	72	162	139	301
36	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Regedigarjang	89	177	162	339
37	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Adasar	61	113	131	244
38	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Kitung	62	132	130	262
39	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Sinjangring	46	83	103	186
40	Rayagada	Gunupur	Tolona	Aredul	59	134	162	296
41	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltar colony	14	31	30	61
42	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltarkudia	11	24	27	51
43	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Panasa	26	68	53	121
44	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltarguda	48	108	96	204
45	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jaltar	92	179	198	377
46	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Basengorjang	28	62	65	127
47	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Targising	81	212	207	419
48	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Jambuguda	32	71	68	139
49	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Engerba	65	142	143	285
50	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Talasing	64	142	143	285
51	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Singapur	12	26	17	43
52	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Garamul	20	46	45	91
53	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Lungurtal	47	104	97	201
54	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Nuagan	67	153	134	287
55	Rayagada	Gunupur	Jaltar	Puleda	37	78	65	143
56	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Bodaradesal	70	150	145	295
57	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Bankoda	27	62	65	127
58	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sukudi	48	100	101	201
59	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padasai	55	103	142	245
60	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Kuruguda	34	86	77	163
61	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Ajingtang	49	120	114	234
62	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Chinasari	22	50	54	104
63	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Patigul	19	50	41	91
64	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Radesal	13	25	23	48
65	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padamar	26	66	55	121
66	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sangiasing	13	26	30	56
67	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Podekul	32	73	59	132
68	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Rumbatin	146	327	357	684
69	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Arangul	39	82	82	164
70	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Sindiring	44	78	88	166
71	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Dadsing	32	73	69	142
72	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Medium	53	96	113	209
73	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Khilamunda	37	79	61	140

74	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Kutuni	125	261	270	531
75	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Perenda	53	123	131	254
76	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Gadiabang	70	179	168	347
77	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Tadabada	37	75	93	168
78	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Padra	11	25	20	45
79	Rayagada	Gunupur	Chinasari	Okilguda	7	16	13	29
80	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Kadasi	71	161	183	344
81	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tuburda	14	35	40	75
82	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Basida	14	29	38	67
83	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kulusing	49	102	117	219
84	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Jarileng	20	44	42	86
85	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bunding	48	109	107	216
86	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Buyalkui	29	61	64	125
87	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Dingani	36	72	78	150
88	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kadutang	19	45	33	78
89	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tabansing	10	20	15	35
90	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tongrong	28	68	69	137
91	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bamgsongda	5	11	9	20
92	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Pingnapur	8	20	17	37
93	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbada	6	14	9	23
94	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbrising	13	30	25	55
95	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Raeda	5	13	12	25
96	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sitriguda	4	6	6	12
97	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Nilapur	9	20	21	41
98	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Gudi	22	45	52	97
99	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sarapsing	12	28	31	59
100	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sindiring	22	49	41	90
101	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kudua	24	56	57	113
102	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Kumbhijal	34	74	80	154
103	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Upargorjang	25	53	42	95
104	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Gailung	66	138	158	296
105	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Sinjanguda	6	12	16	28
106	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Talgud	58	129	133	262
107	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Soising	33	73	70	143
108	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Bubarsing	14	30	34	64
109	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tikirsing	51	132	108	240
110	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Tada	46	100	97	197
111	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Trilda	44	92	85	177
112	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Gudasingh	22	42	60	102

113	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Jumbudal	17	38	32	70
114	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusingh	Kinteda	67	142	153	295
115	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Abasing	61	127	136	263
116	Rayagada	Gunupur	Kulusing	Anjarbesing	70	141	136	277
Total	1 District	1 Block	5 GPs	116 Villages	5155	10982	11199	22181

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

11.1 LIST OF LANJIA SAORA PVTG VILLAGES IN LSDA, SERONGO, GAJAPATI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No of Families
					Male	Female	Total	
I	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Abasing	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	105	96	201	51
2	Angada	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	125	137	262	60
3	Arbum	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	79	79	158	41
4	Bhubani	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	267	252	519	116
5	Changurda	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	109	123	232	49
6	Gundagarjang	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	155	120	275	63
7	Kindurmati	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	13	11	24	8
8	Kulpat	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	141	158	299	70
9	Padasagarjan	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	91	106	197	47
10	Putursindiba	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	84	74	158	39
11	Tidasingh	Bhubani	Gumma	Gajapati	210	209	419	110
12	Bantilida	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	243	264	507	118
13	Jangtar	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	146	155	301	75
14	Kantisahi	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	65	76	141	40
15	Luara	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	232	217	449	124
16	Mulisahi	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	47	42	89	23
17	Talimba	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	153	161	314	76
18	Rudhei	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	169	176	345	86
19	Tipising	Ajaygada	Gumma	Gajapati	368	382	750	170
20	Adhei	Kujasing	Gumma	Gajapati	219	224	443	106
21	Raitasahi	Kujasing	Gumma	Gajapati	47	50	97	22
	TOTAL	2 GPs	Gumma	Gajapati	3068	3112	6180	1494

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

11.2 LIST OF LANJIA SAORA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE LSDA, SERONGO, GAJAPATI DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Lanjia Saora Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Gajapati	Gumma	Ajaygada	Barusing	49	138	119	257
2	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Torbaul	35	89	85	174
3	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sandan	31	54	59	113
4	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Puadiul	21	40	44	84

5	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Targi	39	88	97	185
6	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sana ragidi	24	52	60	112
7	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Banimul	13	30	32	62
8	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sindibur	28	62	60	122
9	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Sitrigudan	16	31	40	71
10	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Upper Sahi	15	35	32	67
11	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Ruguda	32	82	72	154
12	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Amesing	59	121	144	265
13	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Kindang	22	45	42	87
14	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Tuburuda	52	110	120	230
15	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Paparda	43	89	90	179
16	Gajapati	Gumma	Bhubani	Kitumba	20	45	52	97
17	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Gara	187	415	437	852
18	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Gangapur	83	179	195	374
19	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Murusing	47	115	104	219
20	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Kundaising	84	175	175	350
21	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Sitapur	16	22	38	60
22	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Pustapur	18	38	45	83
23	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Jagannathpur	39	70	67	137
24	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Koneipur	48	97	85	182
25	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Londahathi	25	52	46	98
26	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Derasahi	10	19	23	42
27	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Kujasingh	73	124	136	260
28	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	K.nuasahi	23	51	38	89
29	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Angeda	120	259	275	534
30	Gajapati	Gumma	Kujasing	Balamunda	93	211	228	439
Total	Gajapati	Gumma	3 GPs	30 Villages	1365	2938	3040	5978

(Baseline Survey,2018)

12.

Sl. No.	Name of Village(s)/ Hamlet(s)	Name of the GP/	Name of the Taluka/ Tehsil(s)	Name of District(s)	Total No. of Families	Total Population (As per CCD Plan Survey, 2015-16)		
						Male	Female	Total

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LIST OF LODHA PVTG VILLAGES IN LDA, MORADA, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

I	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Chikitamatia	Chikitamati a	Morada	Mayurbhanj	75	134	118	252
2	Ghodabandha	Chikitamati a	Morada	Mayurbhanj	30	41	46	87
3	Tiansi	Barakand	Morada	Mayurbhanj	130	206	200	406
4	Godigaon Colony	Godigaon	Morada	Mayurbhanj	108	174	164	338
5	Handibhanga	Godigaon	Morada	Mayurbhanj	99	161	165	326
6	Purnachandrapur	Jualibhaga	Morada	Mayurbhanj	165	266	260	526
7	Bhadrasole	Jualibhaga	Morada	Mayurbhanj	42	70	77	147
8	Samaidihi(FV)	Haladipal	Morada	Mayurbhanj	67	110	101	211
9	Patharnesa	Kantisahi	Suliapada	Mayurbhanj	206	361	308	669
10	Dhobani	Baghada	Suliapada	Mayurbhanj	86	154	127	281
11	Sansasole	Ufalgodia	Suliapadd a	Mayurbhanj	54	82	79	161
12	Nekedagunja	Baghada	Suliapada	Mayurbhanj	41	64	73	137
		8 GPs	2 Blocks	1 District	1103	1823	1718	3541

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

12.2 LIST OF LODHA VILLAGES OUTSIDE LDA, MORADA, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Lodha Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	Patasanipur	Tentala	18	27	39	66
2.	Mayurbhanj			Chandra Pur (JharanaSahi)	49	78	110	188
3.	Mayurbhanj			AmbikadeiPur (BanianDarha)	48	87	85	172
4.	Mayurbhanj			AmbikadeiPur (Kasikundala)	81	138	159	297
5.	Mayurbhanj		Sidam Ch. Pur	Khadikasole	51	88	71	159
6.	Mayurbhanj			Chandra Pur (Damusahi)	6	14	19	33
7.	Mayurbhanj			Sidamchandra- pur (DwariSahi)	27	51	56	107
8.	Mayurbhanj			BudiaDarha	30	48	44	92
9.	Mayurbhanj	Badasahi	Paunsia	Paunsia	37	67	53	120
10.	Mayurbhanj		Jadunathpur	ChandanChaturi	39	44	68	112
11.	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipad a	Jodida	Nedam	161	252	265	517
12.	Mayurbhanj		MankadPoda	ChamchataGhati	21	33	37	70
13.	Mayurbhanj		Mahulia	Jyotipur	26	49	41	90

14.	Mayurbhanj	Shyama-Khunta	Kendua	BesarPani	96	164	168	332
15.	Mayurbhanj		Paikobasa	Bajratundi	32	71	57	128
16.	Mayurbhanj		Bangra	Bhupad	33	45	59	104
17.	Mayurbhanj		Sapan Chua	Agni Kuanri	6	7	7	14
18.	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	Bhagbat Chandra Pur	Dhansola	71	113	116	229
Total	Mayurbhanj	5 Blocks	12 GPs	18 Villages	832	1376	1454	2830

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

13.1 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYAN PVTG VILLAGES IN PBDA, JAMARDIHI, ANUGUL DISTRICT

Sl No	Name of the Village	Name of the GP	Name of Taluka /Tehsil (s)	Total Population			Total No. of HH
				T	M	F	
1	Duipani	Pechamundi	Pallahara	567	280	287	131
2	Timi	Sigarh	Pallahara	307	156	151	85
3	Jamardih	Bandhabhuin	Pallahara	522	254	268	144
4	Dudipani	do	Pallahara	433	222	211	118
5	Bhimkand	do	Pallahara	218	115	103	62
6	Bandhabhuin	do	Pallahara	169	86	83	51
7	Ganeswarpur	do	Pallahara	35	17	18	9
8	Pattamund	do	Pallahara	144	70	74	45
9	Siaria	do	Pallahara	136	70	66	37
10	Itee	do	Pallahara	162	81	81	41
11	Kurtibaspur	do	Pallahara	18	9	9	6
12	Nagira	Nagira	Pallahara	601	303	298	143
13	Balibahal	Nagira	Pallahara	201	100	101	47
14	Sibida	Nagira	Pallahara	345	168	177	86
15	Kadambinipur	Nagira	Pallahara	190	95	95	39
16	Salei	Nagira	Pallahara	365	183	182	81
17	Sandhar	Nagira	Pallahara	274	146	128	63
18	Kaira	Nagira	Pallahara	127	59	68	31

19	Jallha	Nagira	Pallahara	56	30	26	14
20	Baradiha	Nagira	Pallahara	215	107	108	52
21	Barunadihi	Nagira	Pallahara	139	75	64	32
22	Rada	Nagira	Pallahara	254	134	120	63
23	Tanugula	Nagira	Pallahara	390	196	194	92
24	Khadaka	Nagira	Pallahara	356	175	181	81
25	Rugudihi	Nagira	Pallahara	155	81	74	40
26	Jamudiha	Nagira	Pallahara	127	62	65	32
Total	26 Villages, 4 GPs & 1 Block			6506	3274	3232	1625

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

13.2 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYAN VILLAGES OUTSIDE PBDA, JAMARDIHI, ANUGULDISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PaudiBhuyan PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Teonteinali	5	8	8	16
2.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Dalbahali	6	13	10	23
3.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Khuludhi	30	44	42	86
4.	Anugul	Pallahara	Jharbadh	Jharbadh	8	19	12	31
5.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Taptajharan	15	38	28	66
6.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Jamara	27	53	50	103
7.	Anugul	Pallahara	Namposi	Chheliabeda	28	60	53	113
8.	Anugul	Pallahara	Saida	Kantala	12	15	16	31
9.	Anugul	Pallahara	Saida	Jhulanda	10	12	22	34
10.	Anugul	Pallahara	Sigarh	Kalipalli	65	91	78	169
Total	1 District	1 Block	4 GPs	10 Villages	206	353	319	672

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

14.1 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYAN PVTG VILLAGES IN PBDA, KHUNTAGAON, SUNDERGARH DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils(s)	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of families
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Fuljhar	Fuljhar	Lahunipara	ଝଞଢ଼	259	238	497	122

2	Badjala	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		150	148	298	75
3	Sasa	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		234	220	454	108
4	Pattamund	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		188	184	372	89
5	Uskela	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		219	225	444	119
6	Nagaria	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		70	69	139	34
7	Talginia	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		67	86	153	39
8	Uppergina	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		91	109	200	54
9	Hatisul	Fuljhar	Lahunipara		53	44	97	22
10	Budhabhuin	Talbahali	Lahunipara		111	112	223	60
11	Bad Nuagaon	Talbahali	Lahunipara		87	89	176	43
12	San Nuagaon	Talbahali	Lahunipara		85	87	172	45
13	Ladapani	Talbahali	Lahunipara		28	26	54	13
14	Kilinda	Talbahali	Lahunipara		29	25	54	15
15	Kardakudar	Talbahali	Lahunipara		24	26	50	13
16	Sanjala	Haldikudar	Lahunipara		127	152	279	69
17	Mukulapani	Haldikudar	Lahunipara		28	20	48	13
18	Ranja	Haldikudar	Lahunipara		69	79	148	42
19	Angul	Haldikudar	Lahunipara		14	16	30	6
20	Sareikela	Bhutuda	Lahunipara		85	94	179	49
21	Tilkuda	Bhutuda	Lahunipara		64	69	133	35
22	Kuliposh Colony	Kuliposh	Lahunipara		104	102	206	54
	G. TOTAL	5 GPs	1 Tehsil		2186	2220	4406	1119

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

14.2 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYAN PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE PBDA, KHUNTAGAON, SUNDERGARH DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	PaudiBhuyan PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1.	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	Bhutuda	Batagaon	40	69	69	138
2.	Sundargarh			Bhutuda	33	56	65	121
3.	Sundargarh			Kemsila	34	51	49	100
4.	Sundargarh			Lasi	54	71	68	139
5.	Sundargarh			Raisuan	35	49	48	97
6.	Sundargarh			Randa	19	36	34	70
7.	Sundargarh			Ranta	49	92	71	163
8.	Sundargarh			Silguda	5	8	10	18
9.	Sundargarh			Budhakhaman	28	54	48	102

10.	Sundargarh			Daleisara	140	212	183	395
11.	Sundargarh			Dhokamunda	141	254	237	491
12.	Sundargarh			Rengali	9	16	16	32
13.	Sundargarh			Bandhaberna	7	9	10	19
14.	Sundargarh			Dhanijam	4	7	3	10
15.	Sundargarh			Kuliposh	43	52	59	111
16.	Sundargarh			Derula	137	182	194	376
17.	Sundargarh			Keta	12	24	20	44
18.	Sundargarh			Kiri	27	41	43	84
19.	Sundargarh			Kumundi	40	69	67	136
20.	Sundargarh			Kundula	1	3	1	4
21.	Sundargarh			Kunu	17	23	31	54
22.	Sundargarh			Mahulpada	27	41	35	76
23.	Sundargarh			Tasada	54	95	78	173
24.	Sundargarh			Barsuaon	16	25	22	47
25.	Sundargarh			Damalu	17	32	35	67
26.	Sundargarh			Nangalakata	15	22	29	51
27.	Sundargarh			Raikela	8	14	10	24
28.	Sundargarh			Khatiabhaghu ni	6	10	9	19
29.	Sundargarh			Landamunda	3	2	6	8
30.	Sundargarh			Talbahali	24	36	34	70
Total	Sundargarh	Lahuni pada	7 GPs	30 Villages	1045	1655	1584	3239

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

15.1 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYANVILLAGES IN PBDA, RUGUDAKUDAR, DEOGARH DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of Village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of G.P	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils	Name of District (s)	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total No. of families
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Saruali	Saruali	Barkote	DEOGARH	2	1	3	1
2	Bijadihi	Saruali	Barkote		45	18	63	38
3	Mahulata	Saruali	Barkote		45	27	72	35
4	Tainsira	Saruali	Barkote		21	24	45	24
5	Marha	Saruali	Barkote		20	18	38	31
6	Autal	Saruali	Barkote		83	38	121	95
7	Kadalidihi	Saruali	Barkote		44	39	83	41
8	Balidihi	Saruali	Barkote		40	38	78	44
9	Gadia	Saruali	Barkote		5	8	13	13
10	Khuntadihi	Saruali	Barkote		2	5	7	4
11	Madalia	Saruali	Barkote		6	5	11	6
12	Gurusang	Gurusang	Barkote		120	93	213	91
13	Purunapani	Gurusang	Barkote		32	25	57	49
14	Baidharnagar	Gurusang	Barkote		48	27	75	30
15	Depatala	Gurusang	Barkote		8	12	20	17
16	Siarihuli	Bamparada	Barkote		15	14	29	18

17	Golabandhaka tei	Bamparada	Barkote		7	12	19	12
18	Netrabahal	Bamparada	Barkote		4	8	12	7
19	Kaladu	Bamparada	Barkote		5	15	20	25
20	Mahuldiha	Bamparada	Barkote		18	22	40	25
21	Debichuakotei	Kalla	Barkote		43	33	76	37
22	Sarankote	Kalla	Barkote		65	60	125	71
23	Rugudakudar	Kalla	Barkote		108	125	233	129
24	Kaliapal	Kaliapal	Barkote		15	10	25	15
25	Jalisuan	Kaliapal	Barkote		41	45	86	42
26	Budhabhuin	Kaliapal	Barkote		10	12	22	14
27	Pacheripani	Kaliapal	Barkote		107	109	226	88
28	Jhumpura	Danra	Barkote		18	17	35	27
29	Niktimal	Balanda	Barkote		5	6	11	13
30	Gopapur	Balanda	Barkote		4	5	9	6
31	Bahadaposi	Balanda	Barkote		2	4	6	3
32	Singhsal	Singhsal	Barkote		6	5	11	9
	Total	8 GPs	1 Block		1960	1930	3890	1060

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

15.2 LIST OF PAUDI BHUYANVILLAGES OUTSIDE PBDA, RUGUDAKUDAR, DEOGARH DISTRICT

(Baseline Survey, 2018) REPORTED NIL.

16.1 LIST OF SAORA PVTG VILLAGES INSDA, CHANDRAGIRI, GAJAPATI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of GPs	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils	Name of District	Total population			Total No. of HHs
					Total	Male	Female	
1	Guburiguda	Dhepaguda	Mohana	Gajapati	58	22	36	13
2	Manikpur	Chandiput	do	do	102	47	55	20
3	Labarsing	Labarsing	do	do	225	105	120	37
4	Sagada	Jeerango	do	do	151	78	73	32
5	Jeerango	do	do	do	75	37	38	15
6	Tentulikhunti	do	do	do	175	87	88	35
7	Baunsuri	Chandragiri	do	do	317	164	153	71
8	Jagannathpur	Dhadiambo	do	do	123	60	63	23
9	Kunkurda	Do	do	do	146	72	74	31
10	Chakadhar	Do	do	do	37	18	19	9
11	Dhimirijholi	Do	do	do	178	88	90	40
12	Padhigam	Baghamari	do	do	196	96	100	46
13	Nilakuti	Do	do	do	158	75	83	35
14	Pollabandha	Dhadiambo	do	do	134	67	67	31

15	Baghamari	Baghamari	do	do	841	409	432	180
16	Bhaliasahi	do	do	do	54	31	23	12
17	Sinkulipadar	do	do	do	777	389	388	150
18	Ramukasahi	Jeerango	do	do	80	38	42	18
19	Bahadapada	do	do	do	138	65	73	26
20	Pejapani	Baghamari	do	do	78	39	39	15
21	KandalSahi	Badasindhiba	do	do	75	34	41	18
22	JamaDhia	do	do	do	255	134	121	59
23	Kadamuli	do	do	do	105	53	52	21
24	Poibandha	do	do	do	76	36	40	18
25	Dhimiripankal	do	do	do	195	111	84	41
26	Bariabandha	do	do	do	287	145	142	54
27	Dengama	Antaraba	do	do	107	57	50	21
28	Nuasahi	do	do	do	195	104	91	40
29	Chudangpur	Chudangpur	do	do	257	130	127	54
30	Chandanpur	do	do	do	135	63	72	27
31	Rathadandasahi	do	do	do	96	53	43	23
32	Medicalsahi	do	do	do	186	91	95	48
32 villages		10 GPs	1 Block	Total	6012	2998	3014	1263

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

16.2 LIST OF SAORA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE SDA, CHANDRAGIRI, GAJAPATI DISTRICT

SL. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Villages./Hamlets	Total No. of HHs	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Kesariguda	89	230	225	455
2	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Jadaguda	41	92	89	181
3	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Salapajhula	5	21	16	37
4	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Akhubada	11	31	25	56
5	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Nuagaan	27	59	47	106
6	Gajapati	Mohana	Kesariguda	Nuasahi	19	44	44	88
7	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Badapada	11	26	32	58
8	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	DenagamaColony	46	97	97	194
9	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Patharagada	65	138	157	295
10	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Saurasahi	21	46	50	96
11	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Alanda	12	40	36	76
12	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	Jamudiha	36	82	91	173
13	Gajapati	Mohana	Sikulipadar	SabarSahi	37	98	83	181
14	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Mahulapada	22	67	51	118
15	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Rujangi	10	26	34	60

16	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Chanchadaguda	14	41	37	78
17	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Tangiachor	26	72	60	132
18	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Salapaganda	3	9	6	15
19	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Gambharigonda	34	72	77	149
20	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Baunsapoi	34	82	98	180
21	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Chanabania	17	49	44	93
22	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Dhimiripankala	30	67	70	137
23	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Keranjuli	17	44	42	86
24	Gajapati	Mohana	Malasapadar	Agilipadar	26	74	70	144
25	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Hichagandhi	24	60	56	116
26	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Mark Palli	6	15	9	24
27	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Bahadapada	4	12	11	23
28	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Chadiapada	4	7	13	20
29	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Suryanagar	1	2	3	5
30	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Sukuta Nagar	18	52	50	102
31	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kharipalli	15	36	33	69
32	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Suryanagar	9	27	22	49
33	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	TentuliKhunti	20	51	47	98
34	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kaithapada	46	124	99	223
35	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Kendupada	12	28	36	64
36	Gajapati	Mohana	P. Govindpur	Hichagandhi	26	59	60	119
37	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Gudripada	20	46	33	79
38	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Raldipanka	24	58	55	113
39	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Ludupanka	12	34	33	67
40	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	A.Khajuripada	38	96	100	196
41	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Jegarasing	21	49	55	104
42	Gajapati	Mohana	Karachabadi	Talimera	8	22	22	44
43	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaba	RuaAmba	10	21	26	47
44	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaba	Burudiha	23	58	65	123
45	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhaba	Khariguma	17	46	45	91
46	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Kechapanka	43	106	97	203
47	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Podasankha	19	43	48	91
48	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Sahajabada	14	31	37	68
49	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Dantarinala	11	32	30	62
50	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Dholaamba	12	25	27	52
51	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Madhura Ambo	39	70	87	157
52	Gajapati	Mohana	Luhagudi	Kapakhalo	15	32	31	63
53	Gajapati	Mohana	Khariguda	Chanchadapalli	40	93	84	177
54	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Denkhabandha	9	25	33	58
55	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Kantapadar	15	26	35	61
56	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Guriguda	66	146	162	308
57	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Padagalama	30	66	71	137
58	Gajapati	Mohana	Antaraba	Purunasahi	121	250	262	512

59	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhiva	Ruamba	42	100	116	216
60	Gajapati	Mohana	Badasindhiva	Dariamba	84	189	183	372
61	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Sialilati	73	167	195	362
62	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Gumiguda	33	74	84	158
63	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangpur	Tentulisahi	28	72	67	139
64	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Ketangkua	19	45	55	100
65	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Palakua	24	57	56	113
66	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Jharnapur	27	86	73	159
67	Gajapati	Mohana	Chudangapur	Badakua	97	221	235	456
68	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Kumulisingh	22	54	41	95
69	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Kamalpur	19	40	32	72
70	Gajapati	Mohana	Jeerango	Daruba	16	47	41	88
71	Gajapati	Mohana	Manikpur	Gobariguda	10	28	25	53
72	Gajapati	Mohana	Manikpur	MahulMelani	10	23	27	50
73	Gajapati	Mohana	Baghamari	Patachanchada	6	11	11	22
74	Gajapati	Mohana	Labarsing	Tankilipadar	13	26	36	62
75	Gajapati	Mohana	Labarsing	Raipur	6	12	17	29
76	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri	Lakhari	54	114	118	232
77	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri	NaringiSahi	20	48	34	82
78	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Trinathpur	11	21	35	56
79	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Anantapur	9	29	18	47
80	Gajapati	Mohana	Dhepaguda	Dabada	22	66	51	117
81	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Jakarapalli	14	36	43	79
82	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Teramala	53	122	125	247
83	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Jodipathar	33	77	65	142
84	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandiput	Ghaibali	25	79	72	151
85	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	G NuaAshi	19	47	49	96
86	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	GudiSahi	21	51	50	101
87	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Tubuduba	44	105	113	218
88	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	KhulyaSahi	7	18	23	41
89	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Badakari	7	18	15	33
90	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Kurutala	16	49	44	93
91	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Bhalushai	5	16	12	28
92	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Pilisuguda	13	27	33	60
93	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	BhandaraSahi	27	60	58	118
94	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Chadiapada	29	23	22	45
95	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	R Nuasahi	17	49	54	103
96	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Nuagoan	23	46	50	96
97	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Sugado	17	48	38	86
98	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	M.Nuasahi	18	45	51	96
99	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Mahendragada	Pitapanansa	22	50	71	121
Total	Gajapati	Mohana & R. Udayagiri	18 GPs	99 Villages/Hamlets	2500	5951	5996	11947

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

17.1 LIST OF SAORA PVTG VILLAGE IN TDA,TUMBA,GANJAM DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the PVTGs living in the State/ UT	Name of village(s) / Hamlets(s)	Name of the GP	Name of Taluks/ Tehsils/Block(s)	Name of District	Total population as per 2015 Baseline Survey			Total Household As per Base Line Survey 2015
						Male	Female	Total	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	Saura	Gujulingi	Patrapur	Patrapur	GANJAM	67	57	124	44
2		Puriasahi	do			73	87	160	48
3		Banuasahi(H)	do			29	30	59	8
4		Bhaliasahi(H)	do			12	15	27	7
5		Sindurabada	do			18	11	29	7
6		Bhogibandha	do			46	56	102	22
7		Ambasahi(H)	do			9	8	17	5
8		Batasahi(H)	do			17	16	33	12
9		Burasahi	do			31	35	66	16
10		A.Gouduni	do			53	49	102	23
11		B.Gouduni(H)	do			26	19	45	12
12		Chakamba(H)	do			26	33	59	15
13		Kuladi	do			58	54	112	34
14		Lokasahi	do			34	29	63	13
15		Metusahi(H)	do			24	22	46	8
16		Dhepasahi(H)	do			55	52	107	23
17		Banapur	do			74	68	142	39
18		Sasan	do			20	27	47	5
19		R.L.Nagar(H)	do			12	5	17	8
20		Badjhola	do			43	45	88	27
21		Fatkasingi	do			50	53	103	21
22		Gangapur	do			56	53	109	30
23		Ram.Ch.Pur	do			38	40	78	24
24		Titigaon	do			26	20	46	13
25	Saura	Sharadhapur	do	Patrapur	Ganjam	47	57	104	33
26		Budhaamba	do			34	35	69	20
27		Dimirikonia(H)	do			7	10	17	5
28		Badakurang	do			18	20	38	14
29		Talakuranga(H)	do			16	22	38	13
30		Bhaliabada	do			24	26	50	9
31		Labarganda(H)	do			7	11	18	7
32		Kashikaola	do			27	21	48	10
33		Nakadandia(H)	do			16	15	31	17

34	Sunaribada	do			72	78	150	31
35	Daleibila (H)	do			39	40	79	15
36	Dhadiamba	do			48	49	97	24
37	Kadaligaon(H)	do			17	18	35	10
38	Thanagan	do			113	108	221	50
39	Thalibada	do			59	62	121	18
40	TalaBuratal(H)	Burtal			71	70	141	40
41	Uperburatal	do			81	85	166	34
42	Tadingi	do			51	50	101	29
43	Marmaria(H)	do			71	80	151	25
44	Andaanda	do			74	81	155	35
45	Sapuakhata	do			47	38	85	16
46	Mahalimba	do			60	63	123	40
47	Haridapatu	do			23	26	49	10
48	Nuasahi	do			36	39	75	24
49	Badagaon	do			44	41	85	40
50	Guruda(H)	do			64	61	125	35
51	Dengapathar	Ankuli			8	9	17	8
52	Tabalasaahi	do			18	22	40	5
53	Mahulabada	do			12	14	26	5
54	Sanagaon	do			29	33	62	19
55	Haladibada	do			43	39	82	18
56	Gaida	do			9	17	26	12
57	Jhampurimusa	do			19	21	40	10
58	Tarasingi	do			26	22	48	11
	Total	3 GPs	1 Block	1 District	2227	2267	4494	1156

(Baseline Survey, 2015)

17.2 LIST OF SAORA PVTG VILLAGES OUTSIDE TDA,TUMBA, GANJAM DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Saora Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Alagala	12	27	21	48
2	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Aliara	29	62	63	125
3	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Ankuli	34	72	72	144
4	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Beheraputa	20	41	37	78
5	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Burasahi	29	81	81	162
6	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Chariabada	16	39	44	83
7	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Dhanabada	87	163	194	357
8	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gadanga	55	123	151	274
9	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gaida	2	6	6	12
10	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gaida A	14	34	51	85
11	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gokhonasahi	14	27	33	60
12	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Gurusingi	47	102	106	208
13	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	HadiaSahi	2	3	4	7
14	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Jaliara	61	101	115	216
15	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Juba Sahi	14	26	23	49
16	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kanchrada	9	19	18	37
17	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kangudei	19	29	35	64
18	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Karadabadi	34	72	71	143
19	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Khalasahi	29	58	58	116
20	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Kumardali	8	16	20	36
21	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Lenganasahi	13	26	24	50
22	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Luhasingi	21	38	35	73
23	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Maduaguma	41	75	99	174

24	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Mahulabada	12	25	19	44
25	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Masanibada	18	32	34	66
26	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Phulasahi	28	67	61	128
27	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Raghubalhaba	13	30	17	47
28	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Raikhala	52	112	107	219
29	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Shirisiganda	5	7	11	18
30	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tadakasahi	29	65	75	140
31	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Taramunda	39	68	81	149
32	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tasaranga	37	67	94	161
33	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Titrisingi	55	130	125	255
34	Ganjam	Patrapur	Ankuli	Tuburusingi	11	22	25	47
35	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	BadaAnchupa	52	133	130	263
36	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	BaduaBada	18	52	53	105
37	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Batarasahi	15	35	27	62
38	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Bilugan	8	17	13	30
39	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Chacharu	36	61	50	111
40	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Dabatali	22	49	48	97
41	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Dhobalingi	19	52	48	100
42	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Gudikhala	7	10	11	21
43	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Gudipadara	39	72	75	147
44	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Jenasahi	16	32	28	60
45	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kamalakhata	5	13	9	22
46	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kamalakhata	29	68	61	129
47	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kantigan	6	14	12	26
48	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kapadia	3	2	5	7
49	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kuruguda	28	61	73	134
50	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Kusumala	56	88	97	185

51	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Laida	35	67	67	134
52	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Maishikhata	9	15	11	26
53	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Mundeisingi	20	38	50	88
54	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sana Anchupa	14	32	29	61
55	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sana Chachara	17	34	28	62
56	Ganjam	Patrapur	Buratala	Sanagan	18	35	30	65
57	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Adapathara	15	28	30	58
58	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	BabanaSahi	20	44	43	87
59	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Baligaon	35	77	73	150
60	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Burasahi	8		8	8
61	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Kanhei mala	16	25	36	61
62	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Rampa	25	50	50	100
63	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Rayagada	8	18	19	37
64	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sana Anjaguli	35	66	70	136
65	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sarada	29	53	63	116
66	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Sileisingi	33	56	55	111
67	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Soroda	36	64	71	135
68	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba	Tabudia	32	68	77	145
Total	Ganjam	Patrapur	3	68	1673	3394	3560	6954

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

**LIST OF NEWLY IDENTIFIED PVTG VILLAGES IN NON-MICRO PROJECT
DISTRICT AREAS (BASE LINE SURVEY -2018)**

**1. List of Birhor PVTG Villages in Sukinda Block of Jajpur District
(Outside Micro Project Area)**

Name of Block	Name of the GP	Name of the Village/ Hamlet (H)	Total HHs	Total Population		
				Male	Female	Total
Sukinda	Ransol	Kalarangiatta/ Malharsahi (H)	87	174	167	341

(Baseline Survey by SCSTRTI, 2018)

**2. List of Juang PVTG villages in Sukinda Block of Jajpur District
(Outside Micro Project Area)**

S.N.	Name of District	Name of Block/ Taluk	Name of GP	Name of Villages/ Hamlets	Total no. of HHs	Juang PVTG Population		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Guhiasala	26	81	75	156
2	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Guhiasala/ TalaDihi (H)	10	16	28	44
3	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / MajhiNagada (H)	12	23	30	53
4	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / TalaNagada (H)	32	81	78	159
5	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada / UparNagada (H)	16	31	38	69
6	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Nagada/ Tumuni (H)	22	23	52	75
7	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ KankadaKudi (H)	23	54	60	114
8	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ Ashokjhar (H)	25	60	70	130
9	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ School Sahi (H)	11	23	26	49
10	Jajpur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan/ KumudiBahali (H)	12	30	37	67
11	Jajpur	Sukinda	Kanasa	Kanasa	1	0	1	1
12	Jajpur	Sukinda	Kanasa	Kanasa / Tikarapada (H)	14	27	31	58
Total	1 District	1 Block	2 GPs	12 villages/Hamlets	204	449	526	975

3. List of Juang PVTG villages in Dhenkanal District (Outside of Micro Project Area)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of GP	Name of Village/ Hamlet	No. of HHs	Female	Male	Total
1	Dhenkanal	Bhubana	DayanaBili	JharanaSahi	22	52	41	93
2	Dhenkanal	Bhubana	Mathakara-gola	Sarpani/ Nuasahi	8	20	14	34
3	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Baladiabandha	BaladiaBandha/ KalyaniSahi	19	41	39	80
4	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Baladiabandha	Kurumatangar/ Gajibenia	29	59	54	113
5	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Baladiabandha	Baunsagothi	11	25	19	44
6	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Belatikira	Jangira/ JuangaSahi	8	16	14	30
7	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Belatikiri	Jangira/ JuangaSahi	14	29	22	51
8	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Belatikiri	Damodaranali/ Juangasahi	8	16	12	28
9	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Bhaliakoikabeni	JuangaSahi	75	143	148	291
10	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Bhapur	Karadamada/ Balangipatna	17	30	28	58
11	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Gobindapur	Gobindapur/ Godisahi	26	49	42	91
12	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Gobindapur	Barapada/ JuangaSahi	8	15	8	23
13	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Gobindapur	Kandheikulia/ JuangaSahi	12	24	20	44
14	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Gobindapur	Maranga Pal/ JuangaSahi	18	27	26	53
15	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kaimati	Gahamakhunti/ Juangasahi	19	34	32	66
16	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kaimati	Kaimati/ Juangasahi	29	54	37	91
17	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar/ Majhisahi	6	9	10	19
18	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar /Talasahi	8	18	16	34
19	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kaimati	Kukudajhar Khamar / Uparasahi	7	14	16	30
20	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kankada Pala	SuakhaiKatani/ Kankadapal/ Juangasahi	26	48	54	102
21	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Kankada Pala	Dadhikhai/ Juangasahi	22	34	43	77
22	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	MunsiPalti	Gajamara	32	42	45	87
23	Dhenkanal	Dhenkana lSadar	Nagiapasi	Harekrushnapur / Juangasahi	16	29	31	60
24	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi/	21	38	40	78

		Sadar		Badasahi				
25	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi/ GunthatailaSahi	14	27	23	50
26	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Nagiapasi	Nagiapasi	16	25	27	52
27	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Nagiapasi	TangaraSahi	4	13	9	22
28	Dhenkanal	Dhenkana ISadar	SadarDhenk anal	BanjhaKusuma	20	37	53	90
29	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Saptasajya	Patrabhaga/ Godisahi	33	54	51	105
30	Dhenkanal	Dhenkana ISadar	Tarava	HaladiGanthi/ Juangasahi	13	23	21	44
31	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal Sadar	Tarava	Tarava/ BangalaSahi	9	17	20	37
32	Dhenkanal	Gandia	Kabara	Chirulei/ JuangaSahi	6	12	12	24
33	Dhenkanal	Gandia	Neulapoi	Chhatia/ JuangaSahi	16	29	27	56
34	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Bampa/ JuangaSahi	20	23	35	58
35	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Ganjara/ Jhargadia	10	19	19	38
36	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Bampa	Jagannathpur/ JuangaSahi	1	2	1	3
37	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Guagara/ JuangaSahi	15	29	30	59
38	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Jagannathpur/ JuangaSahi	18	37	31	68
39	Dhenkanal	Hindol	Kutunia	Kharitali/ JuangaSahi	18	30	35	65
40	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Anlabereni	Anlabereni	33	68	71	139
41	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	Godipokhari	58	105	145	250
42	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	Lokanathpur	56	94	106	200
43	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Badasuanlo	TulasiPasi	84	162	149	311
44	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baligorada	Bhandaria	54	100	107	207
45	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baligorada	Khatakhura	57	90	101	191
46	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-1	15	27	23	50
47	Dhenkanal	nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-2	16	39	34	73
48	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-3	48	85	92	177
49	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Danapasi-8	9	17	18	35
50	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Bankuala	Pallikateni	41	63	58	121
51	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Baruan	Baruan	9	12	20	32
52	Dhenkanal	Kamakhya- nagar	Jamujhara	Jamujhara	45	92	94	186

53	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Jamujhara	Kaliataila	24	44	52	96
54	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar -	Jamujhara	kandhiataila	2	8	5	13
55	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Jamujhara	Talasaahi	8	15	14	29
56	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Bharapur	DauliSahi	26	54	50	104
57	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Bharapur	Ghatagatia	24	41	49	90
58	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Bharapur	NuaGhatagatia	17	26	25	51
59	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	BudhiBili	Kantajharia	17	27	29	56
60	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Jagannathpur	Pippala	31	51	55	106
61	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kadua	Markata	46	91	81	172
62	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar -	Kanpura	Bhalumunda	15	29	38	67
63	Dhenkanal	nagar	Kanpura	GundichaNali	20	37	48	85
64	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kanpura	Kandhabola	40	83	88	171
65	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kanpura	Kanpura	17	48	39	87
66	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kantilokaten i	Adibasisahi	9	14	20	34
67	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kantilokaten i	Kadalipal	11	26	23	49
68	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Kusumjodi	AluaJharana	43	78	87	165
69	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Mahulapal	Bijadihi	23	39	34	73
70	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Saruali	Khoksa	50	72	68	140
71	Dhenkanal	nagar	Saruali	Sunajhari	47	71	84	155
72	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyana-nagar	Sogar	Kendubereni	27	56	60	116
73	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Balikuma	Palasadangi	55	106	125	231
74	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Balikuma	Palasadhanki	13	31	32	63
75	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Bama	Kirtanpur	45	95	84	179
76	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Bama	PakataMunda	29	58	58	116
77	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Bama	Patharagada	22	42	48	90
78	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Bama	Ghuntulipasai	21	39	50	89
79	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Batanga	Kairatangara	33	76	70	146
80	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Birasala	Birasala	60	116	134	250
81	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	GadaPalasuni	Jarada	16	28	27	55

82	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Kankadahad a	Rupabedha	34	60	64	124
83	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Kantapala	Ambili	39	63	68	131
84	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Kantol	Kot(Putipal	27	47	47	94
85	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Karagola	Karagola	21	44	38	82
86	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Kerojoli	Madhamunda	18	26	30	56
87	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Ketarjali	Jhanjiribeni	10	16	20	36
88	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakarKateni	Baghabasa	58	98	90	188
89	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	Baghua	32	63	57	120
90	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	Haladikundi/ BelabaniaSahi	7	19	16	35
91	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	Haladikundi/ Kaiansahi	48	101	101	202
92	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	MakuaKateni / Juangsahi	40	74	87	161
93	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	Baghabasa	38	61	68	129
94	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Makuakateni	Baghua	69	148	154	302
95	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	MakuaKaten i	Haladikundi	32	61	68	129
96	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Raibol	Hadagari	56	104	118	222
97	Dhenkanal	Kankadaha d	Raibola	Bhalumunda	49	98	105	203
98	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gadasila	Chainnpur	15	25	33	58
99	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gadasila	Saibiri	10	18	22	40
100	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Ghatipiri	Madhapur	42	70	80	150
101	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gobinda Prasad	Gobinda Prasad	53	77	75	152
102	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Gobinda Prasad	Godibania / Juangasahi	26	24	48	72
103	Dhenkanal	Odapada	GundichaPa da	Haripur	15	31	30	61
104	Dhenkanal	Odapada	GundichaPa da	Gundichapada	36	67	83	150
105	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Indipur	Indpur	12	29	25	54
106	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Indpur	Indpur	20	39	40	79
107	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kadabidha	Kadabidha	15	26	34	60
108	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kalanga	Bhubanpur	24	16	51	67
109	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kalanga	Kalanga	20	1	61	62
110	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kandabindh a	Tamunda	21	43	42	85
111	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Kottam	Jaripala	24	24	60	84
112	Dhenkanal	Odapada	Sadasibpur	Tentuluiapada	12	21	24	45
Total	Dhenkanal	7 Blocks	52 GPs	112 villages	2913	5292	5639	10931

**4. LIST OF PAUDI BHUYAN VILLAGES IN BANSPAL,KEONJHAR DISTRICT
(OUTSIDE MICRO PROJECT)**

SL. No.	District	Block	GP	Village/Hamlet	No.of Hhs	Population		
						Males	Females	Total
1	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Sapakanta	83	189	194	383
2	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Tola	42	107	93	200
3	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Sankarai	101	102	130	232
4	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Totadihi	44	50	55	105
5	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Banspal (Gaonsahi &Meisahi)	300	508	477	985
6	Keonjhar	Banspal	Banspal	Baraguda	121	273	247	520
7	Keonjhar	Banspal	Barahgarh	Hatisila	27	56	65	121
8	Keonjhar	Banspal	Barahgarh	Jamudiha	111	231	212	443
9	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Bayakumutia	190	412	445	857
10	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Bayapandadhar	43	93	96	189
11	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Kelasahi	17	48	37	85
12	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Mundula	54	118	142	260
13	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Podadiha	29	80	71	151
14	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Talakaipur	77	174	205	379
15	Keonjhar	Banspal	Bayakumutia	Tunkulasahi	47	125	121	246
16	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Balibeda	8	12	18	30
17	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Dhaladihi	84	176	189	365
18	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Fulajhar	108	252	263	515
19	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Itapokhari	67	169	168	337
20	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Kendughati	82	177	188	365
21	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Patapani	34	94	92	186
22	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Sankari	72	166	167	333
23	Keonjhar	Banspal	Fulajhar	Uchumadihi	80	170	184	354
24	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Sikulapada	153	362	358	720
25	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Gonasika	20	20	31	51
26	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	UparRaidiha	14	15	20	35
27	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Tala Baitarani	10	12	13	25
28	Keonjhar	Banspal	Gonasika	Jantari	10	10	13	23
29	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Adala	117	307	296	603
30	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Badakula	103	253	240	493
31	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Dhanagadi	205	564	590	1154
32	Keonjhar	Banspal	Jatra	Jatra	150	366	385	751
33	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadakala	Kadakala	61	152	134	286
34	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadakala	Tiribo	43	76	81	157

35	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadokola	Luhakala	55	200	174	374
36	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kadokola	Talakadokola	186	300	351	651
37	Keonjhar	Banspal	KalandaKha)	Badakudar	21	34	27	61
38	Keonjhar	Banspal	KalandaKha)	Kalanda(Ka)	4	2	6	8
39	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Panasasahi	52	99	99	198
40	Keonjhar	Banspal	KalandaKha)	Panasuya	179	348	400	748
41	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	Talasaahi	79	162	155	317
42	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kalanda(Kha)	TentoSahi	65	140	128	268
43	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Anasuan	82	165	184	349
44	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	BhuyaBaitarini	62	133	140	273
45	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Karangadihi	131	257	289	546
46	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Langipada	50	109	125	234
47	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Lata	101	206	204	410
48	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Tantadihi	56	114	112	226
49	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Temera	57	116	95	211
50	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Talatangarpada	54	144	109	253
51	Keonjhar	Banspal	Karangadihi	Tangarpada	44	92	79	171
52	Keonjhar	Banspal	Krangadihi	Tentulikhuti	73	202	177	379
53	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kodipasara	Duarasuni	3	5	8	13
54	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Kuanra	289	714	705	1419
55	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Sunajhari	100	135	140	275
56	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanra	Nipo	113	257	227	484
57	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kuanara	Talapada	129	278	249	527
58	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Kumundi	72	150	148	298
59	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	UparJagar	273	630	656	1286
60	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Urumunda	80	276	208	484
61	Keonjhar	Banspal	Kumundi	Varumunda	26	90	74	164
62	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Ambadali	63	139	148	287
63	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Bhejidihi	37	86	80	166
64	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Bhejidihi (A)	17	38	36	74
65	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Mayurdihi	19	46	47	93
66	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Nayakot	59	112	118	230
67	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Sagapali	44	98	93	191
68	Keonjhar	Banspal	Nayakot	Sudunga	92	201	186	387
69	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Lungajhara	143	353	347	700
70	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Kadakasada	84	200	196	396
71	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Kasada	87	222	215	437
72	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Khajurimundi (BhuyanSahi)	35	99	90	189
73	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Khuntakata	36	98	103	201
74	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	PadaKasada	71	199	217	416
75	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Rugudikasada	57	145	143	288

76	Keonjhar	Banspal	Saharapur	Saharpur	102	207	229	436
77	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Barakala	19	32	33	65
78	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Deri	87	181	188	369
79	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Gajipur	81	157	161	318
80	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Jamuriposhi	16	36	34	70
81	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Kadadiha	25	45	52	97
82	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Kushakala	234	481	478	959
83	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	Singhpur (Kha)	202	390	396	786
84	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	TalaBarada	53	87	102	189
85	Keonjhar	Banspal	Singhpur	UpparBarada	38	76	78	154
86	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Danla	228	412	442	854
87	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Lunagar	67	145	149	294
88	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Patribadi	23	41	43	84
89	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Suakati	78	137	136	273
90	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Tentuli	69	158	161	319
91	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	TentuliTungadishi	34	67	81	148
92	Keonjhar	Banspal	Suakati	Tungurudiha	18	40	48	88
93	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Gopinathpur	29	55	67	122
94	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Sarukudar	57	110	110	220
95	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talachampe	Tentuli	8	17	16	33
96	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakadakala	Talakadakala	125	246	297	543
97	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Ambadahara	157	345	326	671
98	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Ichinda	44	110	102	212
99	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Medinipur	15	41	26	67
100	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Nitigotha	50	59	67	126
101	Keonjhar	Banspal	Talakainsari	Talakainsari	35	71	75	146
102	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	TalaErida	126	319	336	655
103	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Imiri	40	103	95	198
104	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Gobindapur	36	75	92	167
105	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Mundatopa	33	71	82	153
106	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Tana	122	291	299	590
107	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	UpparGundula	116	311	293	604
108	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	TalaGundula	119	276	298	574
109	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tana	Benidihi	176	430	384	814
110	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	Gopapur	72	119	136	255
111	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	UpaBirikal	76	169	167	336
112	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	TalaBirikal	55	124	132	256
113	Keonjhar	Banspal	Taramakanta	Champajhara	59	139	143	282
114	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tarmakanta	Sagapada	44	56	76	132
115	Keonjhar	Banspal	Tarmakanta	Taramakanta Balrayi (H)	68	88	112	200
116	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Amuni	60	129	143	272

117	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Anra	13	29	18	47
118	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Bininda	62	134	153	287
119	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Dudhapasi	2	5	7	12
120	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Jaladihi	74	174	152	326
121	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Komgaon	88	199	245	444
122	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Podadihi	77	201	189	390
123	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Raigoda	160	398	404	802
124	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	Sankarapasi	48	125	113	238
125	Keonjhar	Banspal	UpparRaigoda	UpparRaigoda	56	146	146	292
Total	Keonjhar	Banspal	21	125	9663	21170	21420	42590

(Baseline Survey, 2018)

